



**BOROUGH OF
BROXBOURNE**
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Brookfield Heritage Impact Assessment



March 2021

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Executive Summary

This Assessment responds to the context identified within the new Local Plan 2018-2033, which establishes the policy framework for development at Brookfield as set out in Policies BR1 to BR7 of the Plan. In particular, it responds to the requirement of Policy BR6: The Environment and Landscape of the Brookfield Area, to prepare a heritage impact assessment to inform the masterplanning process for Brookfield.

The assessment identifies the heritage assets (including the settings of those assets) within the Site and study area that may be impacted by the planned development. These include two Scheduled Monuments within the woodland along the Turnford Brook, and the Registered Historic Park and Grade I listed mansion of Wormleybury to the north of the development site. There are also a number of non-designated heritage assets within the Site and its environs.

The Site is located to the west of Turnford and south of the Historic Park and Garden of Wormleybury. It currently comprises a mixture of agricultural fields, unmanaged grassland and areas of woodland with scattered areas of scrub, trees and some mature hedgerows.

The assessment of heritage significance undertaken in this report has considered a number of heritage assets of low, medium and high significance which would be either directly impacted or indirectly impacted by the Brookfield proposals. This assessment has found that the existing Site is considered to make a positive contribution to the majority of the identified heritage assets as part of their historic rural context. A table outlining the significance of individual assets is reproduced below:

Heritage Asset Name	Significance	Key Attributes of Significance
Hell Wood Moated Site (Scheduled Monument)	High	Well-preserved; unusual example of a small moat with large attached earthwork enclosure.
Perriors Manor moated site and fishpond (Scheduled Monument)	High	Largely undisturbed and retains considerable archaeological potential; important relationship with Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park.
Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden (Grade II Listed)	Medium	Representative example of a late eighteenth century designed landscape; Wormleybury house as its centrepiece.
Wormleybury (Grade I Listed Building)	High	High quality materials, composition and detailing; illustrative of the architectural style applied to formal domestic architecture during the period.
Potential prehistoric burial mounds (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Evidence of the prehistoric occupation and use of the area.

Heritage Asset Name	Significance	Key Attributes of Significance
Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (non-designated heritage asset)	Medium	Line of Ermine Street, one of the main roads of the Roman empire; evidence of the historic occupation of the area during the Roman period.
Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Medieval deer park illustrative of the historic use of the land and wealth and status of the landowner.
The New River	Low	Historic and archaeological interest drawn from its seventeenth century artificial construction to supply London's water.
Factory Farm (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Possible location of a rope factory, remains of an early nineteenth century farmstead.
Cheshunt Park Farm World War II Pill Box (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Surviving World War II structure associated with London's Outer Defences.

There would be adverse impacts on the significance of the identified heritage assets arising from the planned development, with the overall impact ranging from **neutral / slight to moderate / large**. A table outlining the impacts has been produced below:

Heritage Asset	Level of Significance	Magnitude of Change	Overall Impact
Hell Wood Moated Site (Scheduled Monument)	High	Neutral in relation to the protected monument but moderate adverse to its rural setting	Neutral in relation to the monument but moderate/large to its rural setting
Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond (Scheduled Monument)	High	Neutral in relation to the protected monument but moderate adverse to its rural setting	Neutral in relation to the monument but moderate/large to its rural setting
Potential prehistoric burial mounds (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Major adverse	Slight / Moderate
Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (non-designated heritage asset)	Medium	Minor adverse	Slight
Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Moderate adverse	Slight

Factory Farm (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Major adverse	Slight / Moderate
The New River (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Neutral	Neutral
Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden (Grade II Listed)	Medium	Minor Adverse	Slight
Wormleybury (Grade I Listed Building)	High	Minor Adverse	Slight/Moderate
Cheshunt Park Farm World War II Pill Box (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Negligible	Neutral / Slight

This assessment has concluded that there would be no significant harm to the designated heritage assets, as outlined in the table above but that there would be harm to the setting of the scheduled monuments that would harm their overall significance. With regard to the NPPF this would be considered 'less than substantial' harm. In accordance with paragraph 196 of the NPPF, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme as a whole.

This assessment has further concluded there would be harm to the significance of non-designated heritage assets and as such paragraph 197 of the NPPF is relevant. Paragraph 197 of the NPPF outlines that any proposal which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset would require a balanced judgement which takes into account the significance of the asset, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss.

Mitigation recommendations have been suggested which have the potential to reduce the impacts on the designated heritage assets to **Slight** and at the lower end of a 'less than substantial' spectrum. The mitigations in this regard either involve the reduction of developable footprint or items to be considered at the detailed design stage. As such it is not possible to confirm a residual impact at this stage but it is perceived that the impact can be reduced.

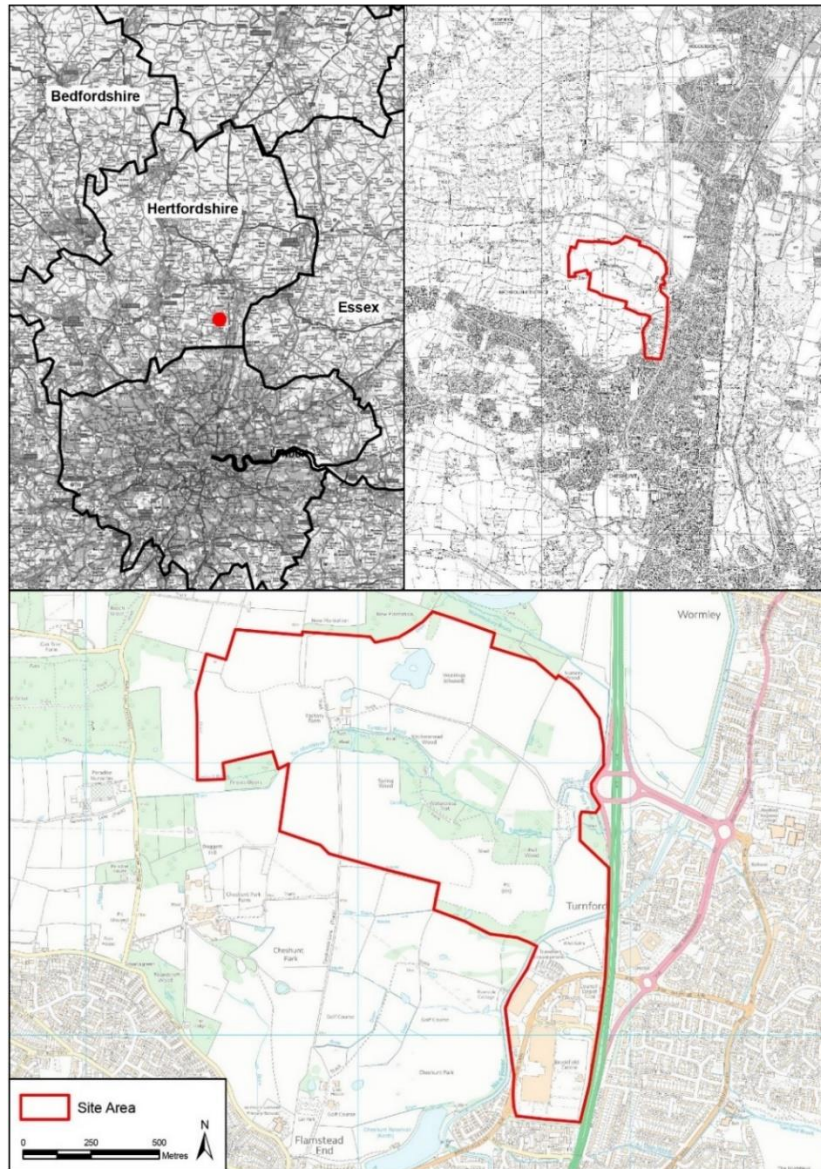
1. Introduction

1.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared to a brief provided by Broxbourne Borough Council (2019). This document provides an assessment of heritage impact for development at Brookfield, as set out in the Local Plan 2018-2033 (adopted June 2021).

The Site and the Study Area

1.2 The development site (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). The location and extent of the development site is shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Location Plan



1.3 For the purposes of this assessment, the allocation area shall be referred to as 'the Site' and the 1.5km Historic Environment Record (HER) search area (from the centre of the Site) shall be referred to as 'the Study Area'.

- 1.4 This report provides a baseline summary of known heritage assets within the Site and Study Area, based on the Built Heritage Statement (WYG 2018), the consultation of historic sources and a site survey. The aim is to assess the impact of the proposed garden village and the present concept plan on the significance of the historic environment.
- 1.5 This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by Historic England^{1,2,3,4}, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists⁵ and is designed to meet the requirements of heritage planning policy contained in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁶.
- 1.6 Planning policy, legislation and guidance relating to the historic environment (see **below** for detail) sets out the need to consider all elements of the historic environment to inform the planning process, and where appropriate, measures to mitigate adverse impacts from proposed developments.
- 1.7 The Site is approximately 142 hectares (ha) in extent, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TL3521004965. The Site is located to the west of Turnford near Cheshunt and south of the Historic Park and Garden of Wormleybury.
- 1.8 The Site is located adjacent and to the west of the A10. It is largely formed of agricultural land, with the exception of the Riverside area which contains the retail sites of Tescos and Marks and Spencers (Brookfield Centre).
- 1.9 The Site is largely characterised by a mixture of agricultural fields, unmanaged grassland and areas of woodland with scattered areas of scrub, trees and some mature hedgerows. Two Scheduled Monuments, Hell Wood moated site and enclosure (NHLE: 1010746) and Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond (NHLE: 1010747), are located within an area of mature woodland in the central part of the Site, The Turnford Brook flows through the Site.
- 1.10 To the north of the Site is the Grade II Listed Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden (NHLE: 1000252), which contains the Grade I Listed Wormleybury (NHLE: 1100541) and several individually listed garden and boundary features, including a Grade II* Listed monument on the south side of the lake (NHLE: 1296166). To the immediate north-west of Wormleybury, enveloped by the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden, is the Grade II* Listed Parish Church of St Lawrence (NHLE: 1173566) and the associated Grade II

¹ Historic England, July 2015. *The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1*

² Historic England, July 2015. *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*

³ Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

⁴ Historic England, April 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government, 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Listed Wormley Rectory (NHLE: 1100544). All of the above are situated on higher ground to the north of Wormley Brook and the Site.

- 1.11 The eastern boundary of the Site is formed by the A10, with a large roundabout which would provide the main access to future development.
- 1.12 To the south of the Site, and west of the Brookfield Centre, is an area of woodland and the Cheshunt Park Golf Club. This comprises a large golf course with fairways, divided by tree lines.
- 1.13 The western side of the Site abuts a sequence of small rectilinear fields and areas of woodland. The majority of the fields are laid to pasture.
- 1.14 Surface geology is mainly underlain by silty clay of the London Clay Formation of Eocene Age⁷.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.15 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's national planning policies, including those on the conservation of the historic environment. The NPPF covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets, including Designated Assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The NPPF draws attention to the benefits that conserving the historic environment can bring to the wider objectives of the NPPF in relation to sustainability, economic benefits and place-making (Paragraph 185).
- 1.16 The NPPF states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified, described and impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. Planning applications should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on significance to be assessed, and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the impact, field evaluation may also be required. The NPPF identifies that the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportionate to their significance and the potential impact (Para 189).
- 1.17 The NPPF sets out the approach that local authorities should adopt in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development of both designated and non-designated assets. Great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets, and harm or loss to significance through alteration or

⁷ Much of the bedrock is overlain by much younger (Quaternary) geological deposits. Along the valley of the River Lea alluvium predominates, comprising varying amounts of sand silt clay and gravel, while towards the valley sides sand and gravel terrace deposits of former river levels are found together with deposits of silty clay river deposits. Further from the river valley, deposits of glacial till are present.

destruction should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, Registered Parks & Gardens should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks & Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (Para 194). Additional guidance is given on the consideration of elements within World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas (Para 200 and 201).

- 1.18 Where there is substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset a number of criteria must be met alongside achieving substantial public benefits (Para 195). Where there is less than substantial harm the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the development (Para 196). Balanced judgements should be made when weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets (Para 197)
- 1.19 Where loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the NPPF includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost in a manner proportionate to the importance and impact. The results of these investigations and the archive should be made publicly accessible. The ability to record evidence should not however be a factor in deciding whether loss should be permitted (Para 199).

Local Policy: Broxbourne Local Plan 2018-2033

- 1.20 The Local Plan examination concluded in April 2020 and the Local Plan was adopted by the Council in June 2020. The Local Plan is on the Council's website at www.broxbourne.gov.uk/localplan.

Policy HE1: General Strategy for the Historic Environment

I. The Council will seek to ensure that development not only avoids harm, but also improves the setting of Broxbourne's historic environment, and better reveals the significance of heritage assets.

II. To achieve this, the Council will:

- carry out a borough-wide characterisation study;
- investigate the use of Article 4 Directions in conservation areas;
- improve signage relating to heritage assets, and
- seek to increase public access to the historic environment and heritage assets where-ever possible.
- prepare or update Conservation Area Character Appraisals; and
- review the potential for new Conservation Areas.

III. Development proposals must have regard to the Broxbourne Historic Environment Strategy Supplementary Planning Document, once adopted.

- 1.21 The Historic Environment SPD has not yet been produced.

Policy HE2: Development affecting the Historic Environment

Development proposals affecting heritage assets or their settings should conserve or enhance the historic environment, and will be determined in accordance with relevant national planning policy relating to the historic environment, along with other relevant policies in the Plan.

- 1.22 Chapter 5 of the Local Plan regarding the development proposals at Brookfield is of particular relevance to the assessment of development impacts on heritage assets in the Brookfield area in Section 6 below. Of particular relevance to the assessment of development impacts is Policy BR1: Brookfield Riverside which proposes a new town centre on land located near the New River. Policy BR: Brookfield Garden Village proposes 1,250 new homes, a new primary school, and a neighbourhood centre on the area to the west, linked to Brookfield Riverside. Policy BR5: Transport and Movement in the Brookfield Area refers to the provision of new roads. Further details of the Local Plan development proposals are set out in Section 6 of this assessment below.

- 1.23 Part II of Policy BR6: The Environment and Landscape of the Brookfield Area states:

Policy BR6: The Environment and Landscape of the Brookfield Area

Historic Environment

II. A heritage impact assessment will be undertaken to inform the masterplanning process for Brookfield Garden Village and road layout. This should identify the significance of all relevant heritage assets and their settings and be used to help determine the detailed extent, scale, density, layout and landscaping of development and mitigation measures necessary to prevent harm.

- 1.24 This Heritage Impact Assessment addresses not only the Garden Village as set out in the policy but all the development proposed within the Site identified in Figure 1, including Brookfield Riverside and the relocation site adjacent to the Turnford Interchange.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 This report provides an assessment of the impacts on heritage assets arising from the Local Plan policies for Brookfield, and then goes on to propose mitigations which consider those impacts. The methodology used for this assessment is outlined in more detail below, considered in relation to each of the tasks as set out in the brief provided by the Borough of Broxbourne (2019).
- 2.2 The brief for this Heritage Impact Assessment requires the following tasks to be undertaken:
- a. Assess the relative significance of each of the identified heritage assets;
 - b. Assess the significance of potential impacts of the proposed development on each of the identified heritage assets;
 - c. Assess the significance of the setting of each of the identified heritage assets;
 - d. Assess the significance of potential impacts of the proposed development on the setting of each of the identified heritage assets;
 - e. Recommend appropriate mitigations (if any) to mitigate against the potential impacts on the heritage assets and/or their settings;
 - f. Re-assess the potential residual impacts in the light of the proposed mitigations.
- 2.3 In line with the above tasks, this assessment has included the following:
- Identification of any designated or non-designated heritage assets potentially affected by future development;
 - Research at the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies to obtain information from historic maps, documents and secondary sources relating to identified heritage assets;
 - Review of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for designated and non-designated heritage assets;
 - Consultation of the Historic England's National Heritage List;
 - A walk-over survey of the Site and the surrounding area;
 - Assessment of the potential for known and any as yet unknown archaeological remains to survive within the Site;
 - Assessment of the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, including the contribution made by setting to significance (Tasks a and c);
 - Assessment of the impacts, both direct and indirect (due to change within an asset's setting) that development (as known) will have on the significance of the heritage assets (Tasks b and d);

- Production of recommendations for additional field investigations or mitigation in line with statutory requirements and best practice guidelines (Task e);
 - Assessment of residual impacts following proposed mitigation (Task f); and
 - Consultation of local and national planning policy and guidance pertaining to heritage.
- 2.4 **Appendix C** presents all relevant HER records in the search area/Study Area (1.5 km radius from the centre of the Site). The 1.5 Km study area has been selected as a maximum which is typical of a site of this type. A map showing the Study Area and locations of the HER records is included at **Appendix C**. The number references used in the text are those used by the Hertfordshire HER or National Heritage List.
- 2.5 The historic cartographic maps relevant to this report have been sourced from the Hertfordshire Archives.
- 2.6 The Site and Study Area were visited on 29th November 2019 and 15th January 2020. A visit was made specifically for the Registered Park and Garden and its associated designated heritage assets. The aim of the Site walkover was to identify any features of heritage merit. Footpaths were walked through the Site. A photographic record of the visit was made. A number of the resultant images are reproduced in this report.

Assessment of Significance, Setting, and Impact

- 2.7 Section 3 of this report identifies any heritage assets potentially affected by future development and the potential for unknown/unrecorded (archaeological) heritage assets, as well as providing an overview of the historical development of the Site and its surroundings.
- 2.8 An analysis of the existing Site conditions, based on the Site inspection, is presented in Section 4.
- 2.9 Section 5 provides an assessment of the significance of the heritage assets potentially affected by future development. To assess the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, this report has drawn guidance from Historic England⁸ which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Archaeological interest, Architectural and Artistic interest, and Historic interest.

The significance of the identified heritage assets will be assessed using a number of significance ratings:

⁸ Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12.*

- **High:** A feature, space or theme which is significant at national or international level. These will tend to have a high cultural value and form an important element of a building or site.
- **Medium:** A feature, space or theme which is significant at a regional or national level. These will tend to have some cultural merit and form a significant part of the building or site.
- **Low:** A feature, space or theme which is of local or regional significance.
- **Neutral:** A feature, space or theme which has no cultural significance but is also not considered intrusive to heritage value.
- **Intrusive:** A feature, space or theme which detracts from heritage value.

Further detail on these significance ratings and the assessment of significance, including the contribution made by setting, is included in Section 5 of this report.

2.10 In order to assess the indirect impact of a proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset, arising from change within its setting, this assessment has followed the four steps set out in Historic England's guidance *The Setting of Heritage Assets*⁹. These steps are as follows:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.

2.11 An assessment of the potential impact of the local plan development on the identified heritage assets is presented in Section 6, in line with Step 3 of Historic England's guidance¹⁰. Further detail on the factors to consider when assessing impact is outlined in Section 6. In order to understand the magnitude of impact on a heritage asset, this assessment is based on criteria set out by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges¹¹ (DRMB) and ICOMOS¹². Where less than substantial harm is identified to a heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of a development, in line with paragraph 196 of the NPPF (see **Appendix A**).

⁹ Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ The Highways Agency, August 2007. *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 HA 208/ 07 *Cultural Heritage*

¹² International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), 2010. *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*

- 2.12 Section 7 sets out potential measures to mitigate any adverse impacts on the historic environment, as well as an assessment of the residual impacts following mitigation.
- 2.13 Section 8 concludes with a summary of the results of this assessment. This will also identify the need for additional investigations to further inform the planning process.

3. Heritage Baseline

- 3.1 This section of the report includes a desktop review and cartographic assessment to provide a baseline understanding of the historic environment of the Site and Study area and its evolution over time.

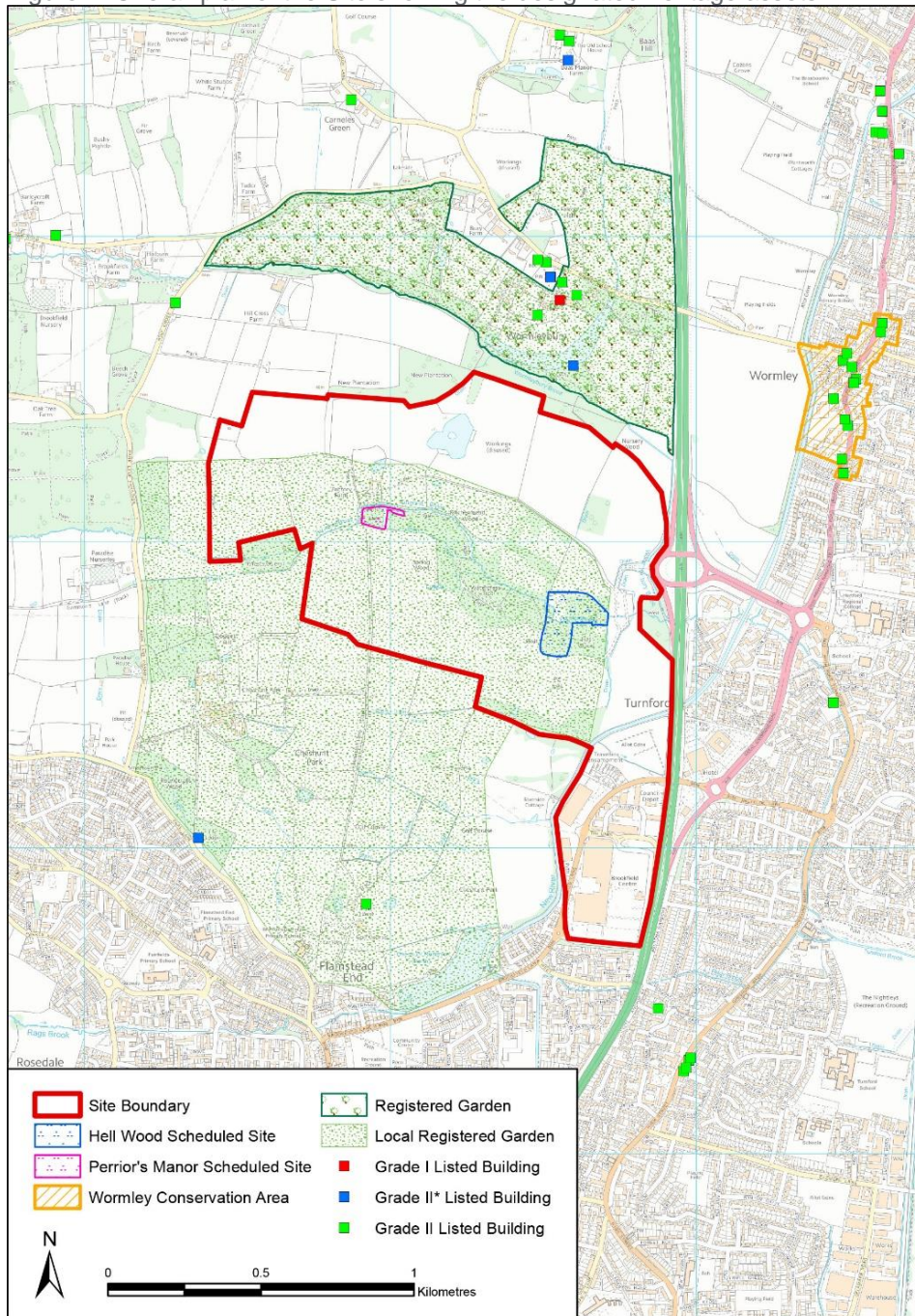
Desktop Review of the Heritage Assets

- 3.2 An initial study identified all designated and non-designated heritage assets located within 1.5km (the Study Area) from the centre of the Site. A review of these heritage assets and their settings was then undertaken, in order to identify which assets would potentially be affected the development and which assets were not considered relevant to this assessment. As part of this analysis consideration has been given to: the location of heritage assets and their proximity to the Site; the interposing built form and landscape features, as well as changes in topography; any historical, functional and visual interrelationships between heritage assets and the Site; and the potential nature and scope of future development.

Designated Heritage Assets considered relevant to the assessment

- 3.3 Accordingly, the following designated heritage assets have been scoped into this assessment:-
- Hell Wood moated site Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1010746);
 - Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1010747);
 - Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden: Grade II Listed (NHLE: 1000252); and
 - Wormleybury: Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1100541).
- 3.4 The above heritage assets are identified in Figure 2, which illustrates the designated heritage assets within the Site and the Study Area, including Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and conservation areas.
- 3.5 Assessment has found that the remainder of the designated heritage assets identified within the Study Area would not be impacted by this future development. A full list of the designated heritage assets which have been scoped out of this assessment, can be found in **Appendix D**.

Figure 2: Overall plan of the Site showing the designated heritage assets



Non-Designated Heritage Assets considered relevant to the assessment

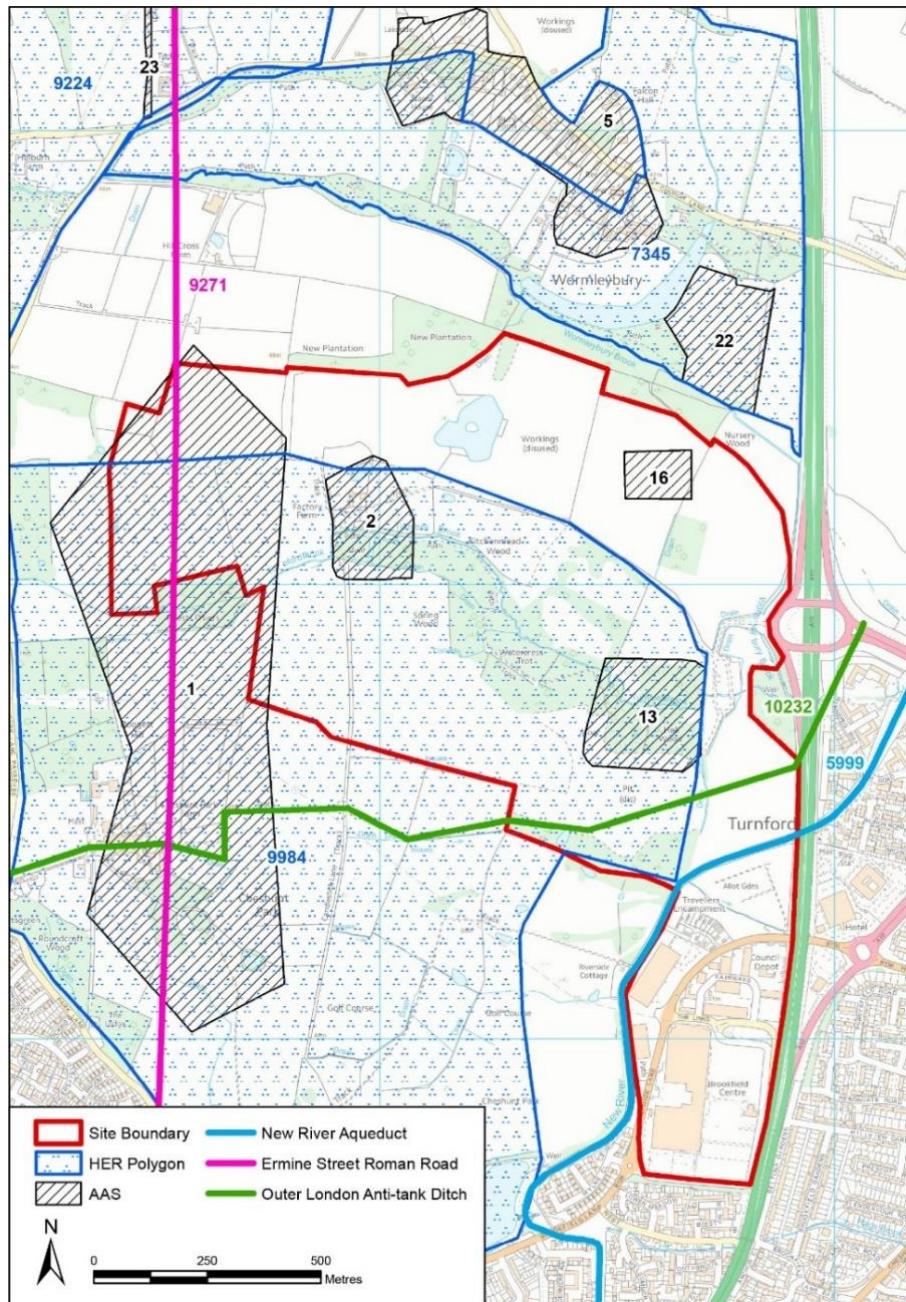
3.6 There are 154 non-designated assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the 1.5 km Study Area, of which a small number are located within the Site. All non-designated assets are identified in **Appendix C**. **Figure 3** illustrates areas of archaeological potential and HER sites.

3.7 The following non-designated heritage assets have been scoped into this assessment:-

- Potential prehistoric burial mounds (MHT 7991, MHT 7992);

- Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (MHT9271, MHT31224);
- Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (MHT9984);
- Factory Farm (MHT30818); and
- Cheshunt Park Farm World War II Pill Box (MHT2279).

Figure 3: Areas of archaeological potential and HER sites



Cartographic Assessment

3.8 Historic cartography has been consulted as part of this assessment. Historic Ordnance Survey maps were provided by Broxbourne Borough Council and the Hertfordshire Archives were also consulted.

Early History

3.9 One of the earliest maps of the area (**Figure 4**) shows Cheshunt Park, also known as Brantingshay Park, which is thought to have been created in the thirteenth century, encompassing the area of the Site. The extent of the medieval park is not known although its presence is identified in documents; however, it had expanded by 59 acres in several phases by 1509 when it passed to Henry VIII.

3.10 In the seventeenth century King James visited the park and in 1603 immediately set about expanding Cheshunt Park to more than double its size, by incorporating the manor of Perriers and its associated land, into the Park. This land amounted to 270 acres, some of which lay within the parish of Wormley.¹³

3.11 Documentary evidence also states that nearby was an orchard and a barn of four bays, assessed at 53 x 25 ft.¹⁴

¹³ Rowe, A, 2009. *Medieval Parks of Hertfordshire*.

¹⁴ Rowe, A, 2009. *Medieval Parks of Hertfordshire*.

- 3.12 The John Speed map of 1611-12 (**Figure 4**) shows the area of Wormley located within an area rich in deer parks. The Historic Environment Record (HER) also notes deer parks at Cheshunt Park and potentially at Perriors Manor.

Figure 4: John Speed map of 1611-12



- 3.13 In 1649-50 there was a parliamentary survey of Cheshunt Park which identified Perriors as being built of timber and 'Flemish Wall' with a tiled roof. It is recorded that it was located within a moat and contained 'A faire Hall, A faire Parlor wainscotted and another smalle roome there, one Butterie, one milke house, two rooms used for Daire houses, and above staire six small chambers and one appleloft'.
- 3.14 In the seventeenth century Cheshunt Park was disparked, with its saleable assets converted into cash to help pay the wages of the parliamentary army during the English Civil War. The majority of the land was converted into farmland, which has remained in use until the present day.

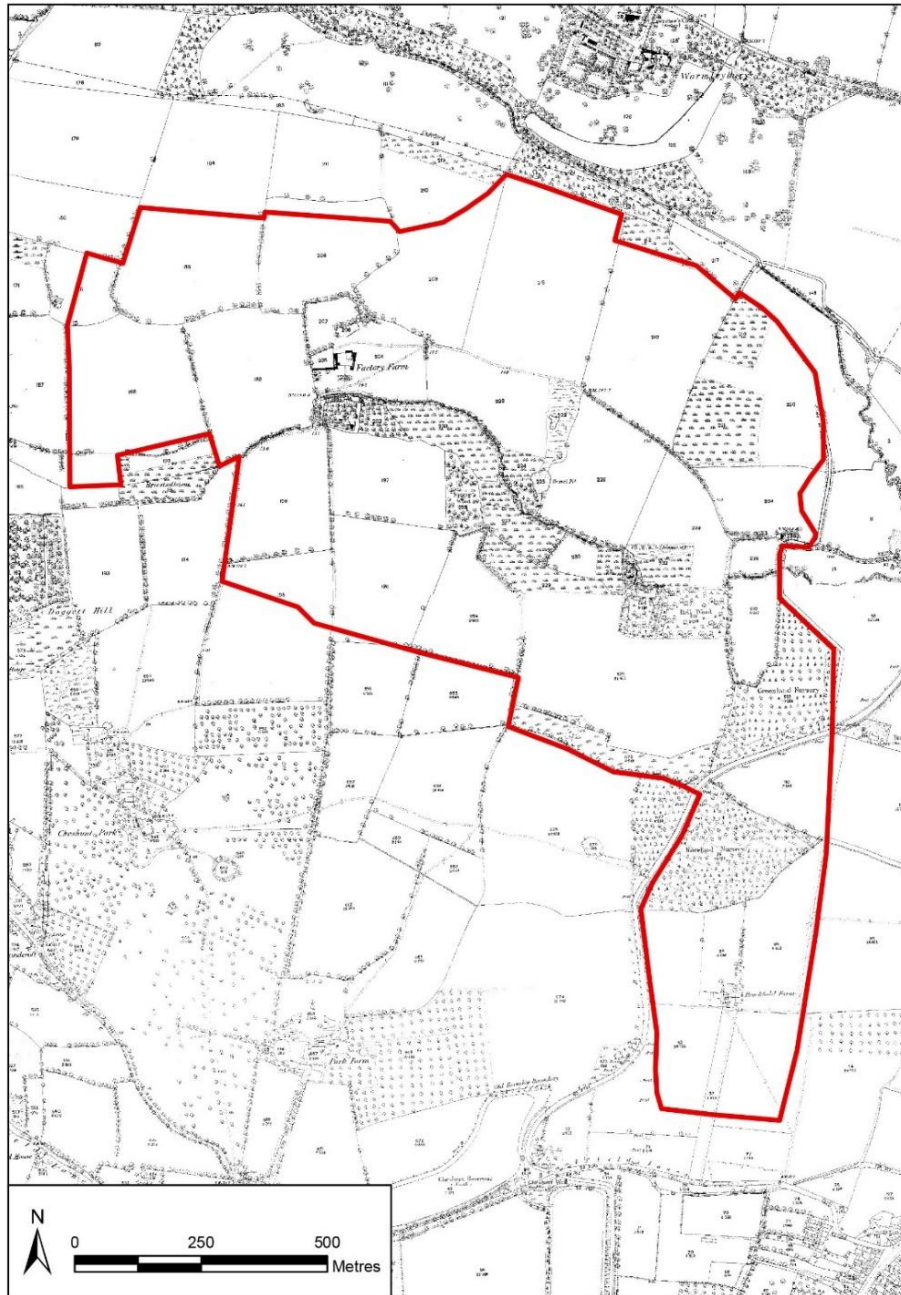
- 3.15 An estate map of 1785 (**Figure 5**) shows the total area of Brookfield located within Cheshunt Park. This map shows the park extending to the north of Brookfield to the line of Wormleybury Brook. The only feature identified within the Study Area is the moated site of Perrior's Manor which is shown as a roughly square moated enclosure.
- 3.16 The New River is shown to have been constructed and running through the approximate centre of the Site. The New River was built in 1608-13 as an aqueduct to carry fresh water from Ware to London cutting across the Site on its eastern side. It is an artificial waterway opened in 1613 to supply London with fresh drinking water taken from the River Lea and associated springs. The river follows the land contours, but certain parts have been straightened over the centuries. Although it was at one time threatened with closure, the waterway continues to supply water to the capital.
- 3.17 The New River was constructed by Sir Hugh Myddelton. The mathematician Edward Wright was employed to survey and direct the course of the River. The original source, in 1608/9, was a spring at Chadwell between Hertford and Ware, augmented by a spring at Great Amwell. The River followed the 100 foot (c. 30m) contour along the Lea valley, and the total fall over its course was less than 6m. It was originally nearly 40 miles long (38.8 miles/62 km), ending at Clerkenwell, where a reservoir, the New River Head, was constructed. It now ends at Stoke Newington, and is about 24 miles long (38.4 km). Various bends have been straightened, and pumping stations were built in the nineteenth century. A pumping station was constructed at Turnford Well, Canada Lane, to the east of the Site (MHT 5327) in 1870 on the South Bank.

Figure 5: 1785 Estate Map



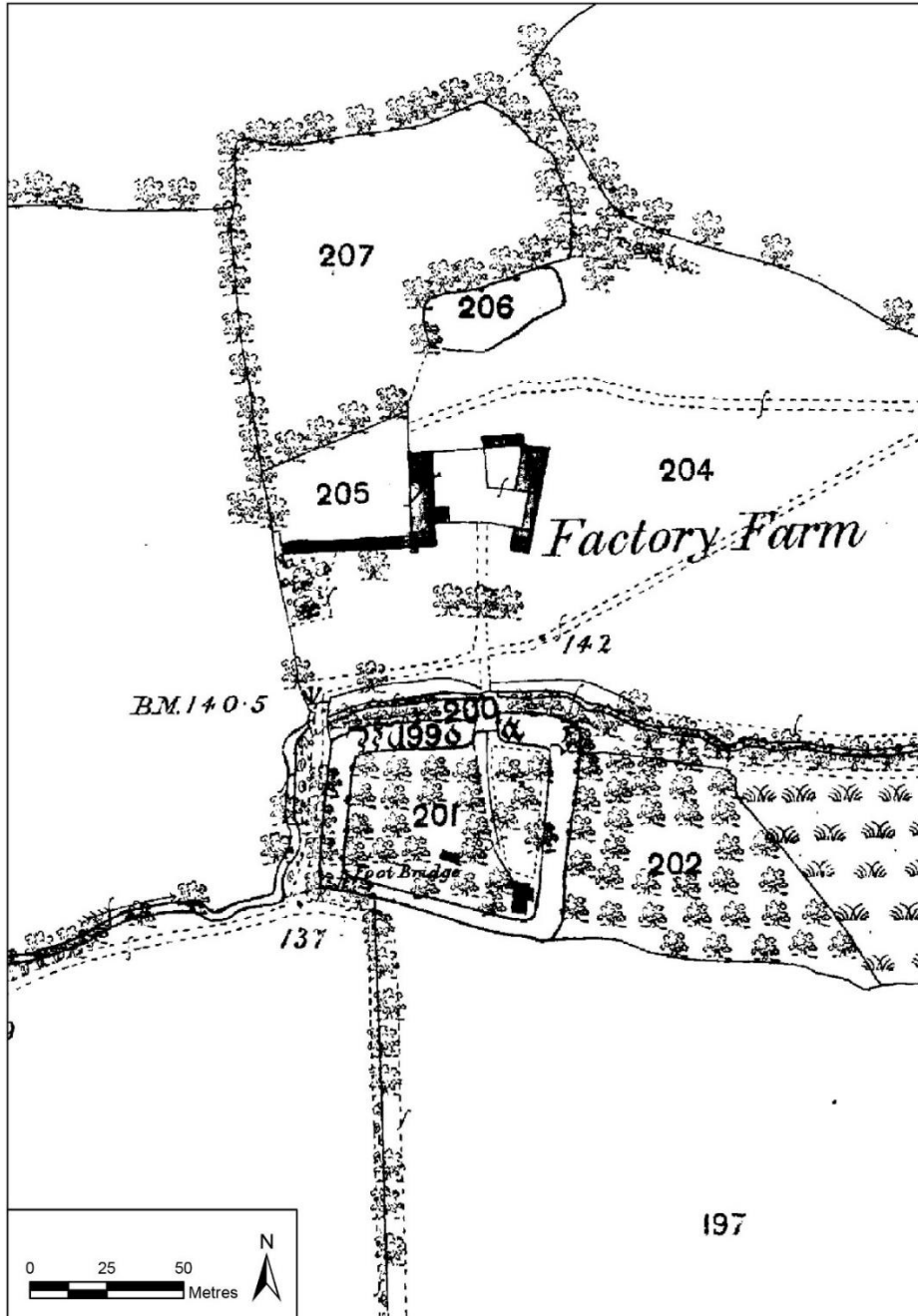
- 3.18 On the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 6 below**) the Site comprises a mix of agricultural land and woodland. A number of the fields on the eastern side of the Site are recorded as Nursery which is assumed to be tree plantations. The two moated sites are clearly visible within the wooded valley in the centre of the Site. A small area of Osier beds is shown to the west of the moats, just to the south of the Site.
- 3.19 The New River is shown cutting through the Site on its eastern side with a series of posts recorded on the maps. The posts may be tie-up points or markers along the waterway. The Turnford waterworks are located immediately to the east of the Site, just outside of its extent.

Figure 6: 1882 Ordnance Survey Map



3.20 The site of Factory Farm is identified to the north of Perrior's Manor, with the small building located in the south east corner of the moat which was surveyed (Figure 7). Brookfield Farm is illustrated on the map, located in the south east portion of the Site, in the place of the existing Brookfield centre.

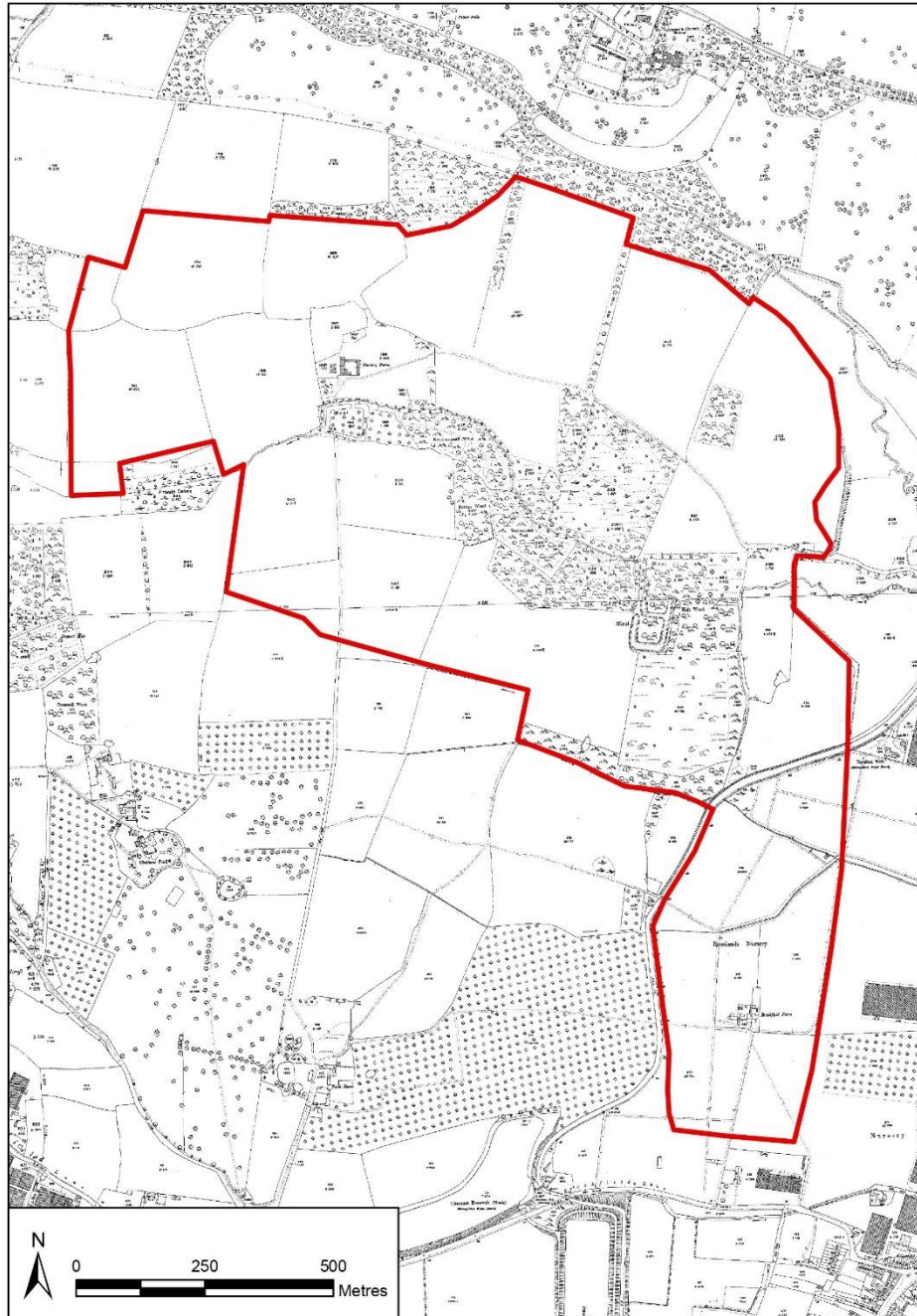
Figure 7: Detailed image of 1882 OS map showing Perrior's moat and Factory Farm



3.21 Wet/marshy ground is shown both in the valley bottom and on land between Hell Wood and Wormleybury Park and Garden. Small areas of quarrying were noted on the map.

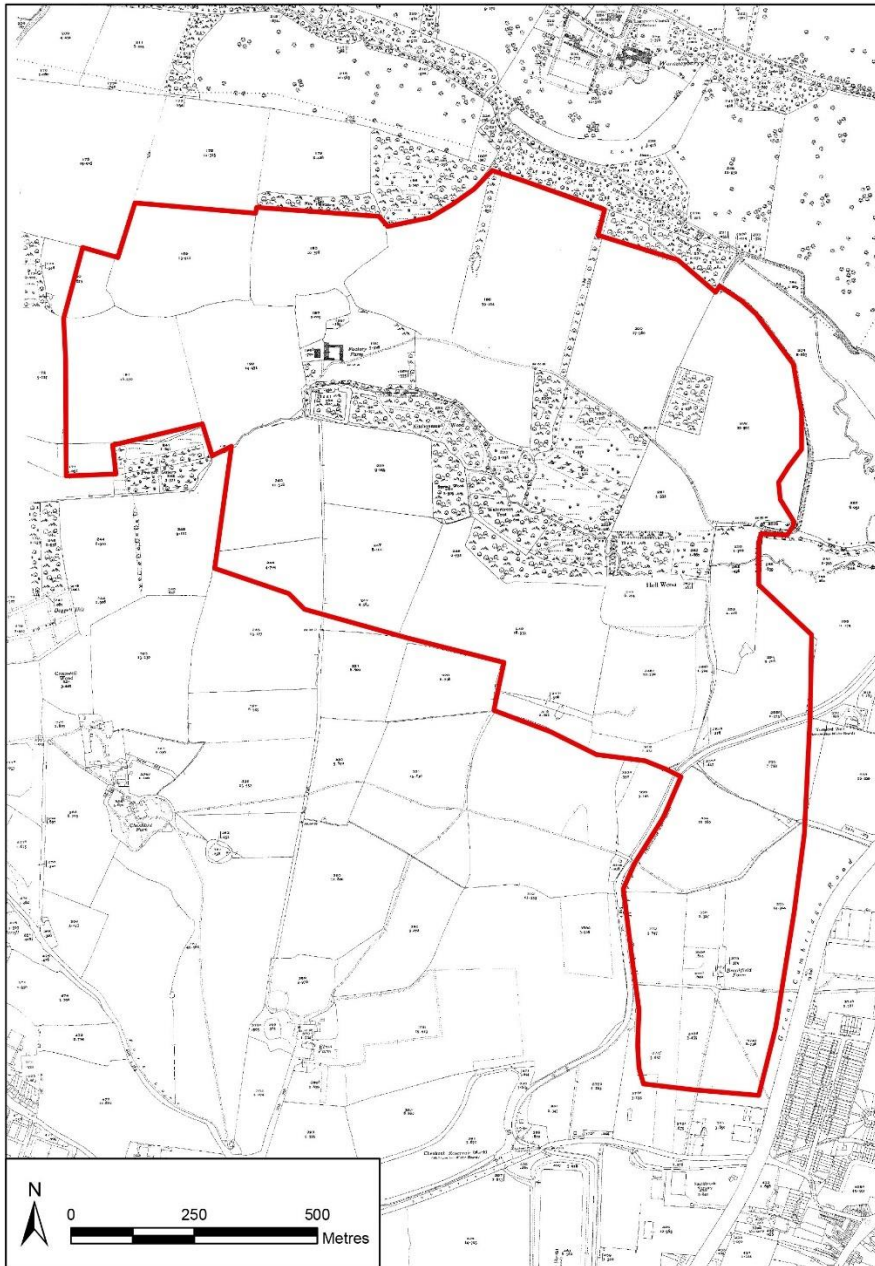
3.24 The 1924 Ordnance Survey map suggests that Factory Farm was still expanding with a new structure to the west (**Figure 9**). Massive expansion of glass houses had occurred to the east of the Site in the area of Turnford.

Figure 9: 1924 Ordnance Survey Map



3.25 The 1948 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 10**) shows little change within the Site, however, terraced residential development had been constructed to the south east.

Figure 10: 1948 Ordnance Survey Map



4. Site Assessment

- 4.1 This section of the report sets out the findings of two site visits, which provided a visual assessment of the Site and the setting of the identified heritage assets both within the Site and the immediate vicinity.

The Site

- 4.2 Site visits were undertaken on the 29th of November 2019 and 15th January 2020. The visits provided an opportunity to assess the scheduled monuments, surviving landscape features and built heritage assets within the Site and Study Area. During the site visits the weather was largely clear with good visibility.
- 4.3 A large part of the Site is agricultural land accessible from hard core tracks which bisect the centre of the Site. All of the agricultural fields are laid to pasture. The central part of the Site is formed by woodland on either side of the Turnford Brook. Entering from the west provides a high viewpoint to look across the whole Site, which itself is located in relatively lower lying ground around the Brook (**Figure 11**).

Figure 11: Looking east into the proposed development area, showing the Site is located within a shallow valley



- 4.4 To the north of the Site is the Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden, which itself is located on the upper slopes of the Turnford and Wormleybury Brook valley.
- 4.5 The agricultural land is divided into a number of fields of both small and medium size. Many of these boundaries are shown on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map and may well

date back significantly earlier. Within the Site there are two ponds, probably both created from former quarry extraction sites (

Figure 112). All of the Site is at present laid to pasture, largely for horses.

Figure 12: Looking north from the track within the Site towards Wormleybury



- 4.6 Between the eastern side of Hell Wood and the A10 lie the former tracks and weigh bridge relating to the quarry to the south of Hell Wood. The tracks are concrete with considerable disturbance indicated in the area of the weighbridge in the form of earthen banks and areas of hard standing.
- 4.7 Within Hell Wood are the extensive earthworks of the Scheduled Hell Wood Moat. These comprise significant earthworks described as a moat, within mature woodland (**Figure 13**). The mature woodland has resulted in little undergrowth being established on the earthworks.

Figure 13: Looking west into the Hells Wood earthworks



- 4.8 The area to the south of Hell Wood is agricultural farmland, however, google earth shows that in the early 2000's this area was a working quarry. Although now restored, all of the archaeological deposits from this area would have been removed through historic quarrying (**Figure 14**). Due to the isolated nature of the area, there was evidence of anti-social behaviour and motorcycle scrambling within the Site.

Figure 14: Aerial View showing quarrying activity in the early 21st century



- 4.9 The site of Perrior's Moat is located at the western end of Kitchenmead Wood. The site of Perrior's Manor is extremely overgrown and the moated platform was not accessible.

The access to the moated platform is via the remains of a wooden bridge, which at the time of the visit was at water level and looked very unsafe (**Figure 15**). The moat and fishpond are all waterfilled indicating high potential for waterlogged deposits surviving. Cartographic evidence indicates a small building on the moat in the nineteenth century, however, limited access restricted assessment to see if elements of this structure survive.

Figure 15: Perrior's Moated site showing the bridge onto the platform



- 4.10 The fishpond associated with the moat is also waterfilled and less overgrown than the main moated enclosure (**Figure 16**). It was not possible to define how deep the water might be.
- 4.11 The site visit identified erosion being caused by the natural action of the river with areas of erosion to the riverbank, including within the area of the Scheduled Monument of Hell Wood.

Figure 16: The fishpond associated with Perrior's Manor



The Study Area (Wormleybury)

- 4.12 The Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden and Wormleybury house were visited and a description of these is set out below.
- 4.13 Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden (**Figure 17**) is situated to the west of the village of Wormley and the New River. The Registered Park and Garden comprises parkland, gardens, pleasure grounds and kitchen garden, in addition to the principal building of Wormleybury house and its associated garden structures. The Grade I Listed Wormleybury house forms the centrepiece to the registered park and garden (**Figure 17**) and is approached from the east off Church Lane. The driveway to the house crosses a bridge over the northern end of the lake, arriving at carriage sweeps on the east and north fronts of the house.

Figure 17: Wormleybury house within the registered park and garden



- 4.14 To the south of the house is the remains of the mid-eighteenth century terraced garden, denoted by a substantial bank (**Figure 17**), from which the land falls away to the crescent shaped lake. This was created from a mid-eighteenth century canal and circular basin. Along the southern edge of the water is a yew walk, which leads to the Grade II* Listed stone urn. In addition to the stone urn, there are a number of other individually listed garden structures which comprise: the Grade II Listed Garden Screen, Gate, Gate Piers and Adjoining Walls; the Grade II Listed Wormleybury Garden Vases near Portico; and the Grade II Listed Garden Wall at Garden Cottage.
- 4.15 The parkland lies to the west and east of the stream which feeds into the northern end of the lake, as well as an area which extends westwards from the house. There was formerly additional land to the east and north included within the park, however this was reduced by the construction of the Wormley bypass in the late twentieth century. Immediately to the west of the house are the walled kitchen gardens, which likely date from the same time as the present house.
- 4.16 Wormleybury House (**Figures 17 and 18**) is a Grade I Listed country house which was built in the late eighteenth century for Sir Abraham Hume. The listed building consists of two storeys with attic and basement and is constructed of brown brick with gauged red brick window lintels and stucco basement. To the principal elevation, the three central bays are slightly recessed and there is a large stone pedimented portico with Ionic columns and steps up to the entrance. The rear elevation of the house (**Figure 18**), which looks out over the garden and lake, has a full height canted bay window. The interior of the listed building has three rooms designed by Robert Adam, including the entrance hall

with Roman Doric attached columns. To the west side of the house is the service courtyard, entered through a clock tower arch.

Figure 18: Rear (garden) elevation of Wormleybury house



5. Assessment of Significance

- 5.1 This section of the report addresses the requirements of Policy BR6 of the Local Plan to “*identify the significance of all relevant heritage assets and their settings.*” The intrinsic significance unique to each heritage asset can be defined as the sum of tangible and intangible values which make it important to society. The significance of an asset or place may reflect its age, aesthetic, architectural quality or fabric, as well as intangible qualities such as associations with historic people or events.

Significance Criteria

- 5.2 To assess the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets, this report has drawn guidance from Historic England¹⁵ which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Archaeological interest, Architectural and artistic interest, and Historic interest. These interests together contribute to the overall significance of a place or site. These attributes of significance are described as:

Archaeological interest

- 5.3 There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

Architectural and artistic interest

- 5.4 These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.

Historic Interest

- 5.6 An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

¹⁵ Historic England, 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets - Historic England Advice Note 12.*

5.7 Section 3 of this report has identified the heritage assets considered relevant to this assessment. The significance of the identified heritage assets will be assessed using a number of significance ratings to permit a quantifiable assessment:

- **High:** A feature, space or theme which is significant at national or international level. These will tend to have a high cultural value and form an important element of a building or site.
- **Medium:** A feature, space or theme which is significant at a regional or national level. These will tend to have some cultural merit and form a significant part of the building or site.
- **Low:** A feature, space or theme which is of local or regional significance.
- **Neutral:** A feature, space or theme which has no cultural significance but is also not considered intrusive to heritage value.
- **Intrusive:** A feature, space or theme which detracts from heritage value.

5.8 Further to the above, when considering the significance rating of a particular heritage asset, it is important to acknowledge the various levels of protection granted to heritage assets. For example, the scheduling of a monument is applied only to sites of national importance and is reserved for carefully selected sites, which creates a representative sample of sites from different epochs¹⁶. A building is listed to mark and celebrate its special architectural and historic interest, with Grade I listed buildings being of exceptional interest; Grade II* listed buildings being particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and Grade II listed buildings being of special interest¹⁷. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are designated by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Parks and gardens are registered to celebrate designed landscapes of note. The 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England' is compiled by Historic England¹⁸.

Settings

5.9 Setting also contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. The NPPF notes that setting is: *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting*

¹⁶ Historic England. Scheduled Monuments. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/>

¹⁷ Historic England. Listed Buildings. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

¹⁸ Historic England. Registered Parks and Gardens. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/>

may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

5.10 As outlined in Section 2 of this report, this assessment has followed the steps set out in the Historic England Guidance document *The Setting of Heritage Assets*¹⁹. Following Step 1, which requires the identification of the heritage assets and their settings that may be affected by a proposal (undertaken in Section 3 of this report), the below statements of significance are carried out in line with Step 2 which states:

- *Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.*

5.11 In relation to Assessment Step 2, the guidance document details that '*The starting point for this stage of the assessment is to consider the significance of the heritage asset itself and then establish the contribution made by its setting*'. It also provides a (non-exhaustive) checklist of potential attributes of a setting that may help to demonstrate its contribution to significance, which may relate either to the asset's physical surroundings or the experience of the asset. These attributes include:

- Topography;
- Other heritage assets;
- Green space, trees and vegetation;
- Openness, enclosure and boundaries;
- Surrounding landscape or townscape character;
- Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness';
- Diurnal changes; and
- Land use.

¹⁹ Historic England, December 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)*

Statements of Significance

A. Designated Heritage Assets Within the Site

i. Hell Wood Moated Site Scheduled Monument

5.12 Hell Wood Moated site is protected as a Scheduled Monument of National importance and is therefore of **High** significance. The site is an unusual example of a relatively small moat with a very large attached earthwork enclosure. The significant size of the enclosure bank probably indicates a defensive function, with the HER record noting that it must have been for something more than a simple homestead (HER MHT 2227). The well-preserved nature of the enclosure and moat together with the potentially waterlogged and silted condition of the ditches offers considerable potential for the survival of archaeological and environmental remains. The heritage asset is therefore of both archaeological and historic interest. It is further considered to be of group value with the adjacent moated site of Perrior's Manor (NHLE: 1010747) and would have had an integral relationship with Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (MHT 9984).

Contribution of setting to significance

5.13 The setting of Hell Wood Moated Site comprises the open fields and farmland surrounding the woodland in which the moat is now located, which incorporates the Site.

5.14 The landscape surrounding the moat is predominantly rural, agricultural fields providing isolation and tranquillity to the monument, with the immediate surrounding woodland creating a sense of enclosure and seclusion. This rural character is the principal element of the heritage assets' setting and enhances the understanding of its historic and functional context and therefore contributes positively to its significance. To the north west of Hell Wood Moated Site is Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond scheduled monument, which is located within the same thicket of woodland. This heritage asset is also considered to make a positive contribution to the significance of Hell Wood moated site, by virtue of their interrelationship and shared historic development.

5.15 To the east of the Scheduled Monument within its wider setting is the busy A10, with the settlement of Turnford beyond. This busy A-road forms an incongruous element of the heritage asset's setting and is considered to detract from the appreciation of its significance and tranquillity in terms of experiencing the heritage asset. North of the heritage asset is Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden and Wormleybury house, which contribute positively to the significance of Hell Wood as an attractive and picturesque part of its setting and as they form part of its historic context.

ii. Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond Scheduled Monument

5.16 Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond is protected as a Scheduled Monument of National importance and is therefore of **High** significance. It is one of a significant class of medieval monuments which are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. The moat and its enclosed platform and fishpond survive in good condition.

5.17 The historical use and development of Perrior's Manor moated site is well-documented through archaeological excavation and shows successive stages of occupation dating back to the thirteenth century. Although the site has been partially excavated, a significant proportion of the moat is undisturbed and retains considerable archaeological potential. As such, the heritage asset is of archaeological and historic interest. The moat has an important relationship to Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (MHT 9984), being shown on the eighteenth century map located within the centre of the deer park.

5.18 The moated complex is considered to be of group value with the adjacent moated site of Hell Wood (NHLE: 1010746).

Contribution of setting to significance

5.19 Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond is located within dense woodland, with open fields and farmland surrounding the woodland in which the moat is now located. This includes the open land of the Site, which forms the asset's immediate setting.

5.20 This open rural landscape, formerly a deer park, forms the historic context of the Scheduled Monument and the principal element of the heritage assets' setting. The open landscape allows an appreciation of the remote, tranquil surroundings of the heritage asset, with the immediate surrounding woodland providing a sense of enclosure. This setting allows an understanding of the asset's historic and functional context and therefore contributes positively to its significance. The scheduled monument of Hell Wood, located within the woodland to the south east of Perrior's Manor, makes a positive contribution to the significance of Perrior's Manor as part of its historic context.

5.21 The wider setting of Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond is synonymous with that of Hell Wood and therefore a description is not repeated here.

B. Designated Heritage Assets Within the Study Area

i. Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden: Grade II Listed

5.22 Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden is a Grade II listed designed landscape and is therefore of **Medium** heritage significance. The significance of Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden (**Figure 19**) is derived from its overall design and layout. It is a representative example of a late eighteenth century landscaped park, gardens, lake and woodland, with Wormleybury house as its centrepiece. It is also of special interest as it is illustrative of the evolution and development of the country estate from the early eighteenth century and is therefore of historic interest. The visual interest of the park and garden is enhanced by the surviving historic buildings and monuments and the formal and informal features, which create a picturesque landscape and contribute to its architectural and artistic interest. The associations with the Hume family, and architect and designer Robert Adam, also contribute to the special interest of the Registered Park and Garden and to its historic interest.

Figure 19: Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden



Contribution of setting and the Site to significance

5.23 The setting of Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden broadly comprises open fields and farmland to the north, south and west and the settlement of Wormley to the east, although this now lies beyond the A10. To the north is the Hertfordshire Golf and Country Club and associated golf course and to the south is Cheshunt Park and the associated golf course, which incorporates the Grade II* Listed The Lodge and the Grade II Listed Cheshunt Park Golf Club House. The village of Wormley West End is

located to the west, with Bencroft Wood Nature Reserve and Broxbourne Woods beyond.

- 5.24 This landscape surrounding the park and garden is predominantly rural, agricultural fields, punctuated by trees and woodland, and dispersed development and farmsteads. This rural character is the principal element of the heritage assets' setting and not only provides a sense of tranquillity, but also allows an understanding of the asset's historic and functional context and therefore contributes positively to its significance.
- 5.25 The Site, situated directly to the south of the park and garden beyond the yew walk, Wormleybury Brook and further vegetation, forms part of this historic rural context, as well as part of the immediate setting of the heritage asset. As part of the green, open landscape setting to the park and garden, the Site is considered to complement the special interest of the heritage asset and therefore contributes positively to its significance.
- 5.26 The immediate setting of the park and garden to the east is formed by the A10. Historically, the eastern boundary of the park and garden was marked by the New River, with the settlement of Wormley beyond. The construction of the A10 in the twentieth century altered the rural character of this element of setting. The A10 is a busy road with a high level of vehicular traffic and noise, and is an incongruous element within the immediate setting of the heritage asset. Therefore, it detracts from the appreciation of the significance of the park and garden.
- 5.27 Also forming part of the assets' immediate setting, and largely enveloped by its boundary, are a cluster of buildings on/along Church Lane. These buildings include the Grade II* Listed Parish Church of St Lawrence, Grade II Listed Wormley Rectory and Grade II Listed The Old Rectory Garden Wall. The Hume family had close associations with the parish church and as such, these listed buildings and structures make a positive contribution to the significance of the Registered Park and Garden, not only as part of its historic context but also for their historic associations and aesthetic value.

ii. Wormleybury: Grade I Listed Building

- 5.28 Wormleybury is a Grade I Listed building and is therefore of **High** significance. The significance of the listed building (**Figure 20**) is derived from its high quality materials, symmetrical composition and architectural detailing, which contribute to the asset's architectural interest. Wormleybury serves as a representative example of a high status house, which is illustrative of the architectural style applied to formal domestic architecture during the period, and is demonstrative of the wealth and aspirations of the

landowner, as well as the importance of the country house in shaping the English landscape and society. Wormleybury is also of special interest for its associations with architects Robert Mylne and Robert Adam, which contributes to its historic interest.

Figure 20: Wormleybury house



Contribution of setting and the Site to significance

- 5.29 The wider setting of Wormleybury house is synonymous with that of the Registered Park and Garden, therefore an assessment of this element of setting is not repeated here.
- 5.30 The immediate setting of the listed building comprises the park and garden and its associated structures and features. The designed gardens and landscape form an attractive setting to the listed building, which allows an appreciation of its architecture and emphasise the buildings status. As such, the Registered Park and Garden and its associated features contribute positively to the significance of the listed building through their strong associative relationship in terms of design and function, and also their shared historic development.
- 5.31 As part of the historic rural context of the listed building, the Site is considered to make a positive contribution to the significance of the listed building. Due to the high status of Wormleybury, the building would likely have been designed to be appreciated in views within its wider rural setting. Wormleybury would have also been designed to enjoy views from its principal rooms across the open landscape. There is likely to be views of the Site from the upper floors of the listed building, which promote an understanding of the historic and functional context of the heritage asset. These views also allow an appreciation of

the juxtaposition between the planned composition and formal nature of the designed park and garden, and the surrounding rural, agrarian landscape beyond, highlighting the differences in land use between the country house and grounds and its surrounding landscape.

C. Non- Designated Heritage Assets Within the Site

i. Potential prehistoric burial mounds (MHT 7991, MHT 7992)

5.32 Evidence from aerial photography has shown the presence of two ring ditches (MHT 7991, MHT 7992) located within the Site between Hell Wood and the Registered Park and Garden. Cropmarks of this nature are frequently interpreted as the remains of Bronze Age burial mounds. These features are also associated with a series of linear features identified from the cropmarks, although their date is unknown. Considering their location, these would have been located on the valley slopes above the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement identified within Turnford, which was excavated in the 1980s-1990s.

5.33 The heritage asset is of significance as evidence of the prehistoric occupation and use of the area and is of archaeological and historic interest. The asset is of **Low** heritage significance.

Contribution of setting to significance

5.34 The setting of these heritage assets is synonymous with that of Hell Wood and Perrior's Manor and therefore a description is not repeated here.

ii. Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (MHT9271, MHT31224)

5.35 Archaeological deposits of the Roman period have been identified both within the Site and in the immediate Study Area. The projected line of Ermine Street, one of the main north south roads of the Roman empire within Britain from London to York (MHT9271), runs north south across the western half of the Site.

5.36 Evidence of industrial activity was found to the immediate north of the Site (MHT31224), as well as of Roman buildings within Cheshunt Park to the south (MHT2038).

5.37 The sites, along with the line of the Roman Road, form an Area of Archaeological Interest (No. 1) identified by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment team.

- 5.38 The Roman Road and associated Roman sites are of significance as evidence of the historic occupation and use of the area during the Roman period and are therefore of archaeological and historic interest. The heritage assets are of **Medium** heritage significance.

Contribution of setting to significance

- 5.39 These heritage assets include the long, linear feature of Ermine Street, the expanse of which is not known, and which has an extensive and diverse setting given the extensive landscape it traverses. As such, the setting of these assets cannot be fully defined.

iii. Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (MHT9984)

- 5.40. Documentary evidence suggests the creation of two deer parks during the fourteenth century: Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (MHT9984), and a second thought to have been associated with Perriers Manor (MHT6599), however little or no physical evidence of these remains within the Site, with evidence for the Parks being predominantly documentary in nature.

- 5.41 Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park extends over most of the Site extending to the north of the woodland and only excluding an area south of Wormleybury Park and the eastern edge of the Site. The park is initially identified in 1226 (MHT 9984). A sixteenth century survey of lands in Cheshunt contains a reference to an 'old park' at Cheshunt, two parks are referred to in 1335, and later documents mention 'Brantingshey' park and the old park. A reference to 'the old park' in 1280 implies the existence of a newer park in the manor of Cheshunt, and this appears to have been Brantingshay (the 'hay' element referring to enclosed woodland, or a hunting enclosure). A phase of expansion took place in the fourteenth or early fifteenth century, although its extent is uncertain, and more parcels were added by the early sixteenth century when it was still a functioning deer park. It was surveyed for Sir Robert Cecil by Israel Amyce in 1600-01, when it was still an enclosed hunting park with two lodges. Much of the park boundary recorded in 1601 can be traced on later nineteenth century maps although this is not the same as the medieval extent.

- 5.42 Areas of ridge and furrow are evident within the mown areas of the current Cheshunt Park (MHT13306), suggesting a history of agricultural landscape use.

- 5.43 Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park is of significance as it is illustrative of the historic function and use of the land during the medieval period and the wealth and status of the landowner, which contributes to its historic interest. The heritage asset is of **Low** heritage significance.

Contribution of setting to significance

- 5.44 The setting of these heritage assets is synonymous with that of Hell Wood and Perrior's Manor and therefore a description is not repeated here.

iv. Factory Farm (MHT30818)

- 5.45 The site of Factory Farm, to the immediate north of Perrior's Manor, was the location of a possible rope factory in the Napoleonic Wars (MHT30818), although this has not been verified by archaeological investigation. Factory Farm is shown on the 1842 tithe map, as two ranges of barns on either side of a yard. The farmstead was expanded in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

- 5.46 The heritage asset is of significance as the remains of an early nineteenth century farmstead, and possibly earlier rope factory, which is representative of the historic use and function of this area and the historic development of the farmstead from the early nineteenth century onwards. As such, it is of archaeological and historic interest. The heritage asset is of **Low** heritage significance.

Contribution of setting to significance

- 5.47 The setting of these heritage assets is synonymous with that of Hell Wood and Perrior's Manor and therefore a description is not repeated here.

v. The New River (MHT 5999)

- 5.48 The New River and its associated pumping station (which is located outside of the Site), forms a small part of a much larger feature. The significance is drawn from its industrial importance related to the provision of water to the capital which is of archaeological and historic interest. The heritage asset is of low heritage significance.

D. Non- Designated Heritage Assets Within the Study Area

i. Cheshunt Park Farm World War II Pill Box (MHT2279)

- 5.49 The line of an anti-tank ditch (MHT10232), once forming a major component of the London's Outer Defences, runs across the southern and eastern portions of the Site, although by 1946 most sections had been backfilled. The course of the ditch was augmented with pillboxes, including one at the northwest corner of Cheshunt Park (MHT2279). The pillbox is an octagonal structure constructed of concrete.

- 5.50 The pill box is of significance as a surviving World War II structure, which is of group value with the route of the anti-tank ditch and the associated pillboxes and structures. It is therefore of archaeological, architectural and historic interest. The Cheshunt Park Farm World War II Pill Box is of **Low** heritage significance.

Contribution of setting and the Site to significance

- 5.51 The setting of the pillbox broadly comprises Cheshunt Park, Cheshunt Golf Course to the south east, and open fields and farmland to the north, incorporating the Site. This largely open rural setting provides a sense of tranquillity and is considered to contribute positively to the heritage asset's significance. The undeveloped Site, as part of this historic context, is also considered to make a positive contribution to the asset's significance.

E. Summary

- 5.52 The heritage assets within the Site and the Study Area are ascribed significance ratings in Table 1. This is based on the assessment carried out in this Section and Section 3, and the criteria identified in Paragraph 5.2.

Table 1: Significance of Heritage Assets within Site and Study Area

Heritage Asset Name	Significance	Key Attributes of Significance
Hell Wood Moated Site (Scheduled Monument)	High	Well-preserved; unusual example of a small moat with large attached earthwork enclosure.
Perriors Manor moated site and fish pond (Scheduled Monument)	High	Largely undisturbed and retains considerable archaeological potential; important relationship with Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park.
Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden (Grade II Listed)	Medium	Representative example of a late eighteenth century designed landscape; Wormleybury house as its centrepiece.

Heritage Asset Name	Significance	Key Attributes of Significance
Wormleybury (Grade I Listed Building)	High	High quality materials, composition and detailing; illustrative of the architectural style applied to formal domestic architecture during the period.
Potential prehistoric burial mounds (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Evidence of the prehistoric occupation and use of the area.
Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (non-designated heritage asset)	Medium	Line of Ermine Street, one of the main roads of the Roman empire; evidence of the historic occupation of the area during the Roman period.
Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Medieval deer park illustrative of the historic use of the land and wealth and status of the landowner.
The New River	Low	Historic and archaeological interest drawn from its seventeenth century artificial construction to supply London's water.
Factory Farm (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Possible location of a rope factory, remains of an early nineteenth century farmstead.
Cheshunt Park Farm World War II Pill Box (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Surviving World War II structure associated with London's Outer Defences.

6. Potential Impact of Development

- 6.1 This section assesses the potential impact of the planned development upon the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets. In order to do this the section firstly summarises the development as it has been set out within the adopted Broxbourne Local Plan. It then assesses the impacts of the development in relation to the direct (physical) impacts on the heritage assets that have been identified. It then considers the indirect (non-physical) impacts due to change within their settings.
- 6.2 In undertaking the assessment of impact, the magnitude of change will be assessed based on the criteria set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Magnitude of Change

Magnitude of Change	Description
Major Beneficial	The proposed changes will substantially alter key elements of the heritage asset in a positive way, better revealing and/or enhancing its significance. There would be a substantial improvement to the understanding of important elements of the asset's significance.
Moderate Beneficial	The proposed changes will have a considerable positive effect on key elements of the heritage asset, such that they enhance the overall character or significance of the heritage asset. There may be an improvement in key uses and beneficial change (e.g. the creation of coherency) to the significance of the asset.
Minor Beneficial	The proposed changes may cause a minor improvement to the significance of a heritage asset.
Negligible	The proposed changes will have a minimal positive or negative impact on the heritage asset's significance.
Neutral	The proposed changes will have no impact on the heritage asset and its significance.
Minor Adverse	The proposed changes will have minor impact on key elements of the heritage asset, such that the overall significance of a heritage asset is negatively affected. Change of this magnitude may be acceptable if suitable mitigation is carried out.
Moderate Adverse	The proposed changes will have a considerable negative effect on the overall character and significance of the heritage asset. It will likely disturb key features and be harmful to overall heritage significance. Change of this magnitude should be avoided where possible, but can be minimised or neutralised through positive mitigation.
Major Adverse	The proposed changes will cause a substantial disruption to, or, in some cases, the complete destruction of important features of the heritage asset, such that its significance is substantially harmed. Change of this magnitude should be avoided.

6.3 The overall impact on a heritage asset, is provided by an equation which considers the level of heritage significance (as defined in the previous section) and the magnitude of change. This is summarised in Table 3 below. This table is a modified version of that provided in guidance from ICOMOS and Historic England.

Table 3: Overall Impact

Criteria		Level of Heritage Significance			
		Neutral	Low	Medium	High
Magnitude of Change	Major Beneficial	Slight	Slight / Moderate	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large
	Moderate Beneficial	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
	Minor Beneficial	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight
	Minor Adverse	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Slight / Moderate
	Moderate Adverse	Neutral / Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate / Large
	Major Adverse	Slight	Slight / Moderate	Moderate / Large	Large / Very Large

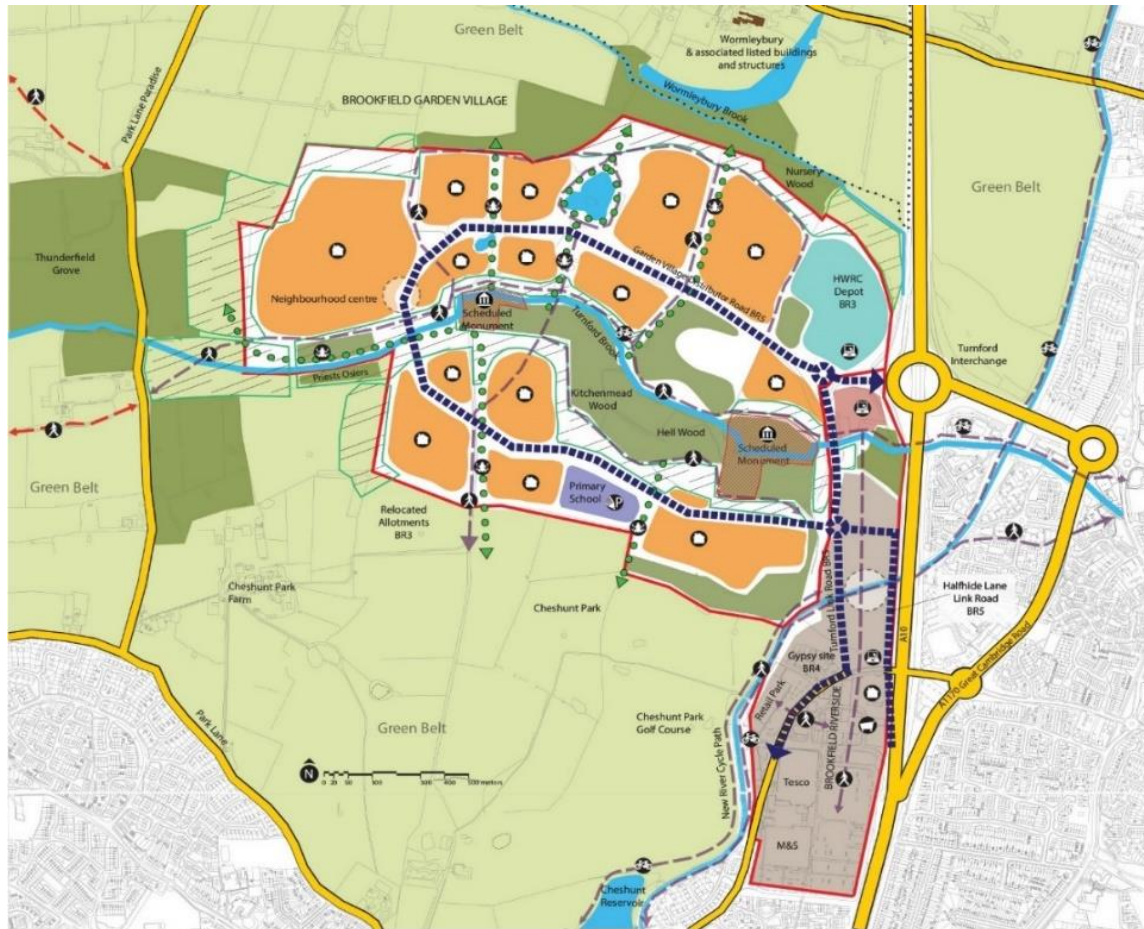
Summary of the planned development

6.4 The key features of the development proposals for the Brookfield area set out within the Local Plan 2018-2033. In summary, these are as follows:

- i) A high density mix of civic uses, retail and leisure, including office and residential development above, to contribute to the creation of a new town centre at Brookfield Riverside (Policy BR1);
- ii) A Garden Village including 1,250 new homes, elderly person's accommodation, open space, and a neighbourhood centre (Policy BR2);
- iii) Relocation of the Council depot and household waste recycling centre to a location north of the Turnford interchange as shown on the Concept Plan (policy BR3);
- iv) Provision of a link road from Halfhide Lane to the Turnford Interchange, and a garden village distributor road comprising a tree-lined boulevard (Policy BR5); and
- v) Provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace to maximise benefits to the natural and historic environment (Policy BR6)

6.5 The Local Plan contains an indicative Concept Plan (see Figure 21 below) which shows the locations of the proposed features of the Brookfield development set out above, and the layout of developed and undeveloped areas, subject to the findings of various studies including the Heritage Impact Assessment. It also shows the boundaries of the historic assets including the scheduled monuments and Wormleybury Registered Historic Park.

Figure 21: Local Plan 2018-33: Indicative Concept Plan for the Brookfield Area



Direct Impact

Hell Wood Moated Site Scheduled Monument

- 6.6 This monument is located within Hell Wood. Development is not proposed that would have any direct physical impact upon the monument. The direct impact on the heritage significance of the asset itself would therefore be neutral (however, see following section on setting).
- 6.7 The monument has been damaged in recent years by excessive use for motor cycle scrambling which has eroded the moat embankments. Whilst details are not provided, the proposed development does provide an opportunity to protect the monument from such activities and interpret the historic function of the site. The potential is consequently for the development to have a minor beneficial effect on the level of heritage significance.

Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond Scheduled Monument

- 6.8 This monument is located within Hell Wood. Development is not proposed that would have any direct physical impact upon the monument. The direct impact on the heritage significance of the asset itself would therefore be neutral (however, see following section on setting).
- 6.9 The monument has become considerably overgrown and is largely hidden within the wider landscape. Whilst details are not provided, the proposed development provides an opportunity for careful clearance of vegetation and for partial restoration of the historic artefacts. The potential is consequently for the development to have a moderate beneficial effect on the level of heritage significance

Wormleybury Grade 1 listed building and Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden: Grade II Listed

- 6.10 Wormleybury and the registered park and garden are located to the north of the proposed development and are not directly impacted upon. The direct impact on the heritage significance of the asset itself would therefore be neutral (however, see following section on setting)

Potential prehistoric burial mounds (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.11 The two ring ditches, which potentially evidence prehistoric burial mounds, are located within the north east portion of the Site. It is proposed to construct housing within this area of the Site, therefore these heritage assets would be lost as a result of the proposed development. As such, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **major adverse**. As set out in paragraph 5.33 above, these assets are considered to be of **Low** heritage significance. The overall impact on the heritage significance of the potential prehistoric burial mounds would therefore be **slight / moderate adverse**.

Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

6.12 It has been identified in Section 5 of this report that the projected line of Ermine Street runs through the Site and the Study Area, as well as archaeological deposits from the Roman period being located in these areas. As such, development on the Site would have a direct impact on this heritage asset. This would be as a result of the potential loss of a section of the heritage asset within the Site. As such, it is considered that the proposed magnitude of change would be **minor adverse**. As set out in paragraph 5.38, these assets are considered to be of **medium** heritage significance. Therefore the overall impact on the heritage significance of the Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites would be **slight adverse**.

Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

6.13 As outlined earlier in this report, Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park extends over most of the Site. Therefore any development on the Site would result in the loss of this part of the former medieval deer park and its historic rural landscape character. Consequently, it is considered that the proposed magnitude of change would be **moderate adverse**. As set out in paragraph 5.43 above, this asset is considered to be of **Low** heritage significance. The overall impact on the heritage significance of Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park would therefore be **slight adverse**.

Factory Farm (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

6.14 The remains of Factory Farm are located within the northwest portion of the Site within the 'wildlife corridor' as shown on the indicative concept plan. As a result of the proposed development, these remains could be adversely impacted. It is therefore considered that the magnitude of change would be **major adverse**. As set out in paragraph 5.46 above, this asset is considered to be of **Low** heritage significance. The overall impact on the heritage significance of Factory Farm would therefore be **slight / moderate adverse**. This level of impact has been based on a levelling of the existing Site. Should the proposal retain the existing and undisturbed ground levels, the direct impact here would not be a factor.

New River (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

6.15 A significant section of the New River runs through the Site. The development will retain the course of the river but will bridge over it and in certain locations development will directly face onto the New River and abut its course. The development would have a **minor adverse** impact on the heritage significance of the asset.

Cheshunt Park Farm Pill Box (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.16 There will be no direct impact of the development on the significance of this heritage asset.

Indirect Impact (the setting of the heritage assets)

Hell Wood Moated Site Scheduled Monument

- 6.16 Whilst the development will result in no direct impact to the Scheduled Monument, there would be an impact on the historic, rural setting of Hell Wood Moated Site Scheduled Monument. The Site is at present set within an open, historic landscape with its origins in the medieval or early post medieval period and is occupied by a dispersed pattern of moats, farms and parks. The development would result in the loss of the existing historic landscape and its inherent tranquility, inserting extensive housing and commercial activity into the open land.
- 6.17 Figure 21 does indicate that landscaped buffers would be provided between the distributor road and the monument and these will enhance public visibility and, potentially, appreciation of the asset. However, the overall setting will no longer be of a rural landscape. It will be of a more suburban setting, with visual, light and acoustic impacts upon the setting of the monument. It is consequently considered that the magnitude of change would be **moderate/large adverse** in relation to setting.

Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond Scheduled Monument

- 6.16 Whilst the development will result in no direct impact to the Scheduled Monument, there would be an impact on the historic, rural setting of Hell Wood Moated Site Scheduled Monument. The Site is at present an open, historic landscape with its origins in the medieval or early post medieval period and is occupied by a dispersed pattern of moats, farms and parks. The development would result in the loss of the existing historic landscape and its inherent tranquility, inserting extensive housing and commercial activity into the open land.
- 6.17 Figure 21 does indicate that landscaped buffers would be provided between the distributor road and the monument and these will enhance public visibility and, potentially, appreciation of the asset. However, the overall setting will no longer be of a rural landscape. It will be of a more suburban setting, with visual, light and acoustic impacts upon the setting of the monument. It is consequently considered that the magnitude of change would be **moderate/large adverse** in relation to setting.

Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden: Grade II Listed

- 6.26 It has been identified in Section 5 of this report that the existing, undeveloped Site is considered to make a positive contribution to the significance of Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden as part of its historic rural landscape setting. As such, it is considered that any development on the Site would inevitably diminish the setting of the heritage asset and therefore impact upon its significance, through the loss of part of this rural, open land and the irreversible change to its character. This change would be from a predominantly rural, agricultural setting to one that is suburban and commercial in character. As a result, this would erode the interrelationship between the heritage asset and its historic rural landscape setting, through the loss of the juxtaposition between the intentionally designed park and garden and the informal, open landscape within which it is situated.
- 6.27 The change to the character of the setting of the registered park and garden would result not only from the physical development of residential dwellings and commercial buildings, but also from aspects such as changes in noise, lighting and patterns/intensity of activity. This would be of greater significance where areas of more intense use are proposed, such as the proposed household waste recycling centre located in the northeast corner of the Site. It is considered that the proposed recycling centre could cause harm to the significance of the heritage asset due to the nature of its use and its close proximity to the park and garden.
- 6.28 Impact on the registered park and garden would arise from the proximity to, and the resultant intervisibility between, proposed development on the Site and the heritage asset. Overall, the larger the quantum of development, and the closer the proximity of the development to the heritage asset, the greater the impact on its setting and therefore the greater the potential for harm to its significance. It is noted that there is an existing woodland boundary along the south side of the park and garden and a further buffer is proposed along the northern boundary of the Site, which would allow a degree of separation between the heritage assets and the proposed development and therefore reduce the impact on significance. There would however still be an irreversible change to part of the historic rural setting of the heritage asset from open fields to built development. Consequently, the proposed development would result in a degree of harm, which would be less than substantial for the purposes of the NPPF. It is considered that the magnitude of change would be **minor adverse**. As set out in paragraph 5.22 the asset is considered of **medium** heritage significance. Therefore the overall impact on the heritage significance of Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden would be **slight adverse**.

Wormleybury: Grade I Listed Building

- 6.29 This report has assessed that the existing, undeveloped Site is considered to contribute positively to the significance of Wormleybury house as part of its historic rural setting. As outlined above, it is considered that development on the Site would impact upon the significance of the heritage asset due to the loss of part of this historic context and the irreversible change to its character. This impact would arise from not only the physical development, and its extent and proximity, but also from aspects such as noise, lighting and activity, as detailed above.
- 6.30 As described within this report, Wormleybury would likely have been designed to be appreciated in views within its wider rural setting and to enjoy views outwards from its principal rooms. It is considered likely that there are views of the Site from the upper levels of the listed building and therefore development on the Site would compromise the open outlook and views from the heritage asset, which would diminish its significance. There would also be an impact on night time views, with a concentrated density and pattern of lighting introduced within the wider setting of the listed building which is likely to be visible in views from its upper floors.
- 6.31 Overall, it is considered that the loss of this part of the historic open landscape setting of the listed building would cause harm to its significance. It is considered that the magnitude of change would be **minor adverse**. As set out in paragraph 5.28, the asset is considered to be of **High** heritage significance. Therefore the overall impact on the heritage significance of Wormleybury would be **slight adverse**.

Potential prehistoric burial mounds (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.11 The rural setting of these potential sites would be substantially lost with the proposed development. The magnitude of change would therefore be substantial. However, the asset is considered to be of **Low** heritage significance. The overall impact on the setting of the heritage significance of the potential prehistoric burial mounds would therefore be **slight / moderate adverse**.

Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.12 The rural setting of these potential sites would be substantially altered with the proposed development. However, whilst the precise road line is not known, it is anticipated that built development will not be above it. The asset is considered to be of **Medium** heritage significance. The overall impact on the setting of the heritage significance of the potential prehistoric burial mounds would therefore be **slight adverse**.

Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.13 As outlined earlier in this report, Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park extends over most of the Site. Any development on the Site would result in a significant impact on the setting, albeit that the wider countryside areas beyond would be unaffected. This asset is considered to be of **Low** heritage significance. The overall impact on the heritage significance of Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park would therefore be **slight adverse**.

Factory Farm (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.14 The remains of Factory Farm are located within the northwest portion of the Site within the 'wildlife corridor' as shown on the indicative concept plan. The setting of these remains would be impacted by the wider development. However, this asset is considered to be of **Low** heritage significance. The overall impact on the heritage significance of Factory Farm is therefore considered to be **negligible**.

New River (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.15 A significant section of the New River runs through the Site and the setting of this section of the New River will be substantially altered. However, this asset is considered to be of **Low** heritage significance. The development would have a **minor adverse** impact on the heritage significance of the asset.

Cheshunt Park Farm Pill Box (Non-Designated Heritage Asset)

- 6.32 This report has assessed that the Site is considered to make a positive contribution to the significance of the Cheshunt Park Farm Pill Box, as part of its historic rural context. It is acknowledged that development on the Site would result in a change to the rural character of this element of setting. However, given the nature and extent of the proposed development, which is located at some distance from the Pill Box, it is considered that there would not be a significant impact to the heritage asset's particular significance or group value. As such, it is considered that the magnitude of change would be **negligible** and therefore the overall impact on the heritage significance of Cheshunt Park Farm Pill Box would be **neutral / slight adverse**.

Summary of impacts

- 6.34 There are not perceived to be any direct impacts upon the designated assets.
- 6.33 The main direct impacts will be the prospective loss of the non-designated potential prehistoric burial mounds and the remains of Factory Farm as well as the partial loss of the unprotected Cheshunt Park medieval deer park. The non-designated Ermine Roman Road and associated Roman remains could also be impacted by the proposals

- 6.35 The main indirect impacts on setting are upon the designated assets, being the scheduled monuments of Hell Wood moated site, Perrior’s Manor moated site, Wormleybury and its associated park and garden. These impacts are in relation to the loss of the historic rural settings of these assets. Those settings are not in themselves protected assets but are relevant to an overall consideration of significance.
- 6.36 The settings of the non-designated assets will also be impacted on by the development. However, given the relatively low significance of these assets, the overall heritage impact of the development is limited.
- 6.36 Taking account of the foregoing, Table 4 summarises the overall impact of the development set out in the Local Plan on the relevant heritage assets. This is based on Table 3, which assesses heritage significance, combined with the assumed magnitude of change.

Table 4: Overall Impact of the planned development on Heritage Assets

Heritage Asset	Level of Significance	Magnitude of Change	Overall Impact
Hell Wood Moated Site (Scheduled Monument)	High	Minor adverse	Moderate
Perrior’s Manor moated site and fishpond (Scheduled Monument)	High	Minor adverse	Moderate
Potential prehistoric burial mounds (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Major adverse	Slight / Moderate
Ermine Street Roman Road and associated Roman sites (non-designated heritage asset)	Medium	Minor adverse	Slight
Cheshunt Park Medieval Deer Park (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Moderate adverse	Slight
Factory Farm (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Major adverse	Slight / Moderate
The New River (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Minor adverse	Slight
Wormleybury Registered Park and Garden (Grade II Listed)	Medium	Minor Adverse	Slight

Wormleybury (Grade I Listed Building)	High	Minor Adverse	Slight/
Cheshunt Park Farm World War II Pill Box (non-designated heritage asset)	Low	Negligible	Neutral / Slight

7. Potential Mitigation

- 7.1 The impact assessment has highlighted impacts to a number of heritage assets both direct and indirect. This section considers the potential mitigations that could be considered in the further development and refinement of the Brookfield master plan and the planning applications for Brookfield which will ensue.

Directly Impacted Assets

- 7.2 The prospective direct impacts are on the non-designated assets of the potential burial mounds, Factory Farm, Cheshunt Park and Ermine Street. Those impacts are considered to be slight to moderate. At this stage, no amendments are considered necessary to the development proposals to mitigate the significance of those assets. However, through the progress of planning applications, it is considered that these should all be the subject of further investigation and recording. Furthermore if the detailed planning indicates that there are opportunities to physically demarcate and interpret the assets within the development, then that should be considered.
- 7.6 As with many non-designated (below ground) archaeological features, the extent of the feature and its survival is hard to predict or mitigate without further investigation. To aid future mitigation strategies an appropriate programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching will be required on the Roman archaeological area including Ermine Street and the various Roman sites on the western part of the Site and the area of the potential burial mounds between Hell Wood and the Registered Park and Garden of Wormleybury. There will likely be the requirement for open area excavation of any archaeological deposits identified within these areas.
- 7.7 If Ermine Street does survive, or its route can be identified, consideration should be made in the detailed design to represent it within the development proposals. This enhancement of the understanding, and celebration, of the feature would result in beneficial effects arising from the scheme. The New River could also be treated in the same regard, with an enhanced understanding of its use and derivation.
- 7.8 The post medieval complex at Factory Farm has the potential to include a rope works from the Napoleonic Period which would be considered of significance. A programme of excavation of this area will facilitate a record of this site in advance of development. This can be achieved by a condition on any planning consent.

Indirectly Impacted Assets (Settings)

- 7.2 The indirect impacts are primarily on the designated assets of the scheduled monuments and Wormleybury through a change in their settings from rural to suburban. Those settings are not in themselves protected and it is recognised that the concept plan in Figure 21 would provide an element of mitigation in providing widened green settings. However, it is considered that the setting of the monuments in particular would benefit from further expansion of those landscaped areas which would in turn reduce harm to those settings and the significance of the monuments.
- 7.3 Whilst not a direct mitigation on the settings, it is also considered that further investigation and recording of the monuments would provide significant opportunities for their integration, interpretation and celebration as features within the overall Brookfield development. That in turn would enable the long-term protection, management and sustainability of those monuments which are currently unmanaged, neglected and subject to vandalism. To this end, it is recommended that during the planning stage (prior to determination of a planning application) that a Schedule Monument Management Plan is created in consultation with Historic England. That would ensure the protection of the monuments themselves allied to careful buffering with green space to enable appreciation of the monuments.
- 7.3 Wormleybury is already fringed by mature landscaping and further landscape buffers are proposed. The main concerns expressed elsewhere in this document are of the impacts of noise, light and possibly visual disruption from the proposed Household Waste Recycling Centre and other uses in the immediate vicinity. Detailed master planning should address these conflicts and mitigate their impacts and address harm.

Residual Impacts

- 7.9 The impact assessment has found there to be impacts to a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Many of these impacts are considered **Slight** and to assets of low significance. Mitigations have been suggested above which have the potential to reduce the impacts on the designated heritage assets to **Slight** and at the lower end of a 'less than substantial' spectrum. The mitigations in this regard may involve the assimilation of assets into the overall master plan, reduction of developable footprint or items to be considered at detailed design stage as set out in the foregoing section. As such it is not possible to confirm a residual impact at this stage, but it is perceived that the impacts can be reduced. There could also be beneficial effects arising from the

development should understanding and appreciation of the monuments within the Site be enhanced through appropriate means.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 8.1 This report provides a baseline assessment of the Site and the relevant heritage assets and assesses the potential impact of the proposed concept plan on the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets.

The historic landscape of the Brookfield area

- 8.3 The Site comprises an historic agrarian landscape which has been occupied since the Later Prehistoric period. The Site largely comprises agricultural land, under arable production, with two medieval scheduled monuments at its core. The evidence from the Historic Environment Record indicates much of the existing landscape has its origin in the medieval and post medieval period.
- 8.4 The archaeological evidence indicates that the Site has been occupied since the Bronze Age period onwards. Two ring ditches, recorded on the HER, located on the valley slopes above the water course are potentially related to the settlement excavated in Turnford, which dates to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The extent of these features needs to be defined and an appropriate mitigation strategy designed for submission with the planning application.
- 8.5 The line of Ermine Street bisects the western part of the Site, with potential Roman settlement sites located along it (none confirmed within the Site). Appropriate archaeological survey, initially with geophysics followed by trial trenching, will be required to inform a future planning application.
- 8.6 The Site and surrounding Study Area was extensively occupied throughout the medieval period with two Scheduled moated sites (Hell Wood and Perrior's Manor) located in the woodland at the centre of the Site. The rural context in which these assets are situated would be impacted by development; however, by careful management these heritage assets have the potential to form an integrated part of the green open space of the development.
- 8.7 Large medieval deer parks were present historically, incorporating a large part of the Site. Little now remains of these heritage assets, although it is possible that some of the field boundaries define historic parkland boundaries.
- 8.8 The post medieval period resulted in little change to the Site with the continuation of agricultural land use. The extensive 57 hectare Wormleybury Park and Garden was

designed to the north of the Site. The boundary of this estate is wooded and is located adjacent to the boundary of the Site. The appropriate landscaping scheme along these boundaries would assist in reducing the impact on the setting of the registered park and garden.

- 8.9 The development of a farm complex at Factory Farm is potentially the site of a rope factory and should be recorded prior to any development taking place.

Impact Ratings

- 8.10 This report has assessed that there would be **neutral / slight** to **moderate** adverse impacts on the significance of the heritage assets within the Site boundary and its setting as a result of the development.
- 8.11 It is considered that due to the nature of the impact of the planned development many of the impacts can't be completely removed by mitigation but in many cases can be reduced. As such, the harm to the identified heritage assets would be 'less than substantial' for the purposes of the NPPF. With appropriate mitigation this has potential to be at the lower end of the 'less than substantial' spectrum.
- 8.12 In accordance with paragraph 196 of the NPPF, any development proposal that would result in less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against public benefits or securing the optimum viable use of an asset. The harm (adverse impacts) to the significance of the heritage assets identified within this assessment are considered to be 'less than substantial' for the purposes of the NPPF, and should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme as a whole.
- 8.13 Paragraph 197 of the NPPF outlines that any proposal which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset would require a balanced judgement which takes into account the significance of the asset, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss.

Recommendations

- 8.14 Recommendations for mitigation of impacts have been outlined in Section 7 of this assessment. For the directly affected (non designated) assets, this report recommends further more detailed investigation at detailed design stage with potential interpretation of those assets through implementation. For the indirect impacts on the setting of the designated assets, this report recommends re-assessment of the developable footprint as discussed in Section 7 which can reduce harm to the settings of the two Scheduled Monuments within the Site. Opportunities have also been identified as part of the scheme to enhance the understanding of monuments within the Site, either through landscaping,

interpretation or a management plan. These factors would be considered as beneficial effects arising from the scheme.

- 8.15 It is recommended that consultation is undertaken with Historic England, particularly with regard to the Scheduled Monuments within the Site and their future management.

9. References and Sources

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Appendix A: Designation Descriptions

List Description

Entry Name: Hell Wood moated site and enclosure

List entry Number: 1010746

Date first scheduled: 13-Jan-1992

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The site at Hell Wood is an unusual example of a relatively small moat with a very large attached enclosure. The massive size of the enclosure bank probably indicates a defensive function for the site boundary. The well-preserved nature of the enclosure and moat together with the waterlogged and silted condition of the ditches offers considerable potential for the survival of archaeological and environmental remains.

Details

The moated site at Hell Wood is situated north of Cheshunt about 500m east of the A10. The monument comprises a rectangular moat with additional earthworks to the north and north-east forming an adjacent enclosure. The moat itself measures c.70m north-south by c.75m east-west. All four arms are waterlogged and are c.17m wide and up to 4m deep. There is a causeway at the north-east corner which is c.5m wide. The western boundary of the outer enclosure is formed by a large bank approximately 3m high, 10m wide and 160m long. It is on the same alignment as the western arm of the moat and is cut by the brook. To the north, the boundary is formed by a ditch about 10m wide and 0.5m deep with a maximum length of 360m. The enclosure is bounded on the south side by the brook.

Entry Name: Perrior's Manor moated site and fishpond

List entry Number: 1010747

Date first scheduled: 13-Jan-1992

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The historical use and development of Perrior's Manor moated site has been well-documented through archaeological excavation and shows successive stages of occupation dating back to the 13th century. Although the site is partially excavated a significant proportion of the moat is undisturbed and will retain high archaeological potential.

Details

The moated site of Perrior's Manor is situated approximately 1km north east of the outskirts of Cheshunt, just south of Factory Farm. It is rectangular in shape and measures c.80m east-west by c.70m north-south. The arms are between 4m and 10m wide and about 1.5m deep. The northern and eastern arms remain waterfilled and are fed by the small stream situated north of the moat. The southern arm has mostly dried out. The western arm has been infilled by dumping. There is a causeway on the northern side which measures c.7.5m in width. The island is undulating and overgrown but the footings of a 19th century cottage are still visible in the south-east corner. To the east of and linked to the moat is a fishpond which is seasonally waterfilled. It measures c.35m east-west and 10m north-south at its widest point. It is approximately 1.5m in depth. The site was partly excavated in 1958-59. Four successive phases of building are recorded for the manor house beginning in the late 13th to the late 17th century. The building finally fell into ruins in the early 19th century and later that century the brick cottage was constructed in the south-east corner of the island. Finds included pottery, bronze horse trappings, and 15th to 17th century coins. Archaeological evidence suggests that the fishpond dates to the late 16th century. The footings of the 19th century cottage are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath is included.

Entry Name : Wormleybury Park

List entry Number: 1000252

Grade: II

Date first registered: 01-Jul-1988

Details

A country house surrounded by a landscape park, developed in the 1770s from an earlier formal scheme, together with remnants of early C19 gardens famed for their plant collection.

Sir Abraham Hume built Wormleybury house in the 1770s on the site of an earlier house which had been built, in 1733-5, by his brother, Alexander Hume (d 1765), from whom he had inherited the estate. Sir Abraham's son, also an Abraham, to whom the estate passed on the death of his father in 1772, was a keen gardener, as was his wife, Lady Amelia. They were responsible for many plant introductions between 1785 and 1825, especially from India and the Far East, and the gardens became noted for the collection of rare plants both under glass and in the open. Robert Adam (1728-92) prepared drawings for garden buildings, at least one of which may have been built (CL 1915; Soane Museum). James Mean, editor of the 2nd edition of Abercrombie's Practical Gardener, 1817, and also of The Gardener's Companion or Horticultural Calendar, 1820, was for a time head gardener at Wormleybury.

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Wormleybury lies to the west of the village of Wormley in the Lea Valley. The 57ha site is bounded to the east by the A10 dual carriageway. The east boundary was marked, before the C20 construction of the A10, by the New River, on the east side of which lies Wormley village. On the other sides the site is bounded by agricultural land. A stream, lying within a woodland belt, which feeds the lake from the west, marks the west half of the south boundary. The west half of the north boundary is marked by the lane linking Wormley West End with the main village to the east, this lane bisecting the eastern section of the site. From the house the ground falls to the south and to the east. The setting is partly rural, with the urban development of Cheshunt to the south extending north along the River Lea east of the site.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main drive to the house is from the village of Wormley to the east. The entrance off Church Lane was moved a little to the west in the C19 when a lodge was built, and, with the construction of the A10 in the late C20, has again been slightly altered. Having entered the estate, the drive then crosses a bridge over the northern end of the lake to

arrive at carriage sweeps on the east and north fronts. A broad flight of stone steps leads up from the northern carriage sweep, set in an open lawn, to a two-storey stone portico on the north front. A stepped walk leads northwards up to the parish church of St Lawrence (C12, restored and extended mid C19, listed grade II*) via an early to mid C18 wrought-iron screen and double gates with overthrow (listed grade II).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Wormleybury house (Robert Mylne 1767-9, listed grade I) stands at the centre of the site. The three-storey, rectangular brick house, with interior decoration by Robert Adam (1777-9), was built on the site of the 1730s house. The south, garden front has a full height, canted bay window overlooking the garden. A service court is attached to the west side of the house, entered from the west via a two-storey clock-tower arch surmounted by a tall wooden cupola.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS To the south of the present house is a substantial bank, the remains of the mid C18 terraced garden. From here the land falls to the crescent-shaped lake. This was created from a mid C18 canal and circular basin which lay to the east of the 1730s house. Around the southern edge of the water is a yew walk, also a mid C18 feature, which leads to the large, 4m high stone urn (1770, probably Robert Mylne, listed grade II*) standing at the south-west corner of the lake. From here the walk continued as a ride through the shelter belt along the southern edge of the park to its western tip, then through the northern belt and past the Manor House, an early C20 addition in the park (OS C19).

The 1730s house was surrounded by a simple, formal layout, and was approached directly from the north via a long, rectangular forecourt. To the east of the forecourt there were walled gardens, cleared as part of the landscaping work which accompanied the building of the new house, and beyond these a wilderness, the bones of which survive. A formal rectangular canal extended south from the wilderness into the park, opening out into a circular basin with a central circular island. The canal stopped short of a broadened and canalised artificial arm of the stream to the south (estate map, 1751; Dury and Andrews, 1766). Adam's garden building designs included one 'For a Dressing-room to adjoin the Bath'. This is thought to have been situated south-west of the house, where there is a spring and formerly the remains of brick and stonework (CL 1915).

PARK The park lies to west and east of the stream which feeds into the northern end of the lake, and also extends westwards from the house. More land to the east and north was taken into the park in the C19 but the building of the Wormley bypass in the late C20 has reduced the area, and the eastern boundary taken for the area here registered is that of the C18 park. An icehouse stands to the north of the drive, just east of the lake.

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen gardens, probably of a date contemporary with the present house, stand immediately to its west. Elaborate gardens were laid out in the slips around the walls and numerous plants survive from these although much of the design has gone. It seems likely that this was the site of the early C19 gardens laid out by Sir Abraham Hume and commented on by J C Loudon in his Encyclopaedia of Gardening (1828 edn) and Arboretum and Fruticetum (1838).

Entry Name : Wormlebury

List entry Number: 1100541

Grade: I

Date first listed: 13-Apr-1961

Details

1. 5251 HODDESDON Wormley CHURCH LANE (south side) Wormley Wormleybury TL 30NE 3/21 13.4.61 (Formerly listed under Wormley) I
2. 1767-9 and 1781-2 by Robert Mylne for Sir Abraham Hume, a rebuilding of a 1734 house. Interior decoration 1777-9 by Robert Adam. Brown brick exterior with gauged red brick window lintels. Stone portico and steps. Stucco basement and dressings. Two and a half storeys over basement. 1st floor and attic cornice bands. 2:3:2 window facade. Recessed sashes. Slightly recessed centre with giant, Ionic, tetrastyle pedimented portico. Garden elevation has full-height, central, canted bay window. Interior has 3 rooms by Adam: entrance hall with Roman Doric

attached. columns and aedicules; drawing room with painted roundels by Angelica Kauffman; and staircase with oval dome, 1st floor gallery and raised stucco panels to walls. Service courtyard on W entered through clock tower arch: square plan, tunnel-vaulted, the 1st floor with slightly projecting pedimented clock and window panels. Octagonal bell turret with ogee leaded cupola on square weatherboarded base. (Country Life 30.1.15; Pevsner (1977).

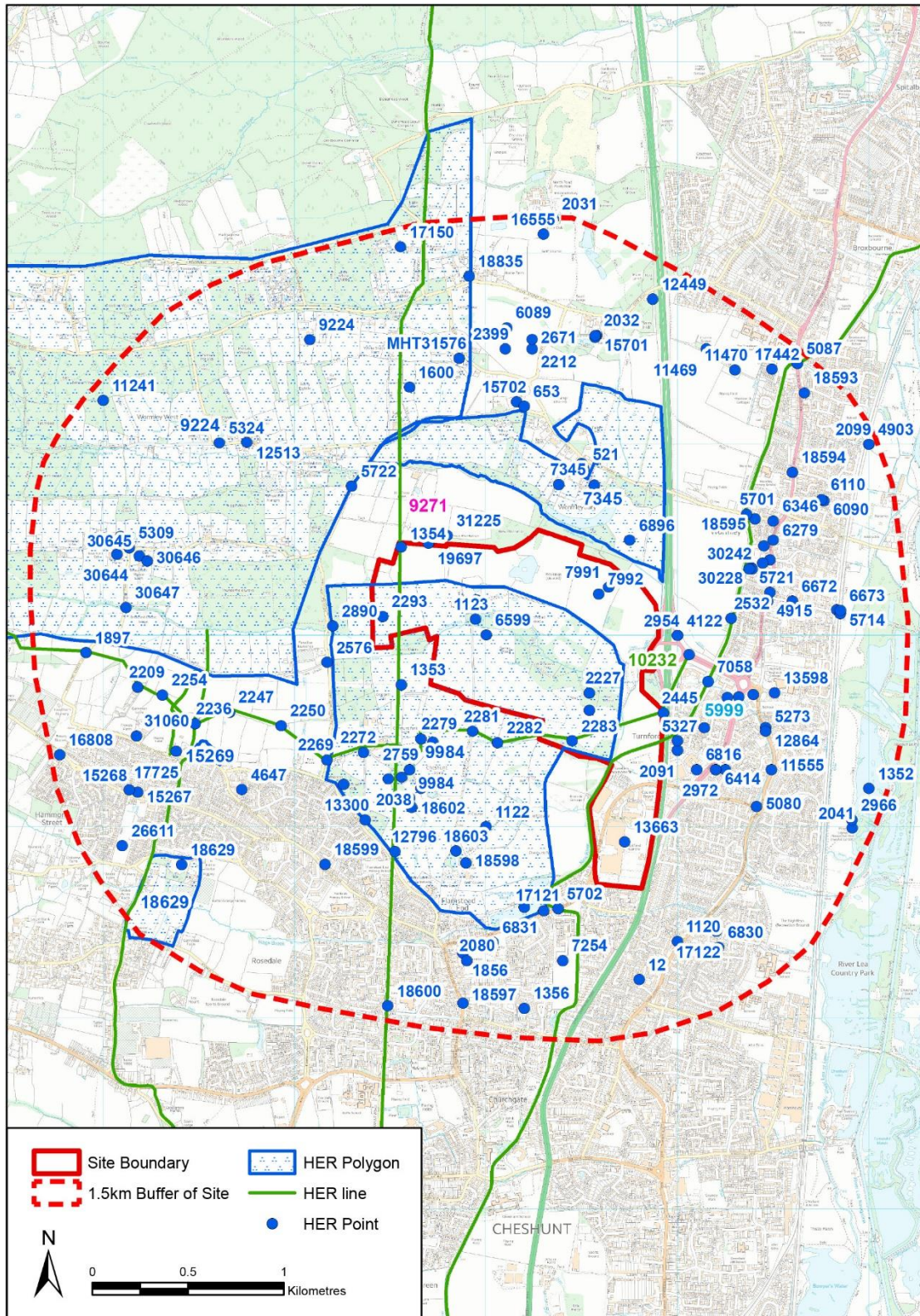
Appendix B: Glossary

Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework)²⁰

<i>Archaeological interest</i>	<i>There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.</i>
<i>Conservation (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.</i>
<i>Designated heritage asset</i>	<i>A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.</i>
<i>Heritage asset</i>	<i>A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).</i>
<i>Historic environment</i>	<i>All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.</i>
<i>Historic environment record</i>	<i>Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.</i>
<i>Setting of a heritage asset</i>	<i>The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.</i>
<i>Significance (for heritage policy)</i>	<i>The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.</i>

²⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Appendix C: Historic Environment Record Gazetteer



HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status
MHT9224	Landscape Of Co-Axial Boundaries,	Coaxial field system	Prehistoric	Extensive landscape of co-axial (brickwork pattern) boundaries, covering several parishes,	TL 3315 0622	
MHT1856	Palaeolithic Flints, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Handaxe; flakes, core	Palaeolithic	Three flint handaxes, 5 retouched flakes, 58 unretouched flakes, Levallois core & 2 miscellaneous found by W G Smith in a gravel pit behind the White Horse Inn,	TL 3488 0334	
MHT2091	Palaeolithic 'Levallois' Core, Turnford Brickyard, Cheshunt	Core	Palaeolithic	Flint 'tortoise' (Levallois) core found in Taplow Brickearth	TL 360 044	
MHT1768	Mesolithic And Neolithic Implements, Turnford Brickyard, Turnford	Axe; Scraper; Graver; Core; Flake; Arrowhead	Lower Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	Several Mesolithic axes with tranchet edge, graters, small scrapers, a large number of fluted cores and flakes found. Also a Neolithic triangular arrowhead and several flake arrowheads	TL 362 043	
MHT653	Neolithic Polished Axe, Wormley Hill, Wormley	Axehead	Neolithic	Polished stone axe.	TL 352 062	
MHT2080	Two Neolithic Flakes, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Flint flakes	Neolithic	Two flint flakes	TL 3490 0330	
MHT7991	Cropmark Of A Ring Ditch, Wormley	Ring ditch; Round barrow	Late Neo/EBA	Cropmark of a circular enclosure approx. 10m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed down remains of a round barrow	TL 35640 05254	
MHT7993	Cropmark Of A Ring Ditch, Wormley	Ring ditch; Round barrow	Late Neo/EBA	Cropmark of a circular enclosure approx. 10m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed down remains of a round barrow	TL 35588 05217	
MHT2099	BA spearhead	Looped Spearhead	BA	A side-looped bronze spearhead of middle Bronze Age date	TL 37 06	
MHT2972	Bronze Age Worked Flints and Pottery, Turnford Brickyard, Cheshunt	Worked flints; pottery	BA	A very large number of "fluted" cores, and the flakes made from them, some "pygmies," and a large amount of Bronze Age pottery, which is apparently of post-beaker date	TL 362 043	

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HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status
MHT30227	Bronze Age Round House & Other Features, The Old Manor, High Road, Wormley	Round house; Ditch; Pit; Post-hole	LBA	Features revealed by excavation in the grounds of the Old Manor [13681] included a well-preserved Bronze Age round house.	TL 36385 05355	
MHT4903	Bronze Axehead, Near Broxbourne Aerodrome, Nazeing	Socketed Axehead	BA	Bronze axehead with a squared socket and loop and moulded socket rim, found during gravel digging.	TL 37 06	
MHT6816	Bronze Age Occupation, Canada Field, Turnford	Occupation site; Ditch; Pit	BA	Excavation in 1989-90 found mainly late Bronze Age occupation, at the periphery of the main Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement at Turnford 130m to the east [6484].	TL 361 043	
MHT6484	Late Bronze/Early Iron Age Settlement, off Halfhide Lane, Broomfield Avenue, Turnford	Occupation site; oven	LBA/EIA	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age occupation. Pits and post holes, including two parallel post alignments suggesting a possible structure. 'The main interest lies in the conjunction of metalworking debris and pottery, a probable sword mould fragment' and part of the mould for another bladed object, associated with a small double oven.	TL 3628 0437	
MHT6414	Early Iron Age Pottery, Turnford Brickyard, Turnford	Pottery	EIA/MIA	A fine series of Iron Age 'A' pottery in Turnford brickyard.	TL 362 043	
MHT4122	Gold Quarter Stater, Wormley, Broxbourne	Coin	LIA	Quarter gold stater,	TL 36 05	
MHT1805	Late Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery, North-West Of Wormley Church	Pottery	LIA/early Roman	A large 1st century AD butt beaker and other sherds of pottery, including terra rubra, were found in 1962 during the infilling of a gravel pit.	TL 355 059	
MHT1352	Iron Age, Roman And Medieval Pottery, Cheshunt Nunnery	Sherds	LIA to Medieval	One Roman sherd, with Iron Age, medieval, and post-medieval, came from 'the north side of Nunnery Farm Field	TL 3700 0420	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

MHT1120	Five Roman Coins, High Street, Cheshunt	Coin	Early Roman	Five 'copper' coins of Hadrian were 'found during excavations	TL 360 034	
MHT1353	Roman Building Materials And Pottery, Doggett Hill, Cheshunt	Artefact Scatter	Roman	In 1954 four deep holes were dug for the corners of an electricity pylon produced 'roof tiles and three potsherds in a dark sticky layer which stopped at what might have been a wall'. The sherds were second century. 'Cropmarks show a square earthwork	TL 3455 0474	
MHT1354	Roman Brick & Tile, NW of Factory Farm, Cheshunt	Artefact Scatter; Road	Roman	Rubble apparently used for make-up of Ermine Street	TL 3455 0546	
MHT12796	Remains Of Ermine Street, Cheshunt Park	Road	Roman	Traces of the Roman road [9271] were found at this position in the Time Team project, with the line of the road clearly visible running north across the park in geophysical survey and from the air	TL 3452 0387	
MHT1600	Roman Pottery, Carneles Green, Cheshunt	Pottery	Roman	Roman pottery found	TL 346 063	
MHT2038	Roman Urban Settlement, Cheshunt Park, Cheshunt	Occupation site; Village; Building	Roman	Roman building foundations, an oven-like structure, roofing tiles, pottery and coins dating from the 1st to the 4th century. Long thought to have possibly been the site of a posting station (a 'mansio')	TL 3449 0425	
MHT2293	Roman Occupation, West Of Factory Farm, Cheshunt	Pottery; metal work; quern	Roman	A Roman occupation level found in 1967 in a gas pipe trench, comprising a Samian bowl and a bronze key ring, dated to AD c.55, tile, bone, amphorae and a quern.	TL 3446 0510	
MHT2759	Roman Pottery And Road Make-Up, South Of Cheshunt Park Farm, Cheshunt	Pottery	Roman	Amphorae and road materials excavated in an orchard in 1954 are related to [1353] and [2038], part of the extensive Roman site in Cheshunt Park	TL 346 043	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT4647	Supposed Line Of Roman Road From 'Cheshunt To Dunstable'	Road	Roman	The length of the Viatores' proposed road 213 has not been confirmed by excavation or aerial photography, and remains conjectural.	TL 337 041	
MHT31224	Roman Deposits, Holy Cross Stables, Wormley	Ditch; Pit; Layer	Roman	Investigation across pasture on the east side of the probable line of Ermine Street [9271] found a concentration of Roman deposits at the top of the slope near the west end of the field	TL 34634 05538	
MHT31225	Probable Dispersed Hoard Of Roman Coins, And Other Roman Items, Holy Cross Stables, Wormley	Coin Hoard	Roman	44 copper alloy sestertii and 22 fractions of sestertii, ranging in date from Vespasian to Gordian III (AD 69-244), and eight silver denarii dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, were found with metal detectors scattered across a compact area at about the given NGR	TL 3479 0552	
MHT1122	Roman Coin Hoard, Found Near Cheshunt	Coin hoard	Late Roman	Fourth century hoard probably associated with the Roman roadside settlement in Cheshunt Park	TL 3500 0400	
MHT30228	Middle Saxon Pits, The Old Manor, High Road, Wormley	Oven; Pit	Middle Saxon	At least two pits found in the SW corner of the Old Manor grounds were of middle Saxon date, containing sherds from three different chaff-tempered pots dating to the period AD 575-725	TL 3639 0535	
MHT12	Cheshunt Medieval & Post-Medieval Settlement	Town	Medieval to p-med	Domesday manor	TL 3580 0320	
MHT521	Church Of St Lawrence, Church Lane, Wormleybury, Broxbourne	Church	Medieval	Church with 12th century nave, Norman door and windows and later 15th century windows.	TL 3551 0587	LB II*
MHT1123	Moated Site Of Perriors Manor And Fishpond, Factory Farm, Cheshunt	Moat; Manor House; Fishpond; Road	Medieval to post-med	Moat which surrounded a 13th century manor house, rebuilt more than once	TL 3494 0508	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT2032	Manorial Site With Fishponds And Possible Moat, The Baas, Broxbourne	Manor; Moat; Fishpond	Medieval to post-med	The manor of Baas is documented from the 13th century, when it was held by Henry de Bathonia (Baa or Ba). In 1569 it passed to the Cecil Estate. The fishponds lie to the west of the house and are well-preserved, comprising 3 ponds in line.	TL 3557 0657	
MHT2041	Site Of Cheshunt Nunnery, Turnford Marsh, Cheshunt	Nunnery	Medieval	A Benedictine nunnery, first recorded in 1183. It stood in an isolated position on meadowland east of Cheshunt Wash, looking out over the river Lea .	TL 3691 0399	
MHT2227	Double Moated Site, Hell Wood, Cheshunt	Moat	Medieval	Moat complex comprising a rectangular moat up to 4m in depth with associated pond-bays and overflow channel.	TL 3554 0470	
MHT2890	Medieval Pits, East Of Park Lane, Cheshunt	Rubbish pit	Medieval	Medieval pits found in the late 1950s during pipeline construction. The site is on the north bank of the Turnford Brook.	TL 3420 0505	
MHT2954	Approximate Site Of Augustinian Priory, Wormley	Augustinian cell, Monastery	Medieval	There was a priory cell for Augustinian canons at Wormley. It was apparently founded between 1260-80, but could be earlier; it ceased to exist c.1510. Its actual site appears to be unknown.	TL 36 05	
MHT2966	Site Of Moat, Nunnery Farm, Cheshunt	Moat	Medieval	Moated site, destroyed by gravel digging in 1955. This was the 'fragment of a moat' at Nunnery Farm, which was the site of Cheshunt Nunnery [2041]. The date of the moat is unclear, but it may have been associated with the medieval nunnery. Its remaining arm is shown on OS 1st ed.; the nunnery's position close to the river Lea may have necessitated a moat to control the water and keep the foundations dry .	TL 3691 0403	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT5080	Cheshunt Wash Bridge, Cheshunt Wash	Bridge	Medieval to post-medieval	Road bridge, built in skew brick with 3 low, semicircular arches each spanning c.1.2m. There was a medieval bridge here: it was known as the Nuns' Bridge, being maintained by Cheshunt Nunnery [2041]. The road still suffered flooding after heavy rain, and in 1696 the Nuns' Bridge was repaired with flints, best hard bricks, and oak rails and ground plates. It was replaced with a timber footbridge in 1725.	TL 3641 0410	
MHT6089	Two Nuremberg Tokens, Broxbourne Golf Course	Jetton	Medieval	'In the early part of 1924, two casting-counters or "Nuremberg tokens" were found during some digging work on the Broxbourne golf course, near the site of Baas manor house	TL 35 06	
MHT6090	Possible Site Of Medieval Abbey Conduit, Wormley	Conduit	Medieval	Possible starting point of 13th century conduit to Waltham Abbey. In the year 1220 an aqueduct was built to transport water to the Abbey and town of Waltham, from springs in Wormley [6110]. In 1907 a large part of a wooden conduit was unearthed, 'in Slipe Lane and a little to the east of the present railway'. As one of the possible sites for the springs themselves is a field called Smallwells not far to the NW of this find, it was assumed to be the medieval conduit itself. Other possible candidates for the springs have been suggested	TL 36 05	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT6110	Possible Site Of Three Holy Springs Or Wells, Smallwells, Wormley	Holy well	Medieval	Three holy wells or springs in Wormley, from which water was conveyed through a tank and conduit [6090] to supply water to Waltham Abbey in 1220-2. One of the possible sites for these springs is a field known as Smallwells, east of the main road and north of Wharf Road in Hoddesdon. Other candidates are a field called Conduit Croft or Conduit Close south of Wormley, and Springs House at Turnford (TL 3653 0538). The NGR used here is for Smallwells, which unlike the others is in Wormley;	TL 36 05	
MHT6279	Village Of Wormley	Village	Medieval to post-medieval	The present village probably dates from the 14th to 16th century (this may only mean that the earliest surviving documents date to this period)	TL 365 055	
MHT6599	Possible Site Of Deer Park, Perriers Manor, Cheshunt	Deer Park	Medieval	'Two parks belonging to the manor of Periers were recorded only once, in 1335, at the inquisition held on the death of Richard de Periers'. They were small, with a combined size of 40 acres, and none of the later records of the manor include any reference to them. The manor house and its surrounding fields were later incorporated within Cheshunt Park, but as the manor as a whole included land in various parts of Cheshunt and Wormley it is not now possible to say where the two small parks were.	TL 3500 0500	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT9984	Cheshunt Park, Medieval Deer Park, Cheshunt	Deer Park	Medieval	A 16th century survey of lands in Cheshunt contains a reference to an 'old park' at Cheshunt, two parks are referred to in 1335, and later documents mention 'Brantingshey' park and the old park. This strongly suggests that there were two medieval parks at Cheshunt, and that the 1226 record refers to the old park [18601], 3km to the south. Much of the park boundary recorded in 1601 can be traced on later 19th century maps, although this is not the same as the medieval extent. Some boundary banks survive.	TL 3494 0437	
MHT11841	Approximate Site Of Medieval House And Possible Moat, Beaumonts, Cheshunt	Manor house; Moat; Kitchen Garden	Medieval to post-medieval	Site of medieval Beaumonts, said to have been within a moat; the plot used as a kitchen garden in the 19th century.	TL 3309 0552	
MHT13306	Ridge & Furrow, Cheshunt Park	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	Areas of ridge and furrow are visible in the mown areas of Cheshunt Park, around the given NGR and to the NE.	TL 34660 04200	
MHT15700	The Baas, White Stubbs Lane, Broxbourne	Manor house	Medieval	15th century manor house, mostly in red brick. For the manorial site, documented since the 13th century, see [2032].	TL 35578 06572	LB II* 157384
MHT15701	Park And Garden At Baas Manor, White Stubbs Lane, Broxbourne	Landscape Park; Formal Garden; Covered well	Medieval to post-medieval	Small park and formal garden at medieval manor house.	TL 3557 0656	
MHT30229	Medieval Ditch And Other Features, The Old Manor, High Road, Wormley	Ditch; Post hole	Medieval	Large medieval boundary ditch, post holes of a fence, and other possibly medieval features.	TL 36445 05379	
MHT1356	Site Of Linear Earthwork, Kilsmore Field, Church Lane, Cheshunt	Linear Earthwork	Post-medieval	Probable early section of the New River	TL 3520 0305	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT2031	Broxbournebury, Broxbourne	Manor House; Country House	Post-medieval	19th century mansion in Elizabethan style, incorporating parts of the 16th and 17th century country house	TL 3535 0718	LB II 157379
MHT5273	Letter Box, Turnford High Road, Cheshunt	Post box	Post-medieval	Wall box, 1871-81.	TL 3646 0450	
MHT5309	Letter Box, Beaumonts Manor, Cheshunt	Post box	Post-medieval	Brick pillar wall box, 1871-81.	TL 3313 0545	
MHT5324	Lamp Box, Wormley West End	Post box	Post-medieval	Lamp box	TL 3360 0600	
MHT5327	Pumping Station, Turnford Well, Canada Lane, Turnford	Pumping Station	1870	1870 pumping station on the New River	TL 3600 0445	
MHT5701	Road Bridge, Church Lane, Wormley	Bridge	Post-medieval	1841 bridge over the New Rive	TL 36361 05635	
MHT5702	Road Bridge, Brookfield Lane, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Bridge	Post-medieval	Road bridge with brick piers, a low arched iron girder and iron latticed side rails. Has the date 1835 stamped on it. Has since been replaced by a modern concrete bridge.	TL 35376 03572	
MHT5714	Coal Duty Marker, Slipe Lane, Turnford	Coal duty boundary marker	Post-medieval	Coal tax boundary marker, on the railway line at Turnford	TL 36850 05114	
MHT5721	Coal Duty Marker, 137 High Road, Wormley	Coal duty boundary marker	Post-medieval	London coal tax boundary post	TL 3648 0522	
MHT5722	Coal Duty Marker, Holy Cross Hill, Wormley West End	Coal duty boundary marker	Post-medieval	London coal tax boundary post, 1861	TL 34298 05782	
MHT6346	Site Of Lock-Up, Wormley, Cheshunt	Prison	Post-medieval	Site of lock-up - 'at the junction of High Road and Church Lane there is an elongated triangular plot which was known to be the village green complete with lock-up and stocks	TL 3650 0560	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT6830	Site Of Brewery, Mill Lane, Cheshunt	Brewery	Post-medieval	Short-lived 19th century brew	TL 3621 0337	
MHT6831	Site Of Gravel Pit, Brookfield Lane, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Gravel pit	Post-medieval	Post-medieval gravel pit shown on 1st ed OS map	TL 35037 03396	
MHT7058	Aqueduct Carrying The New River Over The Turnford Brook, Cheshunt	Aqueduct; Bridge	Post-medieval	Mid-19th century aqueduct over a rationalised length of the New River	TL 36159 04760	
MHT7254	Cheshunt Reservoir (South), Brookfield Lane, Cheshunt	Reservoir	Post-medieval	1830s reservoir built to improve the adjacent New River	TL 3540 0330	
MHT7345	Wormleybury, 18th Century Park And 19th Century Gardens, Wormley	Ornamental Garden; Park	Post-medieval	Developed in the 1770s from an earlier formal scheme; a landscape park of 57ha. Late 18th-early 19th century gardens.	TL 3516 0580	LB II 157391, 157392, 157393, 157395, LB II* 157394
MHT10630	Cheshunt North Reservoir, Brookfield Lane, Cheshunt	Reservoir	Post-medieval	Cheshunt North Reservoir is shown on the parish tithe map of 1842.	TL 3520 0358	
MHT10787	Post-Medieval Wall Footings, Broxbournebury Mansion, White Stubbs Lane, Broxbourne	Wall	Post-medieval	Lengths of wall were revealed in two trial trenches; these appeared to date to the mid-18th century and later.	TL 3534 0718	
MHT11555	Site Of Milestone, High Road, Cheshunt Wash, Turnford	Milepost	Post-medieval	Site of a milestone on the Cambridge Road, shown on the 1885 OS map as reading 'London 14, Hertford 7, Ware 7'.	TL 3649 0430	
MHT12749	Site Of Mansion, Cheshunt Park, Cheshunt	Country House	Post-medieval	Site of late 18th century house, owned from the mid-19th century by the Debenham family	TL 3456 0426	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT12864	The Old Bull Or Old Bull's Head Inn, 13 High Street, Turnford	Inn; Public House	Post-medieval	Two public houses stood here on opposite sides of the High Street. One was called the Bull's Head, the other was the Old Bull, Old Bull's Head or the Bull.	TL 3646 0452	
MHT13002	Crossing Keeper's House, The Gate House, Slipe Lane, Wormley	Crossing Keepers Cottage	Post-medieval	Level crossing keeper's house beside railway.	TL 36832 05135	
MHT13300	The Lodge, Park Lane, Flamstead End	Cottage Ornee; Gate Lodge; Timber-framed house	Post-medieval	Apparently 17th century cottage, converted c.1800 into a cottage ornee lodge to Cheshunt Park.	TL 34369 04036	LB II* 157352
MHT13597	Site Of Post-Medieval Nunsbury House, On Old Line Of High Road, Turnford	Detached House; Road	Post-medieval & medieval	House, demolished c.1850 and succeeded by another [13598] on the other side of the road	TL 36396 04692	
MHT13598	Site Of Victorian Nunsbury House, High Road, Turnford	Detached House	Post-medieval	Successor to an earlier Nunsbury on the other side of the road.	TL 36507 04701	
MHT13663	Site Of Brookfield Farm, Halfhide Lane, Cheshunt	Farmstead	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead shown on 1st ed OS map	TL 35724 03920	
MHT13681	The Old Manor House, 72 High Road, Wormley	Timber-framed house; Stable; Granary	Post-medieval	16th century timber-framed house with remnants of farm buildings and post-medieval coach house; the property may have medieval origins.	TL 36482 05396	LB II 157443
MHT15267	Site Of Hammondstreet Farm, Hammondstreet Road, Cheshunt	Farmstead	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead shown on the 1842 tithe map and early ed OS maps. It was demolished in the 20th century for more suburban housing.	TL 33180 04180	
MHT15268	The Woodmans, 192 Hammondstreet Road, Cheshunt	Timber-framed house; Public House	Post-medieval	17th century house, in the 19th century a public house called The Woodman; now a village store and post office.	TL 33137 04192	LB II 157331
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MHT15269	Site Of Appleby House, Appleby Street, Cheshunt	Villa	Post-medieval	Country villa with landscaped grounds, demolished before 1898.	TL 33559 04388	
MHT15449	Wormleybury, Church Lane, Wormley	Country House	Post-medieval	Grand late 18th century mansion by Robert Mylne, with rooms by Robert Adam.	TL 35565 05786	LB II 157391
MHT15702	Site Of Wormleyhill Farm, West End Road, Wormleybury	Farmstead	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead, shown on 1st ed OS map, which became Wormley Hill House in the 20th century. The last of the farm buildings were demolished in the late 20th century.	TL 35160 06223	
MHT16555	Landscaped Park, Broxbournebury, Broxbourne	Landscape Park; Canal; Lake, Shell Grotto; Stable; Walled Garden	Post-medieval	Late 17th century park, largely remodelled in the 18th century. Much of the park is now a golf course.	TL 3530 0710	LB II 157380, 157382, 157383
MHT16808	Camps Farmhouse, 345 Hammondstreet Road, Cheshunt	Farmhouse; Farmstead	Post-medieval	Early 19th century small farmstead, a nursery garden in the 20th century; now a private house.	TL 32773 04377	LB II 157332
MHT17121	Site Of Cheshunt Well, Brookfield Lane, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Waterworks	Post-medieval	Site of New River Water Company's waterworks.	TL 35302 03562	
MHT17122	Site Of Mill Lane Farm, Mill Lane, Cheshunt	Farmstead	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead shown on early ed OS maps. After 1914, the farm was surrounded by glasshouses and encroaching housing. The glasshouses and the farm disappeared in the 20th century and houses built across the entire area.	TL 36203 03454	
MHT17150	Post-Medieval Pit, Edgewood Farm, Cock Lane, Brickendon	Pit	Post-medieval	Large pit excavated containing two early post-medieval potsherds.	TL 34554 07033	
MHT17442	Site Of Post-Medieval Brick Clamp, Eaton Gardens, Broxbourne	Clamp Kiln; Ditch; Pit	Post-medieval	Tudor to early 17th century brick kiln, possibly connected with the New River	TL 36494 06394	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT17725	Appleby Street Farm, 147 Appleby Street, Cheshunt	Farmhouse; Farmstead	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead, all but the house rebuilt in the 20th century	TL 33381 04395	
MHT18104	Grassmarks Of Post-Medieval Ploughing, Gammon's Lane, Broxbourne	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Grassmarks of narrow ridge and furrow here and in adjacent fields are probably traces of post-medieval rather than medieval ploughing.	TL 33740 04683	
MHT18593	195 High Road/2 Cozens Lane East (Broxbourne Farm), Broxbourne	Farmhouse; Timber-framed House	Post-medieval	17th century farmhouse, now divided.	TL 36662 06270	LB II 157426
MHT18594	Site Of Milepost, High Road, Wormley	Milepost	Post-medieval	The later 19th century OS maps show a milepost here, on the Cambridge road.	TL 36600 05854	
MHT18595	Site Of School, Riverside Mews, Church Lane, Wormley	Church Hall; National School	Post-medieval	1864 village school, with added church room; superseded by a new school elsewhere in the later 20th century.	TL 36405 05611	
MHT18596	The Queen's Head, High Road, Wormley	Hall House; Inn; Timber-framed House	Post-medieval	17th century or earlier timber-framed hall house, which became a prominent inn on the Cambridge road.	TL 36450 05469	LB II 157442
MHT18597	Site Of Pound, Flamstead End Road, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Pound	Post-medieval	Post-medieval animal pound, shown on early ed OS maps.	TL 34879 03077	
MHT18598	Park Farm (Cheshunt Golf Club House), Park Lane, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Farmhouse; Farmstead; Timber-framed House	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead with 17th century farmhouse, the home farm at Cheshunt Park.	TL 34895 03810	LB II 157353
MHT18599	Site Of Elm Farm, Longfield Lane, Flamstead End, Cheshunt	Farmstead; Timber-framed Barn	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead shown on early ed OS maps. In the 20th century the farm was demolished to make way for housing.	TL 34159 03803	
MHT18600	Fairley House (Fairley Farm), Stockwell Lane, Cheshunt	Farmhouse; Farmstead	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead with possible medieval origins on ancient route, and surviving late 19th century farmhouse.	TL 34487 03063	
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MHT18602	Site Of The Little Lodge, Cheshunt Park	Hunting Lodge	Post-medieval	Early post-medieval lodge within medieval deer park shown on a 1600-1 estate map.	TL 34611 04101	
MHT18603	Site Of The Great Lodge, Cheshunt Park	Hunting Lodge	Post-medieval	Early post-medieval lodge within medieval deer park shown on a 1600-1 estate map.	TL 34843 03873	
MHT18629	Burton Lodge, Rags Lane, Cheshunt	Detached House; Landscape Park	Post-medieval	Small post-medieval (possibly 19th century) country house estate, shown on early OS maps. During the 20th century the outbuildings complex became a piggery, and large greenhouses were built across the orchard and into the park, which has otherwise largely survived. The house is divided into several properties.	TL 33312 03614	
MHT18835	Lisand Farm (Cold Hall) & Home Farm, White Stubbs Lane, Broxbourne	Farmstead; Granary; Timber-framed Building	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead altered and divided in the mid 19th century; now converted to housing	TL 34912 06880	LB II 157508, 157509
MHT30242	Horse Burials And Other Post-Medieval Features, The Old Manor, Wormley	Animal burial; Boundary ditch; Pit	Post-medieval	Skeletons of two horses buried c.1500, an 18th century boundary ditch, and two 18th century pits containing debris from the house.	TL 36375 05350	
MHT30644	Beaumont Manor, Beaumont Road, Wormley	Country House	Post-medieval	Earlier 19th century country house which replaced a much older house on the north side of the road.	TL 33072 05425	LB II 157258
MHT30646	Beaumont Manor Farm, Beaumont Road, Wormley	Farmstead	Post-medieval	Mid 19th century farmstead, shown on early OS maps, rebuilt by 1974.	TL 33231 05391	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT30647	Bread & Cheese Bridge, Bread And Cheese Lane, Wormley	Bridge	Post-medieval to Modern	Post-medieval bridge over the Turnford Brook shown on early maps.	TL 33119 05146	
MHT30818	Factory Farm, Cheshunt	Farmstead; Ropery	Post-medieval	Post-medieval farmstead, said to have been built in the late 18th century as a rope factory.	TL 34950 05186	
MHT31060	Francis Farm, Appleby Street, Cheshunt	Farmhouse; Timber-framed House	Post-medieval to Modern	18th century house, which went into the nursery business in the 20th century	TL 33174 04475	LB II 157254
MHT31576	Post-Medieval Farmstead At Carneles Green	Farmstead; Farmyard	Post-medieval	Post medieval farmstead depicted on 1839 Tithe Map. The farmhouse survives today.	TL 3486 0645	LB II 1173573
MHT6835	Road Bridge Over Turnford Brook, Cheshunt	Bridge	20 th century	1923 bridge	TL 3632 0468	
MHT30645	Site Of St Peter's Church, Beaumont Road, Wormley	Church	20th century	Early 20th century church which had gone by 1974.	TL 33189 05417	
MHT2209	Pillbox And Associated Anti-Tank Obstacles, Gammon Farm, Cheshunt	Pillbox; Tank trap	WW II	Type 22 pillbox flanked by anti-tank blocks	TL 3318 0473	
MHT2236	Pillbox, Appleby Street Farm, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Octagonal Type 27 pillbox	TL 3348 0454	
MHT2247	Pillbox, Appleby Street Farm, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Octagonal Type 27 pillbox	TL 3366 0460	
MHT2250	Pillbox, Park Lane, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Octagonal Type 27 pillbox	TL 3393 0453	
MHT2254	Anti-Tank Obstacles, Francis Farm, Cheshunt	Tank trap	WW II	A broken line of 15 anti-tank blocks arranged across a hillock on the S slope of a deep valley.	TL 3331 0469	
MHT2269	Pillbox And Anti-Tank Obstacles, Park Lane Paradise, Cheshunt	Pillbox; Tank trap	WW II	Octagonal Type 27 pillbox and ten anti-tank blocks	TL 3417 0435	
HER ref	Name	Type	Period	Summary	Location	Status

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MHT2272	Pillbox, Cheshunt Park Farm, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Hexagonal Type 22 pillbox	TL 3436 0439	
MHT2279	Pillbox, NW Corner Of Cheshunt Park, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Octagonal Type 27 pillbox	TL 3466 0446	
MHT2281	Anti-Tank Obstacles, Cheshunt Park, Cheshunt	Tank trap	WW II	A double line of concrete anti-tank blocks, part of the Outer London Stop Line.	TL 3493 0450	
MHT2282	Pillbox, Cheshunt Park, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Type 22 pillbox on the Outer London Stop Line.	TL 3506 0444	
MHT2283	Pillbox, Cheshunt Park Farm, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Type 22 pillbox in strategic position on the Outer London Stop Line.	TL 3545 0445	
MHT2445	Site Of Pillbox, Cheshunt Park Farm, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Type 22 pillbox demolished in the 1970s	TL 35926 04597	
MHT2532	Pillbox And Associated Anti-Tank Obstacles, W Bank Of New River, Wormley	Pillbox; Tank trap	WW II	Hexagonal Type 22 pillbox standing on the W bank of the New River at Wormley.	TL 3628 0509	
MHT2576	Site Of Pillbox, Park Lane Paradise, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Site of a pillbox. Now demolished, it was once camouflaged to represent a bus shelter	TL 3417 0486	
MHT2761	Site Of Pillbox, A10/Turnford Roundabout, Cheshunt	Pillbox	WW II	Probable Type 22 pillbox, probably demolished in the 1970s	TL 3606 0490	
MHT6672	Site Of Anti-Tank Obstacles, N Side Of Slipe Lane, Turnford	Tank trap	WW II	Site of anti-tank blocks which are believed to have been at the N side of Slipe Lane. Now demolished.	TL 3660 0518	
MHT6673	Pillbox And Associated Anti-Tank Obstacles, Slipe Lane Railway Crossing, Turnford	Pillbox; Tank trap	WW II	Standing at the railway line level crossing in Slipe Lane, an unusually tall brick & concrete, hexagonal pillbox, purpose-built to cover the marshes to the E & the railway line from the N. Anti-tank blocks cover the approaches to the level crossing,	TL 3685 0513	

Appendix D: Designated Heritage Assets Scoped Out

Heritage Asset Name	List Entry Number	Type
WORMLEYBURY MONUMENT ON SOUTH SIDE OF LAKE	1296166	Grade II* Listed Building
GARDEN WALL AT GARDEN COTTAGE	1100543	Grade II Listed Building
WORMLEYBURY GARDEN VASES NEAR PORTICO	1100542	Grade II Listed Building
WORMLEYBURY GARDEN SCREEN, GATE, GATE PIERS AND ADJOINING WALLS	1296201	Grade II Listed Building
PARISH CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	1173566	Grade II* Listed Building
WORMLEY RECTORY	1100544	Grade II Listed Building
THE OLD RECTORY GARDEN WALL	1348383	Grade II Listed Building
COAL DUTY OBELISK AT FOOT OF HILL OPPOSITE STILE TO PUBLIC FOOTPATH	1100567	Grade II Listed Building
THE LODGE	1100568	Grade II* Listed Building
CHESHUNT PARK GOLF CLUB HOUSE	1348395	Grade II Listed Building
HATTON HOUSE	1100577	Grade II Listed Building
BULL'S HEAD INN	1100560	Grade II Listed Building
COAL DUTY OBELISK IN FRONT YARD OF NUMBER 137	1296351	Grade II Listed Building
WORMLEY HOUSE	1100521	Grade II Listed Building
OUTBUILDINGS ON SOUTH SIDE OF NUMBER 72 (THE OLD MANOR HOUSE)	1296094	Grade II Listed Building
THE OLD MANOR HOUSE	1100520	Grade II Listed Building
THE QUEENS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE	1100519	Grade II Listed Building
79, HIGH ROAD WORMLEY	1296087	Grade II Listed Building

81, HIGH ROAD WORMLEY	1100518	Grade II Listed Building
POST OFFICE	1173701	Grade II Listed Building
BP BROOKS, BUTCHERS SHOP AND OUTHOUSE TO REAR	1174007	Grade II Listed Building
2, 4, 6 AND 8, CHURCH LANE	1100540	Grade II Listed Building

