



TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON, HITCHIN, HERTFORDSHIRE



Report Number: R1386

June 2024

TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON, HITCHIN, HERTFORDSHIRE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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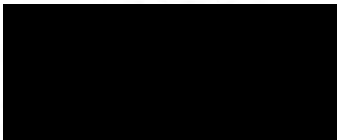
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Version 1.4

Site Code	N/A	NGR	TL 18213 24826
Project No.	P1462	Consultation Number	-
Planning Ref.	-	OASIS	britanni1-526381
Approved By:		Date	June 2024



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Contents

DISCLAIMER	3
FIGURE LIST.....	6
Abstract	7
1.0 INTRODUCTION	8
1.1 Project Background	8
1.2 Site Description	8
2.1 Research and Sources	10
3.0 PLANNING POLICIES	12
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	13
4.1 Summary of Site Heritage Status	13
4.2 Prehistoric.....	13
4.3 Roman	14
4.4 Anglo-Saxon	14
4.5 Medieval.....	14
4.6 Post-medieval.....	15
4.7 Modern.....	18
4.8 Cartographic Sources (Figs. 18 - 25).....	19
4.9 Site Visit (Figs. 5 – 17)	20
5.0 DISCUSSION.....	23
5.1 Archaeological Potential	23
5.2 Existing and Proposed Impact	23
Existing Impact.....	23
Proposed Impact.....	24
Impact on Setting	26
6.0 Conclusions.....	27
6.1 Recommendations.....	27
7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	29
BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
APPENDIX 1 – HER DATA	32
Monuments	32



Listed Buildings.....	35
Events.....	36
APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET.....	37



FIGURE LIST

Figure 1	General Location Plan
Figure 2	HER Data – Events, Listed Buildings, Registered Gardens
Figure 3	HER Data – Monuments & AAS
Figure 4	Site Plan
Figure 5	Site Redline & Photograph Direction
Figure 6	Site Photographs
Figure 7	Site Photographs
Figure 8	Site Photographs
Figure 9	Site Photographs
Figure 10	Site Photographs
Figure 11	Site Photographs
Figure 12	Site Photographs
Figure 13	Site Photographs
Figure 14	Site Photographs
Figure 15	Site Photographs
Figure 16	Site Photographs
Figure 17	Site Photographs
Figure 18	Saxton's 1577 Map
Figure 19	Dury & Andrew's 1766 Map
Figure 20	1837 Estate Sale Map
Figure 21	1845 Tithe Maps
Figure 22	1881 25" OS Map
Figure 23	1898 25" OS Map
Figure 24	1924 25" OS Map
Figure 25	1972 25" OS Map



Abstract

In June 2024 Britannia Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by The Door PHC Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Temple Dinsley, Preston, Hitchin Hertfordshire (NGR:TL 18213 24826).

The objective of this assessment is to establish the likelihood of the presence of any existing heritage assets on the site as well as the likely potential for any previously unknown archaeological remains on the site.

The assessment site has a rich historic pedigree from the medieval period through to the modern. The site has been subject to a great deal of alteration however, the character of the location remains intact. The HHER search, record office visit and assessment of the cartographic sources shows that the while archaeological activity may be very localised on the site, the proximity of such archaeological assets needs to be considered

Consequently, the potential for archaeological remains being present dating from the Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods is considered low.

The potential for archaeological remains specifically dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods is considered to be high.

If archaeological remains are present, the potential for actual preservation considered to be moderate depending on how much damage occurred during the various demolition and construction activities that have taken part within the assessment site.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

In June 2024 Britannia Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by The Door PHC Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Princess Helena College at Temple Dinsley, Preston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire (NGR: TL 18213 24826) (Fig. 1).

The objective of this assessment is to establish the likelihood of the presence of any existing heritage assets on the site as well as the likely potential for any previously unknown archaeological remains on the site. This report will also assess the likely impact of the proposed development on these potential assets. It will also consider the setting of the new development in relation to existing listed buildings and known archaeological sites within the immediate area of the assessment site.

The following aspects of the development may have an impact on buried heritage assets and will be assessed accordingly:

- Foundation trenches for all buildings/structures;
- Any additional excavation of existing structures;
- Service runs;
- Landscaping and general ground reduction;
- Road and path construction;
- Building works compounds and vehicle tracking routes;
- Impact on extant heritage assets

1.2 *Site Description*

The assessment site is located in Hertfordshire, lying c.10km east of Luton and c.6km west of Stevenage. It lies in the village of Preston, c.5km south of Hitchin.

The assessment site comprises approximately 68.7 acres and occupies a semi-rural setting surrounding by agricultural fields and woodland. It is currently unoccupied, but was most recently used as a boarding school; "Princess Helena College for Young Ladies and High School for girls", open from 1935-2021.



The main access to the site is via School Lane which bounds the site to the south and southwest. The site is also served via private access from St Alban Highway to the east. The site is bound to the north by Preston Road and agricultural fields.

The site comprises an extensive range of post-medieval and modern buildings including the Main building (comprising the Old House, East Wing, West Wing, West Spur and East Annexe), Teaching Block, Science Block, Piggery, Summer house Building, Pump House, Tank House, Belvedere, Pavilion, Icehouse, Park wall, Sports Hall and Stables.

The range of buildings is considerable and extends to a campus of approximately 277,945.1m². The site is also served by an internal track/tarmac road network.

The underlying geological bedrock is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 83.6 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Close by to the north, the underlying geological bedrock is described as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation - Chalk, and Chalk Rock Member - Chalk (BGS, 2024).

The superficial deposit is described as Clay-with-flints Formation - Clay, silt, sand and gravel. This sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 23.03 million and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Neogene and Quaternary periods (BGS, 2024).



2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Aims & Scope*

This report aims to evaluate all known information relating to subsurface and above ground archaeological remains within a 1km radius centered on the assessment site, in order to identify the potential presence of archaeological remains that may be impacted upon during the development. It will also consider the impact of the development on the setting of existing archaeological sites and listed buildings in the immediate vicinity. This report will take into consideration existing truncation from previous developments and the potential impact caused by the implementation of the proposed development plans and construction methods within the assessment site.

2.2 *Research and Sources*

Historic Environment Record

The Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HHER) was consulted and provided details of all data held within a 1km radius of the site. The HHER databases hold records of archaeological sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, find spots, registered parks and gardens and battlefields.

Documentary Sources

Primary and secondary documentary sources were consulted via the HHER and the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk). All sources consulted are listed in the bibliography. A visit was conducted at the Hertford Record Office on the 18th June 2024.

Cartographic Sources

A search of primary and secondary cartographic sources was undertaken via Ordnance Survey. Additionally, a Tithe Map online resource was also consulted. Maps held at the Hertford Record Office were consulted during the visit by the author on the 18th June 2023.



Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on the 14th June 2024 by Britannia Archaeology Ltd. The visit aimed to identify any existing earthworks or visible archaeological remains, establish the condition and character of the site and note its setting. Proposed site plans were consulted during the visit to assess areas most at risk from the development. Photographs were taken from various points around the site with the location being recorded on a site plan (Fig.5).

Presentation of Results

The results are presented by historical/archaeological period and are a synthesis of all data relevant to the site. Not all the data supplied by the HHER is referred to in the report, however Appendix 1 contains a full table and brief descriptions of the HHER search results which are also shown in full in Figures 2 and 3.



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological Desk Based Assessment has been carried out at the request of the client and has been authored following guidance laid down by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, HMCLG September 2023).



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following results are presented as a synthesis of all the data obtained from the sources detailed above (Section 2.0) and listed in the bibliography. Where possible, the HHER preferred reference has been used.

The HHER search of a 1kmm radius centred on the assessment site returned a total of 21 monument records, 5 event records and 24 Listed Buildings.

4.1 *Summary of Site Heritage Status*

Temple Dinsley is a Grade II* listed building and is situated within a registered historic parkland, also Grade II* listed. The park contains further grade II listed structures which are of high significance.

The Historic England Pre Application of Temple Dinsley reads; "Temple Dinsley is a multi-phased designed landscape focused on a c.1714 country house substantially remodelled and enlarged from 1908 by the renowned architect Edwin Lutyens alongside contemporary redevelopment of the formal gardens adjoining it to the west and north. This formal core is set within an early 18th century landscape park that was further embellished from the mid-18th century and as a part of early 20th century investment by the estate's owners. From 1935, it became a private girls' school, Princess Helena College, which closed in 2021" (Selby, 2023) (Historic England pre-application, 2023).

Six nationally designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings and registered parks and gardens) are present on the assessment site itself; 1307766, 1176789, 1347448 and 1102432. 1307766 relates to the main school building of the former Princess Helena College. This Grade II* listed building comprises the 18th century old house, east and west wing, west spur, east annexe, terraces, steps, walls, railings, gates, pergolas and garden buildings.

4.2 *Prehistoric*

No records of prehistoric date were returned by the HHER search.



4.3 *Roman*

No records of Roman date were returned by the HHER search.

4.4 *Anglo-Saxon*

No records of Saxon date were returned by the HHER search.

4.5 *Medieval*

Temple Dinsley was a settlement in Domesday, in the hundred of Hitchin and the county of Hertfordshire. It had a recorded population of 40 households in 1086, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday.

Prior to the Conquest of 1066, the manor was owned by Earl Harold, which was later seized by William the Conqueror who gifted the manor to Ilbert, his sheriff, for his term of office (Selby, 2023). His successor, Peter de Valoines, attached the manor to the manor of Hitchin, with which it remained until Bernard de Baliol granted 15 librates of land to the Master and Brothers of the Knights Templar during the reign of King Stephen, before 1147 (Selby, 2023). The estate of Dinsley was given to the Knights Templar in the twelfth century AD.

The Knights Templar built a preceptory on the site, "Temple Dinsley", which was a hybrid of a monastery and a manor and it became their most important estate in south-eastern England (prestonherts). What date the preceptory was founded is unknown, but with certainty it was already established at the beginning of the 13th century since a chapter was held there between 1200 and 1205. Not much is known about the preceptory, though it seems to have been of national importance and its jurisdiction extended as far as Baldock, c.10km to the north (Selby, 2023).

After the suppression of the Order of the Temple in 1312, the property passed to the Knights Hospitallers in 1324. The manor was later let to William de Langford in 1338, and once again became a preceptory during the reign of Richard II. The manor was rented out privately from c.1400 and after 1540 when the Order of St John was dissolved, Temple Dinsley was granted to Sir Ralph Sadleir by Henry VIII (Selby, 2023).

No above ground remains of the Knights preceptory survive, but are suspected to sit beneath the extant house, the rose garden to the west and the sports hall to the north. A



survey and evaluation of the grounds in 2010 concluded that 20th century landscaping and terracing has removed or concealed archaeological deposits apart from beneath the house itself and perhaps the car park in the front of the main building (EHT5477).

Approximately 150m south of the main building, the remains of a deserted medieval village (DMV) (1835), pre-dating the Templars, was uncovered by the Dinsley Archaeological Project (Selby, 2023). Evidence for the DMV is conflicting – the supposed site is currently under pasture, with a topography that is gently undulating but with no clear earthworks or archaeological material.

Earthworks of an apparent hollow way and 'house platforms' have been found to the south, alongside residual Anglo-Saxon pottery, medieval and post-medieval finds, all within the vicinity of former Temple Home Farm close to the current study site (13053). Further investigation of the 'house platforms' and hollow way, uncovered only 20th century garden plots and rubbish deposits. Since this area is pasture, the plots may represent the World War II 'Dig for Victory' campaign. These 'earthworks' could equally be the product of palaeochannels from the natural springs in the area.

The village of Preston sits at the gates of the park. There is no evidence of where the Dinsley tenants lived in 1086, but it is clear that the embarkment obliged tenants to live in Preston village, which is extant. The finds indicate the presence of a medieval settlement within a later park and Preston itself developed at the gate.

4.6 Post-medieval

The assessment site has substantial evidence of activity and occupation throughout the post-medieval. The house has been extensively remodelled seemingly with every former owner making alterations.

In 1542, the Templar lands at Dinsley were granted to Sir Ralph Sadleir. The HHER record suggests the medieval preceptory (2883) was pulled down and a new house built immediately to the east of the present mansion (11933). This 16th century mansion was demolished between 1815 and 1832.

During the mid-17th century, Edwyn Sadleir (c.1620 – 1672) descendent of Sir Ralph built the next house at Temple Dinsley. This comprised a mansion situated within a walled garden, with service buildings to the east. The mansion and garden were set within a



paling fence, which suggests that the park beyond the pale had hunting purposes (Selby, 2023).

The property was passed down the Sadleir family until it was purchased by Benedict Ithell in 1714.

In 1714 a new mansion, and what is today the core of the main house, was built by Benedict Ithell. The new mansion did not replace Sadlier's mansion to the east but was kept with the new house built just to the south. These two manors are estimated to have stood together for c.80 years, until it was demolished between 1815 and 1832.

The property passed through several ownerships until it was inherited by Joseph Darton Junior at the age of 18 in 1795 (Selby, 2023). It was Joseph Darton Jr. who was responsible for the final demolition of Sadleir's mansion to the northeast. He also reconstructed Ithel's 1714 house, removing two wings and remodelling the front elevation. When architectural write Lawrence Weaver visited the site, he noted that old walls of the 17th century house were uncovered when the foundations for the walls of the present west wing were being uncovered. These are thought to be the remains of the west wing of Ithel's 1714 manor, which were further revealed during an excavation by the Dinsley Archaeological Project (Selby, 2023).

Joseph Darton Jr. began acquiring property around Preston and left the property to his wife after his death in 1812. The Dartons leased the property to various tenants throughout the 19th century, notably Thomas and Frederica Halsey, who extensively refurbished the site during their occupation.

By c.1858 the house was let to John Weeks, a previous tenant and a retired Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society and greenhouse entrepreneur, who repaired, redecorated and altered the property one more. During the tenancy of John Weeks, the Temple Dinsley estate was sold at auction in 1873 to Major Henry Pryor. The Pryors didn't occupy the mansion but continued to rent it up until 1901 when the property was sold to James Barrington-White. In 1908 the property was sold to Henry G. Fenwick (Selby, 2023).

The renowned architect Sir Edwin Lutyen was commissioned by the Fenwick's to remodel and enlarge the house and made considerable alterations to the property. In 1918 the estate was sold to Douglas Vickers, and then in 1929 to Almina Countess of Carnarvon.



The Temple Dinsley estate was purchased by the Princess Helena College (11932), a boarding school for girls, in 1935. Following persistent financial difficulties which were exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, the College closed in August 2021, and has remained vacant to the present day.

Aside from the house itself, there are a number of associated structures of post-medieval date, within the estate ground (DHT1710).

Approximately 250m northeast of the main door, an 18th century Icehouse is located among a clump of chestnut trees (11935). It is Grade II listed and consist of red brick and blue bricks, a deep conical well with domed cap and buried under an earth mound and approached by a low segmental vaulted narrow passage.

Located approximately 400m, southeast of the main door is a timber-framed and weatherboarded building (15113). Referred to as the Tank House this building is associated with the former pump house. The roof of the building is hipped with clay tiles and has been broadly dated to the post medieval period.

Located 150m south of the main door is a trackway (18229) shown on the 1881 OS map (Fig. 22). This was the access route to Temple Home Farm (13053), which was demolished as part of the early 20th century reworking of the park and gardens. The track survives today as a slight earthwork across parkland.

Located directly adjacent to the trackway (18229) is the site of Temple Home Farm (13053). The Farm is shown on the 1881 OS map (Fig. 22) and is located southeast of Temple Dinsley itself (11932). It was demolished in the early 20th century by Lutyens when the house and grounds were remodeled. The origins of the farm are unclear. Artefacts including a 15th century Flanders jetton have been found in the immediate area, along with post-medieval structural features and midden deposits (Joseph, 2001). The farm is shown on the later 1898 OS map (Fig. 23) with a layout suggesting a 19th century planned courtyarded farmstead. It had a large barn with double-aspect porches at the northwest end of a rectangular yard lined with smaller farm buildings and with another open-fronted structure in the center. It is possible that the main barn was older than the rest, or that the layout was adapted to new farming practices in the 19th century.

Located 200m to the southwest of the center of the assessment area is a Well (6337), with a Wellhead gear and Well House located on the Preston Village Green. This is dated



to 1872 and was built by the Darton family of Temple Dinsley. The well, which is now capped, is said to be 226ft deep. The wellhouse is octagonal is open at the sides with a steep pointed octagonal slate roof and 8 chamfered stout oak posts now raised on concrete pads from octagonal Yorkshire step. There is a cast iron gear arranged east to west over the well.

The Dower house (31378) is located approximately 600m north of the centre of the assessment area adjacent to the Hitchin Road at the edge of the parkland. The structure was built in the early 18th century. The building is constructed from red brick chequered with black headers on the south front and is a large two-storey house of irregular plan. The main block is of double-pile plan four windows wide, with a large internal chimney and a two-storey canted brick bay at the northeast rear corner. The house was later extended and altered in the early 19th century and stepped down a steep slope to the east. The front door is also early dated from the 19th century. The door is panelled with a reeded surround and corner blocks under a trellis porch. The western part of the front was restored after flood damage in 1968. The house is shown on the 1847 tithe map (Fig. 21) with the eastern extension in place and outbuildings beyond. The 1881 OS map (Fig. 22) names the house Preston Cottage and shows details of the garden with its glasshouses and the barn or stable range, the largest of the outbuildings. On the 1898 map (Fig. 23) the house is simply The Cottage, and the farmstead Home Farm. By this date the barn and stable east of the house had been consolidated or rebuilt on the same footprint. A substantial new glasshouse appears on the 1924 map (Fig. 24). Later in the 20th century the house became a boarding house for Princess Helena College, a function it served until 2017.

4.7 *Modern*

A single record returned by the HHER dates to the Modern period and relates to Chequers Cottages located approximately 600m to the west of the assessment site. A block of six estate cottages built in 1913 for H G Fenwick, and designed by Lutyens; this is a tall two-storey block facing east onto Chequers Lane. The cottages are constructed in dark red narrow brick and some blue brick, with light red brick dressings and arches. Tiles are hung on the upper floor, and there are steep pitched tiled roofs. All the tiles are handmade. The plan of the cottages is symmetrical, with a barrel-vaulted central passage, and a gabled cross wing projecting at each end. Behind the block are three single-storey outhouses of red brick.



4.8 Cartographic Sources (Figs. 18 - 25)

The earliest map on which the assessment site is visible is Saxton's 1557 map (Fig. 18) of Hertfordshire. The map is a wide view of the of the county. The map shows a pictorial representation of the towns and villages, with more significant settlements indicated with larger drawings. Some details showing roads and terrain features are clearly visible.

Dury & Andrews 1776 Map (Fig. 19) is the first map to clearly show the presence of structures and their layout on the assessment site. The date of the map should show the main 1714 was built by Benedict Ithell however there is little detail in the plan.

The 1837 Estate Sale plan (Fig. 20) shows the full extent of the estate as it appears today with the main buildings all clearly visible. Temple farm is clearly marked in the southern area of the estate prior to its demolition in the early 20th century.

The Tithe Apportionment Map of 1841 (Fig. 21) details that the assessment site is split into 14 apportionments (Table 1). The plots are recorded as being part of two parishes with the western portion of the estate in the parish of Hitchin and the west as in the parish of St Ippollitts.

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Quantities in Statute Measure
25	Elizabeth Darton	William Pallett	Springs Hill	10,0,21
28	Elizabeth Darton	Thomas Darton Harvey	Bacons Hill	4,0,24
31	Elizabeth Darton	Elizabeth Darton	Part of Park	4,0,22
32	Elizabeth Darton	Thomas Darton Harvey	Part of Park	2,1,33
35	Elizabeth Darton	Thomas Darton Harvey	Dove House Close	7,3,3
36	Elizabeth Darton	William Pallett	Part of Geldings Pasture	11,1,26
1600	Elizabeth Darton	Thomas P Halsey	Orchard	1,1,28
1601	Elizabeth Darton	Thomas P Halsey	Temple Dinsley Homestead	5,0,0
1602	Elizabeth Darton	Thomas P Halsey	Part of Park	2,0,38
1605	Elizabeth Darton	Thomas P Halsey	Home Pasture	5,1,1
1606	Elizabeth Darton	John Foster	Home Pasture	2,3,30
1607	Elizabeth Darton	Sharp	Garden	0,0,7
1610	Elizabeth Darton	John Foster	Upper Mead	8,2,20
1611	Elizabeth Darton	John Foster	Pt of Geldings Pasture	5,3,0

Table 1: 1841 Tithe Map Apportionments within the assessment site



The layout of the main structures appears unchanged from Estate Plan (Fig. 20).

The OS maps starting in 1881 (Fig. 22) shows the buildings present on the assessment site in greater detail. The gradual changes to the main buildings are visible on the subsequent OS maps with the removal of parts of the structures clearly evident on the 1898 (Fig. 23) and 1924 (Fig. 24) maps. The most significant of these is the demolition of Temple Home Farm (13053) which has been completely removed by the production of the 1924 map.

4.9 *Site Visit (Figs. 5 – 17)*

A site visit was undertaken by the author of the 14th of June 2024 to determine the current status of the assessment area, investigate the presence of any surface or potential sub-surface archaeological remains and to ascertain the current level of truncation. Photographs were taken from various points around the site to provide an overview of the layout and impact already on the setting.

The site is occupied by the former Princess Helena College for Young Ladies and High School for Girls, now vacant. It is an extensively developed campus with its own internal road network.

Built in the 18th century, the original building has been repeatedly extended and altered over the last 300 years resulting in its current layout. Table 2 below provides a summary of the construction dates and architecture of the extant buildings; for an in-depth analysis please refer to the "Initial Heritage Assessment, Pre-Application" report by Selby Consultancy.

A complete photo log of the site was compiled (Figs 5 – 17), photos relating to each building are indicated in Table 2 below.



Building/Part of Building	Construction Date	Digital Photo Number (DP)	Comments
Old House	18th Century	1, 2, 8, 9,10,11, 44	- Red brick with predominantly clay tiled roofs. Windows are single glazed timber sashes and casements; external doors are of timber construction, in a mix of styles. - To be converted to residential accommodation.
East Wing	Late 19 th / early 20 th Century	17, 24	- East wing replaced the 1840s service rooms with a new service block. - Replaced by an extension, projecting southwards, to provide a new service wing on the east.
West Wing	Late 19 th / early 20 th Century	4, 6, 9, 11	- Mr. Weeks's 1860s wing on the west side was replaced by an extension, projecting southwards to provide a garden room wing to the west. - Two storeys with hipped roofs and attached to the old house with three storey recessed links. - The work also included the removal of the single storey building sited to the south of the house on the east side of the front court which resulted in opening the view to the stables.
West Spur/Arts Block	20 th Century	7	Modern
East Annexe	20 th Century (1960)	24, 38, 39	- The extension was required to provide a large dining room and improved kitchen facilities - Former garage workshop and racquet court which occupied the site of former stables, coach house, coachman's residence and clock tower prior to 1888 fire.
Teaching Block	18th Century Mid-late 20th Century extensions (1990-1992)	18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26	- Located to the north of the Main School Building, brick built with pitched tiled roof and dormers, a mix of timber and steel casement windows. - To be converted to residential accommodation.
Science Block	21st Century (2001)	25, 27, 28, 29, 30	- Adjacent to the Teaching Block, the Science Block is brick built with pitched tiled roof. Windows are single glazed timber sashes and casements. - To be replaced with four new houses in one block of three-storeys.
Piggery	c. Early 20th century	45, 47, 49, 51	- Grade II listed - Detached, single-storey brick-built building with clay tile hipped roof; a doorway faces northwest and a window southeast. - To be repaired using conservation techniques.
Pump House	c. Early 20th Century	54, 58, 61, 63, 65, 67	- Consists of two buildings. - Both is single-storey, brick-built with clay tile pitched roofs. - Last use unknown. - To be converted into accommodation.
Tank House	c. Late 20th Century	54, 55, 57, 58, 62	- A two-storey, timber-framed and clad with pitched clay tile roof. - Last use to house water pumping equipment and as changing rooms for sports. - To be converted into accommodation.
Lodge 1 & 2	19 th Century	-	- A residential lodge house (now two) is situated to the east boundary of the park, on the north side of the college exit. - It is brick built with a pitched tiled roof.
Belvedere	Early 20th Century	12, 14	- Grade II* listed - Small, two-storey brick-built building with hipped clay-tile roof, timber door and timber sash windows.



			- Last use as a commemoration room. - To be repaired using conservation techniques.
Pavilion	Late 20th/early 21st Century	-	- Timber framed and boarded with dual pitched roof located south of the southeast corner of Sports court. - Last used as sports pavilion. - To be demolished or relocated on the site.
Icehouse	18th Century	41, 42, 43	- Grade II Listed - Red and blue brick, deep conical well with domed cap buried under an earth mound and approached by a low segmental vaulted narrow passage. - To be repaired using conservation techniques.
Park Wall	Early 19th Century	70	- Grade II Listed. - Brick build boundary wall consisting semicircular embayment to entrance gate. - To be repaired using conservation techniques.
Summer House Building	Late 20th Century	40	- Single-storey barn comprising timber portal frame, partly timer boarded, partly open with metal sheet roof, located within the northwest corner of Summerhouse Plantation (20th century planted wood). - Last used as maintenance and storage building. - To be to be replaced with a new detached house (not on the same footprint).
Sports Hall	Late 20th Century (1984)	15, 16, 31, 32, 33, 37	- Timber clad building of portal frame construction under a pitched and tiled roof. - Last used by PHC as sports centre. - To be demolished and replaced with 10 new, three-storey houses in two blocks, with access to shared and private gardens.
Stables	21st Century	16, 34, 35, 36	- Portal frame timber structures. - Last used to as maintenance and storage. - To be demolished and replaces with 6 new three-storey houses, in one block constructed.

Table 2 – Current Buildings and Structures on site.



5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 *Archaeological Potential*

The site at Temple Dinsley is complex with consistent redevelopment of the site both in its layout and use. The site is well served in the cartographic and documentary records and therefore the following conclusions can be drawn.

The results of the HER and documentary sources indicate a **low** potential for features dating to the prehistoric, Roman, and Saxon periods.

Temple Dinsley is rich in evidence of medieval occupation and activity, the assessment site is located on the site of a former Knights Templar preceptory and there are numerous records dating to the medieval period in the vicinity including importantly the remains of a deserted medieval village (1835), pre-dating the Templar occupation of the site. Therefore, the potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period is **High**.

The development of the site in the post medieval period is well documented both in the cartographic sources and in the HHER records. There is a large amount of well-kept information on all of the structures. With the main country house of early 18th century origin along with the parkland that surrounds the site, and its subsequent enlargement in the early 20th century with the creation of the formal garden around the house, the potential to encounter features and finds relating to the post-medieval period is **High**.

5.2 *Existing and Proposed Impact*

Existing Impact

Construction of the main building and associated ground works in the early 18th century would have had a significant impact on any surviving underlying archaeological deposits in that location as would any of the subsequent demolition and extension works. The various buildings on the site such as the Summer house building, Tank house and the Piggery etc, will undoubtedly have affected any subsurface deposits however this would be entirely dependent on the construction methods and the depth of the foundations employed.



In contrast to the areas away from the main structure have itself that are vacant appear to have little disturbance and based on a search of the cartographic sources; it appears to have been this way since at least the medieval period.

Proposed Impact

The details of the development proposal currently are listed below followed by comment on the proposed impact of each of the sections

Historic Context

- Reinstall residential use to the Old House and its ancillary buildings,
- Remove the Sports Hall, Science Block, Stables and the west extension of the Teaching Block,
- Make enhancements to the Old House & its historic ancillary buildings, external and internal,
- Repair the historic fabric of the structure where necessary,
- Remove and replace modern detailing and material interventions,
- Remove late 20th century interventions in the Main Building,
- Renew building services, including foul and surface water drainage.

Based on the above if usual industry standard processes are followed then the alterations and enhancements may cause a significant and impact to the character and fabric of the old house and the ancillary buildings. The demolition, removal and subsequent dwelling construction of the sports hall, science block, stables and the west extension of the teaching block areas could cause significant impact on any surviving sub surface archaeological remains should they be present.

Enhancements to the Gardens & Parkland

- Remove car parking and reinstall landscaped ornamental garden in front of the Old House south entrance,
- Remove swimming pool and reinstatement the Jekyll attributed Reflecting Pool,
- Repair and reinstall historic garden structures, gates, fencing, terraces,
- Overhead cabling taken below-ground where possible,
- Reinstall the Jekyll attributed gardens, Rose Garden, Diamond Garden, Pool Garden,



- Rose Garden, Spring Garden, Small Herbaceous Garden, Herbaceous Garden, Pergola Garden, Magnolia Steps etc.
- Reinstate historic views through removal and replanting of trees.

As above, the removal of any structures and the replacement of the overhead services with an underground service run will have a detrimental impact on any subsurface archaeological remains that may still be present.

Convert

- The Main Building, Teaching Block, Pumping Station and Tank House (Barn 2) in the parkland will be converted to homes.
- Total 4,794 sqm GIFA to be converted.
- Total $\approx$ 45 homes (apartments and houses made within these existing buildings)

Alterations to the fabric of the main building may impact its character and fabric.

Replace

- Benefitting the historic setting, the following buildings are removed: Sports Hall, Science Block, Stables, Pool Plant Room, Teaching Block West Extension, Shed to west of Teaching Block, Main Building Lightwell and the Barn in Summerhouse Plantation (Barn 1).
- And the total area of lost floorspace replaced with buildings of exceptional design and material quality.
- Total 3,586sqm GIFA to be removed,
- 3,586 sqm total GIFA $\approx$ **22** homes, apartments and houses made in place of the Sports Hall, Science Block and Stables, and **2** new houses in place of Barn 1 in Summerhouse Plantation.
- Total 3,586 sqm GIFA $\approx$ 24 homes

As above, if the removal of the sports hall, science block, stables and the west extension of the teaching block is to include the grubbing out of foundations then this could cause significant impact on any surviving sub surface archaeological remains should they still be present.



The construction of new buildings, if using usual industry standard depths (up to 1.00m for standard foundation runs) along with any associated landscaping would likely cause a significant and detrimental impact to any subsurface archaeological remains should they still be present.

Shared Parking

- The Main Building is shared by apartments, likewise the gardens and grounds, so in turn parking can be shared and kept well away from the external spaces in front of and between buildings.
- Proposed to the east of the Main Building, opposite of existing parking areas, designed as a walled parking garden.

If the construction of the parking facilities has minimal intrusive works then the impact on sub surface remains would be low, however the construction would affect the setting of the current site.

Waste storage system

- North Herts Council has advised to consider an underground waste storage system due to site constraints listed Park and garden provide.

As above, any intrusive works would likely cause a significant and detrimental impact to any subsurface archaeological remains should they still be present.

Impact on Setting

The assessment site lies within an area which has seen modern development. The site itself has been remodelled numerous times, including the demolition and construction of new buildings, services and infrastructure. Given the context surrounding the assessment site, it is unlikely that the development would greatly impact the current setting of Temple Dinsley.



6.0 Conclusions

The assessment site has a rich historic pedigree from the medieval period through to the modern. The site has been subject to a great deal of alteration however the character of the location remains intact. The HHER search, record office visit and assessment of the cartographic sources shows that the while archaeological activity may be very localised on the site, the proximity of such archaeological assets needs to be considered.

Consequently, the potential for archaeological remains being present dating from the Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods is considered **low**.

The potential for archaeological remains specifically dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods is considered to be **high**.

If archaeological remains are present, the potential for actual preservation considered to be **moderate** depending on how much damage occurred during the various demolition and construction activities that have taken part within the assessment site.

If archaeological remains were to be encountered during the development, the impact would be high if the proposed construction and demolition techniques used are industry standard. Foundation, service trenches, road creation and landscaping will remove surviving subsurface remains.

The impact to setting will be **low**.

6.1 Recommendations

The North Hertfordshire City Council planning officer in consultation with their archaeological advisor at Hertfordshire County Council will have the final decision as to the necessity for any further archaeological work.

If the local authority considers the proposal should be subject to archaeological investigation, an appropriate level would include a Level 2 (at a minimum) Historic Building Recording prior to any demolition or alteration of the main building or contemporary ancillary structures; we understand a Level 3 report has already been commissioned. Archaeological evaluation trenching to determine the character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains present on the site could be conducted post-above ground



demolition in the areas of the structures that are being taken down, such as the sports hall, science block, stables and the west extension of the teaching block. The trenching would occur following the above ground demolition of the structures but prior to the grubbing out of any foundations.

Finally archaeological monitoring could be used where appropriate to ensure that any archaeological deposits encountered are fully recorded; this would be especially effective regarding the replacement of the above ground services with underground service runs.

Any such archaeological intervention required could be undertaken as part of a planning Condition attached to consent.



7.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank The Door PHC Ltd for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank the staff at the Hertfordshire County Council and the Hertford Record Office in Hertford for their help.

The research was undertaken by Alice Schute and Jon Grieves and the report was completed by Alice Schute, Martin Brook and Dan McConnell.



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<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1022595?section=official-list->

APPENDIX 1 – HER DATA

Monuments

Pref Ref	Name	Summary	MonType	Period	Dates
7341	TEMPLE DINSLEY, 18TH CENTURY PARK AND 20TH CENTURY GARDENS, PRESTON		ORNAMENTAL GARDEN; LANDSCAPE PARK	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000

PrefRef	Name	Summary	MonType	Period	Dates
31378	THE DOWER HOUSE, TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON	Early 18th century brick house on the Temple Dinsley estate	DOWER HOUSE; DOUBLE PILE HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
2883	APPROXIMATE SITE OF HOUSE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND HOSPITALLERS, TEMPLE DINSLEY	12th century preceptory	MANOR HOUSE; MONASTERY; TEMPLARS PRECEPTORY	Medieval	1066 to 1500
6337	WELL, WELLHEAD GEAR AND WELL HOUSE, PRESTON VILLAGE GREEN	1872 village well	WELL HEAD; WELL	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900



Temple Dinsley, Preston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

31379	SITE OF PRESTON (HOME) FARM, HITCHIN ROAD, PRESTON	Post-medieval farmstead related to the Temple Dinsley estate; demolished in the 20th century	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
7341	TEMPLE DINSLEY, 18TH CENTURY PARK AND 20TH CENTURY GARDENS, PRESTON		ORNAMENTAL GARDEN; LANDSCAPE PARK	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
11933	SUPPOSED SITE OF 16TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE, TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON	Sir Ralph Sadleir's house on the site of the medieval preceptory; replaced in 1714 with a new house	MANOR HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11932	PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON	18th century house remodelled in the 1870s and by Lutyens	GARDEN WALL; MANOR HOUSE; COUNTRY HOUSE; SCHOOL	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
11935	ICEHOUSE, TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON	18th century brick icehouse	ICEHOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11934	THE PIGGERY, TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON	Early 20th century landscape feature by Lutyens	PIGGERY; GARDEN BUILDING	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000
13206	CHEQUERS COTTAGES, 1-6 CHEQUERS LANE, PRESTON	1913 terrace of estate cottages designed by Lutyens	ESTATE COTTAGE; TERRACE	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000
13053	SITE OF TEMPLE HOME FARM, TEMPLE DINSLEY	Post-medieval farmstead, demolished c.1910	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900



Temple Dinsley, Preston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

17193	BUNYAN CHAPEL, CHURCH LANE, PRESTON	19th century Particular Baptist chapel, now a private house	PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHAPEL; BAPTIST CHAPEL	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
15113	TIMBER BUILDING, TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON		TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
18226	SITE OF 20TH CENTURY SEWAGE TANKS, TEMPLE DINSLEY		SEWAGE WORKS	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000
17279	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN, CHURCH LANE, PRESTON	1899-1900 Anglican parish church	ANGLICAN CHURCH	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
18228	EARTHWORKS, PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, TEMPLE DINSLEY	Substantial post-medieval field boundary ditch and other earthworks	DITCH; EARTHWORK	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
18227	SITE OF EXTRACTION PIT, SUMMERHOUSE WOOD, TEMPLE DINSLEY		QUARRY	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
18230	HISTORIC POND, TEMPLE DINSLEY		POND	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
18229	POST-MEDIEVAL TRACKWAY, TEMPLE DINSLEY	Track to the Home Farm at Temple Dinsley, removed in the early 20th century	TRACKWAY	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
1835	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON		DESERTED SETTLEMENT?; HOLLOW WAY?	Medieval	1066 to 1500
18231	POST-MEDIEVAL CLAY PITS, TEMPLE DINSLEY	Group of clay pits presumably connected with the kilns in Kiln Wood	CLAY PIT	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900



Listed Buildings

DesigUID	RecordType	Name	Grade
DHT7444	LB	ICEHOUSE AMOUNG CHESTNUT TREES AT PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, TEMPLE DINSLEY (250 METRES TO EAST NORTH EAST OF MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR) AT GRID REFERENCE TL 1833 2483	II
DHT7436	LB	SPINDLE COTTAGE	II
DHT7505	LB	THE CHEQUERS WITH WALL AND OUTHouses FRONTING CHEQUER LANE	II
DHT7504	LB	PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, TEMPLE DINSLEY, WITH TERRACES, STEPS, WALLS, RAILINGS, GATES, PERGOLAS, AND GARDEN BUILDINGS	II*
DHT7916	LB	SADLEIRS END	II
DHT7901	LB	THE "PIGGERY" AT PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, TEMPLE DINSLEY (240 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF MAIN ENTRANCE DOOR) AT GRID REFERENCE TL 1829 2471	II
DHT7921	LB	VINE COTTAGE	II
DHT7920	LB	LABERNAM LODGE	II
DHT6545	LB	ST MARTINS PLACE	II
DHT6544	LB	MAUSOLEUM IN NORTH WEST CORNER OF CHURCHYARD AT CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	II
DHT6547	LB	DELISTED	DL
DHT6546	LB	THE OLD FORGE	II
DHT6550	LB	THE RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE	II
DHT6548	LB	CRUNNELLS GREEN COTTAGE	II
DHT6552	LB	THE DOWER HOUSE, PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE	II
DHT6551	LB	FIR TREE COTTAGE	II
DHT6557	LB	PARK WALL FACING SCHOOL LANE AND 2 PAIRS OF GATEPIERS AND FLANKING WALLS AT MAIN GATE TO PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE, OPPOSITE CRUNNELL'S GREEN	II
DHT6553	LB	BARN ON ROADSIDE NOW GARAGE TO SPINDLE COTTAGE	II
DHT6586	LB	LYCHGATE TO CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	II
DHT6558	LB	KILN WOOD COTTAGE AND LINKED OUTHOUSE TO SOUTH EAST	II



Temple Dinsley, Preston, Hitchin, Hertfordshire
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

DHT7428	LB	CHEQUERS COTTAGES, NUMBERS 1 TO 6 INCLUSIVE AND 3 LINKED REAR outhouses	II
DHT7046	LB	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	II
DHT7435	LB	WELL, WELLHEAD GEAR AND WELLHOUSE	II
DHT7430	LB	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)	II

Events

EvUID	RecordType	Name
EHT5477	EVT	Temple Dinsley Archaeological Project, 2000-2010
EHT4623	EVT	Evaluation at Princess Helena College, Temple Dinsley, Preston, 2002
EHT8965	EVT	Evaluation at Land Adjacent To Dungarvan Back Lane Preston, 2021
EHT8837	EVS	Historic building recording & buildings watching brief at Dower House, Hitchin Road, Preston 2020
EHT9017	EVT	Evaluation at Land West Of Castlefield Preston, 2022

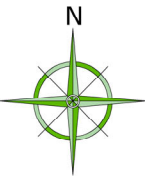
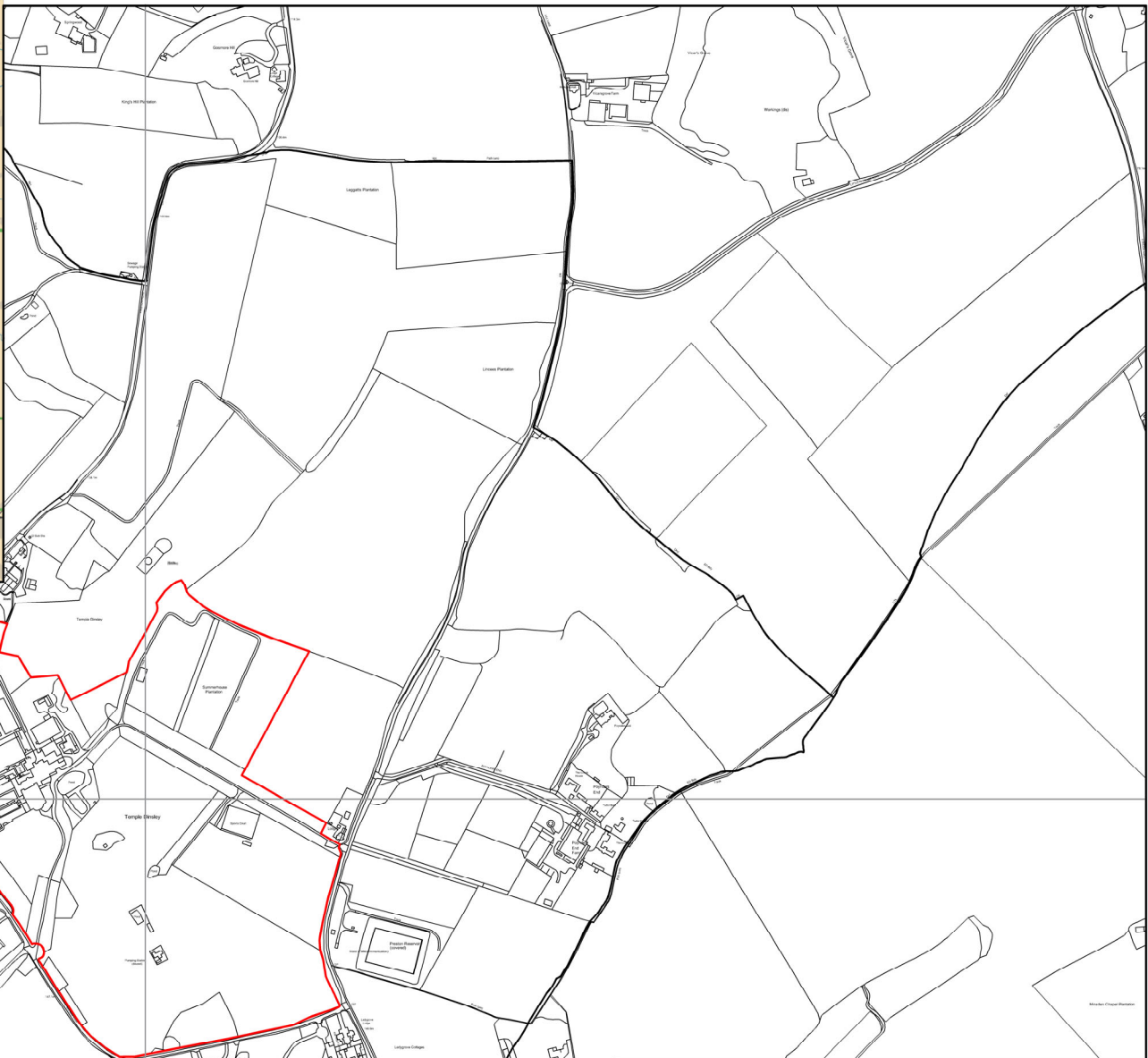
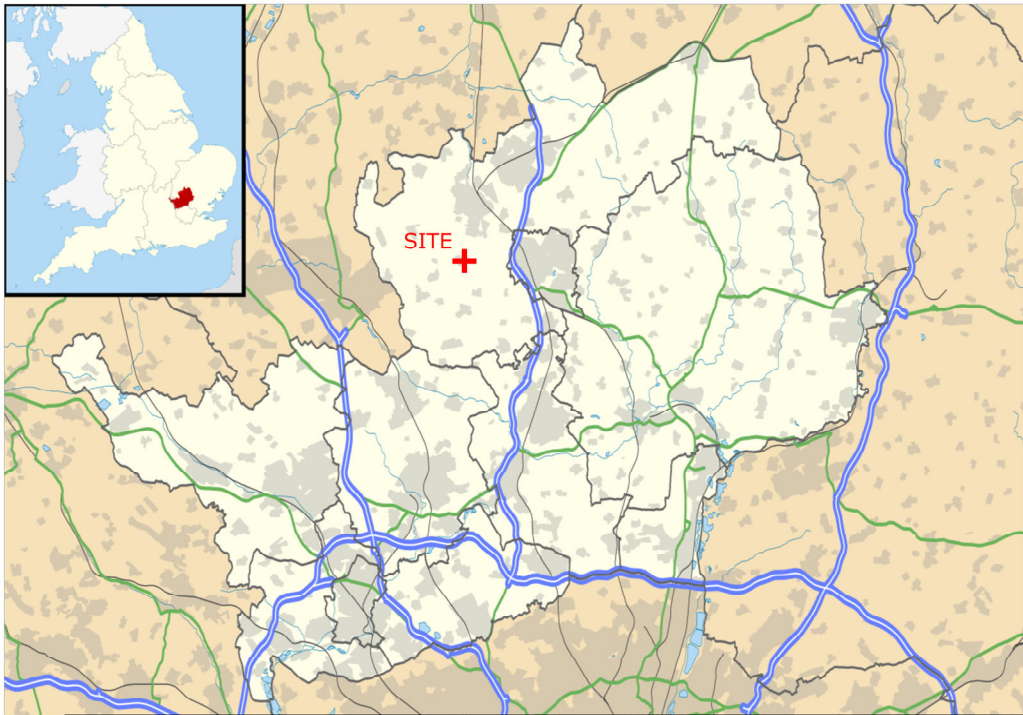
APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS Summary for britanni1-526381

OASIS ID (UID)	britanni1-526381
Project Name	Desk Based Assessment at TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON, HITCHIN, HERTFORDSHIRE.
Sitename	TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON, HITCHIN, HERTFORDSHIRE.
Sitecode	P1462
Project Identifier(s)	P1462
Activity type	Desk Based Assessment
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	02-Jun-2024 - 28-Jun-2024
Location	TEMPLE DINSLEY, PRESTON, HITCHIN, HERTFORDSHIRE. NGR : TL 18210 24820 LL : 51.909380957470454, -0.28295504381944 12 Fig : 518210,224820
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Hertfordshire Local Authority District : North Hertfordshire Parish : Preston
Project Methodology	This report aims to evaluate all known information relating to subsurface and above ground archaeological remains within a 1km radius centred on the assessment site, in order to identify the potential presence of archaeological remains that may be impacted upon during the development. It will also consider the impact of the development on the setting of existing archaeological sites and listed buildings in the immediate vicinity. This report will take into consideration existing truncation from previous developments and the potential impact caused by the implementation of the proposed development plans and construction methods within the assessment site.

Project Results	In June 2024 Britannia Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by The Door OHC Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Temple Dinsley, Preston, Hitchin Hertfordshire (NGR:TL 18213 24826). The objective of this assessment is to establish the likelihood of the presence of any existing heritage assets on the site as well as the likely potential for any previously unknown archaeological remains on the site. The assessment site has a rich historic pedigree from the medieval period through to the modern. The site has been subject to a great deal of alteration however, the character of the location remains intact. The HHER search, record office visit and assessment of the cartographic sources shows that the while archaeological activity may be very localised on the site, the proximity of such archaeological assets needs to be considered Consequently, the potential for archaeological remains being present dating from the Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods is considered low. The potential for archaeological remains specifically dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods is considered to be high. If archaeological remains are present, the potential for actual preservation considered to be moderate depending on how much damage occurred during the various demolition and construction activities that have taken part within the assessment site.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation The Door OHC Ltd
HER	Hertfordshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	M Brook
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 26 Jun 2024, 16:28



Site Boundary

224771

518348



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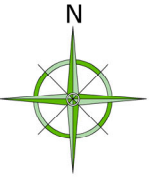
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PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	DPM		
APPROVED:	MB		
FIGURE:	1		



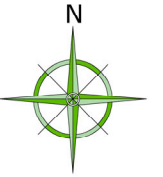
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- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade I
 - Grade II*
 - Grade II

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSELY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - EVENTS, LISTED BUILDINGS & REGISTERED GARDENS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM		
APPROVED:	MB		
FIGURE:		2	



- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- AAS Area

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PROJECT: TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENTS & AAS

CLIENT: THE DOOR PHC LTD

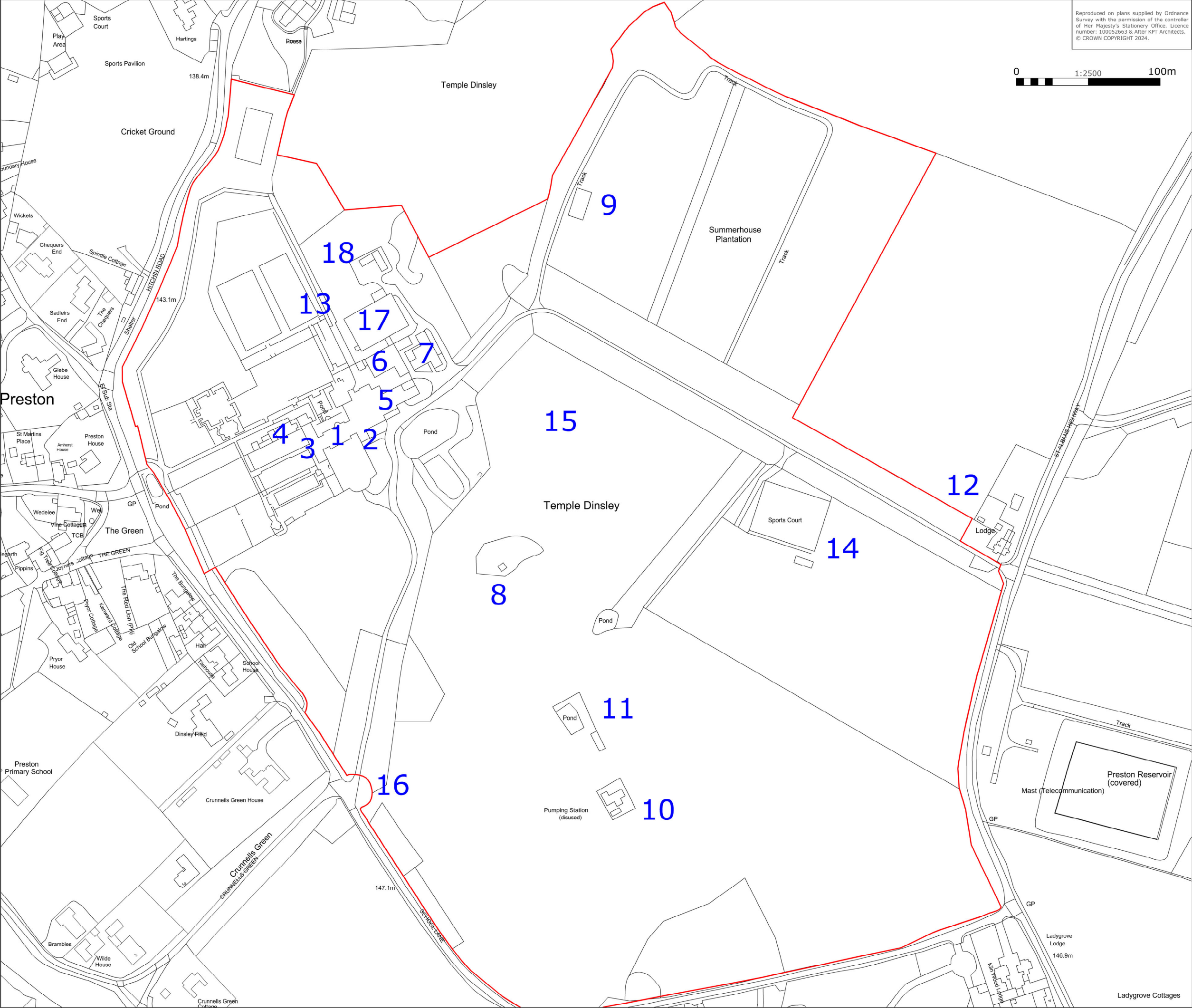
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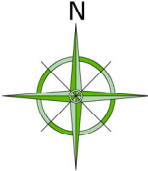
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AUTHOR: DPMAPPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 3



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Site Boundary

- 1 Old House
- 2 East Wing
- 3 West Wing
- 4 West Spur
- 5 East Annexe
- 6 Teaching Block
- 7 Science Block
- 8 Piggery
- 9 Summer House
- 10 Pumping Station
- 11 Tank House
- 12 Lodges
- 13 Belvedere
- 14 Pavilion
- 15 Ice House
- 16 Park Wall
- 17 Sports Hall
- 18 Stables

(NGR: 518348 224771 (REF: R1386

(PROJECT: TEMPLE DINSLY, HERTFORDSHIRE

(DESCRIPTION: SITE PLAN

(CLIENT: THE DOOR PHC LTD

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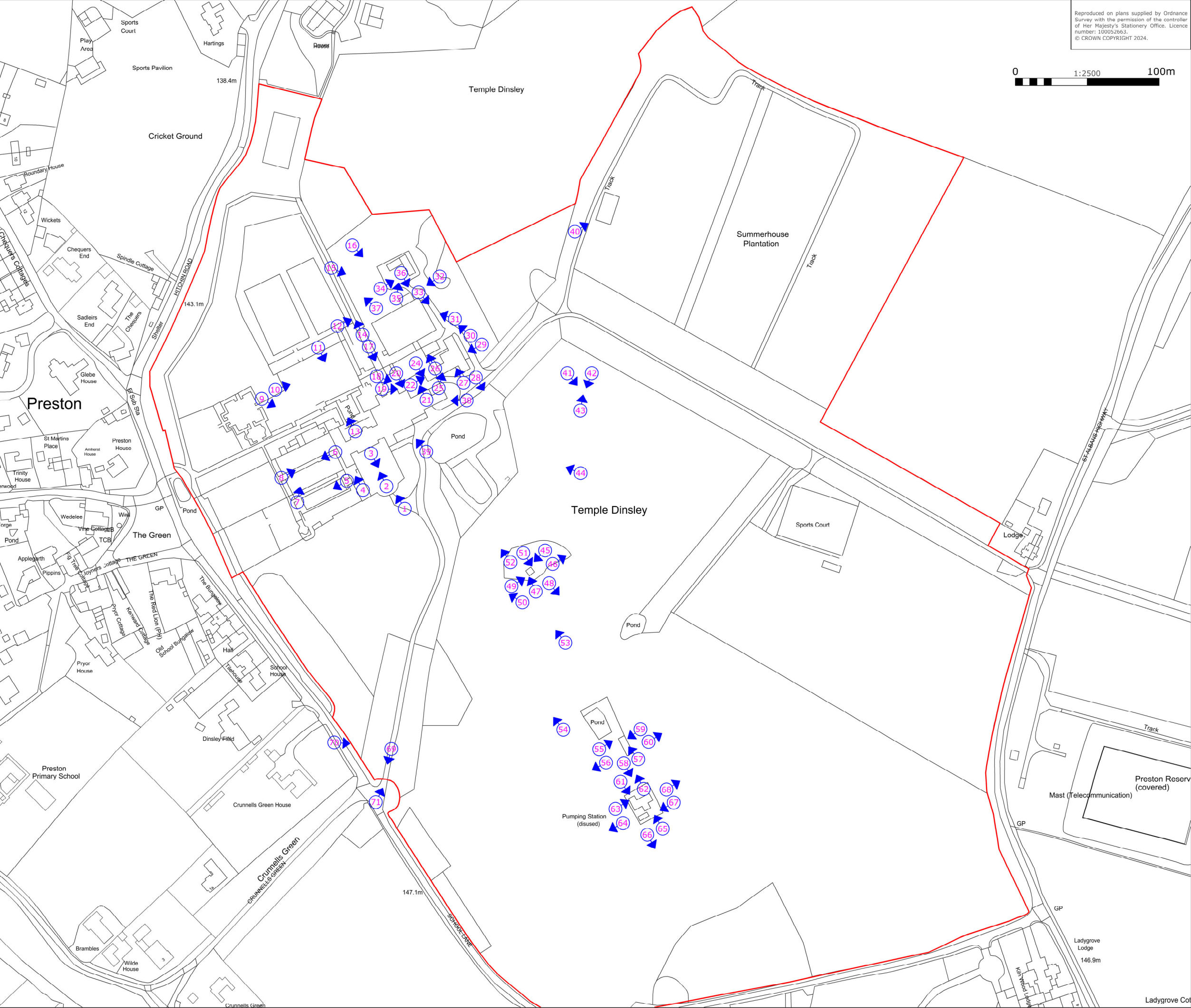
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(AUTHOR: DPM

(APPROVED: MB

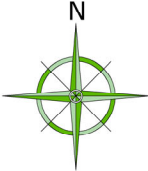
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-  Site Boundary
-  Photo No. & Direction

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PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE REDLINE & PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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DP 1



DP 2



DP 3



DP 4



DP 5



DP 6

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PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	6



DP 7



DP 8



DP 9



DP 10



DP 11



DP 12

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM		
APPROVED:	MB		
FIGURE:	7		



DP 13



DP 14



DP 15



DP 16



DP 17



DP 18

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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FIGURE:	8		



DP 19



DP 20



DP 21



DP 22



DP 24



DP 25

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PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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AUTHOR:	DPM		
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FIGURE:	9		



DP 26



DP 27



DP 28



DP 29



DP 30



DP 31

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	10



DP 32



DP 33



DP 34



DP 35



DP 36



DP 37

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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FIGURE:	11		



DP 38



DP 39



DP 40



DP 41



DP 42



DP 43

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	12
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DP 44



DP 45



DP 46



DP 47



DP 48



DP 49

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DP 50



DP 51



DP 52



DP 53



DP 54



DP 55

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PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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DP 56



DP 57



DP 58



DP 59



DP 60



DP 61

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	15
APPROVED:	MB		



DP 62



DP 63



DP 64



DP 65



DP 66



DP 67

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM		
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FIGURE:	16		



DP 68



DP 69



DP 70

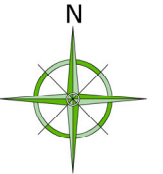


DP 71

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE: 17	
APPROVED:	MB		

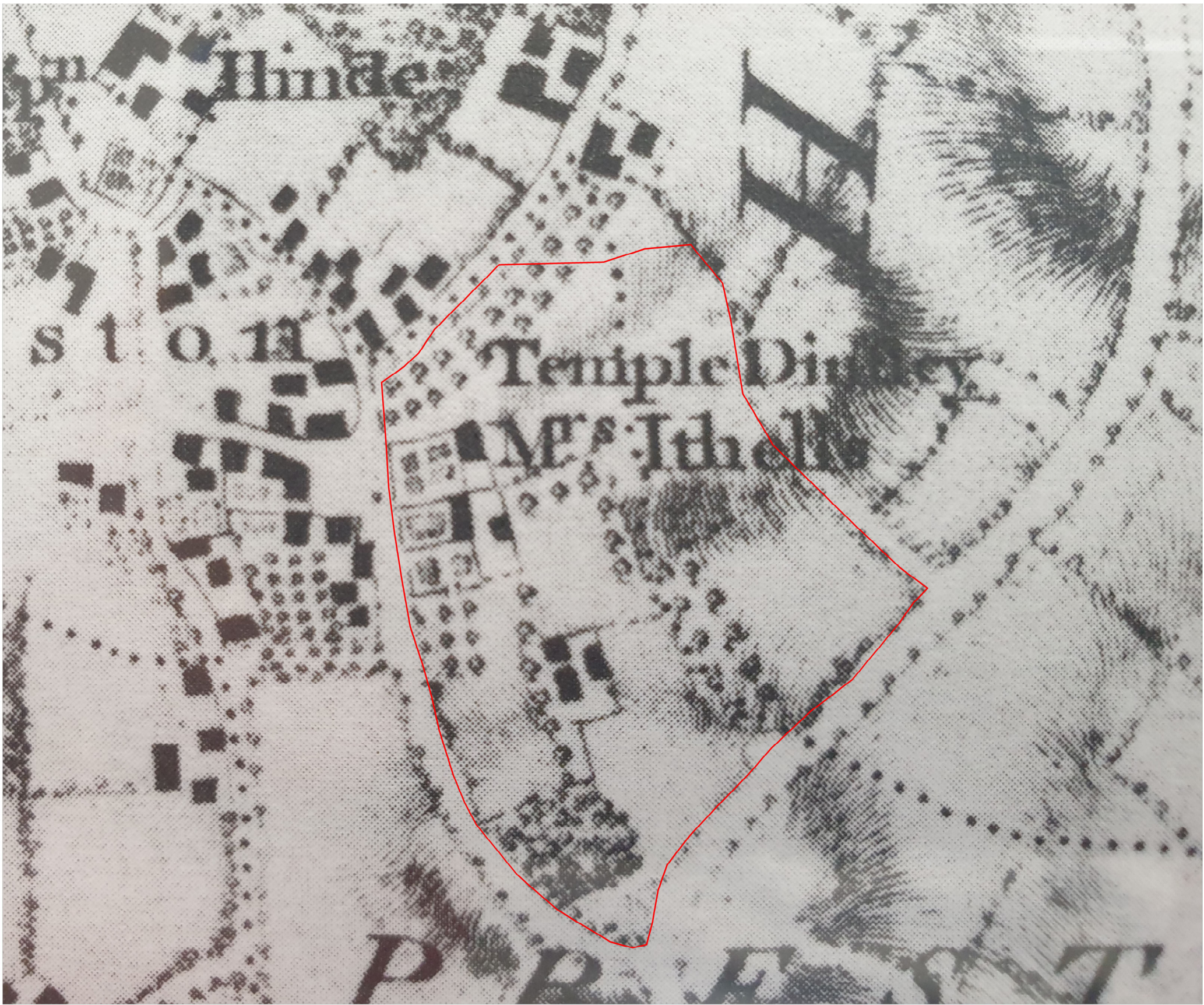


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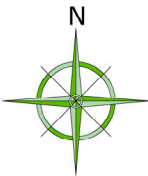


NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	SAXTON'S 1577 MAP		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	18		
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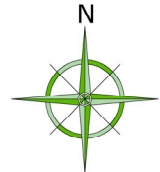
 Approx. Site Boundary

NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT: TEMPLE DINSLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE			
DESCRIPTION: DURY & ANDREW'S 1766 MAP			
CLIENT: THE DOOR PHC LTD			
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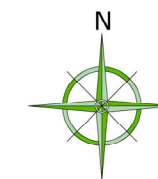
NGR:	518348 224771	REF:	R1386
PROJECT:	TEMPLE DINSLY, HERTFORDSHIRE		
DESCRIPTION:	1881 25" OS MAP		
CLIENT:	THE DOOR PHC LTD		
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SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

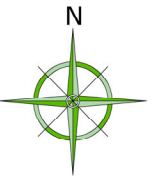
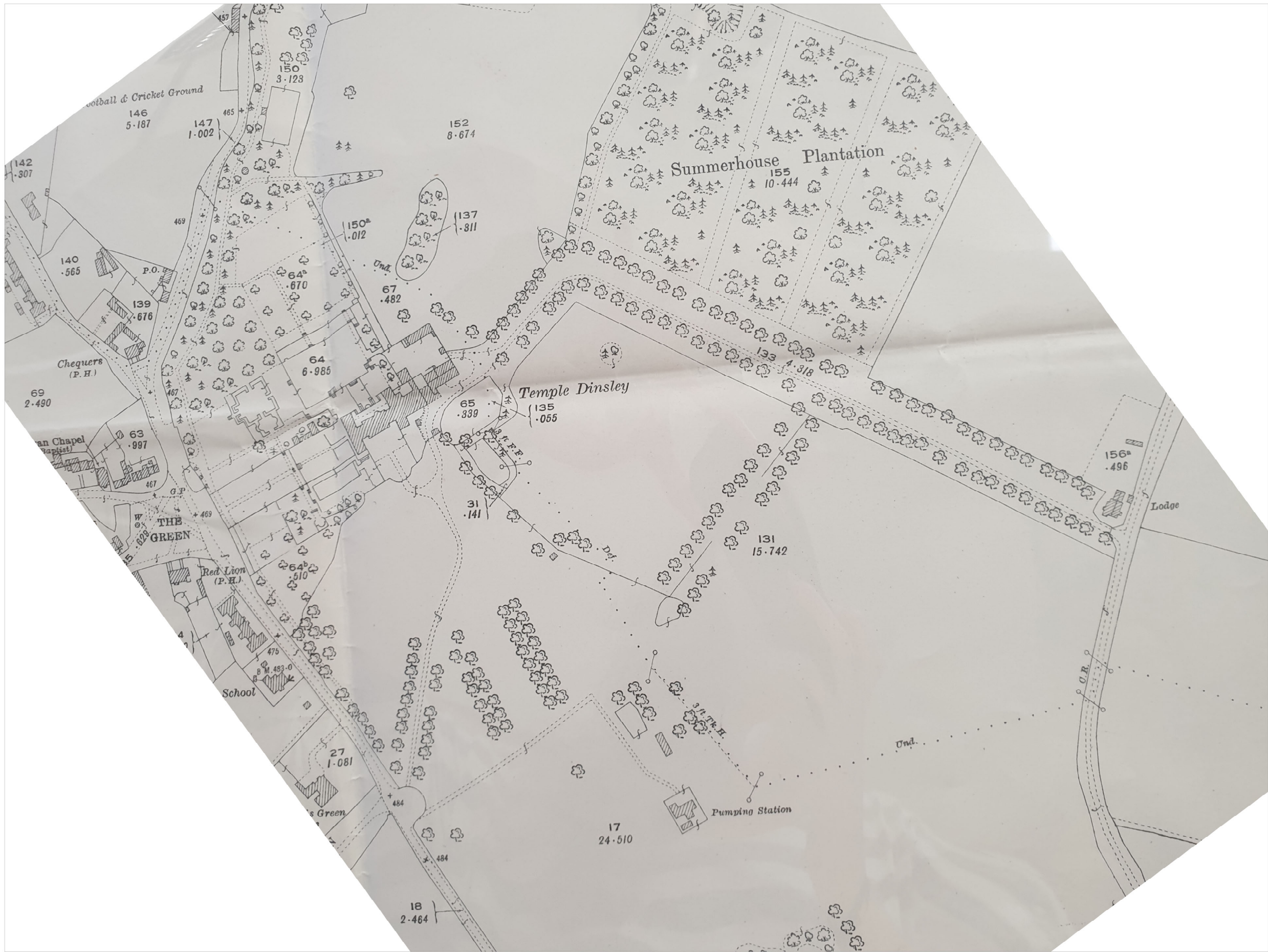
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FIGURE: 23



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DESCRIPTION: 1924 25" OS MAP

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FIGURE: 24

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