

of special note. nos. 9, 11 and 24 which are Grade II listed incorporate such features as oriel and bay windows, prominent gables and imitation half timbers in a style widely adopted by suburban speculative housebuilders in the first half of the 20th century. Nos. 20-22 are also the work of Blomfield, representing a more formal composition loosely imitating the late 17th century country house.

13. Broxbourne Recreation Ground

14. Nos. 62, 64, 66 High Road

Grade II listed houses built in the late 17th century.

15. No. 83 High Road

Grade II listed house constructed in the 18th century. This building includes early 19th century lattice work.

16. Acacia Cottage, no. 85 High Road

Early 19th century Grade II listed house, roughcast on yellow stock brick. It is continuous with no. 83.

17. Monson Almshouses, no. 87 High Road

A two storey red brick Grade II listed building constructed in 1728 by Lady Monson as almshouses. It still includes many features from the 18th and 19th centuries, such as original glazing bars, ground floor shutters, and an extension on the south of the building.

18. The Bull Inn

The earliest mention of an inn of that name is 1521 and the earliest known licence was granted in 1618. There is now a modern building on the site.

19. Nos. 76 and 78 High Road

A Grade II listed building consisting of a timber frame on the rear range constructed in the 16th and 17th century, and a front dating from the 19th century. It was formerly an inn, and its features include a courtyard and a blocked coach entrance.

20. Nos. 80 and 82 High Road

A pair of Grade II listed houses built in the early 19th century. These are the best preserved out of a terrace of five.

21. Priests House, no. 90 High Road

Grade II listed house constructed in the early 17th century, and then extended in the middle of the 19th century. It was previously used as a hotel and restaurant.

22. The Mustard Pot, nos. 97 and 99 High Road

Built in the late 17th, early 18th century, these timber framed Grade II listed buildings were altered in the 19th century, and include such fine features as moulded cornices to windows, and fluted Doric half-columns. This was once a road house known as the Mustard Pot.

23. The War Memorial

24. Public Footpath

This footpath lies along the New River and links Broxbourne with the New River conservation area. It finishes at the point where the New River crosses the High Road.

25. Leabrook, Mill Lane

Originally constructed in the 17th century, this Grade II listed building was altered to include the addition of a new roof and a doorcase in

the 19th century. Formerly part of the Broxbournebury Estate, it was sold off in 1946.

26. Broxbourne Mill

There was a mill here in 1086, recorded in the Domesday Book. Milling of corn ceased here in the 1890s and the mill buildings were burnt down in 1949 and the remains of the mill were restored by the Lea Valley Park Authority in 1984.

Further Information

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

Borough Offices

Bishops' College, Churchgate,
Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN8 9XB
Telephone: 01992 785559
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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.

CONSERVATION AREAS Broxbourne



Broxbourne Conservation Area

Broxbourne is a residential district one mile to the south of Hoddesdon and west of the River Lea. The conservation area was designated in 1977 and extends from Spitalbrook to Mill Lane, taking in St. Catherine's Road, Churchfields and Broxbourne Recreation Ground.

The early history of Broxbourne is uncertain and the first reference to any settlement in the locality appeared in the Domesday Book of 1086. Hoddesdon originated as a small offshoot of Broxbourne in the thirteenth century and remained in the parish of Broxbourne until as recently as 1844. The church of St. Augustine is probably the oldest building in Broxbourne and undoubtedly the most important.

Broxbourne once formed part of the extensive Broxbournebury Estate which centred on Broxbournebury, a substantial house one mile to the west of the main village. From the 16th to the 18th centuries the house was the seat of the Monson family, who in 1728 built a block of almshouses on the High Road. The Northern and Eastern Railway reached Broxbourne in 1840, by which time Broxbournebury Estate had passed to the Bosanquet family. In the 1840s they initiated an interesting development along Churchfields comprising four pairs of semi-detached villas (nos. 14-28) and a single house (no. 30). A later addition to this development was the symmetrical villa at No. 2 churchfields.

St. Catherine's Road was developed in the 1880s and 1890s with several houses designed by architect Reginald Blomfield who later invented the electricity pylon whilst becoming an arch-critic of the Modern Movement.

Further reading

'Broxbourne Past' – J Edwards

'Broxbourne Past and Present' – R.G. Hoare

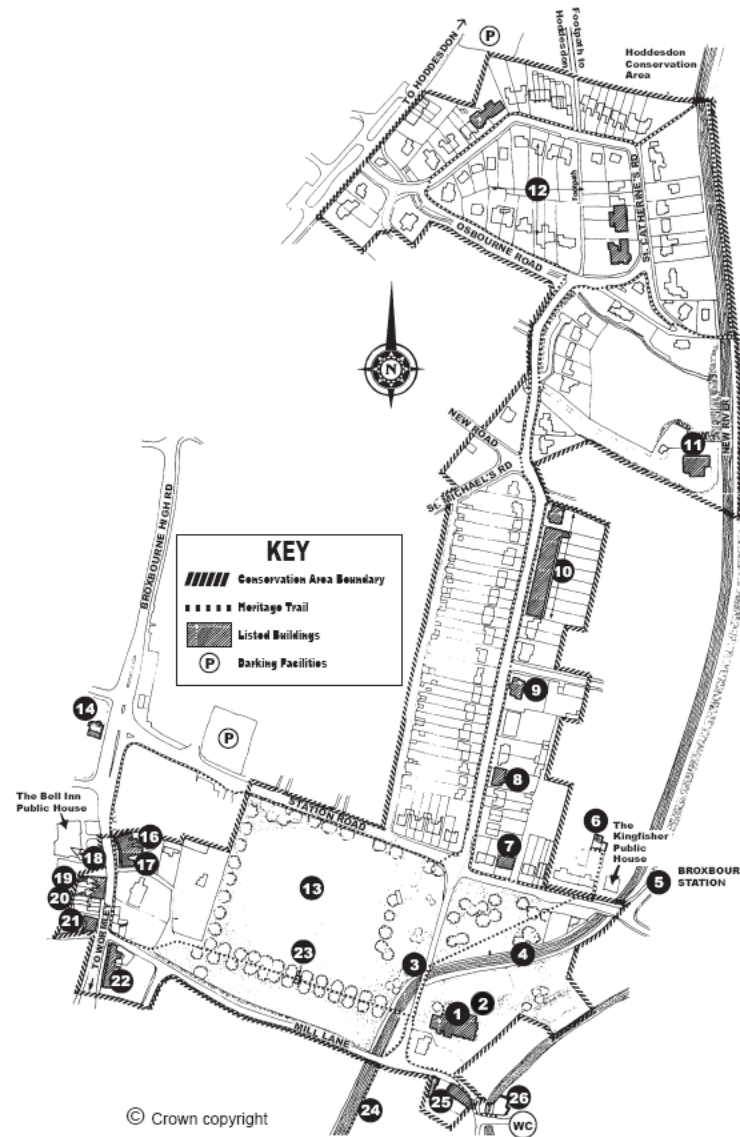
'Listed Buildings and You' – Borough Leaflet

'Grade I Listed Building in Broxbourne' – Borough Leaflet

'St. Augustine's Churchyard' – Borough Leaflet

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

Broxbourne New River; Hoddesdon; Wormley; Churchgate.



Details of locations on map

1. Parish Church of St. Augustine

The church, one of five Grade I listed buildings in the Borough, was completed around 1460, whilst the southern chapel was erected in 1476 by Robert Stowell who later built St. Margaret's Church next to Westminster Abbey. Between the chancel and the chapel lies the tomb of Sir John Sey who paid for the church to be built. The vestry with its memorial inscription to Sir William Sey was added in 1520. In the church there is an interesting tomb with effigies of Sir Henry

Cock and wife surrounded by their kneeling children. A memorial to Sir John Macadam, an improver of roads, also lies in the church along with that of Edward Fletcher, the brother of Fletcher Christian, leader of the mutiny on the Bounty.

2. St. Augustine's Churchyard

Within the churchyard are 1,500 known graves, five of which are Grade II listed. These are the 19th century granite sarcophagus, tomb of the Bosanquet family, and unusual wedge-shaped chest tomb and three late 18th century gadrooned sarcophagi.

3. New River Bridge

4. The New River

The New River flows through all six of Broxbourne's conservation areas. It was 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.

5. Broxbourne Station

The Great Eastern Railway was built from Shoreditch and reached Broxbourne in 1840 following an Act of Parliament 'for the construction of a railway to form a communication between London and Cambridge' dated 1836.

6. Pulham Works

Site of Pulham House (demolished) and Pulham Works. James Pulham founded his business in Hoddesdon in 1832 and moved to Station Road in 1845. He became internationally famous as a landscape designer and garden ornament manufacturer. The pudding wheel and kiln were restored by the Council and form an attractive feature in the housing estate. These are now Grade II listed.

7. Nos. 76 and 78 Station Road

A pair of Grade II listed semi-detached houses built in the 1850s following the construction of the railway in 1840.

8. No. 2 Churchfields

Built around 1850, this is part of a development by Squire Bosanquet that was started in about 1840. It is a Grade II listed single villa that is more typical of St. John's Wood.

9. Belle Vue, no. 10 Churchfields

Built around 1850, this is a larger symmetrical Grade II listed house. It comprises three storeys and a cellar.

10. Nos. 14 to 30 (even) Churchfields

Constructed in the 1840s as a single development, it is made up of five pairs of similar villas and one single villa (no. 30) at the north end. These Grade II listed houses have staircases with unusual claw terminals.

11. Pumping Station

Built in 1887, this Grade II listed building features a square main block with four pilasters, and a projecting, stone-pedimented doorcase.

12. St. Catherine's Road

As with the Churchfields development of the 1840s, St. Catherine's Road was developed in the 1880s and 1890s as a residential area for commuters using the new railway. Five houses by Reginald Blomfield are