

Scheduled Monuments in the Borough

There are seven scheduled monuments in the Borough, representing an interesting cross section of structures, features and sites, as the list below shows.

Eleanor Cross, Waltham Cross

Theobalds Palace, Waltham Cross

Half Moat Manor House, Cheshunt
(moated site)

Hoddesdon Park Wood, Hoddesdon
(moated site)

Hell Wood, Broxbourne (moated site)

Perrior's Manor, Broxbourne (moated site)

Motte Castle, south of Cock Lane,
Broxbourne

This leaflet is one of a series of eight on the scheduled monuments of the Borough. One leaflet provides general information on scheduled monuments whilst each of the others provides details on one of each of the monuments.

Further reading:

The Buildings of Hertfordshire - Nikolaus Pevsner

Introducing the Monuments Protection Programme – English Heritage

DOE – Circular 8/87

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Monday – Friday 8:30am – 5:30pm

One Stop Shops

The Laura Trott Leisure Centre, Windmill Lane,
Cheshunt

Hoddesdon Library, 98a High Street, Hoddesdon

123 High Street, Waltham Cross

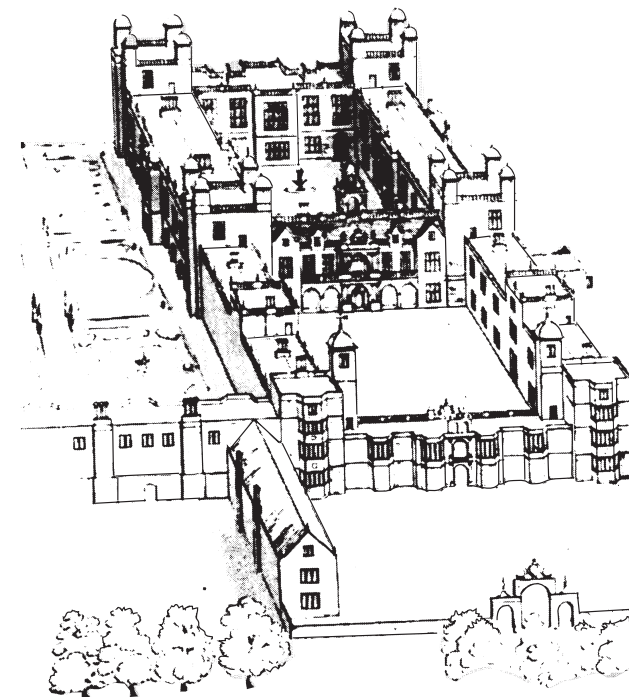
Monday-Friday 9am- 5.30pm (5pm at Cheshunt)

Saturday 9am- 1pm

All One Stop Shops close at 3.30pm on the last Thursday of each month for staff training.

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.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS OF BROXBOURNE THEOBALDS PALACE



Theobalds Palace

The site of Theobalds Palace lies to the east of the A10 and to the south of Theobalds Lane.

The Palace was built around 1563 by Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State, Lord High Treasurer and Master of Requests to Queen Elizabeth I. It was here that Queen Elizabeth visited him and in anticipation of further visits the palace was extended in 1582. His extension enclosed part of Cheshunt Common Fields and invoked a riot by the people of Cheshunt and Northaw Parishes which had to be quelled by the Earl of Warwick and a troop of soldiers.

Lord Burleigh died in 1598 and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Cecil who entertained the new king, James I here in May 1603. In 1607 King James exchanged Theobalds Palace with Sir Robert for Hatfield House and spent much of his time at the palace entertaining and hunting.

James died at Theobalds in 1625 and was succeeded by Charles I who spent much of his childhood there. Although he hardly ever returned in later life, it was from Theobalds that he rode forth to Nottingham to raise his standard in the Civil War. During the war the palace was much plundered and defaced.

After the execution of Charles, Parliament decided that any possessions of the late king be surveyed, valued and sold. The palace was subsequently surveyed and much of it was taken down and the materials sold. Part of the palace did remain however, as a survey of the Theobalds estates made in 1783 has as its first entry, 'The former Palace of Theobalds, now in a ruinous condition'.

The palace was built around two great courts, one of which was in an Italian style around a fountain. Great galleries depicted the heraldry and history of England as well as a working model of the planetary system. Today the remains of part of the palace still stand in a ruinous condition.

The site is best approached by a track from Theobalds Lane to the west of the entrance to Cedars Park.

