



**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Hillcrest and Land at Tussocks
The Causeway
Therfield
Royston
Hertfordshire
SG8 9PP**



May 2023

Heritage Consultancy and Planning Services Ltd T/A Groundworks Archaeology

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purposes of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from Prehistoric times through to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut off point

HER

Historic Environment Record

Prehistoric

In Britain this term is generally used for any of the traditionally defined periods such as Palaeolithic (480,000-12,000 BC), Mesolithic (12,000-4000 BC), Neolithic (c4000-2800), Bronze Age (2800-600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43)

Romano-British

Term used to describe the synthesis of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with the invasive Roman culture. Traditionally dated between AD 43 and AD 410

Early-medieval

Term used to describe the period between the end of Roman Britain *circa* AD 410 and the Norman Conquest (AD 1066)

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500

Post-medieval

The period from 1500 AD to the present day

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid

OD

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea level

OS

Ordnance Survey

SUMMARY

This desk-based assessment has been prepared by Groundworks Archaeology. The project was commissioned by Hanson Services Ltd to support a planning application for a housing development at 'Hillcrest and land at Tussocks' The Causeway, Therfield, Hertfordshire.

The site comprises of two adjacent plots known as Hillcrest and Tussocks fronting onto The Causeway in the village of Therfield, Hertfordshire. Hillcrest is a dwelling at the front of the plot with a loose courtyard of 20th century outbuildings to the rear. Tussocks is a large square plot with a single dwelling centrally located in mature grounds. The site is centred on NGR: TL 33592 37375 (centre) at an approximate height of 169m AOD.

*The site is within an historically significant area with Prehistoric barrows recognised to the north-west and east. Anglo Saxon activity has also been identified in close proximity to the west. The assessment has highlighted that the site has **moderate to high** potential for the Prehistoric period, **low** potential for the Roman period and **moderate to high** potential for the Early-medieval period. Potential for the Medieval period is **low** while the Post-medieval period is deemed to be **high**.*

The impact of the proposed development is deemed to be severe with truncation of any early deposits that may be preserved within the site. Based on the results of the DBA it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation would represent an appropriate first phase of investigation to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features within the site.

1 INTRODUCTION AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 1.1 This desk-based assessment has been prepared by Groundworks Archaeology. The project was commissioned by Hanson Services Ltd and relates to the “proposed demolition of existing dwelling and outbuildings at Hillcrest, demolition of outbuildings at Tussock, and erection of 10 No. residential dwelling, new relocated vehicular access and associated works” on land off The Causeway, Therfield, Hertfordshire. This assessment is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework: “Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.” (NPPF 2021 Section 16, para 194).
- 1.2 Archaeological assessment involves a desktop study of presently available archaeological, historical, air photographic and other relevant information. Government guidance on archaeology (National Planning Policy Framework, 2019) encourages a consideration of the survival of any archaeological remains present on a site where development is being considered, prior to formal planning applications being submitted. This allows a full assessment of the implications of any development proposal and an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be identified and implemented. This report represents the first stage of the pre-planning permission archaeological investigations recommended in NPPF.
- 1.3 This archaeological assessment will therefore form the basis for any further archaeological work.
- 1.4 This archaeological assessment was compiled in accordance with the principles of NPPF. In addition, it fulfils the general requirements of a desktop assessment as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (2017).
- 1.5 The study area includes the site of the proposed development (figure 1), and surrounding area to an extent of 1km.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site comprises of two adjacent plots known as Hillcrest and Tussocks fronting onto The Causeway in the village of Therfield, Hertfordshire. Hillcrest is a dwelling at the front of the plot with a loose courtyard of 20th century outbuildings to the rear. Tussocks is a large square plot with a single dwelling centrally located in mature grounds. The site is centred on NGR: TL 33592 37375 (centre) at an approximate height of 169m AOD.

- 2.2 The geology of the site is recorded by the BGS as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, a chalk sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 93 to 83 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin, they are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds of chalk.
- 2.3 Superficial deposits are recorded as the Lowestoft Formation, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 In considering a development proposal, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will consider the policy framework set by Government guidance. Relevant considerations are given below.

International Planning Policy and Guidance

3.2 Code of Good Practice on Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies, 2000.

- 3.2.1 The Code of Good Practice, established by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe (Ref.10.1) states:
"...before taking decisions affecting the archaeological heritage, planners should obtain adequate information and advice, applying non-destructive methods of investigation wherever possible... the purpose [of assessment] will be not only to establish if it is necessary to dig but also to build a picture of the site's morphology and its potential".

National Planning Policy and Guidance

3.3 National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

- 3.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework introduced in March 2012 (and revised in 2018, 2019 and 2021) replaced PPS5 (2010) as part of the Government's streamlining of the planning process.
- 3.3.2 Policy 194 states that:
"in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities

should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”.

3.3.3 Policy 195 states that:

“Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.

3.3.4 It further notes the irreplaceability of heritage assets and states that local planning authorities should take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

3.4 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

3.4.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 provides for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest. This relates not only to Scheduled Ancient Monuments but also to other monuments which the Secretary of State believes to be of sufficient importance.

Local Planning Guidance

3.5 North Hertfordshire Local Plan

3.5.1 The North Hertfordshire Local Plan (2011-2031) was adopted in November 2022 and replaces the saved policies of the District Plan Second Review with Alterations. It lays out policies on areas of archaeological significance and other archaeological areas (Policy 16).

3.5.2 Policy HE4 states: “Permission for development proposals affecting heritage assets with archaeological interest will be granted provided that:

- a) Developers submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where justified, an archaeological field evaluation.
- b) It is demonstrated how archaeological remains will be preserved and incorporated into the layout of that development, if in situ preservation of important archaeological remains is considered preferable; and
- c) Where the loss of the whole or a material part of important

archaeological remains is justified, appropriate conditions are applied to ensure that the archaeological recording, reporting, publication and archiving of the results of such archaeological work is undertaken before it is damaged or lost.

Where archaeological sites have been assessed to meet the criteria for inclusion on adopted registers or maps of locally important heritage assets these shall be treated in the same way as archaeology areas and areas of archaeological significance. Areas of as yet, unknown archaeology may be identified during research, or through the planning or plan making process. These sites or areas should be treated in the same way as archaeology areas and areas of archaeological significance”.

4 SOURCES

- 4.1 A search was made of the Hertfordshire Environment Record (HER) with a 1km study area centred on the site (HER Request 19.23).
- 4.2 Secondary sources were consulted at the Hertfordshire county archive, Bodleian map library, journal articles and records curated by the Archaeological Data Service.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Statutory and non statutory designated features

- 5.1.1 The site falls within the Therfield Conservation Area and is designated as important green space. The boundary includes most of the relatively compact village of Therfield, except for that part of the village that extends towards Reed End beyond Police Row. The site also falls within a designated Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS).
- 5.1.2 Within the study area there are 45 monuments, 17 nationally listed buildings, 1 scheduled ancient monument (SAM) and no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Historic Battlefields. There are 11 events recorded.
- 5.1.3 Appendix 1 provides a gazetteer of the cultural heritage features within the study area. Each entry has been assigned a unique Groundworks Archaeology (GA) number for ease of reference in the text. The events have been given an EV prefix and the listed buildings an LB prefix.

5.2 Archaeological Baseline

Prehistoric (500,000-AD43)

- 5.2.1 Scatters of flint are the most common evidence of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic activity and it is likely that these scatters represent camps, either temporary or permanent in forest clearings. As farming developed the forest was cleared. Settlements of this period tend to be located in close proximity to sources of fresh water. Although evidence of early activity is present beyond the study area such as tranchet axes and bone harpoons the evidence suggests people were still hunting and gathering in small groups and moving through the landscape, as there is no early evidence of permanent settlement. To date no finds or features of this period have yet been made in the study area.
- 5.2.2 The Icknield Way is located approximately 2.6km north of the site crossing through Royston east to west. This has been interpreted as the route of an ancient trade route/trackway along the Chiltern Ridge.
- 5.2.3 The Bronze Age saw further development of farming communities with the establishment of field systems and more organised communities. The late Bronze Age witnessed a change in climate with warmer and wetter conditions which continued into the early Iron Age. There are a number of Bronze Age barrows within the study area, with a barrow cemetery (GA1-6) located 950m north-west of the site with two further barrows (GA9-10) 850m east of the site. A single barrow (GA7) is located 925m east of the site.
- 5.2.4 The Iron Age saw the establishment of a settled agricultural landscape with frequent farmsteads and some larger centres of population. There is no datable evidence for occupational evidence from the Iron Age in the study area, although there are a number of cropmarks that are likely to represent Iron Age settlement with two rectangular enclosures (GA40) 610m west-south-west of the site. A concentration of linear ditches and two possible rectangular enclosures (GA41) are located 677m east-north-east of the site with a probable field system adjacent to the north (GA44). Other examples of probable enclosures include GA42 (680m east-north-east of the site) and GA45 (950m north of the site).

Romano-British Period (AD43-AD410)

- 5.2.5 The Roman conquest of 43 AD introduced a formal road network along with urbanisation and the establishment of villa estates. There is some evidence for Romano-British occupation in Royston; the crossing of two major Roman roads, Ermine Street heading north from London to York and the Icknield Way from east to west make it a likely place for settlement. No Roman features have yet been identified within the study area although two Roman coins and some pottery (GA11) were found during excavations at the castle site, 350m south-west of the site, suggesting some measure of activity.

Early Medieval (AD410-AD1066)

5.2.6 There is little evidence for Early-medieval activity within the study area to date, although a strip map and sample (GA73) 85m west of the site identified two pits of late Saxon date, both with residual Roman pottery in their fills. Documentary records show that part of the manor of Therfield 'was bought by Ethelric Bishop of Dorchester early in the 11th century (1016–34) and presented by him to the abbey of Ramsey. It was said that the bishop purchased it from an unpopular Dane who feared that the villagers would murder him'. This suggests that some form of settlement had been established at Therfield in this period.

Medieval (AD1066-AD1485)

5.2.7 Therfield appears in the Domesday Book as Derevelde meaning dry open land (*Thyrre plus feld*) and containing 52 households. The village surrounds a small green with the parish church (GA52) to the south of the green and an earthwork castle (GA12) to the west which is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM). Excavations on the castle site (NHLE 1009245) by Martin Biddle in 1958 concluded that the motte and bailey castle dated to the 12th century and that it was probably associated with a palisaded village enclosure. The site appeared to have been abandoned between the years around the Conquest and Domesday Survey until the founding of the castle, which itself appears to have been abandoned in the 13th century. A further moated site (GA18) is located 870m south of the site which may represent the site of a former manor.

5.2.8 There is evidence of possible settlement shrinkage with earthworks comprising of ditches, platforms and quarry pits (GA14) 150m north-west of the site which are likely the remains of Medieval settlement activity. Cultivation terraces (GA13) survive 495m west of the site with ridge and furrow (GA17) present 770m north-west of the site.

5.2.9 An archaeological evaluation at Elm House (GA71) 85m west of the site identified a ditch, groups of gullies and two pits, all of which appeared to be of 11th to 14th century in date and probably representative of settlement activity.

Post-medieval (AD1500-AD1799)

5.2.10 There are many buildings dating from the Post-medieval period in the study area, most of which are concentrated in the village core around the church, Church Lane and The Green. These include the old rectory (GA47) which is of late 15th century date with evidence for 16th century fishponds in the garden. These ponds may in fact be the remnant of an ornamental canal from a formal garden associated with a major re-modelling of the rectory 1640-43.

5.2.11 Tuthill Manor (GA57) 340m west of the site supposedly originated as a 16th century two storey beacon tower (GA19). However, it is more likely that this is a mistaken attribution as Therfield Beacon (GA22) lies 70m to the south-west.

Modern (AD1800-Present)

5.2.12 Building along The Causeway and north of Tuthill Manor took place through the 19th century expanding the village to the north. The first edition of the Ordnance Survey shows a village layout which has changed little since with the notable exception of further building along Pedlar's Lane and Police Row.

6 MAP REGRESSION

6.1 The earliest detailed map showing the site is the Therfield Tithe Map dated 1843 (figure 3). This shows the site as largely undeveloped and split over three land parcels. The Tithe apportionment records these as follows:

- 37, owned by George Fordham and occupied by Edward Rant Bird, it is described as an allotment and designated as arable.
- 54, owned by James Jude and occupied by Frederick Islip, it is designated as a house, shed etc.
- 55, owned by George Fordham and occupied by Edward Rant Bird, it is described as Work House Close and is designated as pasture.
- 56, owned by George Fordham and occupied by John Wilkes and others. It is described as four tenements and gardens.

6.2 The house now known as Hillcrest (plot 54) is present within the north-western corner of the development area with at least one outbuilding, the development also includes the gardens of plot 56. The majority of the development area falls within the pasture of plot 55 with a former boundary dividing it from the arable land of plot 37 to the east.

6.3 The Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1878 (figure 4) shows little change within the development area although the tenements of plot 56 have been demolished to be replaced by separate buildings.

6.4 The Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1898 (figure 5) shows the site in slightly greater detail but without any noticeable change. The 1924 25" edition (figure 6) shows an outbuilding has been constructed in the north-western corner of the Hillcrest plot with a further outbuilding constructed to the east of the house.

6.5 The Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1974 shows the eradication of the historic boundary separating plots 37 and 55 on the Tithe map and the construction of a new dwelling known as Tussocks with an access road through the development area. Hillcrest is shown with a series of outbuildings forming a loose courtyard.

7 SITE VISIT

- 7.1 A site visit was made on the 27th April 2023, conditions were dry and bright. The site slopes gently down from north-east to south-west and is divided between two plots, Hillcrest to the north and Tussocks to the south with the boundary formed by a mature hedgerow (plate 8). Tussocks is an open plot with the house centrally located. The proposed development area covers much of the garden (plates 3-9) which is bounded by a hedge for much of its length. There are a number of trees within the boundary but no obvious earthworks or other features that may represent archaeology. An historic pond (plate 4) is located beyond the development boundary that is present on the tithe map and was likely created for watering livestock.
- 7.2 The house known as Hillcrest (plates 10-11) appears on the Tithe map of 1843 and has clearly been extended to the north-west in the 20th century (plate 11). The plot slopes gently down to the south-west with a steep drop to the road visible on plate 10. The garden area is dominated by 20th century outbuildings which are constructed in brick and breezeblock (plates 12-13). There is no evidence of the outbuildings shown on the historic mapping which must have been demolished in the mid-20th century.

8 PAST IMPACTS

- 8.1 The site has been subject to limited development in the past with the construction of Hillcrest and its associated outbuildings in the north-western corner. The majority of the development appears to have been undisturbed and historically dominated by pasture, latterly as gardens for Tussocks. It can be considered that any archaeological deposits within the majority of the site are relatively undisturbed.

9 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 9.1 No geotechnical investigations have been undertaken within the site. An assessment of BGS borehole data in the wider study area has revealed that the closest borehole log is 34m from the southern boundary of the site (TL33NW19) which was drilled for an extension to the adjacent primary school. Unfortunately the records are confidential and the results not publicly available.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 10.1 Based on the results of the desk-based assessment the perceived archaeological potential of the site can be summarised as follows:

- 10.2 **Prehistoric:** There are Bronze Age barrows to the north-west and east of the site. There are also a number of undated cropmarks that may represent Prehistoric settlement across the study area therefore the Prehistoric potential is considered to be **moderate to high**.
- 10.3 **Roman:** The site contains **low** potential for Roman activity based on the lack of features identified within the study area.
- 10.4 **Early Medieval:** The site contains **moderate to high** potential for the presence of finds and features dating to this period based on the identification of two Anglo Saxon pits 85m west of the site.
- 10.5 **Medieval:** The site appears to lie beyond the Medieval settlement core and was likely within the agricultural hinterland. The archaeological potential for this period is considered to be **low**.
- 10.6 **Post-Medieval:** The site appears to have remained as part of the agricultural hinterland throughout much of this period with the construction of Hillcrest sometime in the early to mid 19th century. It is likely that the boundaries shown on the Tithe map and early Ordnance Survey maps, subsequently eradicated by the construction of Tussocks remain as below ground features. These historic boundaries may have early origins therefore indicating a **high** archaeological potential.
- 10.7 This assessment of potential is based primarily on the data contained within the Historic Environment Record (HER), secondary sources and cartographic evidence. To date there have been no investigations within the site and few in the study area. The lack of Roman and Iron Age activity may be a result of lack of investigation. Absence of evidence cannot be taken as evidence of absence. The undated cropmarks that proliferate the study area certainly indicate more intensive past activity although it has not been dated.

11 IMPACT OF THE PROPOSALS

- 11.1 The proposed development plan has not yet been finalised; however, it is likely to comprise of up to 10 dwellings. Given the relative lack of past development within the site boundary (aside from Hillcrest and Tussocks) it is likely that any archaeological deposits present would be well preserved. The foundations of any new build could be considered to have a severe impact on such deposits resulting in truncation.

12 CONCLUSIONS

- 12.1 The site is within an historically significant area with Prehistoric barrows recognised to the north-west and east. Anglo Saxon activity has also been identified in close proximity to the west. The assessment has highlighted that the site has **moderate to high** potential for the

Prehistoric period, **low** potential for the Roman period and **moderate to high** potential for the Early Medieval period. Potential for the Medieval period is **low** while the Post-medieval period is deemed to be **high**.

- 12.3 The impact of the proposed development is deemed to be severe with truncation of any early deposits that may be preserved within the site. Based on the results of the DBA it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation would represent an appropriate first phase of investigation to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features within the site.

13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 13.1 Groundworks Archaeology would like to thank Hanson Services Ltd for commissioning this project and the staff of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record for their help in the production of this report.

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Maps

Therfield Tithe Map 1843

Ordnance Survey 25" edition of 1878, Sheet IV.16

Ordnance Survey 25" edition of 1898, Sheet IV.16

Ordnance Survey 25" edition of 1924, Sheet IV.16

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 edition of 1975, sheet TL 3237-3337

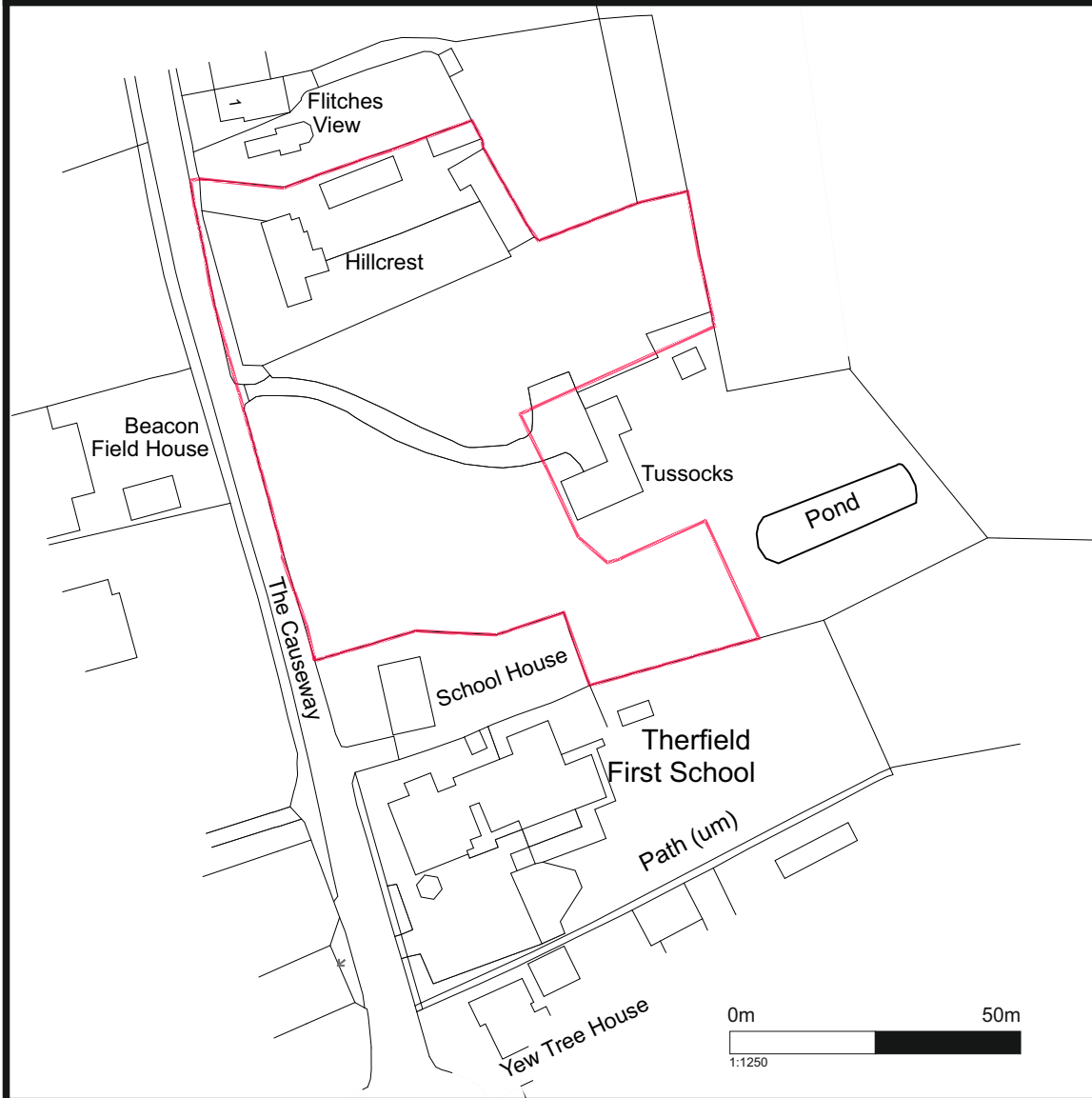
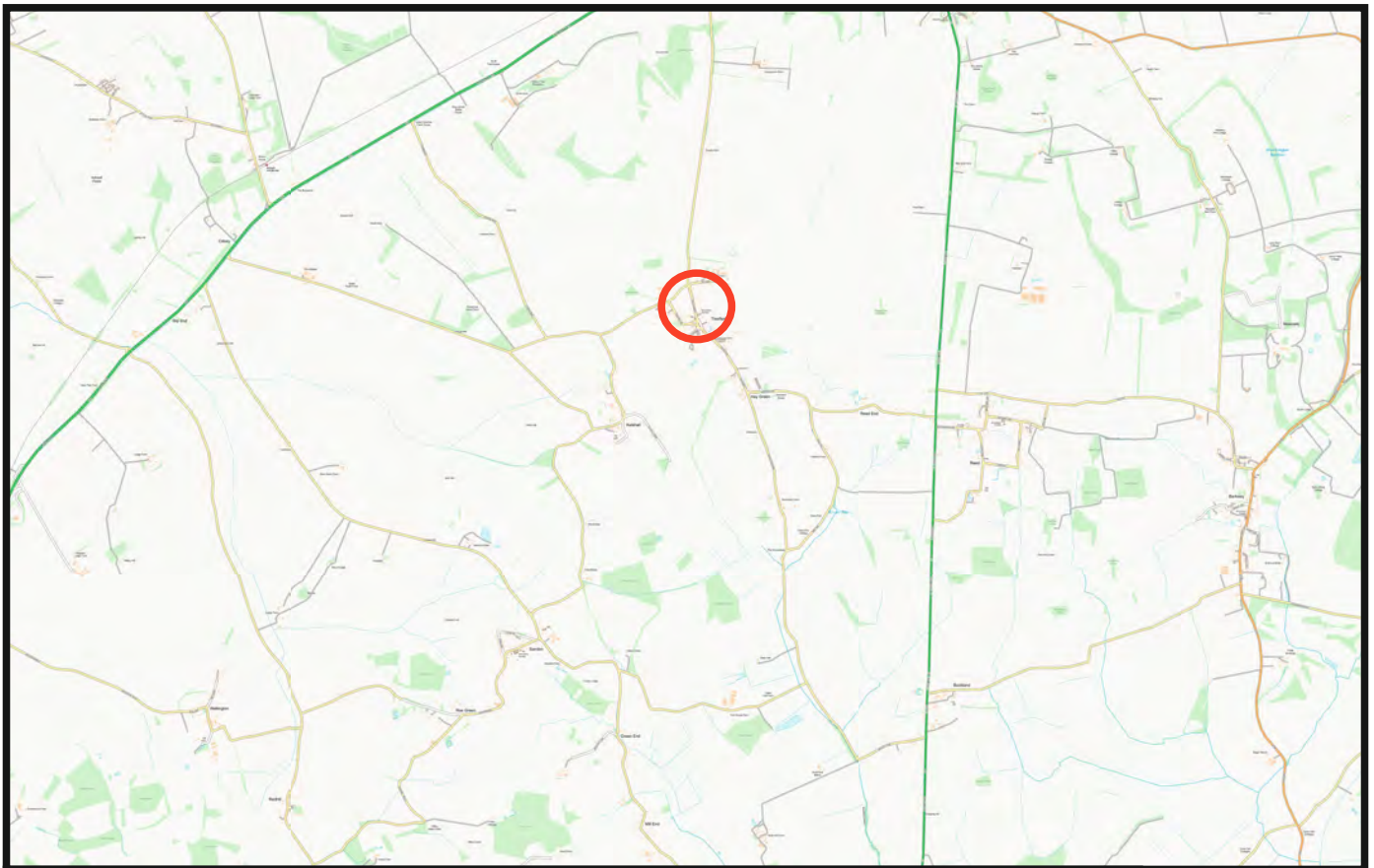


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

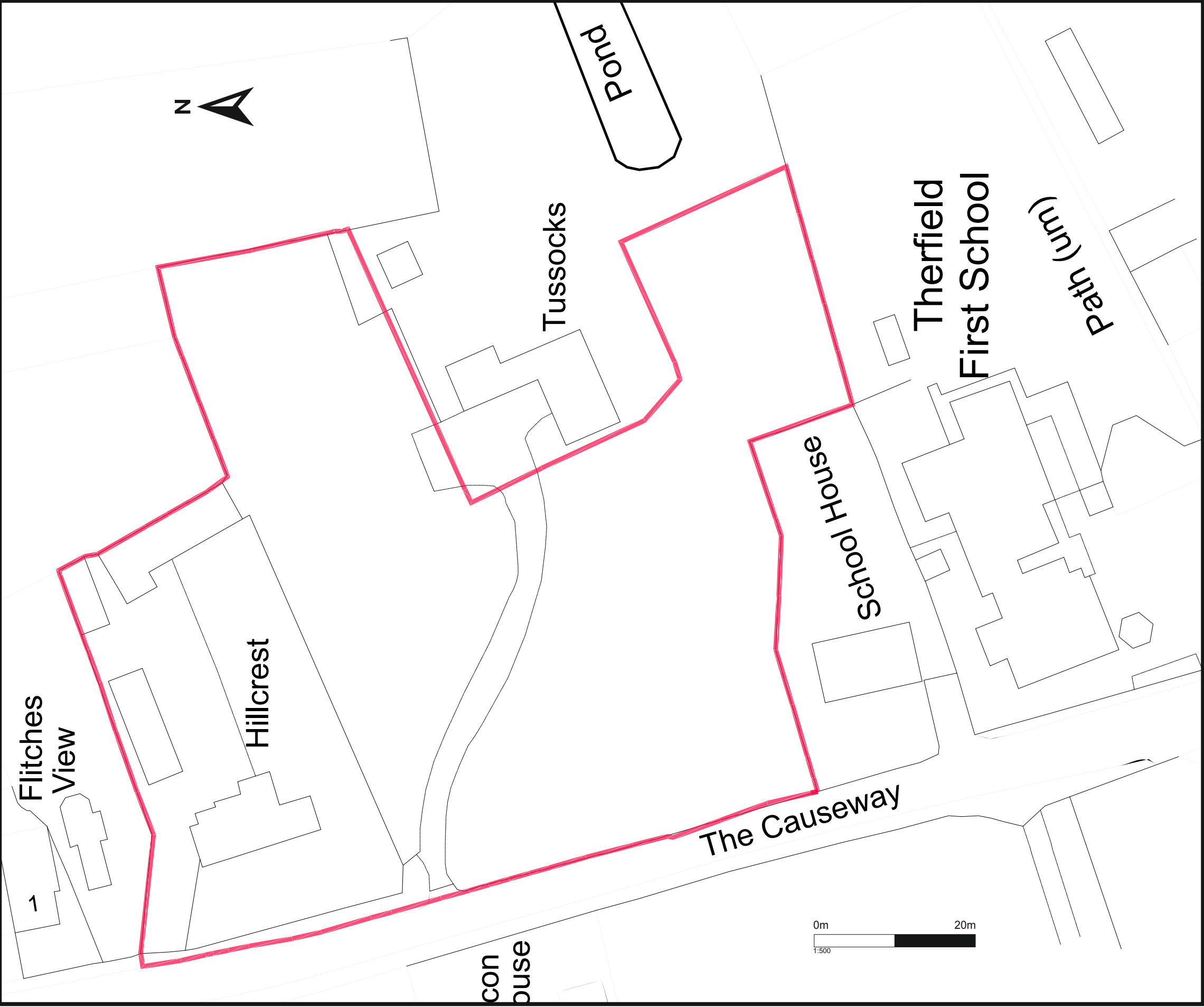


Figure 2: Site Plan



Figure 3: Therfield Tithe Map 1843



Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map, Sheet IV.16 1878

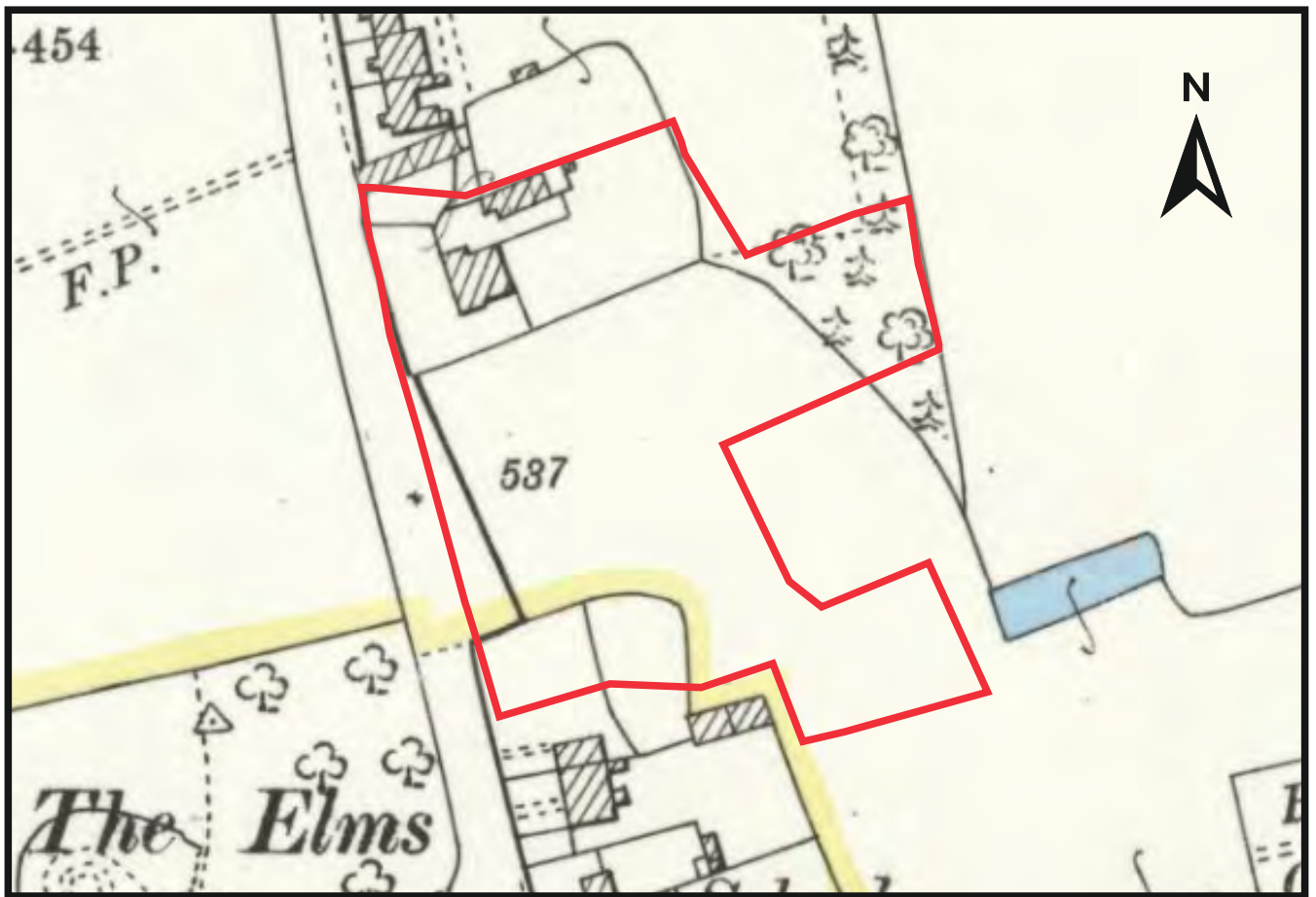


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" map, Sheet IV.16 1898

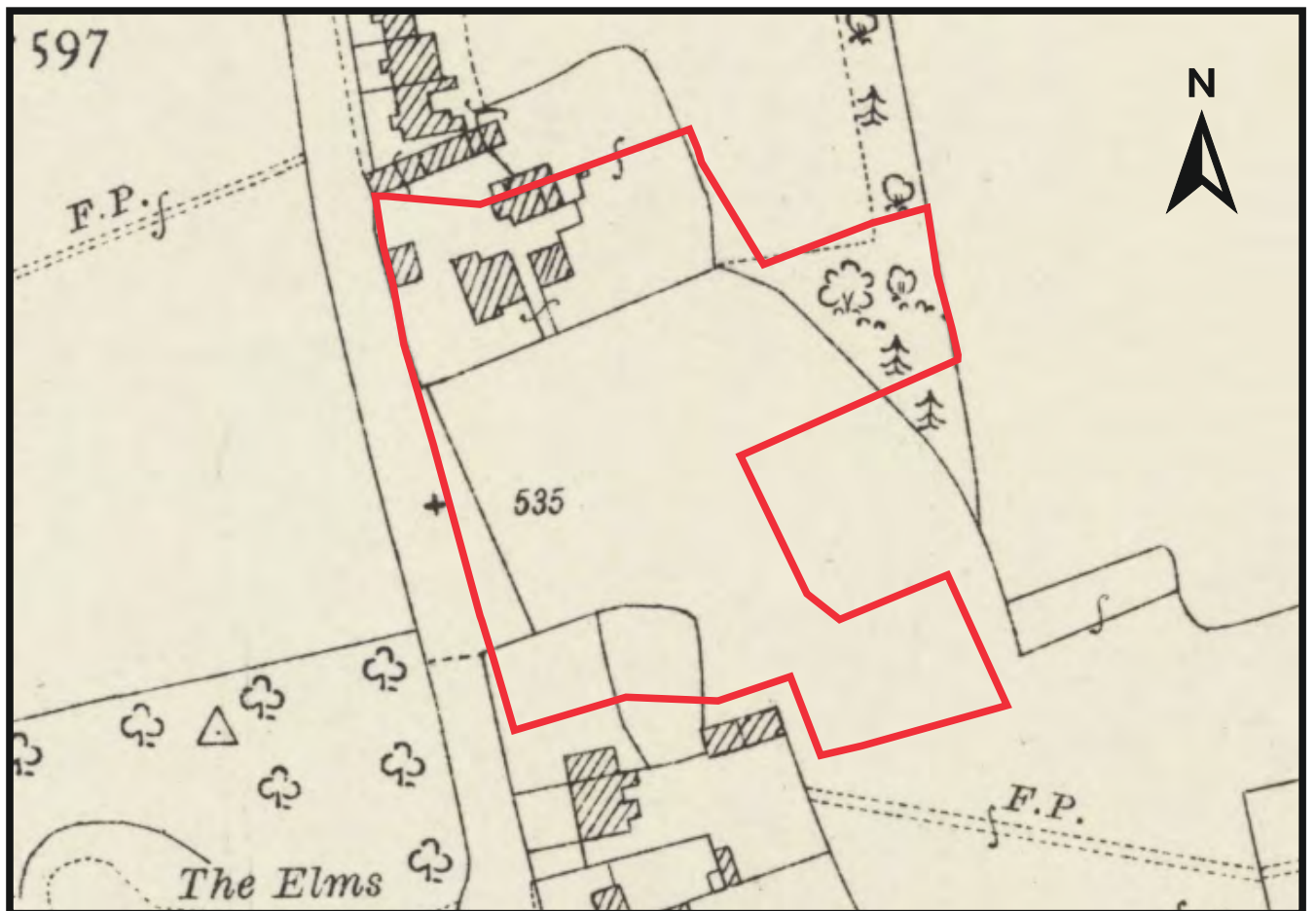


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" map, Sheet IV.16 1924



Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Sheet TL 3237-3337, 1975

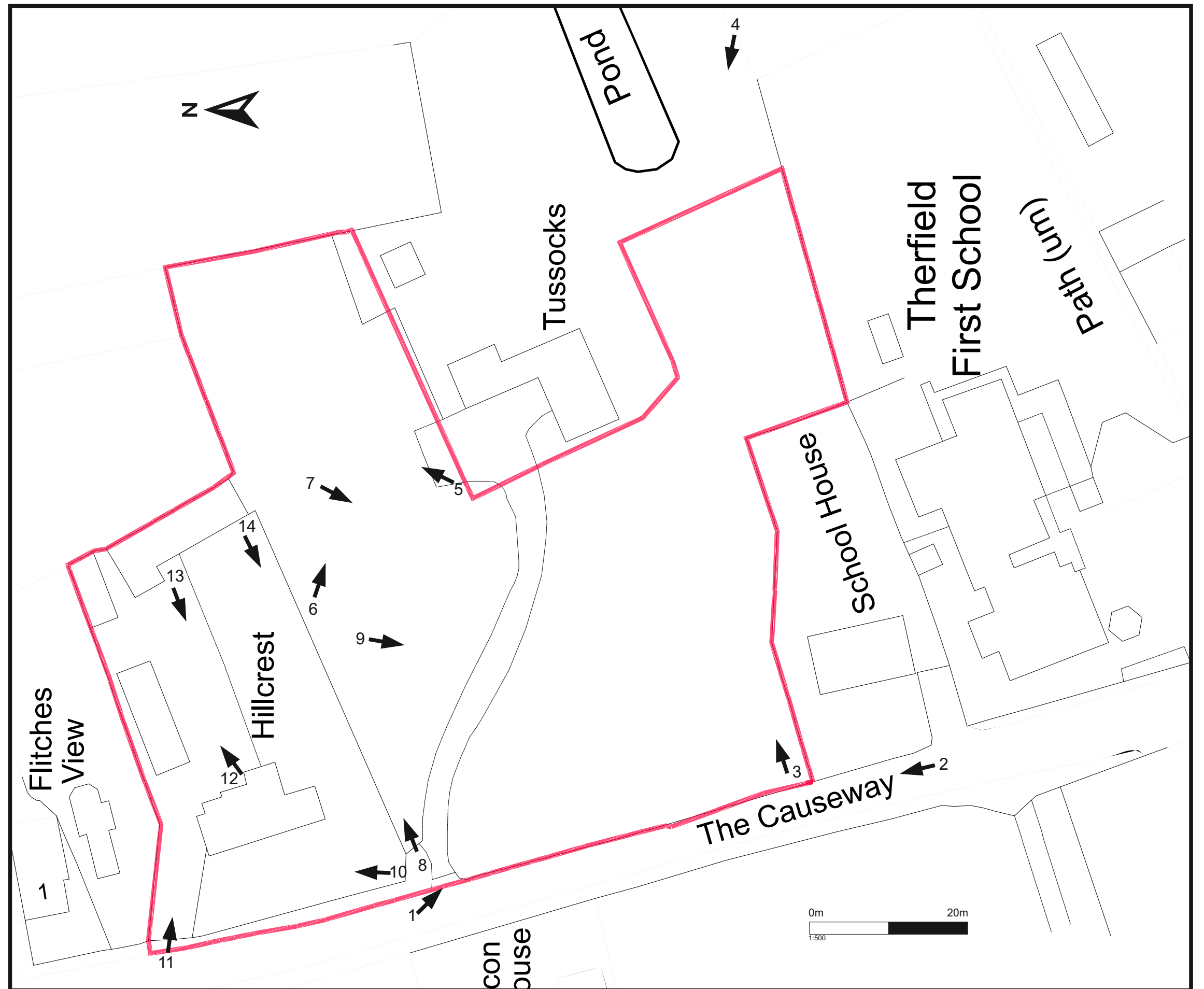


Figure 8: Walkover Photograph Plan

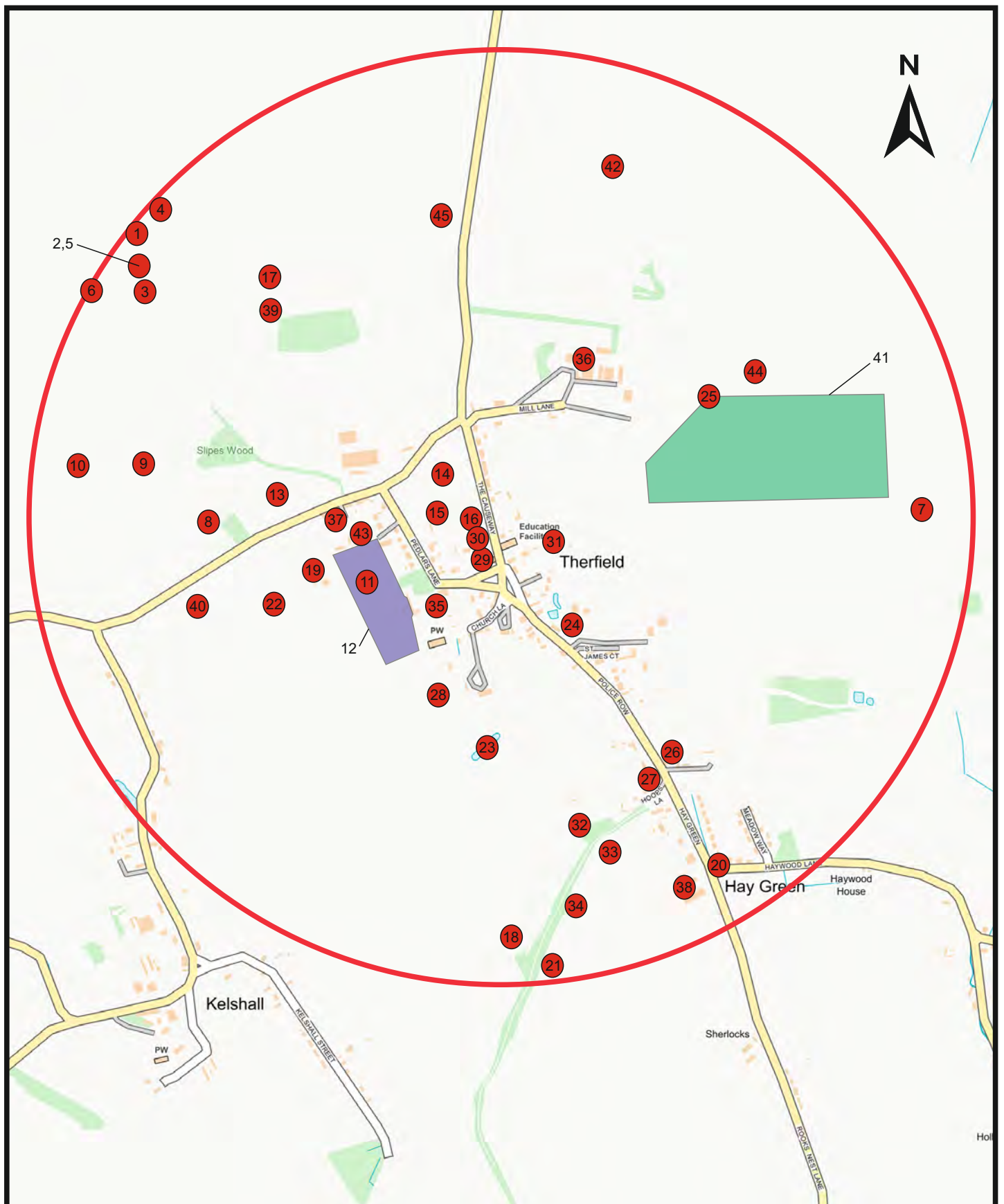


Figure 9: Monuments Map

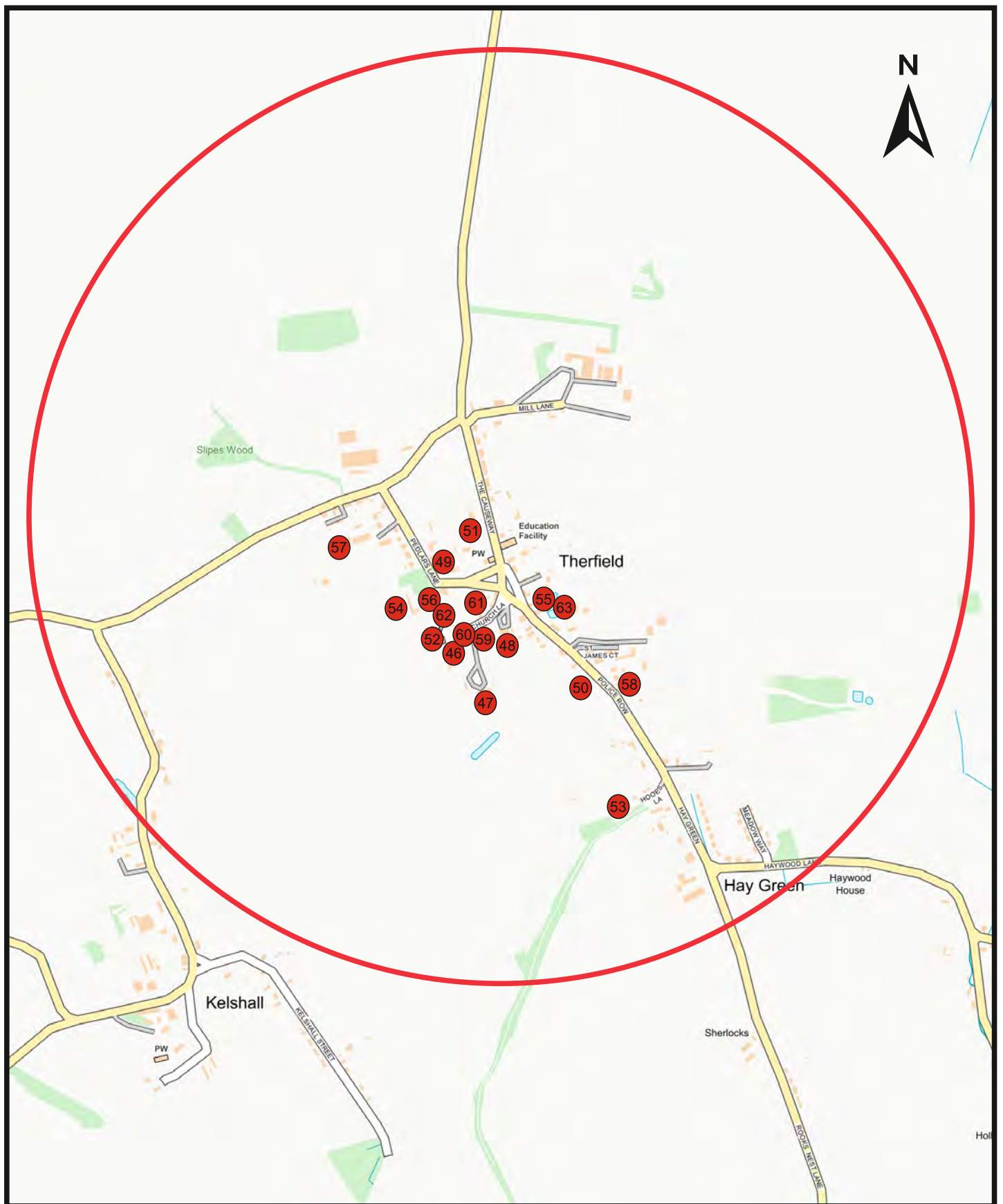


Figure 10: Listed Buildings Map

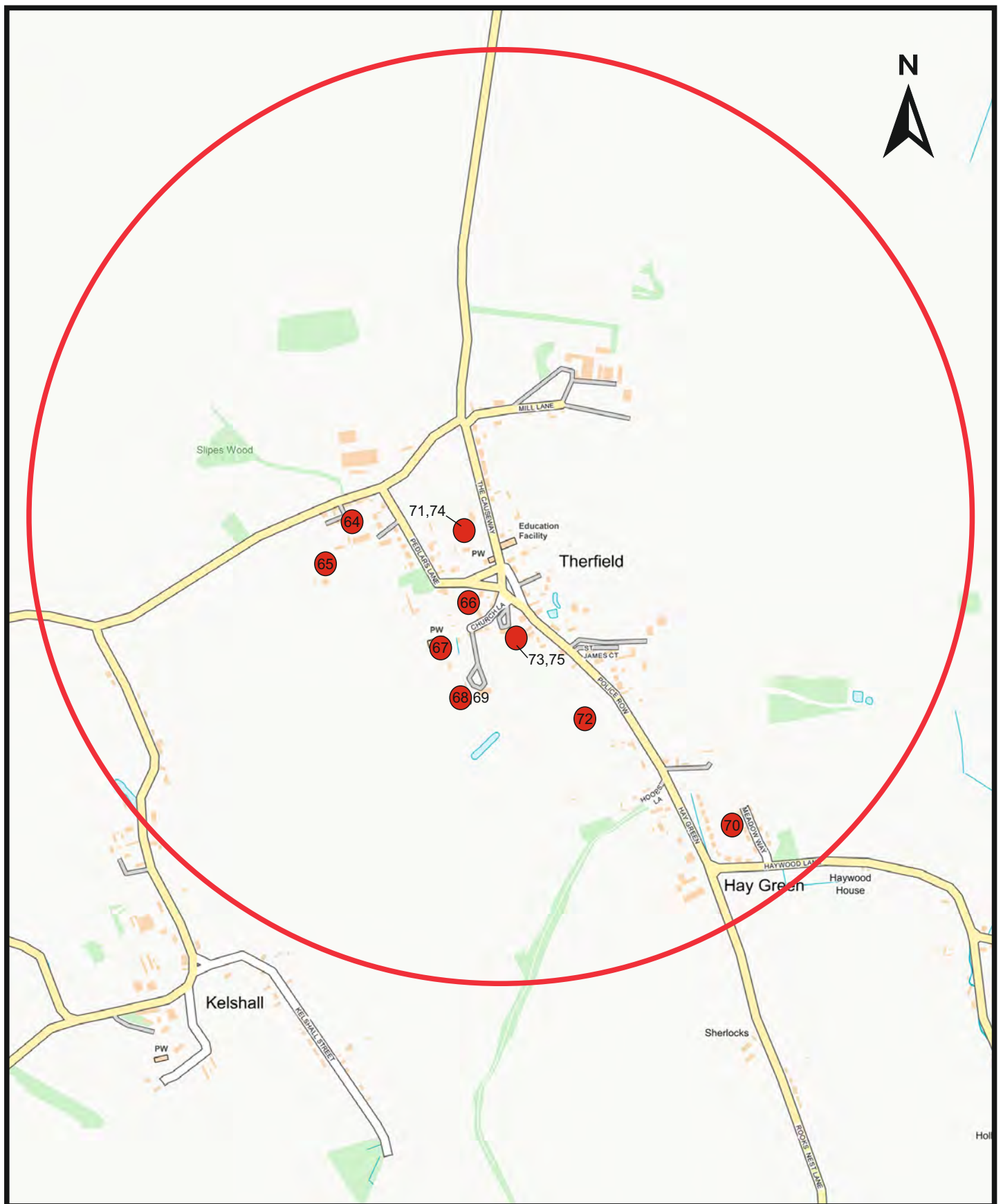


Figure 11: Events Map

Appendix 1: HER Gazetteer

Monuments and find spots

Mon Monument
Bld- Building
FS Find spot

GA No	HER No.	Type	Description
1	MHT2205	Mon	Cropmark of a small circular enclosure c. 25m in diameter. Continuous single ditch. One of a group of 6 enclosures; see also [2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 958, 2205]. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date and forming a barrow cemetery.
2	MHT2495	Mon	Cropmark of a circular enclosure with single continuous ditch. Diam. c. 25m. Its ditch is cut by another small enclosure ditch [958]. interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date
3	MHT2496	Mon	Cropmark of a circular enclosure with single continuous ditch. Diam. c. 25m. One of a group of six; see also. interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date
4	MHT2497	Mon	Cropmark of a circular enclosure with single continuous ditch. Diam. c. 38m. One of a group of six; see also apparently the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.
5	MHT958	Mon	Cropmark of a very small circular enclosure. Its ditch appears to cut through, or is cut by, a larger circular enclosure. Diam. c. 11m. One of a group of six;
6	MHT6387	Mon	Bronze Age barrow cemetery of 6 ploughed out barrows interpreted from aerial photographs, see GA 1-5 above.
7	MHT2540	Mon	Cropmark of a small circular enclosure; diam. c. 22m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.
8	MHT7830	Mon	Cropmark of an incomplete circular enclosure approx. 25m in diameter, representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow
9	MHT1241	Mon	Cropmark of ring ditch representing a probable Bronze Age barrow.
10	MHT1242	Mon	Cropmark of ring ditch representing a probable Bronze Age barrow.
11	MHT1247	FS	Two Roman silver coins dated 1st-2nd century AD and 3rd-4th century AD, and a few potsherds were recovered during excavation at the earthwork castle in 1958.
12	MHT67	Mon	A small mound approx. 14m in diameter and approx. 1.5m high, within a bailey defined by a ditch and slight

			bank to the S and SW and containing further unidentified earthworks to the north. It is interpreted by its excavator as a mid-12th century adulterine castle, abandoned shortly afterwards. An earlier, Saxo-Norman, occupation layer with pottery dating from 1050 to 1100 was excavated beneath the site of the castle. A water-filled fish-pond, 68m by 10m, lies directly south of the motte, and may be contemporary although there are many small ponds here. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (list entry: DHT10767).
13	MHT1658	Mon	Cropmarks of a Medieval cultivation terrace curving around the hillside from the pasture in the SE, into the wood in the NW.
14	MHT1659	Mon	Earthworks, including ditches, platforms and quarry pits, are almost certainly the remains of medieval settlement at Therfield.
15	MHT22	Mon	The village of Therfield stands on the highest part of the Chiltern ridge in a parish bounded on the north by the Icknield Way and on the east by Ermine Street. Part of the manor of Therfield 'was bought by Ethelric Bishop of Dorchester early in the 11th century (1016–34) and presented by him to the abbey of Ramsey. It was said that the bishop purchased it from an unpopular Dane who feared that the villagers would murder him'. Ramsey Abbey owned the estate until the dissolution of the abbey in 1539. The village surrounds a small green with the parish church to the south of the green and an earthwork castle [67] to the west for evidence of settlement shrinkage see [1659], although this may be movement rather than shrinkage. There are other small hamlets around greens in the parish. The place name, Derevelde/Furreuuelde in Domesday, appears to contain an Old English word meaning withered or dry, 'and the name may refer to an open stretch of dry, treeless country'. This may be Therfield Heath, with its prehistoric monuments. The village itself is not dry or waterless, as it has many small ponds, and more are shown on historic mapping. These would attract settlement in this chalk area.
16	MHT31317	Mon	A ditch, groups of gullies, and two pits, found in evaluation (EHT8137) in the NE corner of the grounds at Elm House in 2016, appeared to represent a medieval boundary ditch which cut features containing 11th-12th century pottery. The ditch in trench 1 contained residual Roman pottery as well as mid 14th century Hertfordshire Glazed Ware sherds, and a small amount of animal bone. It cut a gully which had 11th century St Neots Ware in its secondary backfill, as well as animal bone, and some medieval or later roof tile. Just to the south, trench 2 revealed more of the same ditch, two pits, and more gullies. The

			pits appear to have been backfilled with rubbish, including 11th century St Neots Ware, 12th century sandy wares, a possible fitting in copper alloy, burnt daub, and animal bone. The ditch cut one of these pits. Its fills contained more St Neots Ware, mid-12th century sandy ware and Hertfordshire Grey Ware and similar animal bone; in the top fill was yet more St Neots Ware and mid-14th century Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. It cut a group of gullies which contained no finds. Two pieces of re-touched flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were residual in these medieval contexts. The animal bone was mostly cattle and sheep/goat, with some pig, horse, dog and red deer. The main ditch was maintained over a period of time, with a recut. It may relate to the earthworks [1659] in the field to the north, which are assumed to be medieval. Further work early in 2017 (EHT8372) established more of the sequence. Two rubbish pits containing late Saxon pottery and some residual Roman sherds appeared to be the earliest features. Following their disuse came two more pits and a ditch, which was backfilled in the 12th century and cut by the main boundary ditch. The main ditch fills included residual Roman pottery, 11th century pottery, daub, and a silver coin of Aethelred II (978-1016), minted in Cambridge. Other pits and ditches may be contemporary; one pit contained 12th century pottery. Two more ditches were apparently later but contained residual Iron Age and 11th-12th century pottery, and daub.
17	MHT7837	Mon	Cropmarks of Medieval ridge and furrow ploughing of mixed shape and orientation. Average size of field approx. 100m by 45m.
18	MHT11636	Mon	Site of probable moat and linear ditches. The 1878 OS map and aerial photographs indicate a moat here. The map shows the remains of its western and southern arms, with possible, narrower remnants of the northern and eastern arms also surviving into the late 19th century. A field boundary runs along its northern boundary and the surviving part of the north arm. Several outlying ponds are also shown. The same L-shaped water-filled feature is shown on the 1843 tithe map. The west, south and east arms are visible as cropmarks [8466], as is the field boundary along its northern edge. Other linear cropmarks probably indicate former boundaries and elements of a field system, some of which are shown on the OS map. Large quantities of peg tile, post-medieval red wares, and grey-black wares which appear to be medieval, have been retrieved from the surface
19	MHT1763	Mon	Site of a 16 th century two storey beacon tower
20	MHT12470	Mon	Hay Green, registered common land
21	MHT12472	Mon	Duck's Green, registered common land

22	MHT16155	Mon	Therfield Beacon. The beacon at Therfield was set up as part of a national system intended to give warning of the approach of the Spanish Armada in 1588. All the surrounding villages contributed to the cost of erecting it here, in what came to be known as Beacon Close, since this is the highest point in the area. The water tower was built here in 1936. Groundworks for a building in the field north of the water tower in 2000 revealed undisturbed subsoil above clay-with-flints Natural.
23	MHT4194	Mon	Fishpond. There is a pond at the south end of the Rectory garden [4129]. The date of the pond is uncertain, but it is a large artificial structure 77m long and 14m wide, with rounded ends. There are many small ponds in the village, but this has the appearance of an early post-medieval ornamental canal, although it could also have been constructed as a fishpond. It might have been a fishpond for the 15th century parsonage, but its shape suggests it may have been part of a formal garden laid out when the parsonage was rebuilt in 1640-43. The 1766 map implies a formal garden here. It has retained its regular appearance.
24	MHT15062	Mon	A 17th century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn, four bays long, with a side aisle, originally part of Hay Farm [16747].
25	MHT7308	Mon	Site of a windmill which first appears on Warburton's map of 1720 and ceased grinding corn by wind power in 1876. It appears on the 1843 tithe map and is on the 1878 OS map as a corn mill.
26	MHT15060	Mon	Hay Green Cottage. Plastered, some weatherboarding, may be timber-framed. Thatched, gabled and hipped roofs (some clay tiles). Outbuildings to the east. Situated to the east of the road alongside the Recreation Ground. This is not a farmhouse. It is shown on the 1843 tithe map as a house in a small plot with a single small outbuilding, and on the later 19th and early 20th century OS maps divided into two cottages.
27	MHT30137	Mon	The later 19th century OS maps show a rectangular compound marked 'Pound' on the waste beside the roadway at the north end of Hay Green. It is not shown on the 1924 map.
28	MHT12027	Mon	Site of chapel. The 1878 OS map shows a rectangular building marked 'Chapel' in the grounds of The Rectory [4129]. The 1843 tithe map shows it with an L plan, north of what appears to have been a stable block and south of a pond and the churchyard boundary. Presumably it was a private chapel for the rectory. It was demolished between 1878 and 1898.
29	MHT12024	Mon	Independent Chapel. The present Congregational Chapel, a little southeast of The Elms, dates from 1836,

			and a manse was established in 1854'. The rectangular building is shown on the 1843 tithe map on the east side of outbuildings in front of The Elms, and with a small plot on its north side. This was evidently a burial ground, as it is marked 'Burial Ground (Disused)' on the 1878 OS map. By this date a new burial ground had been laid out in a field 120m to the east, and the old one closed. The chapel had been extended to the rear by this date; this rear part was apparently the manse. At the time of Upton's 1847 survey, it was the only place of worship in Therfield other than the parish church [4320], and Upton described the 'Independent Chapel' as 'excellent', running a Sunday School and an infants' school, and a lending library; 'Here, dissenters are the only active, and most influential parties. Their efforts commenced about 15 years ago and have been a great blessing to the neighbourhood'. The 1851 ecclesiastical census noted that 'Therfield Chapel' had been built in 1836.
30	MHT12025	Mon	Disused burial ground. A burial ground is shown on the 1878 OS map immediately adjacent to the 1836 Independent Chapel [12024]. Already notated 'Burial Ground (Disused)' in 1877-78, it appears to have been superseded by [12026]; perhaps when the manse was built behind the chapel in 1854. It was in use for less than 20 years. The land still forms part of the chapel grounds.
31	MHT12026	Mon	Burial Ground. A rectangular 'Burial Ground' is shown on the 1878 OS map and is still in use. It may have superseded the burial ground next to the Independent Chapel [12024] that was apparently closed in 1854.
32	MHT11637	Mon	Site of house at north end of Ducks Green. Later 19th century OS maps show two ranges of buildings, dating to the early post-medieval, or possibly the medieval period [11636], on a plot of land adjacent to Ducks' Green at its extreme north end. The plot also contains a pond. A track continues to the NE to link Ducks' Green with Hay Green. Opposite and possibly associated with [11638], the buildings are one of a string of dispersed dwellings and structures that once stood alongside the green. The 1843 tithe map shows a house at the east side of the plot, but no other buildings. The 1878 map shows the house and several other buildings. These are also shown on the 1898 and 1924 maps. The buildings have since been demolished and the site is now largely wooded. A smaller structure shown on the current 1:10,000 map is on a different alignment and is more recent in date.
33	MHT11638	Mon	Site of former house. Later 19C OS maps show a range of buildings, dating to the post-medieval, or possibly the medieval period (see [11636]), adjacent to Ducks' Green at its extreme north end. A track continues to the NE to link Ducks' Green with Hay Green. The buildings, at the

			west end of a field, roughly enclose a small yard (?) and possibly comprised a farmstead. A small orchard is also depicted. Two buildings are shown here on the 1843 tithe map, a house and barn facing one another at the north end of a small plot. By 1878 another building appears to have been added to the south, but by 1898 only one small structure (not the house) remained. By the mid-1920s even this had gone. The structures stood opposite [11637] and are one of a string of dispersed dwellings and structures that once stood alongside the green.
34	MHT11639	Mon	Site of former house. The 1843 tithe map shows here a house facing onto Ducks' Green, with outbuildings behind. By 1878 the outbuildings had been reduced to one small structure, which survived with the house into the 20th century. At some time after the mid-1920s the buildings were demolished and the site cleared. Most of the site is now cultivated. The structures are one of a string of dispersed dwellings and structures that once stood alongside Ducks' Green.
35	MHT31504	Mon	Site of Cottages. The 1843 tithe map shows the east side of the lane leading down to the churchyard lined with a row of buildings, dwelling houses at each end and subsidiary buildings in the middle. The same arrangement is shown on the 1878 OS map, but by 1898 the northern house had been divided into two cottages. By 1924 the southern house had also been divided, making a row of six. Later in the 20th century the entire range was demolished.
36	MHT11055	Mon	Park Farm Therfield, this was an empty field on the 1843 tithe map. Park Farm may postdate enclosure in Therfield parish, which did not take place until 1848. The farmstead was built as a planned farm, shown in detail on the later 19th century OS maps. The track led through trees to a farmhouse, linked to a compact rectangular arrangement of barns around three and a half sides of a central yard. This was divided into four compartments with open-fronted sheds meeting at the centre. This layout survives, although half the yard has been infilled and other new farm buildings stand beyond.
37	MHT11058	Mon	Tuthill Farm. Converted to residential use, with new buildings at rear; 'mock' original, to match farmhouse. One thatched building remains, and the farmhouse. Originally a planned layout, built in one phase prior to 1877, as the farm layout is shown on the later 19th century OS maps. At this date the 15th century house now called Tuthill Manor [17638], south of the farmstead, was divided into four small properties known as Tuthill Farm Cottages. The 1843 tithe map shows a rather more simple layout on the same footprint, with only the east and west ranges.

38	MHT15058	Mon	Hay Green Farm is largely a 19th and 20th century farmstead. Only a house and single outbuilding are shown here on the 1843 tithe map, but by 1878 these had been replaced with what may have been cottages and some agricultural buildings at the rear. The 1898 map shows further changes, with the removal of the cottages leaving only a single pair, behind which were buildings, some open-fronted, in an L plan. At the front was a well, the whole complex set back from the road. No change is shown on the 1924 map. On none of these maps is the farm named. Later in the 20th century large new buildings were added.
Un-dated			
39	MHT1915	Mon	Possible strip lynchets apparent on an air photograph taken in 1947, though the OS concluded that there was 'nothing visible on the ground or on APs to indicate lynchets (strip or Celtic). The slope features shown on OS 25" appear to be modern field baulks.
40	MHT2322	Mon	Cropmarks of two incomplete rectangular enclosures (60m x 55m and 40m x 25m); the larger with internal maculae and a small penannular ring ditch. At least three other linear ditches run NE-SW and appear to cut through the enclosures. A further linear ditch is curved and cuts through the other three ditches. All over the site are scattered amorphous maculae.
41	MHT2539	Mon	Cropmarks of linear ditches including two possible rectangular enclosures (these are incomplete and indistinct on the AP). Also, a square macula.
42	MHT2544	Mon	Cropmarks of three sides of a large square enclosure (120m square); no obvious entrance. Also, linear ditches, some perhaps associated with the enclosure and scattered amorphous maculae, some within the eastern half of the enclosure, some outside its eastern circuit. The RCHM sketch plotting recorded the macula south of the main feature and west of the road as a ring ditch.
43	MHT9682	Mon	A watching brief (EHT4207) in 1994-5 identified four ditches and five pits of uncertain date, near the earthworks of Therfield's motte and bailey castle [67]. The foundations of a post-medieval wall were also noted. Previous, limited archaeological evaluation of the site in 1989 had produced 'uncertain and inconclusive' evidence of archaeological remains, and in 1993, two ditches were recorded in the foundation trench for a boundary wall, on the east of the site. The relationships, if any, between all these features is unclear.
44	MHT1000	Mon	Cropmarks of linear ditches running both parallel to and at right angles to each other, perhaps part of a field complex.

45	MHT2559	Mon	Cropmarks of a possible rectangular enclosure (three sides of which show faintly on aerial photographs; a curvilinear enclosure (again very indistinct) and other linear ditches. Also linear ditches which are likely to be pre-modern land boundaries.
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Listed Buildings (listing description)

GA No	Nat. List.	Grade	Description
46	1102612	II	Turner Monument. THERFIELD CHURCH LANE TL 3337 (West side) Therfield 9/101 Turner Monument about 15m S of Church of St. Mary GV II Tomb erected by Sir B. Turner, d.1784, as memorial to his wife, Mrs. S. Turner, d.1782. Ashlar block. Square base, stepped up to moulded plinth. Fielded slate panelled sides. Inscription to Mrs. Turner and children to E. Inscription to Sir. B. Turner to N. Dedicatory inscription to S. Moulding capping with pyramidal head, all about 2m in height.
47	1102613	II*	The Old Rectory. THERFIELD CHURCH LANE TL 33 NW (South side) Therfield 4/103 The Old Rectory 9.6.52 (formerly listed as The Rectory) GV II* Large house. Late C15 wing, altered in C17. Original open hall replaced in C17 and again c.1769 for Rev. C. Weston. Extended c.1800 for Rev. C. Moss, altered 1875. Early wing is flint rubble, rendered, with clunch dressings. Main block is red brick with burnt headers. Tiled roofs, some slates. C15 range has form of a gabled cross wing, 2 originally separate and gabled blocks project from outer elevation, reformed into a rectangular block in C17. 2 storeys. Semi-circular former stair turret with a small square light to centre of front elevation of C15 wing. To right: ground floor 4 cinquefoiled lights, heavily moulded with a bowtell central mullion and square headed surround, label with grotesque stops, first floor similar 2 light window restored in C19 with a quatrefoil in a triangle in coped gable. To left of stair turret, ground floor window now a square headed entrance, similar surround, first floor 1 and 2 light tall chapel windows, now blocked, similar surrounds. At right end is a C17 3 stage diagonal brick buttress. Right return is C17 brick, ground floor C18 glazing bar sash, shallow reveal, gauged brick flat arched head, moulded plat band to first floor, 2 cinquefoiled lights as at front, restored in C19. Left return of C15 wing is largely rebuilt in C17 red brick. Gable towards front has a large 2 centred arched opening, blocked with an C18 glazing bar sash inserted. Straight joint to link to formerly separate block behind which projects slightly. Ground floor 3 light casement and horizontal sliding sash, first floor glazing bar sashes in reveals. To rear: main gabled range has original 4 light window on ground floor, as at front but 2 lights to

			left now an entrance. First floor later projection. Lower gable to right with a 1 storey wing extending to rear with an original foiled light and 2 small quatrefoil windows, probably reset, on inner elevation. C18 main range is set back to right. Double depth plan. 2 storeys and attics. 4 bay front. Entrance to right of centre: 6 raised panelled door, painted brick surround, rusticated pilasters with moulded caps, key blocked double round arch over fanlight, shallow pediment. Glazing bar sashes in reveals, gauged brick flat arched heads, stone sills. Projecting brick band to stone coped parapet. 4 two light box dormers in tall hipped double gambrel roof. 4 extruded end stacks with offsets, that to left front probably C17 at base. Parapets continue to link stacks on returns. To rear: 5 bays, ground floor French windows, first floor sashes, plat band to parapet, dormers. Attached to right end is 2 bay 1 storey c.1800 library addition. Sashes, coped parapet, hipped slate roof. Right end has an entrance and a stack and, to rear, a late C19 projecting bay with a tripartite sash. Interior: C15 wing ground floor large room with a round headed recess, originally a hearth, opposite a fireplace. 2 centred heads and moulded jambs to doors to main block and to other rooms. First floor large chamber has a depressed barrel vault. Small chapel with late C17 raised, fielded, bolelection moulded panelling, classical cornice, vaulted ceiling. Early C19 staircase with moulded handrail and some C18 panelling in C18 block. Attached to rear of C15 wing a red brick wall about 2m high encloses former brewhouse yard with well. Similar wall extends from left front angle. (RCHM 1910: VCH 1912: Pevsner 1977: RCHM Typescript).
48	1102614	II	The Limes. House. Late C16, extended C17. Extended and altered c.1800 and later C19. Timber frame, rendered. Red brick additions with some weather-boarding. Tiled roofs. Lobby entry 5 bay front range. 2 storeys. Entrance in second bay from right in later projecting gabled porch. Right bay has a full height canted bay with sashes. Ground floor canted bay to left of porch, further left an entrance with a bracketed hood and a 2 light casement. First floor centre and left 3 flush frame glazing bar sashes. To left of centre an original small 2 light timber ovolo moulded mullioned window frame. Right end is roughcast with sashes, steeply pitched roof. To rear early C19 parallel red brick range. 3 bays to garden. Recessed central entrance with a later bracketed hood, flanking and first floor recessed glazing bar sashes with cambered heads. End stacks. To right and slightly set back from this block is a later C19 addition filling out a large rectangle. Ground floor brick with

			French doors and a 2 light casement. First floor weatherboarded with 3 flush frame glazing bar sashes. Slightly lower ridge than on c.1800 block. Projects further to end than original block. Large stack in valley between original block and late C19 block. Attached at left end from front are outbuildings, former stabling, altered in C20. Interior: large scantling to exposed frame, stop chamfered fireplace lintels, bearers and joists, exposed mullioned window frames. C18 panelled room to right on ground floor with moulded cornice. First floor chamfered brick fireplace. (Pevsner 1977).
49	1102619	II	Chestnut Tree Cottage. THERFIELD PEDLARS LANE TL 3337 (Northeast side) Therfield 9/119 Chestnut Tree Cottage 21.10.82 GV II House. C17, extended and altered in C19. Timber frame, weatherboarded with some rendering. Thatched roof, some slates. 3 cell lobby entry, extended to left and to rear. 1 storey and attic. Half-glazed door between left and centre bays, flanking C19 canted bays with sashes. Ground floor right small pane horizontal sliding sash. 3 similar windows in attic with eyebrow thatching. Rebuilt ridge stack and C19 right end stack. To left an addition, formerly a shop, rendered, catslide roof over projecting lean-to to front. Left end 2 light casement in attic, half hipped roof. 1 storey outshut, weatherboarded with three 2 light casements, hipped slate roof. To rear centre is a C19 weatherboarded brick slate roofed gabled wing, horizontal sliding sashes. Attached to right end of main block is a weatherboarded outbuilding with a corrugated iron roof. Interior: stop chamfered binding beams.
50	1102620	II	The Grange. THERFIELD POLICE ROW TL 3337 (Southwest side) Therfield 9/123 The Grange II House. Late C16 or early C17, refronted in C19, extended C20. Timber frame, rendered. Colourwashed gault brick refronting. Machine tiled roof. 3 cell lobby entry with a bay to rear right forming an L on plan. 2 storeys. Entrance in hipped brick porch addition between left and centre bays, 6 panelled door, 20 pane glazing bar sashes in reveals, slightly cambered heads on ground floor, sprocket eaves. Original ridge stack with large base, 4 octagonal shafts one of which is taller and an additional square shaft added to right. Rendered left gable end with a small pane horizontal sliding sash on first floor, shaped brackets to jettied attic with a moulded bressumer. Roof hipped to right return also C19 brick cased, French windows, first floor 16 pane sash and 2 light casement, stock brick ridge stack. 2 bays to rear are C20 with entrance, garages, hipped roof. To rear of main range a tile coped oven projection behind stack, scattered casements, lean-to outshut in inner angle.

51	1102622	II	Elm House. THERFIELD WELL HEAD TL 3337 (North side) Therfield 9/129 Elm House 9.6.52 II House. Early C16, altered and extended early C18, altered C19 and C20. Timber frame, largely rendered with some weatherboarding and brick casing. Tiled roofs with some slate. Original 5 window lobby entry range with parallel later 4 window range to rear. All 2 storeys. Original range now faces garden. Central entrance, 3 light small pane flush frame casements, ground floor right small bay window, above entrance a single light casement. Coved eaves. Central on ridge a large original stack with raised cap. Right end extruded stack. Left end weatherboarded first floor. Taller later block is now entrance front. Ground floor: wide projecting C20 porch to centre, panelled door in pedimented doorcase with side lights. Flush frame tripartite sashes in outer bays. First floor: 2 glazing bar sashes to centre, outer tripartite sashes, dentilled eaves. Slate to front only of steeply pitched roof. End stacks. Left end: C19 brick cladding around originally extruded stack with tumbled in brick offsets. Right end which does not extend as far as earlier range, has first floor weatherboarding, extruded stack, ground floor lean-to outshut with pantiles. Interior: ground floor moulded binding beams, panelled dining room with dentilled cornice, two 4 centred arched fireplaces on first floor. (RCHM 1910).
52	1176685	II	Church of St Mary. Parish church. 1878 rebuilding of C14 church. Porch added 1906, tower 1911. By G.E. Pritchett. Flint rubble, largely knapped. Stone dressings. Leaded roofs with tiles on S porch. 4 bay nave with aisles. 3 bay chancel. NE vestry and organ bay replacing Medieval chantry chapel. W tower. S porch. Gothic Revival Style. Chancel: 5 light E window, elaborately traceried pointed arched head. Plinth. String course at sill level. 2 stage angle buttresses. Moulded coping to gable parapet, trefoil in gable, ridge cross. To S: 3 restored C14 windows all of 2 cusped lights with quatrefoil traceried pointed arched heads, that to left is taller having a transom near base. Intermediate buttress with steps up to a door in double ovolo moulded pointed arched surround. Stone and knapped flint chequerwork in parapet with moulded coping. To N a single restored C14 2 light window with a quatrefoil head. Stack with offsets and crenellated capping to 2 bay lean-to vestry and organ bay, ogee headed I and 2 light windows, door with depressed arched head. Nave and N aisle have 4 windows each; 2 lights with cusped ogee heads to each light, varying foiled tracery patterns, buttresses to each bay on aisle with a diagonal buttress to W. Stone coped parapets to E and W on aisle and at E end of nave which has a trefoil and ridge cross. 3 light window in aisle W

end. Nave and S aisle are as to N but aisle has diagonal buttresses and 3 light windows at both ends. To W of centre is S porch. Inner pointed arch, large arch to outer opening, heavily moulded with shafted jambs, angle buttresses, pinnaced to S, kneelers to coped gable parapet with ridge cross. 2 light windows in returns. 4 stage tower: entrance to W, heavily moulded pointed arch. String course at sill level of a 2 light window with a foiled head steps down over door. 3rd stage has small lights in 3 sides, clock to E. 3 stage angle buttresses. Belfry has paired 2 light louvred openings, foiled pointed heads, mask stopped hood moulds. Cornice to embattled parapet of flint and stone chequerwork. Pyramidal roof with weathervane finial. To S a semi- octagonal stair turret with chamfered pointed arch to door, small lights, buttresses to N and S where tower meets nave. Interior: double chamfered pointed chancel arch with semi-octagonal responds with caps and piers, carved stops to hood mould. Double chamfered tower arch with short semi-octagonal responds with unfinished caps. 4 bay nave arcades follow C14 model: 4 half columns with slender colonnettes in angles, moulded caps and bases, double chamfered pointed arches, hood moulds with carved stops. Short shafts in clerestorey to re-used C15 timber corbels, full figure angels, C19 roof with cusped bracing, re-used C15 timber bosses, also in aisle roofs. More steeply pitched braced chancel roof. Chancel S wall has an early C14 reset double piscina, moulded arches, shafted jambs with moulded caps and bases, triple sedilia with cusped heads, C15 restored. Chancel N wall recess for an early tomb with a moulded 4 centred arched head, recess with a cusped head. Fragments from Medieval church in vestry. Small recumbent figure with City of London crest on small stone, coffin slab with low relief cross, scroll brackets, pediments and angel corbels. Late C14 or C15 octagonal font in nave, broad base to plain shaft with broader octagonal bowl. C17 barley sugar communion rails with moulded hand rail. Octagonal pulpit with raised fielded panels, dentilled cornice. C19 pews removed from Church of St. Mary, Stoke Newington. Royal Arms of Charles II over S entrance. Monuments: N aisle wall to Ann Horton, wife of F. Turner, d.1677, restored 1966. Cedar plaque with central epitaph, flanking figures of Time and Death in niches with enriched surrounds, raised panels, swags below, cornice with central open pediment holding blank cartouche and supporting reclining female figures with flanking urns. S aisle wall: marble epitaph to S. Turner and wife, d.1774, open pediment with urn, arms at base. Slab with pediment to E. Turner, d.1756. Chancel S wall epitaph with pediment to H. Etough, d.1757. C17 and C18 initialed stones in

			chancel walls. Reset C18 floor slabs in tower walls. Chancel SW window has fragments of C14 and C15 glass, pinnacled canopies and shields. (St. Albans Architectural and Archaeological Society Transactions, 1884, p.22: RCHM 1910: VCH 1912: Pevsner 1977).
53	1176785	II	Smith End. THERFIELD HOOPS LANE TL 33 NW (West side) Hay Green 4/113 Smith End II Two houses linked to form 1 dwelling. Late C17 and late C18 with C20 link and alterations. Larger house to right is earlier. Timber frame, weatherboarded and rendered. Steeply pitched half hipped thatched roof. Originally 2 cell lobby entry. 1 storey and attics. 4 window front with central entrance. Weatherboarding below sills of 1 and 2 light flush frame casements. 2 small dormers with eyebrow thatching. Axial ridge stack with rebuilt cap to right of centre. 2 light casements in gable ends, that to left weatherboarded over a ground floor lean-to. To rear a lobby entrance, casements. To left a 1 storey tiled C20 link with an entrance leading to C18 house at right angles. Rendered clunch with flint and brick plinth. Corrugated iron roof. 2 bays, 2 storeys. 2 light small pane flush frame casements. Central rendered ridge stack. Left end weatherboarded lean-to. Entrance to rear left.
54	1176804	II	Bury Hall. THERFIELD PEDLARS LANE TL 3337 (Southwest side) Therfield 9/117 Bury Hall 27.5.68 GV II House. Early to mid C17, extended 1782. Timber frame, rendered with some colourwashed brick casing. Tiled roofs. 6 bay early range, possibly 2 or more builds with 5 bay lobby entry late C18 block at right angles to form an L. All 2 storeys. Brick fronted C18 block has central entrance with a bracketed hood, ground floor 18 pane sashes with segmental heads, first floor 8:4 pane sashes, all recessed. Plinth, pilaster strips flanking central bay and at ends. Steeply pitched hipped roof. Large internal axial stack on rear slope with offsets and panel inscribed 'MH 1782'. To rear ground floor sashes and an entrance, first floor 2 light casements. Attached to front left is lower early range. 1 bay projects forward with a gable end early external stack with multiple offsets, tumbled-in brickwork. Left return has 1,2 and 3 light small pane casements, small sashes, all flush frames, an entrance with a bracketed hood to left of centre and an added external stack. Inner elevation of early range has brick plinth, ground floor weatherboarding, 1,2,3 and 4 light casements and an entrance with a coved hood on trellised supports. Ridge stack between 2 far bays. Weatherboarded gable to rear. Extending to rear on same axis a long low weatherboarded outbuilding with a pantiled roof. Interior: lobby entry straight to stairs with diagonally set fireplaces to rear in flanking rooms. (Pevsner 1977).

55	1176814	II	Hay Farm House. THERFIELD POLICE ROW TL 3337 (Northeast side) Therfield 9/120 Hay Farm House 27.5.68. II House. C16, extended in C17, extended and altered in C19. Timber frame, roughcast. Tiled roof. 4 bay hall range with 2 wings extending to rear, originally perhaps a half H on plan, cross wing added to left, C19 bay added to right. All 2 storeys. Entrance front all, in one plane has C19 appearance. Recessed door to right of hall range with hooded architrave, ground floor left 2 oriels with horizontal sliding sashes, first floor two 3 light horizontal sliding sashes, moulded eaves to parapet with steeply pitched roof behind. Gable fronted wing to left has an entrance, 2 and 3 light casements, exposed purlins in gable, slightly lower ridge. Early cross axial stacks between hall and wing to rear right and at left end at junction with later wing, part rebuilt. Left end lean-to outshut with red brick to road. C19 bay to right has a ground floor oriel and a first floor 3 light horizontal sliding sash, coved eaves to separate roof with a taller ridge. To rear: gable ended wing to left projects from C19 bay with ridge as on main range, small pane horizontal sliding sashes and a 3 light leaded pane casement, brick lean-to added on left end. Catslide roof over continuous lean-to outshut to rear of hall range. Extending to rear right of hall range is a large 2 bay wing with a gable to rear. Ground floor later brick with small casements, moulded bressumer to jettied first floor with a small pane horizontal sliding sash, 2 light casements in returns, brick lean-to on left return. Later wing to rear right has exposed purlins in gable, lean-to outshut addition. Interior: C17 panelled room and staircase.
56	1176936	II	Greenside Cottage. THERFIELD WELL HEAD TL 3337 (South side) Therfield 9/130 Greenside Cottage 27.5.68 GV II House, at one time 2 dwellings. Mid to late C16. Timber frame on brick base, rendered and weatherboarded. Thatched roof. Double ended hall house. 3 bay lobby entry hall range. 1 storey and attic. 2 storey cross wings. Entrance to right of centre with a single light casement immediately to left. Outer hall bays have ground floor 3 light small pane flush frame casements and 2 light dormers with weatherboarded gables in attic. Original cross axial red brick ridge stack with 3 octagonal shafts. Each cross wing has 3 light casements on ground floor, 2 light casements in weatherboarded first floors, jettied with curved brackets, cusped bargeboards. Second entrance to left. Right end weatherboarded with an external C19 stack. Left end: ground floor 3 light casement, first floor weatherboarded with a horizontal sliding sash. Wing to left projects further to rear with a hipped roof over weatherboarded ground floor, first floor horizontal sliding sash. Casements and

			dormers in hall range to rear. Right wing has a catslide roof over a projecting lean-to to rear with an entrance. (RCHM 1910).
57	1307698	II	Tuthill Manor. THERFIELD TUTHILL TL 3337 Therfield 9/128 Tuthill Manor 27.5.68 (formerly listed as Tuthill Farm Cottages) II House, at one time 4 dwellings. Late C15, extended mid C16, floored, heated and extended mid to late C17. Restored and rebuilt c.1970. Timber frame, all exposed, rendered brick infill, brick base. Thatched roof, half hipped on main range. Originally a 2 storey Beacon Tower, extended to right with open hall and parlour end in C16, stack inserted, hall floored and cross wings added to front and rear of original tower in C17 to form a T on plan. 2 storeys and attics. Entrance in 2 storey projecting gabled porch at left end of hall range, plank and muntin door, first floor jettied with moulded bressumer, later brick buttresses, exposed close studding with curved tension braces, jowled posts to clasped purlin roof. Right return of porch has an early ovolo moulded mullioned 2 light window frame with intermediate small diagonal mullions. Bay to right of porch has tension braces, originally internal now external, close studding, early window frames, ground floor 2 lights hollow moulded, first floor 3 lights with diagonally set mullions. Further right a C20 ground floor bay window with a thatched head, first floor C20 2 light casement. Right hand bay of hall is filled by large C17 red brick axial ridge stack, all exposed with first floor open framing. Parlour bay to right has close studding, tension braces, ground floor early ovolo moulded mullioned 3 light window frame with intermediate iron mullions, C20 gabled dormer. Right end, tension braces, close studding, early ovolo moulded mullioned 4 light window frame in attic. To left cross wing projects forward with similar framing, first floor early ovolo moulded mullioned 2 light window frame with intermediate small diagonal mullions. Gable end C18 red brick external stack with an offset. Left return of cross wing has a ground floor 4 light and first floor 3 light early window frames with diagonally set mullions. Larger scantling to jowled posts on late C15 bay. External red brick stack and lean-to projections towards rear of cross wing. Hall range to rear has tension braces, close studding, an early first floor window, C20 gabled dormer and catslide roofs over C20 lean-to outshuts. Interior: frame entirely exposed, stop chamfered bearers and joists, some re-used C17 turned balusters on stair, arched braces to cambered tie beams, clasped purlin roof with curved windbraces.
58	1307724	II	The Thatch. THERFIELD POLICE ROW TL 33 NW (Northeast side) Therfield 4/122 The Thatch II House.

			Early to mid C17, floored, heated and extended C18. Altered and extended C20. Timber frame, brick base, roughcast. Some brick rebuilding. Steeply pitched thatched roof. 3 bays probably an open hall originally. 1 storey and attic. Ground floor: entrance to right of centre, 1 and 2 light flush frame casements, three 2 light attic casements with thatched eyebrows. 1 bay to left is an early service addition with an entrance, rebuilt brick wall, slightly lower ridge and a hipped roof. Horizontal sliding sash in left end wall. Inserted axial ridge stack to left of centre. Right gable end has an early 3 light diagonal mullioned window. 1 storey C20 outshut added on right end. Interior: stop chamfered binding beam, braces in walling, jowled posts, clasped purlin roof.
59	1307753	II	Church Gate. THERFIELD CHURCH LANE TL 3337 (South side) Therfield 9/104 Nos. 1 and 2 27.5.68 Church Gate GV II House, now 2 dwellings. Late C16, altered and extended C20. Timber frame, rendered with some weatherboarding. Thatched roof. 2 storey 2 bay 'hall' range with 2 storey and attic cross wing to right. Ground floor: 2 entrances, to left a 3 light flush frame casement. First floor jettied with curved braces to main bearers, 1, 2 and 3 light flush frame casements. Gable to cross wing to right is weatherboarded with a small attic casement. On ridge where hall meets wing is an axial red brick stack with 4 diagonally set flues. Right return is jettied with dragon beam at angle, curved braces as at front. A ground floor small pane horizontal sliding sash, first floor 3 light casement. Weatherboarded gable to rear of cross wing, ground floor C20 outshuts. Casements to rear of main range. Added to left is a lower 2 bay C20 block with a tiled roof, lean-to projection to right front, gabled dormers. Interior: moulded binding beams, close studding, clasped purlin roof. (RCHM 1910: RCHM Typescript).
60	1307782	II	Church Cottage. THERFIELD CHURCH LANE TL 3337 (South side) Therfield 9/102 Church Cottage 27.5.68 GV II House. C17, altered and extended C19 and C20. Timber frame, rendered. Thatched and tiled roofs. Originally 2 cell lobby entry extended by 1 bay to left and to rear left. 1 storey and attic. Original entrance blocked now a fixed casement window, flanking small pane horizontal sliding sashes. A fixed window in added left bay. 3 light casement in attic over original entrance bay. Axial ridge stack rebuilt in C19 gault brick. Roof half hipped. Left end 2 ground floor 2 light casements, horizontal sliding sash in attic. To rear left a C20 2 bay 1 storey and attic wing with an entrance, casements, tiled roof, 2 gabled dormers.
61	1347351	II	Forge House. THERFIELD WELL HEAD TL 3337 (South side) Therfield 9/131 Forge House (formerly

			listed as 27.5.68 The Old Forge) II House. C16 extended mid to late C17, altered C20. Exposed timber frame, some red brick and flint, rendered infill. Thatched and tiled roof. Originally 3 bays, 2 bays with lobby entry added to right in C17. 2 storeys and attics. 3 bays to left have 1, 2 and 3-light flush frame casements, leaded panes. Small panel framing of large scantling, jetty with curved braced to main bearers, right bay underbuilt, roof thatched. Left end exposed framing with jowled posts, 2 light casements. C19 external stack, half hip. Two C17 bays are tiled, that to left is lobby entry bay with a 2-storey projecting porch, plank door with flanking small lights, shaped brackets to first floor with a later 4-light oriel. Exposed frame of smaller scantling, jowled posts, cambered tie beam, collar clasp purlins. Axial red brick stack rebuilt in C19. Right bay: flint plinth, C17 red brick ground floor with a 3-light casement in a lugged surround, first floor exposed framing, later 4-light oriel. Right end: knapped flint base, ground floor brick, lugged surrounds to a 2-light casement and French doors, latter surround altered. First floor and attic 1 and 3-light casements in pargetted rendering. Catslide roof over lean-to outshut to rear right. To rear C17 bays have ground floor brick, stair wing to rear of entrance bay with similar exposed framing. Entrance in angle to earlier range which does not project as far to rear, all rendered with 2 and 3-light casements. To rear left a small tiled C20 block.
62	1347388	II	Old School House. THERFIELD PEDLARS LANE TL 3337 (South side) Therfield 9/118 Old School House 27.5.68 GV II House, formerly school master's dwelling. Early to mid C17 origins, altered and refaced in early C19. Originally timber framed. Red brick with white brick dressings. Tiled roof. 2 cells. 1 storey and attic. Recessed entrance to left of centre, later weatherboarded porch. Flanking small pane horizontal sliding sashes, recessed with slightly cambered white brick heads, unevenly spaced. Over entrance and right window are gabled dormers with small horizontal sliding sashes. Left end extruded stack of C17 brick with tumbled-in offsets. C19 stack at right end of ridge. Roughcast right gable end. Interior not inspected. Included for group value and historic interest as C17/C18 village school house.
63	1347389	II	Barn southeast of Hay Farm House. THERFIELD POLICE ROW TL 3337 (Northeast side Therfield 9/121 Barn about 60m SE of Hay Farm House II Barn. C17. Timber frame on brick base, weatherboarded. Steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. 4 bays with a single aisle. Double doors in second bay from end nearest road. Interior: arched braces from jowled posts to cambered tie beams, angled struts clasp purlins.

Events

WB Watching Brief
 EVAL-Evaluation
 SMS Strip, Map and Sample
 BR Building Recording

GA No	HER No	Type	Description
64	EHT4207	WB	Watching brief at Tuthill Farm, Therfield, 1994-95. In the course of the groundworks for the development, a number of archaeological features were recognised, including four ditches, five pits and the foundations for a post-medieval wall. Finds from the exercise were limited and no adequate dating evidence was recorded from any of the pits or ditches.
65	EHT4568	WB	Watching brief in Field 318, Kelshall Road, Therfield, 2000. Groundworks for a new stable block in the field north of the water tower revealed no archaeological finds, features or deposits. They did show that the topsoil had been removed, leaving a compact clay subsoil sealing undisturbed clay with flints natural with outcrops of decayed chalk.
66	EHT4833	WB	Watching brief at Greenside, Pedlars Lane, Therfield, 1998. Groundworks for an extension and new garage revealed no archaeological finds, features or deposits. Redeposited soil and post-medieval debris overlay natural chalk and it appeared that the site had been levelled for construction of the house.
67	EHT4839	WB	Watching brief at St Mary's Church, Therfield, 1999. In response to a request by the archaeological advisor to the St Albans Diocese archaeological inspection and recording was undertaken during the course of renovation works undertaken in the nave of the church. In the course of the work, which included the replacement of timber flooring and the upgrading of heating and electrical systems, the exposed surfaces and column bases were recorded. A study of photographic material held in the church, and the examination of debris and make-up layers beneath the flooring demonstrated that the nave of the church had been extensively rebuilt in the late 19th century.
68	EHT7678	WB	The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Therfield, no details on HER or ADS.
69	EHT7679	WB	The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Therfield, no details on HER or ADS.
70	EHT4896	EVAL	Evaluation at Meadow Way, Therfield, 2001. Two evaluation trenches on the site of new housing revealed no archaeological finds, features or deposits. Topsoil overlay natural drift geology, silty clay with chalk fragments and some flint cobbles. The area may have been truncated during the construction of neighbouring housing.

71	EHT8137	EVAL	Evaluation at Elm House, The Causeway, Therfield, 2016. Two evaluation trenches across the site of a proposed new house and garage revealed topsoil over clay subsoil, above firm clay natural with chalk fragments.
72	EHT8683	EVAL	Evaluation at Land at Police Row Therfield, 2019. Nine evaluation trenches revealed a number of boundary features, and one isolated feature that produced the remains of a 12th century shell-tempered bowl or jar.
73	EHT7190	SMS	Strip and record at Heathersett, Police Row, Therfield, 2010. Strip, map and record to assess the proposed site of two new detached houses with associated works revealed eight linear features. Two were modern, and the rest were probably modern, all land drains and garden features. Topsoil overlay clayey silt subsoil and clay with chalk natural, with natural solid chalk in parts.
74	EHT8372	SMS	Strip, map & sample on land adjacent to Elm House, Therfield, 2017. Further work on the site of a new house and garage, following evaluation (EHT8137) involved strip and map within the footprint of the new buildings, and monitoring of new soakaways and temporary access road. The access road was mainly within the topsoil; across the site this overlay silty clay subsoil, above firm clay natural with chalk fragments.
75	EHT7677	BR	The Old Rectory, Church Lane, Therfield. Historic Building Recording exercise, no details on HER or ADS.

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: Looking South-east towards Tussocks



Plate 2: Looking North-north-west along The Causeway

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 3: Looking North-east along eastern boundary of Tussocks



Plate 4: Looking North-west across pond to Tussocks

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 5: Looking North-east



Plate 6: Looking South-east

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 7: Looking South-west



Plate 8: Looking North-east

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 9: Looking South



Plate 10: Hillcrest Looking North-north-east

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 11: Looking South-east up access road to Hillcrest



Plate 12: Looking North-east towards outbuildings

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 13: Looking South-west towards Hillcrest.



Plate 14: Looking South-west along Southern boundary of Hillcrest.