

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

Borough Offices

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Email: planningpolicy@broxbourne.gov.uk

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

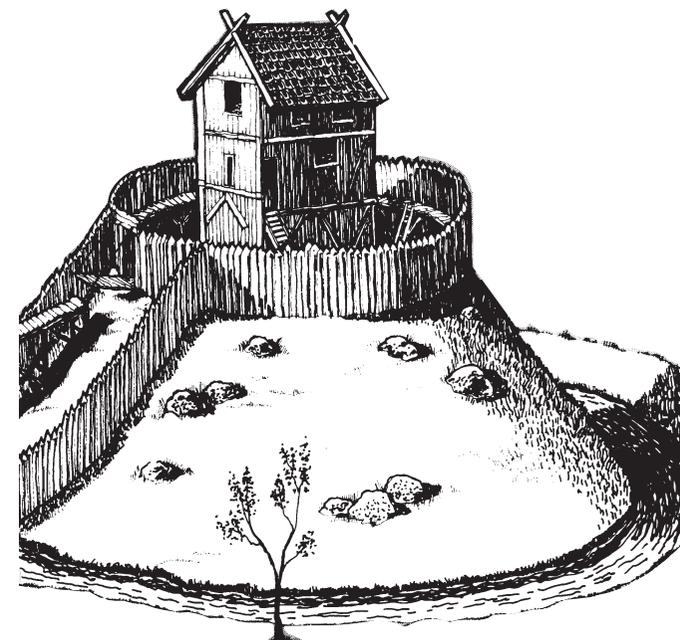
Monday-Friday 9am- 5.30pm (5pm at Cheshunt)

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 MOTTE CASTLE



Motte Castle south of Cock Lane

The Motte Castle, south of Cock Lane, is situated on a ridge 1.7km west of the River Lea and just a little way past the bridge over the A10. It includes a mound 20m in diameter and about 3m high. Surrounding the mound is a dry ditch 8m wide and about 2.5m deep. Beyond that there is a slight bank 1m wide and about 0.3m high. On the eastern side of the ditch is a modern causeway about 8m wide. The mound was subjected to limited excavation in 1901 by J Evans when a few pieces of pottery and a quern stone were found along with some charred remains. The hollow in the top of the motte extending down its southern side shows the extent of the excavation. Legend has it that this is the location of the burial of Odo, eponym of Hoddesdon.

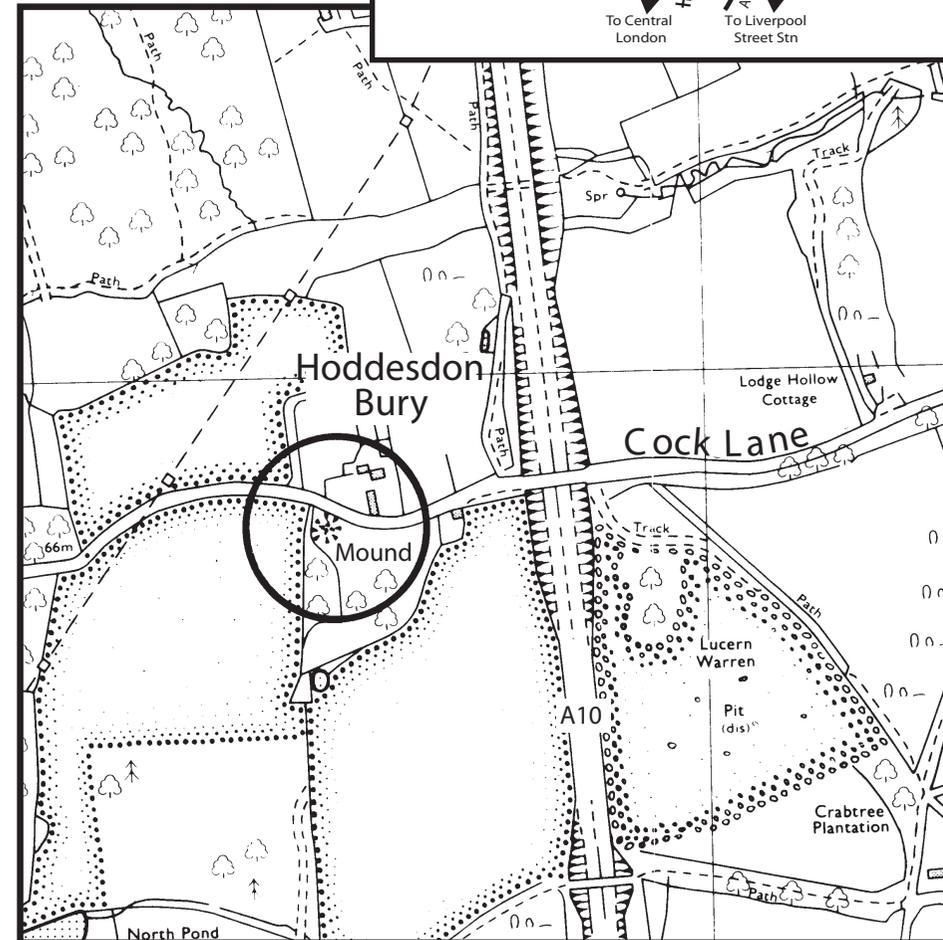
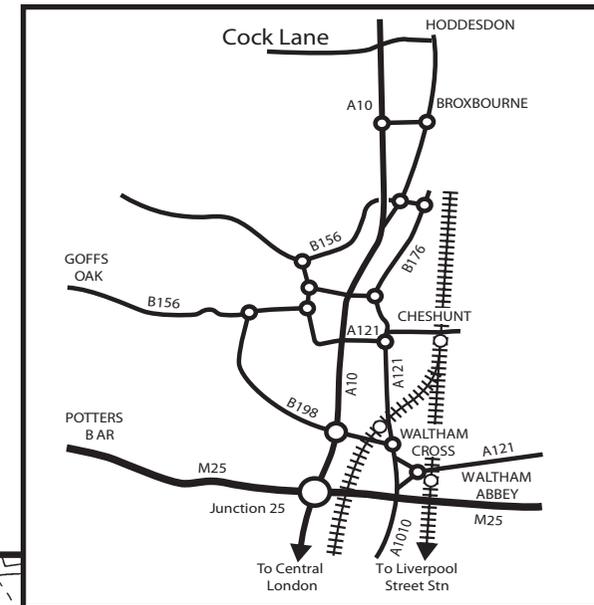
Despite limited excavation, the motte at Cock Lane is well preserved and will retain archaeological evidence pertaining to the occupation of the site and environmental information relating to the economy of its inhabitants and the landscape in which they lived.

Although the Motte Castle at Cock Lane is on private property it is clearly visible from the road. It sits adjacent to the boundary of the property and is diagonally across from the gates leading into the field across the road.

Motte Castles

Motte Castles are mediaeval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They usually comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples, an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte

castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and in many cases as aristocratic residences and the centre of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As such and as one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castles.



*Notes on the Motte Castle
compiled by English Heritage.*