

HODDESDON CONSERVATION AREA

The market town of Hoddesdon lies in the northern part of the Borough, about 18 miles from central London on the old High Road. The area has been inhabited since medieval times, and although the early history of Hoddesdon is obscure, it appears that the town began life as a small off-shoot of nearby Broxbourne. Certainly by the 13th century Hoddesdon had become a centre of some importance in its own right, with a regular market.

A common feature in the medieval calendar of an English town was the fair, a large occasional market with a range of sideshows providing entertainments. Hoddesdon's first fair was granted by King Henry III in 1253 on the Feast of St. Martin, and a second was granted by Queen Elizabeth I in 1559 to be held on the Feast of St. Peter, 29th June, and the following two days. 29th June became a town holiday up until the 19th century, by which time the fair, which was held in the High Street and sometimes at Pound Close, had become less a market and more a carnival.

Around 1631 Hoddesdon received its first public water supply. When Sir Marmeduke Rawdon built Rawdon House just south of the town he supplied it with water via a lead pipe from High Grounds now known as High Leigh. This provided more than enough water for household needs, so a new pipe was laid to the southern end of the High Street, where the statue of The Samaritan Woman was installed to distribute water to the townsfolk. The statue is now sited in the gardens beside the Borough Council's Lowewood Museum.

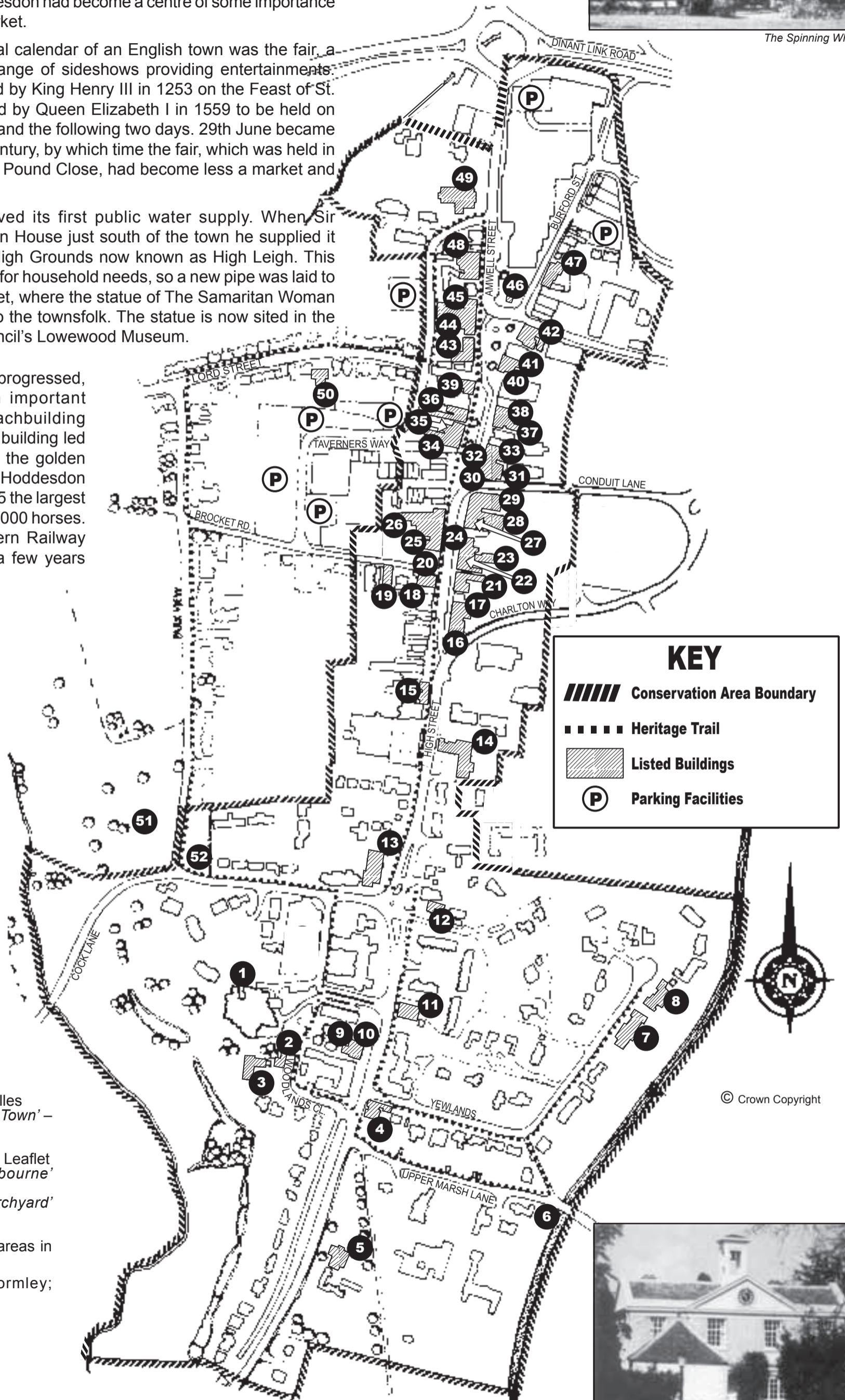
As the 17th and 18th centuries progressed, Hoddesdon developed into an important coaching centre. Improved coachbuilding techniques and advances in road building led the period 1780-1830 to become the golden age of coach travel. At one stage Hoddesdon had over 30 coaching inns. By 1835 the largest three alone had stabling for over 1,000 horses. By 1840 the Northern and Eastern Railway reached Broxbourne and within a few years the coaching business collapsed.







The Spinning Wheel



The Samaritan Woman



KEY

-  Conservation Area Boundary
-  Heritage Trail
-  Listed Buildings
-  Parking Facilities

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Further reading

- 'A History of Hoddesdon' – J A Tregelles
- 'Hoddesdon Tales of a Hertfordshire Town' – E W Paddick
- 'Hoddesdon Highlights' – S Garside
- 'Listed Buildings and You' – Borough Leaflet
- 'Grade II Listed Building in Broxbourne' – Borough Leaflet
- 'St. Catherine and St. Paul's Churchyard' – Borough Leaflet

Other leaflets on the conservations areas in the Borough of Broxbourne include:

The New River; Broxbourne; Wormley; Churchgate.



Little Woodlands

DETAILS OF LOCATIONS ON MAP

1. Civic Centre

Opened in 1976, it is situated on a dell of land that was once part of Lowewood.

2. The Orangery

This Grade II listed building was formerly part of the Woodlands estate.

3. Little Woodlands

This Grade II listed house built in 1830 by John Warner, was the former stables to Woodlands demolished in 1967 to make way for the present police station. The stables and orangery were converted into homes in the late 1950's.

4. No. 32 High Street

Known as Les Harteshorne in 1575 this Grade II listed house was probably an inn at that time. By 1680 the inn was known as the Five Bells and later it became a private house known for a time as South End House before it reverted to its original name Harteshorne.

5. The Spinning Wheel

Built in the mid C19 in the Swiss cottage style, it is Grade II listed. An open air swimming pool has been located here since the 1930's.

6. The New River

Built between 1608-1613 by Sir Hugh Myddelton, with financial help from King James I, to bring drinking water from springs near Ware into London.

7. Yewlands

Built in 1909 by George Lucas, this is a Grade II listed house in the Edwardian vernacular revival style.

8. Mandeville

Built in 1908, this Grade II listed house is a good example of Edwardian vernacular revival and is attributed to M H Baille Scott.

9. Lowewood Museum

The site where this Grade II listed house stands was originally known as Harvey's in about 1570. About a century later Jasper Garnett built a house here, part of which was demolished in 1750 and a new house built joining onto it. From 1835 Lowewood was owned by the Warner family until 1936 it was bought by Mr. Douglas Day Taylor and given to the town in memory of his wife to be used as a museum and library.

10. The Samaritan Woman Statue

The Samaritan Woman is Grade II listed and was located in the High Street from 1622 until about 1826 when it was replaced by an iron pump. It lay in a butchers yard until 1894 when it was rescued by the newly formed urban district council. It was restored in 1936 and relocated in its present position beside Lowewood in 1986.

11. North House and South House

These two Grade II listed house were originally a stable block built in the 19th century.

12. No. 38 High Street

Built around 1830 this Grade II listed house is symmetrical, set back from the road and constructed from yellow stock brick.

13. The Grange

This Grade II listed house was built in 1657 for Marmaduke Rawdon's son. It served as a school in Victorian times, and one of its better known pupils was A. J. Balfour, PM. Originally an inn stood on this site called the Cock Inn from which Cock Lane gets its name.

14. Rawdon House

This Grade II listed building, built in 1622, was the manor house of Marmaduke Rawdon. Being a friend of the Earl of Salisbury, Rawdon had the house built similar to Hatfield house – the Earl's home. During the early C19 it was used as a girls school and between 1892 and 1969 it housed the nuns of the Order of St. Augustine and was called St. Monicas Priory. Currently used as offices.

15. The Golden Lion Public House

Built in 1535, this Grade II listed inn is one of the oldest in Hoddesdon and occupies the site of a house known as the White Hinde. Inside it still has its exposed oak beams.

16. Rathmore House – No. 56 High Street

This Grade II listed house was built by Sir John Boreham in 1746 and was known in 1860 as The Doctors House. It was the home and surgery of Dr. Robert Stevens who died in 1898.

17. The Keys – No. 58 High Street

This Grade II listed building was built in the late C18 and altered in the late C19.

18. No. 47-49 High Street

Dating from the C16 this Grade II timber frame building has well preserved ceiling beams on the north ground floor and carved braces to the first floor interior north wall (No. 49).

19. Hoddesdon Plant Hire Ltd

Designed in the early C19 weatherboard style, this Grade II listed building was formerly a chapel. Its features include pointed twin casements with 'Gothic' glazing bars on the first floor.

20. No. 1a and 1b Brocket Road

This Grade II listed two-storey building was constructed in the 1820's. The original central door is still in place.

21. Hogges Hall – No. 64 High Street

This Grade II listed building still contains remains of its C15 hall, with shaped beams and a doorway still remaining. The name Hogges appears on several very early records which all point to an original owner named Hogge, probably a Dane, and it is most likely that Hoddesdon could be a corruption of his name.

22. No. 66 High Street

This prominent building on the High Street dates from the late C18 and is Grade II listed.

23. Montague House

Built in the early C18 this Grade II listed building was the home of John Loudon McAdam between 1827 and 1836. McAdam was a road engineer whose method of embedding small stones into the road surface revolutionised road building.

24. No. 70 High Street

This Grade II listed building is a three window continuation of No. 68 with the same materials and detailing.

25. No. 53, 53A, 55, 55A High Street

Grade II listed, this is a timber framed building of early to mid C16 origin altered in the C17 and refaced in the late C18. The former rear wall retains a large window with diamond set oak mullions.

26. No. 57-59 High Street

Circa 1820-30, this Grade II listed building is constructed of yellow stock brick. Behind the facade, the structure is entirely timber framed with brick infill – and interesting late example of this building technique.

27. No. 74 High Street

This Grade II listed building has an early C19 front, possible to an earlier timber frame.

28. The Conservative Club

This Grade II listed former house is of considerable historical importance as its back wing is dated and shows characteristic mid-17th century motifs. Dating from the C16 with a red brick rear wing from 1637 its front is mid C19. Internally it has reused C17 panelling and reeded pilasters in the north first floor room. The sections of wall behind the building on the north and south side are also Grade II listed.

29. No. 78 High Street

A Grade II listed C16 timber framed building refaced mid C19.

30. No. 86 High Street

This tall, early-mid C19 corner building is Grade II listed. Constructed out of yellow stock brick it has gault brick dressings.

31. No. 88 High Street

Circa 1500 or earlier, this Grade II listed building was altered in the late C16. It has an exposed timber framed and modern pargetting.

32. No. 90 High Street

This Grade II listed building is continuous with No. 88 and has an early C20 rough cast and imitation half timber front.

33. No. 94 and 96 High Street

Grade II listed, this timber frame building dates from early C17 – refronted in the C18.

34. No. 79 and 81 High Street

This Grade II listed timber frame building dates from C17 and 1735.

35. No. 83 and 85 High Street

Formerly an inn, this Grade II listed timber frame building dates from C17. The interior of No. 83 has a tall ground floor and ovolo-moulded floor beams.

36. No 87 High Street

Dating from the C16 this Grade II listed timber framed building was refronted in the late C19.

37. No. 100 High Street

This Grade II listed timber framed building dates from the early C17 and possibly earlier. The upper floor is half timbered with pargetted cement with chamfered and stopped floor beams.

38. No. 102 and 104 High Street

Probably formerly an inn, this Grade C17 Grade II timber frame building has a coach entrance on the south side. It was refronted in about 1820. Internally there is a Jacobean fireplace with fluted pilaster overmantel and figured panels.

39. No. 91A High Street

Grade II listed, this timber frame building dates from the C17. It has a continuous flat modillioned eaves cornice with paired scroll brackets.

40. No. 116 High Street

This C17 timber frame building is Grade II listed. The south gable has early C20 ornamental bargeboard.

41. No. 118 High Street

Dating from the C16, this timber frame Grade II building was once a substantial two bay house. There is a cross passage on the south and a deep brick cellar with arch-headed recesses in the wall.

42. No. 124-128 High Street

This Grade II listed building dates from the C17 has a timber frame and a painted relief of two boys on the front. It is believed to be the site of the Thatched House Inn. By about 1700 the Thatched House was owned by Plomer and it was there that he established the brewery which eventually became Christie and Co.

43. The White Swan

This one of 11 Grade II listed buildings in the Borough. The inn dates back to the C16 and is one of the few which retains its original name. The building has exposed timbers and the stump, which can still be seen, of its long sign which spanned the road.

44. No. 97, 99, 101 and 103 High Street

A C16 Grade II listed timber frame building altered in C17. It has exposed framing to the first floor centre rooms that on the south side have wide oak floor boards.

Further information

Leaflets are available on the Borough's listed buildings, scheduled monuments and historic churchyards. Please ask in your local One Stop Shop.

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Questa notizia si puo ottenere in Italiano e anche in ingrandimento.

45. The Salisbury Arms

This Grade II listed inn was known as the Star in the early C16. Later it was called the Black Lion and in the early C19 it became the Salisbury Arms. An old court house, believed to have been built by Lord Salisbury in 1610, adjoined the inn on its north side.

46. The Clock Tower

Built in 1835 by T. Smith on the site of the chapel of St. Katherine which had been erected in 1336 by William de la Marche. In the tower is a bell that was given to the chapel in 1510. The east and west faces of the clock are original.

47. The Bell Inn

This Grade II listed building has been an inn, previously the Blue Bell, since 1660. The name 'Bell' may have come from its nearness to the town's curfew and alarm bell, which was housed in the old chapel of St. Katherine.

48. Myddelton House – No. 113, 115 and 117 High Street

This Grade II listed building was built around 1600 and was originally a house. About 1720 it became an inn known as the Queen's Head and reverted to being a house in 1852. It has been claimed that Sir Hugh Myddelton, builder of the New River lived here during its construction but that is unlikely although it is believed that his son did live here as his will is headed as being signed and witnessed in 'Hodsden'.

49. St. Catherine and St. Paul's Church

The nave of this Grade II listed church dates from 1732 when it was built by Robert Plomer as a private chapel following a dispute with the vicar of Broxbourne. It was bought by public subscription in 1822. The chancel and chapels were added in 1864/65 by J. Clarke and the steeple, attributed to A. B. Blomfield, has an unusual brick roof and dates from 1888.

50. The Friends Meeting House

This Grade II listed building dates from 1829 when the Society of Friends (Quakers) moved from Essex Road where they had established their first Hoddesdon meeting house in 1698.

51. Barclay Park

Formerly part of the High Leigh estate it has an ornamental bridge built by Pulham (refer to the Broxbourne conservation leaflet). Barclay Park was given to the town in 1935 by the Barclay family. Lowfield had been given to the town by Robert Barclay to be used as a sports ground when he moved to High Leigh in 1871.

52. Former Gates, Gateposts and Boundary Walls to The Grange

These are Grade II listed. The initials of Lady Arabella Oxendon 'AO', who had the gateway built, can still be seen on the gate. Lady Arabella bought The Grange in 1725 and died 1735.



Hoddesdon Clock Tower



The White Swan



Lowewood



Yewlands



The Golden Lion

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