

14. The Cottage

This attractive Grade II listed house dates from the 17th century with later additions. Interesting iron tie plates made in Ware on long garden wall.

15. No. 88 Churchgate

Early C19 Grade II listed cottage, part of the Whit Hern estate. Once occupied by Adam Paul, who in 1806 started his world-famous Rose business on land at the rear.

16. Dewhurst School

One of 11 Grade II listed buildings in the Borough. It was built in 1640 by a wealthy lawyer, Robert Dewhurst, for poor Cheshunt boys, was extended in C19 and added to in the 1960s.

17. St. Mary's School

Built in 1873 and extended in 1913, it is built with yellow stock brick with diapering, steep slated roof.

18. Listed Boundary Walls

C17 and C18 red brick Grade II listed walls.

19. Whit Hern Park

Formerly the grounds of Whit Hern House, demolished in 1957, which stood on the site of the circular flower bed near the main entrance.

20. Chapel

Built in 1936 as part of the Bishops' College complex, this has an attractive semi-rustic style reminiscent of a small barn. The architect was Mobely.

21. Site of Small Summerhouse

The summerhouse that stood on the banks of the New River is said to have associations with Isaac Watts who died in 1748. He spent the last thirty years of his life in the household of Sir Thomas Abney, who had a house in what is now Cedars Park.

22. College Road

Formerly known as Water Lane because of the brook on its south side.

23. New River

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

Borough Offices

Bishops' College,
Churchgate,
Cheshunt,
Hertfordshire
EN8 9XB

Telephone: 01992 785559
Fax: 01992 350386
Email: planningpolicy@broxbourne.gov.uk

One Stop Shops

123 High Street, Waltham Cross

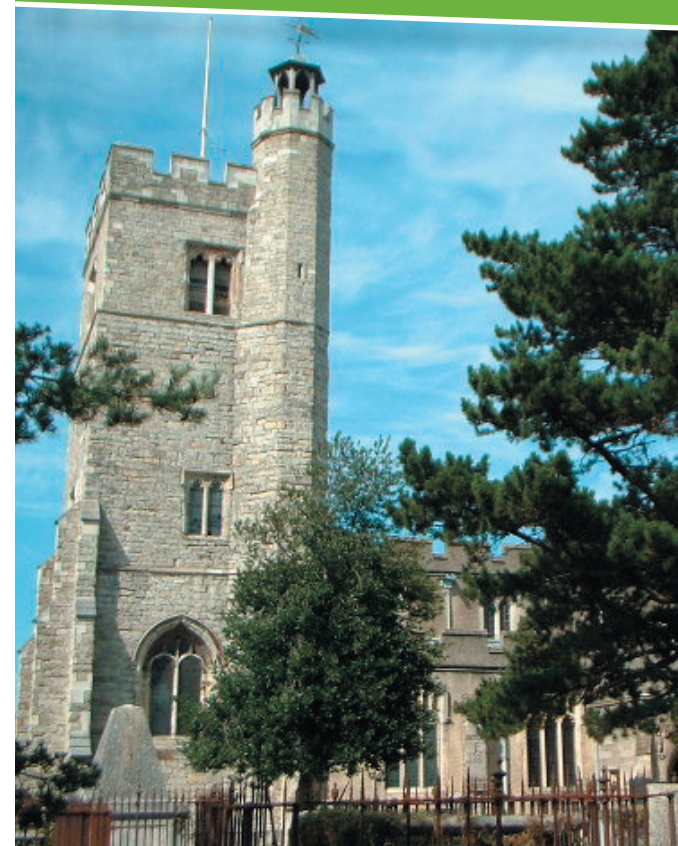
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9am-5.30pm.

Hoddesdon Library, 98a High Street, Hoddesdon

Tuesday and Thursday, 9am-5.30pm
Closes at 3.30pm on the last Thursday of every month.

To receive relevant e-communications from the Council, please register at www.broxbourne.gov.uk/emailalerts. E-communications are emails that provide information about Council services and events. All information supplied will be processed and held in accordance with Data Protection Regulations.

Borough of Broxbourne CONSERVATION AREAS Churchgate



Churchgate Heritage Trail

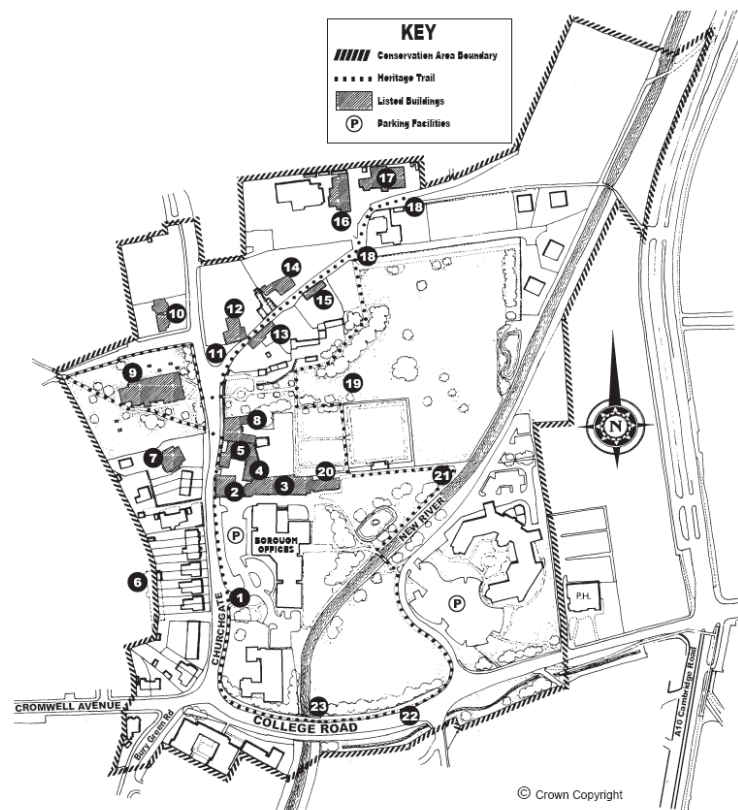
The Churchgate conservation area lies half a mile from Cheshunt Old Pond at the western end of College Road. The area is steeped in history and contains several distinguished old buildings and a beautifully landscaped park. Designated a conservation area in 1968, Churchgate was one of the first historic centres in Britain to receive this status. Twenty-three buildings in the area are listed for their special architectural and historic value.

The earliest historic evidence in the area was three palaeolithic hand axes discovered in 1880. Many shards of Roman pottery have also been collected and the extent of Roman settlement in the Cheshunt area has long been the subject of speculation. Cheshunt was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, when it was known as Chestrehunt. The name 'Chestre' – or Chester – is usually indicative of the presence of a Roman fortification, whilst 'hunt' derives from a saxon word meaning wooded. From the Domesday survey, it is evident that Chestrehunt was a small manorial settlement on the site of modern Churchgate, in a well-wooded area. The name Churchgate is almost certainly a reference to a prominent set of gates that once stood at the south-east corner of St. Mary's churchyard.

Across the road from St Mary's church stands the Green Dragon public house. It is fairly certain that the Green Dragon once formed part of a larger complex of buildings used to house foreign ambassadors at the time when the Stuarts held court at Theobalds Palace a mile to the south. Given these royal connections it is ironic that Churchgate was later the home of a pre-eminent Roundhead. Richard Cromwell, the son of Oliver Cromwell, fled into exile on the continent, returning in 1680 to live just south of St. Mary's church in the house of his friend Baron Pengelly. He lived in Pengelly House under the pseudonym of Richard Clarke until his death in 1712; he was a quiet and retiring man who played no part in the affairs of the locality.

Further reading

'Cheshunt in Hertfordshire' – J Edwards
'Grade II Listed Buildings in Broxbourne' – Borough Leaflet
'St. Mary's Churchyard' – Borough Leaflet
'Half Moat Manor House' – Borough Leaflet
'Listed Buildings and You' – Borough Leaflet
Other leaflets on the conservations areas in the Borough of Broxbourne include:
Broxbourne; Hoddesdon; Wormley; The New River.



Details of locations on map

1. Borough Offices

2. Original College Chapel

This Grade II listed chapel was built in 1806 and altered late C19 – early C20. It was used as the District Council Chamber until the present Borough Offices were built.

3. Bishops' College

The main college buildings, with high tower, were built in 1870. The architects were Lander & Bedells. The college was an Anglican theological college from 1909 to 1968. The whole of the Bishop's College complex is Grade II listed.

4. The Huntingdon Suite

1820 dining hall extension to the College.

5. Spanish Ambassadors Suite

The oldest part of Bishop's college, formerly Churchgate House, was built about 1720, to which the Countess of Huntingdon's college for training non-conformist ministers came from Wales in 1791. The saloon, added in 1746, contains fine plaster decorations.

6. Site of Pengelly House

Burnt down in 1888. Last home of Richard Cromwell, who succeeded his father Oliver as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth and died here in 1712.

7. Church House

A square house of yellow stock brick – built 1825 (dated rainwater head).

8. Green Dragon Public House

This Grade II listed building possibly dates from the 16th century. It is a timber-framed building with an 18th century brick front, and it forms part of a complex of buildings used by the Stuarts to house foreign ambassadors when the court was in residence at Theobalds Palace. Tradition has it that the Spanish Ambassador was housed here in particular to keep him at a safe distance from Theobalds.

9. Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin

One of five Grade I listed buildings in the Borough, it was built between 1418-1448 by the Rector of Cheshunt, Nicholas Dixon, on the site of an earlier church. It was extended in 1872-73 (south chapel) and 1883-84 (south porch).

10. Alms Cottages

Modern Almshouses: one pair commemorate King George V's 1935 Silver Jubilee and the other the peace of 1945.

11. Victorian Pillarbox

12. Old Parsonage

This Grade II listed building is one of Cheshunt's oldest houses. Timber-framed and with an H-plan, it was built in 1500, with added ornamentation in 19th century.

13. Cottages

These are Grade II, much restored red brick cottages, perhaps 17th century – originally part of the Whit Hern estate.