

Draft List of Local Heritage Assets in **Althorne**



December 2018

Planning Policy

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Introduction

The Maldon District contains over a thousand nationally listed buildings, which are protected by law. It has also been recognised that there are many historic buildings which, although they may not meet the criteria for national listing, possess local value because of their architectural and historic interest. The District Council is developing a List of Local Heritage Assets to identify and celebrate these locally important buildings. Inclusion on the Register does not of itself bring any additional consent requirements over and above the existing requirement for planning permission, but it does mean that a building's heritage significance will be a material consideration in the planning process. The following criteria have been developed to help identify those buildings which merit inclusion on the Register of Local Heritage Assets. As with the national list the word building can apply to any type of permanent structure.

1. Age and integrity

- a. All buildings which retain a significant degree of pre-1840 architectural character in terms of form, materials and stylistic detailing or for which there is realistic potential for restoration of that character.
- b. 1840-1880 buildings that are reasonably complete and of good local architectural and historic interest
- c. 1880-1945 buildings that are substantially complete and of very good local architectural and historic interest
- d. Post 1945 buildings that are wholly complete and of an outstanding level of local architectural and historic interest
- e. Buildings which are valued as rare examples of a particular type

2. Historic Interest

- a. Historic association with important national or local historical figures, architects, events or industry
- b. Social or communal importance: relating to structures perceived as a source of local identity and cohesion. (This might include important commemorative structures such as war memorials or places of worship).

3. Architectural Interest

- a. Important examples of a past type or style
- b. Quality materials, detailing and workmanship
- c. Buildings which display technological innovation
- d. Group Value: Buildings whose local importance derives from their visual relationship with other important buildings in a village or town setting or where they make an important contribution to an historic skyline.
- e. Buildings which make a positive contribution to an attractive rural setting
- f. Sustainability: Buildings which can be easily adapted for continuing use due to robust construction or quality materials

This document lists the buildings in the parish of Althorne which have been identified as meeting the above criteria.



Burnham Road, The Old Forge

Left-hand photograph taken May 2015

Right-hand photograph taken early-20th century, reproduced with permission from Kevin Bruce.

Description

Three timber-framed cottages and the fragmentary remnants of a forge, built in the late-18th or early-19th century, now a single dwelling. First developed as pair of cottages with a half-hipped roof, to which a third cottage with a gambrel roof was added at the east end shortly after. Old maps illustrate that the cottages were developed on roadside waste of the manor. The west single-storey element of the present house represents a fragment of the smithy which originally continued further west.

Significance

This is an attractive and reasonably well preserved group of vernacular Georgian cottages.



Burnham Road, Barn Cottage and the Old Post Cottage

Left-hand photograph taken May 2018

Right-hand photograph taken early-20th century, reproduced with permission from Kevin Bruce.

Description

A pair of early-19th-century cottages, constructed of brick now mostly painted or rendered, 1 ½ storeys in height with a tiled gambrel roof. One of the cottages was formerly the village post office. The single-storey flat-roofed projection to the front of the Old Post Cottage represents the much altered remnants of a late-19th-century shop.

Significance

An attractive and reasonably well preserved pair of vernacular Georgian cottages. The houses have a positive presence in the street-scene, complementing the setting of the grade II listed Black Lion Cottages to the north, which are of a similar type and date.



Fambridge Road, K6 Telephone Kiosk (approved by P & L Committee)

Photograph taken February 2010

Description

A red K6 telephone kiosk. Manufactured by Carron Co. MK1 model, (pre-1939)

Significance

A valuable local feature in long views of the Crouch Estuary from Fambridge Road



Fambridge Road, The Old Vicarage

Photograph taken January 2015

Description

A mid-19th-century Rectory built for the Rev. H. M. Milligan. Constructed of yellow stock brick with red brick dressing and a hipped slate-covered roof.

Significance

This property has significance as a reasonably well preserved Victorian rectory. It displays quality materials, detailing and workmanship.



Fambridge Road, Gilder Lodge

Left-hand photograph taken late-19th or early-20th century, reproduced with permission from Kevin Bruce

Right-hand photograph taken May 2018

Description

This is a two-storey, timber-framed and weatherboarded house with a hipped clay-tiled roof. It has a striking principal elevation featuring oriel and bay windows. Above these windows is a central feature-gable with a circular window. At first-floor level the walls are clad in horizontal weatherboarding, and at ground floor the walls are clad in diagonal boarding. At ground-floor level there is a cast-iron veranda with a glazed roof to the front and flank elevations. The house occupies an elevated position overlooking the Crouch estuary.

The house is thought to have been built c. 1890 by H. Gilder Drake, a prominent local landowner, who also built the Gilder Drake Almshouses on Summerhill. Gilder Lodge was the house he built for himself. Allegedly he also built King's Lodge on Summerhill – which is of a very similar design.

Significance

This late-19th century house is of a very distinctive and high quality design, deploying good materials, detailing and workmanship. Externally it appears very little altered. Its association with Gilder Drake, a local figure who was responsible for other notable buildings in the village, amplifies the building's local interest.



Fambridge Road, War Memorial

Photograph taken May 2018

Description

A war memorial in the style of a lychgate. Framed in oak with a pitched roof covered with clay tiles. A metal plaque bears the names of those men from the parish who lost their lives in the first and second world wars.

Significance

This is a structure of social and communal importance. It is also a well built and attractive feature in the streetscene and landscape.



Summerhill, King's Lodge

Photograph taken May 2018

Description

This is a two-storey, timber-framed and weatherboarded house with a hipped concrete-tiled roof. It has a striking principal centred upon a feature gable containing a circular window and a central first-floor oriel window. At first-floor level the walls are clad in horizontal weatherboarding, and at ground floor the walls are clad in diagonal boarding. At ground-floor level there is a cast-iron veranda roofed with concrete tiles to the front and flank elevations.

Built c. 1890 by H. Gilder Drake, a prominent local landowner, who also built the Gilder Drake Almshouses on Summerhill. Gilder Drake lived at Gilder Lodge on Lower Burnham Road. Allegedly he built King's Lodge for his housekeeper.

Significance

This late-19th century house is of a very distinctive and high quality design, deploying good materials, detailing and workmanship. The roof tiles and some of the windows are later replacements, but the house is otherwise well preserved. Its association with Gilder Drake, a local figure who was responsible for other notable buildings in the village, amplifies the building's local interest.



Summerhill, Gilder Drake Almshouses

Photograph taken May 2018

Description

This estate of almshouses of c.1930 is named after the local benefactor, Henry Gilder Drake. The eight houses are arranged in four pairs set back from the edge of Summerhill. They are single-storied, constructed of red brick and roofed in clay tiles. Each pair of houses presents two gables flanking an un-gabled central section. Over the main window in each of the gabled wings there is a decorative feature comprising an arch filled with a herringbone pattern.

Adjoining the pavement in front of the almshouses is a brick plaque which reads: "GILDER DRAKE ESTATE [] FOUNDED A.D. 1930 BY H.G.DRAKE [] IN REMEMBRANCE OF HIS PARENTS".

Significance

These almshouses are of communal and social value. They are well-designed and attractive buildings, deploying quality materials, detailing and workmanship. Apart from replacement windows and doors they are well preserved. The association with Gilder Drake, a local figure who was responsible for other notable buildings in the village (c.f. Gilder Lodge and Kings Lodge), amplifies the estate's local interest.



Summerhill, St Andrew's Church Hall

Photograph taken January 2015

Description

A church hall of c.1909. Built of red brick with a clay-tiled roof.

Significance

This is a building of social and communal value. Apart from replacement windows it is well preserved, deploying quality materials and detailing. Occupying a prominent position at the junction of Summerhill and Fambridge Road, it makes a valuable contribution to the streetscene.

Draft List of Local Heritage Assets in **Cold Norton**



December 2018

Planning Policy

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Introduction

The Maldon District contains over a thousand nationally listed buildings, which are protected by law. It has also been recognised that there are many historic buildings which, although they may not meet the criteria for national listing, possess local value because of their architectural and historic interest. The District Council is developing a List of Local Heritage Assets to identify and celebrate these locally important buildings. Inclusion on the Register does not of itself bring any additional consent requirements over and above the existing requirement for planning permission, but it does mean that a building's heritage significance will be a material consideration in the planning process. The following criteria have been developed to help identify those buildings which merit inclusion on the Register of Local Heritage Assets. As with the national list the word building can apply to any type of permanent structure.

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- d. Post 1945 buildings that are wholly complete and of an outstanding level of local architectural and historic interest
- e. Buildings which are valued as rare examples of a particular type

2. Historic Interest

- a. Historic association with important national or local historical figures, architects, events or industry
- b. Social or communal importance: relating to structures perceived as a source of local identity and cohesion. (This might include important commemorative structures such as war memorials or places of worship).

3. Architectural Interest

- a. Important examples of a past type or style
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This document lists the buildings in the parish of Cold Norton which have been identified as meeting the above criteria.



Kitt's hill, Floodlight

Photograph taken 2013

Description

The remains of a floodlight, dating from the 1930s, intended to help defend against German bombers. It is the only one of around 50 floodlights to survive in Essex. The use of floodlights in this way was not a success, as the light reflected off the clouds and lit up the countryside to the aid of the bombers.

Significance

This is a rare, possibly unique, survival of an experimental type of WWII defence infrastructure. As such, the monument possesses considerable architectural and historic interest (Nash 2010).



St Stephen's Road, St Stephen's Church

Photograph taken May 2018

Description

Parish church built in 1855 to designs by the architect G. E. Prichett. The reconstruction of the church was funded entirely by the Rev. William Holland. The church consists of a nave and chancel, constructed of Kentish ragstone with Caen stone dressings and slate-covered roof. The church is built in the decorated gothic style. Timber-framed south porch with clay tiled roof. Internally, the highlight of this church is a remarkable roof structure with wall posts resting on corbels carved as crouching figures of the Apostles. Along the southern boundary of the churchyard is a fine stone rubble wall.

Significance

This is a good Victorian church, deploying high quality materials, detailing and workmanship. It has an important relationship with the adjacent grade II listed Norton Hall. It occupies an attractive hilltop setting. It has considerable social and communal value.

Sources

Bettley, J. and Pevsner, N.: *The Buildings of England: Essex* (Yale, 2007)

Nash, F.: *Survey of World War Two Defences in the District of Maldon* (ECC & MDC: 2010)

Draft List of Local Heritage Assets in **North Fambridge**



December 2018

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Introduction

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- e. Buildings which make a positive contribution to an attractive rural setting
- f. Sustainability: Buildings which can be easily adapted for continuing use due to robust construction or quality materials

This document lists the buildings in the parish of North Fambridge which have been identified as meeting the above criteria.



Fambridge Road, Hallwood Cottage

Photograph taken May 2015

Description

A 2-storey timber-framed and weather-boarded house with clay tiled roofs and red brick chimney stacks, built early in the 19th century as a row of cottages on a roadside verge. The combination of black and white paintwork on the weatherboarding creates quite a distinctive appearance.

Significance

This is an attractive 19th-century building, retaining good-quality vernacular materials and detailing, and makes a positive contribution to the street scene.



Fambridge Road, Smuggler's Cottage

Photograph taken in May 2015

Description

This cottage, dating from early in the 19th century, has an unusual form, with a wide gable facing the street. It is timber framed and weatherboarded with clay-tiled roofs and ridge-line chimney stacks. The front part is 2 storeys in height and the rear part is 1 ½ storeys. The combination of black and white paint on the weatherboarding creates quite a distinctive appearance.

Significance

This charming late-Georgian wayside cottage has interest because of its unusual form. It is also an attractive building in the street scene, retaining good-quality vernacular materials and detailing.



Fambridge Road, Village Hall

Photograph taken October 2018

Description

This hall was built as a school master's house and school in 1875. It is constructed of red brick embellished with yellow brick banding and has clay-tiled roofs. The house is 2 storeys in height and the school room is single storeyed.

Significance

This is an attractive and well-detailed Victorian building, which makes a positive contribution to the street scene despite the introduction of modern windows and extensions. It also has local communal value.



The Avenue, Parish Church of Holy Trinity

Photograph taken October 2018

Description

This simple and modestly scaled parish church dates from the mid-18th century. It is constructed of red bricks laid in English bond, has arched windows and a clay tiled roof. A small bellcote with a shingled spire crowns the west end of the roof. The half-timbered, lean-to narthex and vestry at the west end was designed by Chancellor and Son in 1912.

Significance

This is a relatively well-preserved example of a humble Georgian parish church. It exhibits good quality materials and detailing and embodies considerable local historic and communal value.



Riverside Cottages Nos. 1, 2 & 3

*Top historic photograph reproduced with permission from Kevin Bruce
Bottom photograph taken July 2017*

Description

This terrace of three timber-framed and weatherboarded cottages (illustrated on the left-hand side of the above photographs) dates from the mid-19th century. Each cottage has a 2-storey bay window on its principal (east) elevation. The weatherboarding on the front elevation is painted white, while that to the rear is painted black. The roof is clad in natural slate and punctuated by two red-brick chimney stacks. The cottages share group value with the adjacent cottage – Nos 4 and 5 Riverside Cottage – the latter being slightly older and grade II listed. The cottages are enclosed in an isolated sea wall of earth faced with slabs.

Significance

These houses are a good example of Vernacular Victorian cottages. They are reasonably well preserved, and appear picturesque in relation to the adjacent cottages, the sea wall and the River Crouch.

Sources

Bettley, J. and Pevsner, N.: *The Buildings of England: Essex* (Yale, 2007)

Draft List of Local Heritage Assets in **Purleigh**



July 2018

Planning Policy

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MALDON DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Introduction

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- f. Sustainability: Buildings which can be easily adapted for continuing use due to robust construction or quality materials

This document lists the buildings in the parish of Purleigh which have been identified as meeting the above criteria.



Birchwood Road, Bay Cottage

Photograph taken 17th July 2018

Description

A single-storey timber-framed cottage built in 1833, facing the junction between Birchwood Road and Chimney Pot Lane. The original cottage is that part with the tallest roof. The roof is covered with clay tiles and there is a central ridgeline chimney stack. The building is now rendered but old photographs show that it was formerly clad in weatherboarding. Small rear and side extensions in a similar style were added in the 20th century. The windows are 21st-century uPVC casements. The cottage is known to have been built in 1833, utilising eight elm trees which had been growing on the site (Potter, 1994, p. 33 and Essex Record Office: D/DHh M116, Court Book of Walton's Manor, courts held on 27th May and 10th December 1833).

Significance

This is a reasonably well-preserved example of an early-19th-century roadside cottage. It is a picturesque feature on the road junction. The historical evidence for the date of construction and the number of trees used to build it amplify the cottage's significance.



Birchwood Road, Thatched Cottage

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

An early-19th-century, single-storey, timber-framed and rendered cottage with a hipped thatch-covered roof. This is the last survivor of four similar cottages built here on a strip of roadside enclosure between 1832 and 1841 (Essex Record Office: D/P 197/28/4, D/F 21/6 pages 63-64, and D/F 21/9 page 44). A larger house was recently constructed to the rear of the site, with the cottage retained as an annexe.

Significance

This is a reasonably well-preserved example of an early-19th-century, thatched, roadside cottage. It is a picturesque feature on this rural lane. It is relatively rare for such tiny thatched cottages to survive, although Purleigh has two other examples which are grade II listed (Penn Cottage and Fir Tree Cottage, both on Hackman's Lane).



Birchwood Road, Fingerpost at junction with Chimney Pot Lane

Photograph taken 17th July 2018

Description

An early-20th-century cast-iron finger post, painted black and white.

Significance

A good quality and attractive example of early street furniture



Burnham Road, Round Bush Farm house

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

A farmhouse built c.1869, of yellow stock bricks with white brick dressings. It has a hipped, slate-covered roof with projecting eaves supported by shaped brackets. It was built for the Governors of Charterhouse. The architect was G E Pritchett, and the contract with the builder, Ebenezer Saunders, is dated 27th March 1869 (London Metropolitan Archives: Acc/1876/MP3/88).

Significance

This is a good example of a four-square Victorian farmhouse, designed by an architect. It is of a handsome design with quality materials and detailing and is well preserved.



Chelmsford Road, K6 Telephone Kiosk (approved by P & L Committee)

Photograph taken February 2010

Description

A red K6 telephone kiosk.

Significance

A locally important feature, forming an attractive group with the adjacent traditional black weatherboarded cottage (Queenside).



Chelmsford Road, Greenvale

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

A timber-framed, 2-storey house built c.1808 (Essex Record Office: D/DU 377/2, Le Howe manor court rolls, court held 24th November 1808). Its roof is covered with clay peg tiles and at the rear continues down in 'cat-slide' form to a lower eaves level. The house is depicted in old photographs as being rendered but it is now clad in timber weatherboarding painted black. There is a central, ridge-line chimney stack. The front door is placed centrally, opening onto a lobby in front of the stack.

Significance

This handsome house has been recognised as 'probably the best surviving example (externally) of what was once a very common style of local architecture' (Potter, p. 38).



Chelmsford Road, New Hall former cattle building

Photograph undated

Description

An aisled cattle barn built c.1868, of red brick with stock brick dressings. The principal elevation presents a wide gable with a large arched central entrance flanked by smaller doorways. The interior is understood to be well preserved with much of the timber-framed structure surviving *in-tact*. It was designed by Frederick Chancellor (Bettley and Pevsner, 2008, 630). At the time of writing, it is used as a wedding venue.

Significance

This is a good and well preserved example of a High-Victorian cattle barn, designed by a renowned architect. Other examples in the Maldon District of this type of building survive at Little Braxted Hall Farm (also designed by Chancellor) and Beckingham Hall Farm, Tolleshunt Major. Chancellor was also responsible for the design of The Old Rectory, Church Hill (1883).



Chelmsford Road, Queenside

Photograph taken February 2010

Description

A timber-framed, 2-storey house, built in the mid-19th century as a pair of cottages, converted into a single dwelling in the 20th century. This house is absent from the 1846 tithe map (Essex Record Office: D/CT 277) but is shown on the 1874 OS map. The builder, Robert Kemp, (whose daughter subsequently owned it) retired and sold his business in 1862 (Chelmsford Chronicle 2nd May 1862, page 1) which narrows the house's construction to 1846 – 1862 (Steven Potter *pers. comm.*). The house is clad in black weatherboarding. Its roof is hipped, has a 'cat-slide' section to the rear and is covered in old clay peg tiles. It has a central ridge-line chimney stack.

Significance

Despite some alteration, this house preserves its historic form and character, and is an attractive feature in the street-scene.



Cold Norton Road, Crofton

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

A rendered, 2-storey house with a hipped slate roof. It has a 'four-square' plan with large windows and low pitched slated roofs. The chimneys are of stock brick. The house was described as 'newly built' in April 1864, so it was presumably built during 1863-64 (Chelmsford Chronicle 22nd April 1864, page 2). The porch is a recent attachment.

Significance

This house is a classic and (externally) well-preserved example of a mid-19th-century 'four-square' house.



Cold Norton Road, Elmhurst

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

A single-storey, red brick house, designed by Henry Ough, Son and Marshal of London and built in 1903-4 on plot land (Essex Record Office: D/RMa Pb2/263). It has a hipped roof covered with concrete pantiles and a moulded timber eaves cornice. A pair of gabled bay windows flanks the central arched doorway. The windows and doors are modern uPVC replacements.

Significance

Small houses of this type seem to date from the 1890s to the 1930s and are often characteristic of the type built on the plot lands of the period, as Elmhurst was. This is a relatively early example of the type with some high quality detailing.



Cold Norton Road, Roselawn

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

A 2-storey house built in 1904-5 on plot land. It is constructed of stock brick with red brick dressings and moulded stone window lintel and front door surround. Canted bay windows flank the central recessed front door. It has hipped slate roofs and flank-wall chimney stacks and timber sash windows.

Significance

Houses built on plot-land sites were normally quite modest, but this a very grand and impressive architect-designed house, built as a country retreat by a London builder (Essex Record Office: D/RMa Pb2/314). It is well preserved with good quality materials and detailing.



Hackman's Lane, Fox and Hounds Public House

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

The Fox and Hounds was described as a 'newly erected beer house' in 1863 (Chelmsford Chronicle 3rd April 1863, page 2). The original main part of the building is of 2 storeys, constructed of red brick and a hipped slate-covered roof, punctuated by a symmetrically placed pair of chimney stacks. It has a symmetrical front elevation composed of multi-paned, timber sash windows and a central front door. The modern, single-storey side extensions respect the materials and balanced design of the original.

Significance

This is a well-preserved example of a purpose-built pub dating from the mid-19th century. It is an attractive community building positioned prominently on a bend in the road.



Hackman's Lane, Colony House

Photograph taken 17th July 2018

Description

A 2-storey house built in 1899, of rendered brick walls and clay pantile roofs. The front 2-storey range is original but the bay windows and veranda are later.

Significance

While this house is attractive, its principal interest is historical rather than architectural. It was built in 1899 by members of the 'Purleigh Colony'; 'a religious group of Englishmen and Russians who based their 'back-to-the-land' lifestyle' on the teachings of Tolstoy (Potter, p. 35 and Essex Record Office: D/RMa Pb2/69). The colony remained at the property, where they farmed 10 acres of land, until 1904. One of the colonists described the house as a 'six-roomed brick cottage' which they built from bricks they had fired themselves on the land (Hardy, 1975, p. 189). The Colony also established a printing press at Hill Farm, Mill Hill.



Hackman's Lane, Fingerpost

Photograph taken November 2001

Description

A cast-iron fingerpost dating from the early-20th century

Significance

An attractive and good-quality example of traditional highway signage



Hackman's Lane, Old Whitmans Cottage

Photograph taken May 2018

Description

A Georgian timber-framed and weatherboarded building, with a half-hipped gambrel roof covered with clay tiles. When this house was assessed for statutory listing in 1985, the listing inspector (John McCann) wrote to Purleigh's local historian (Steven Potter) to say that it represents a converted 18th-century wagon lodge and granary.

Significance

This is an attractive and well cared for Georgian building, displaying quality materials and detailing.



Howe Green Road, Chapel Cottage

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

Built as congregational chapel in 1852. Charles Clarke, the builder, bought the vacant plot of land on 6th March 1852 (Essex Record Office: D/DU 377/7, Le Howe manor court book, court held 29th October 1853). On 19th April 1852 he insured the chapel (D/F 21/13 page 98, insurance policy). It remained in use as a chapel until 1970, after which it was subsequently converted to a private dwelling (Potter, p. 56). It is a simple timber-framed and weatherboarded building roofed in slate.

Significance

A decent example of a mid-19th-century, vernacular, weatherboarded chapel, its appearance little altered by its conversion to a house



Howe Green Road, Dovecote

Photograph taken November 2016

Description

A timber-framed, 1 ½ storey cottage built in 1808 (Essex Record Office: D/DU 377/2, Le Howe manor court rolls, court held 24th November 1808). The right-hand end is an extension of 1913. The house has a gambrel roof covered with clay peg tiles and two original red-brick chimney stacks. The walls are partly rendered and partly clad in timber weatherboarding. The windows are mostly modern, of timber with lead glazing. The house was built by a farm labourer called John Sallows, who lived there with his family until the 1850s (Potter, p. 56). The plot is a narrow strip of land adjoining the road, which is highly typical of cottage development on 'manorial waste'.

Significance

This is a picturesque example of a vernacular Georgian cottage. Its interest is augmented by the historical evidence for the status of the individual who first built and occupied it.



Howe Green Road, Little Le Howe

Photograph taken November 2016



Description

This house was built in the 17th century as a 1 ½ storey cottage on the edge of Howe Green common. Its original form has been eroded by substantial extensions, but the timber-framed structure of the original house is understood to survive reasonably *in-tact*.

Significance

Bearing in mind the degree of modern alteration, the significance of this house relates primarily to its 17th-century timber-framed structure.



Maldon Road, The Old Police Station and Courthouse

Photograph taken May 2018

Description

Two red-brick houses with hipped slate-covered roofs. One of the houses was built as police station in 1843 (Essex Record Office: Q/SO 38 page 19) and the other as a court house in 1850 (Q/APb 12).

Significance

Although these buildings have been quite altered, their original form and design remains legible. The police station was built in 1843 and is of some historical interest as one of the first Essex police stations built under the 1839 Rural Constabulary Act. When it was built, it served the whole of the Dengie Hundred.



Mill Hill, Hill Farm

Photograph taken November 2016



Description

A modest, 2-storey farmhouse dating from the late-18th century. The house is timber framed and rendered, with the roof of the original main part of the building covered with clay peg tiles. It has flank-wall chimney stacks and sash windows. There is a 2-storey rebuild to the rear and a single-storey lean-to addition to the front, both dating from the 20th century.

Significance

This house preserves its essential form as a modest, late 18th-century farmhouse. It is also of some historical interest as in the early-20th century the radical 'Purleigh Colony' established a printing press here, where it published translations of the writings of Tolstoy and copies of an anarchist magazine called *The New Order* (Hardy, 1979, p. 190). The Colony was based at Colony House, Hackman's Lane.



The Glebe, K6 Telephone Kiosk (approved by P & L Committee)

Photograph taken May 2012

Description

A mid-20th-century, red K6 telephone kiosk.

Significance

An important local feature within view of the Purleigh Conservation Area



Roundbush Road, Lower Barn Farm, Barn and adjoining Shelter Shed

Photograph taken 2010

Description

This threshing barn and adjoining shelter shed was built in the third quarter 19th century of red brick. The brickwork of both buildings is corbeled out just below the eaves. The barn is embellished with simple pilasters. The barn has a hipped roof covered with slates. The shelter shed has a hipped roof covered with clay pantiles. A barn was constructed on the site between 1792 and 1797 (ERO: D/DHh M114 and D/DHn T23/5). The barn was described in 1866 as “lately rebuilt” and it is possible that the replacement barn reused bricks from the earlier barn (ERO: D/DHn T23/13).

Significance

These buildings are reasonably complete Victorian farm buildings of good architectural character, deploying quality materials and detailing. The buildings are a prominent and positive feature on a bend in the road.

Sources

Bettley, J. and Pevsner, N.: *The Buildings of England: Essex* (Yale, 2007)

Essex Record Office

Hardy, D.: *Alternative Communities in Nineteenth Century England* (1979)

Potter, S.: *Purleigh's Past in Old Photographs* (Purleigh Parish Council, 1994)

Preparation of the Register of local heritage assets for Purleigh has been greatly assisted by the input of Steven Potter, local historian.

Draft List of Local Heritage Assets in **Stow Maries**



December 2018

Planning Policy

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MALDON DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Introduction

The Maldon District contains over a thousand nationally listed buildings, which are protected by law. It has also been recognised that there are many historic buildings which, although they may not meet the criteria for national listing, possess local value because of their architectural and historic interest. The District Council is developing a List of Local Heritage Assets to identify and celebrate these locally important buildings. Inclusion on the Register does not of itself bring any additional consent requirements over and above the existing requirement for planning permission, but it does mean that a building's heritage significance will be a material consideration in the planning process. The following criteria have been developed to help identify those buildings which merit inclusion on the Register of Local Heritage Assets. As with the national list the word building can apply to any type of permanent structure.

1. Age and integrity

- a. All buildings which retain a significant degree of pre-1840 architectural character in terms of form, materials and stylistic detailing or for which there is realistic potential for restoration of that character.
- b. 1840-1880 buildings that are reasonably complete and of good local architectural and historic interest
- c. 1880-1945 buildings that are substantially complete and of very good local architectural and historic interest
- d. Post 1945 buildings that are wholly complete and of an outstanding level of local architectural and historic interest
- e. Buildings which are valued as rare examples of a particular type

2. Historic Interest

- a. Historic association with important national or local historical figures, architects, events or industry
- b. Social or communal importance: relating to structures perceived as a source of local identity and cohesion. (This might include important commemorative structures such as war memorials or places of worship).

3. Architectural Interest

- a. Important examples of a past type or style
- b. Quality materials, detailing and workmanship
- c. Buildings which display technological innovation
- d. Group Value: Buildings whose local importance derives from their visual relationship with other important buildings in a village or town setting or where they make an important contribution to an historic skyline.
- e. Buildings which make a positive contribution to an attractive rural setting
- f. Sustainability: Buildings which can be easily adapted for continuing use due to robust construction or quality materials

This document lists the buildings in the parish of Stow Maries which have been identified as meeting the above criteria.



Church Lane, The Old School House

Photograph taken May 2015

Description

This former teacher's house and adjoining schoolroom was built in 1871 as a National (Church of England) School. It was opened in 1872, with room for 68 children in one schoolroom. It was replaced by a new school in 1927 and became a private house. It is constructed of red brick with steeply-pitched roofs covered with clay tiles. The building has a picturesque character, as a result of the asymmetrical composition of the different ranges.

Significance

This is a well-preserved example of a Victorian National School. It shares group value with the adjacent grade II* listed parish church and Smythe Hall. Although humble in scale, it is an attractive building, of good quality materials, detailing and composition.



Church Lane, Smythe Hall

Photograph taken May 2015

Description

This is a single-storey, timber-framed and rendered building, with some mock-Tudor-style decorative framing on the eastern gable. The roof is covered by asbestos tiles. The windows are all 21st century uPVC replacements. This hall was built as the new Church of England School in 1927 following the closure of the adjacent 1871 school. It was founded by the Rector at the time, G. F. Smythe. It remained in use as a school until 1940, when it was requisitioned by the army. The building is now the church hall, named in honour of its founder.

Significance

This little building has value because of its local historical associations and its communal importance.



Lower Burnham Road, Morris Farm

Photograph taken October 2018

Description

This two-storey farmhouse appears to date from the 18th century. The external walls are a mixture of brickwork work laid in English bond and timber framing clad in black-painted weatherboarding. It has a double-pile hipped roof clad in clay tiles. The brickwork to the front half of the house is 19th-century yellow London stocks and encapsulates an earlier timber-framed structure. The rear half of the two-storey part is of 18th-century red brick. Morris Farm was one of the demesne farms of Stow Maries' Domesday manors.

Significance

The primary interest of this house derives from the age of its structure and its historical status as one of the parish's demesne farms.



Stow Maries Road, Great Hayes Farm buildings

Photograph taken May 2015

Description

A complex of late-19th century farm buildings constructed from yellow stock brick, with red brick dressings, and roofs clad in natural slate. The buildings are arranged around a courtyard, with a barn to the north, livestock ranges to east and west, and some more 'domestic' buildings (ridging horse stables and carriage housing) near the farmhouse to the south.

Significance

This is a good example of a complex of Victorian agricultural buildings, reflecting the principles of 'High Farming' which encouraged high investment to achieve higher yields. It occupies a prominent position adjacent a bend in the road and make a positive contribution to the character of the street scene.



Woodham Road, All Saints

Left-hand photograph taken May 2018

Right-hand photograph, undated, reproduced with permission from Kevin Bruce

Description

A two-storey, timber-framed and rendered house with a hipped thatched roof and a central chimney stack. One of four pairs of cottages built on the site of the parish poorhouse in 1839 and 1840.

Significance

While this property has been considerably altered and extended in the 20th and 21st centuries, it retains its basic form and thatched roof. It is an attractive and distinctive building in the street-scene.



Woodham Road, Scarr Cottage

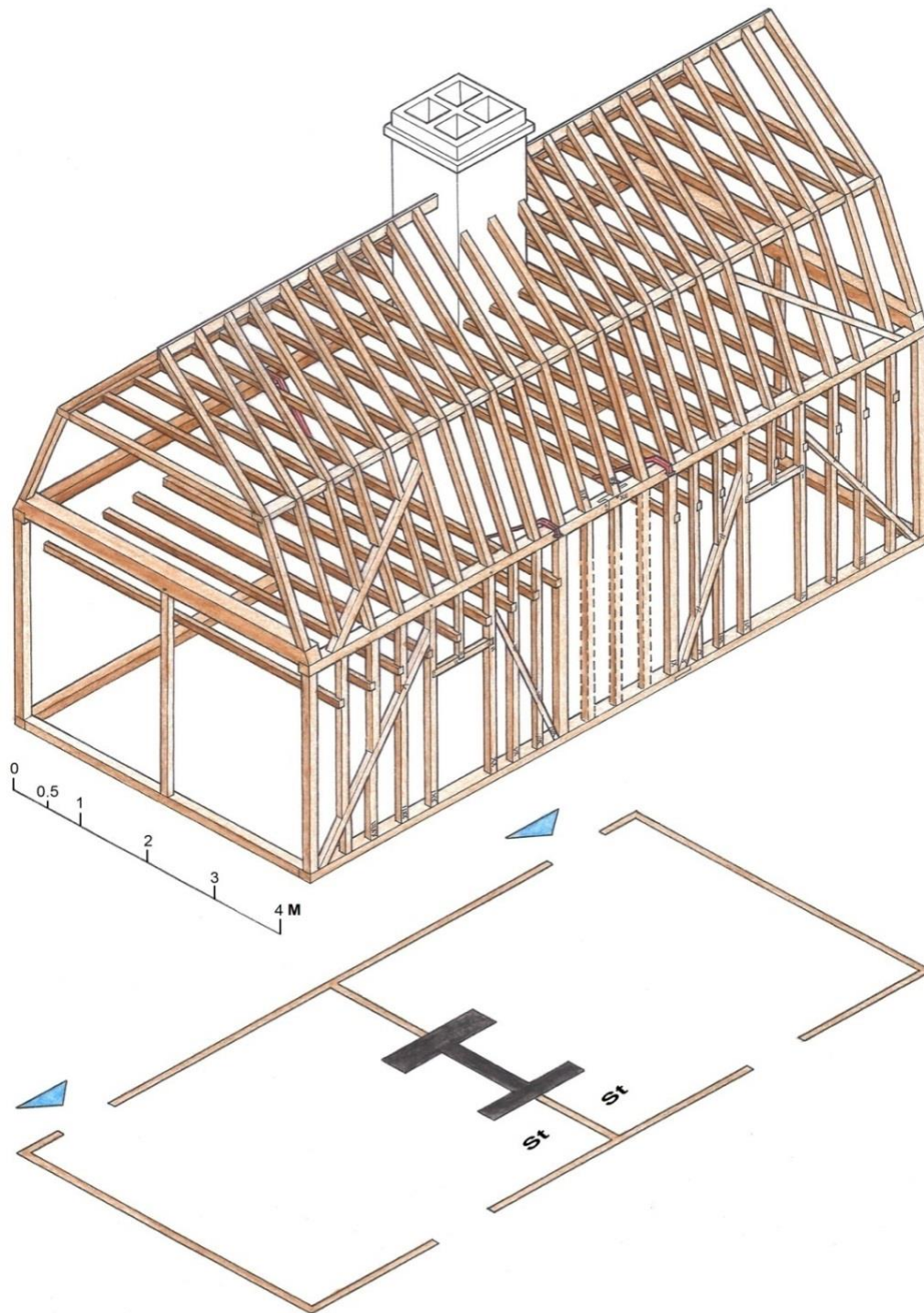
Photograph taken May 2018

Description

This house was built towards the end of the 18th century as a pair of semi-detached cottages (Essex Record Office: D/AER 35/265). The builder was John Burchill, the farmer at Morris Farm, and the intention was probably to house his labourers. It is a 1 ½ storey timber-framed and weather-boarded building, with a gambrel roof clad in clay tiles and a central, ridge-line chimney stack. The house has a good quality timber-framed structure (illustrated in an isometric drawing reproduced on the following page) and original fireplaces.

Significance

This is a well-preserved example of a pair of vernacular Georgian cottages. Modern alterations and extension have been carried out in a sympathetic manner and do not detract from the special character of the building.



Isometric reconstruction illustrating the timber-framed structure and original ground-floor layout of Scarr Cottage. The view is from the rear. The doorways in the rear wall probably led into rear lean-tos which no longer survive. Drawing by Tim Howson, 2015.

Sources

Board, B.: “‘A Venture of Faith’, the building of a school in Stow Maries”, *Essex Archaeology and History*, Volume 32 (2001), pp. 228-236

Board, B.: Exhibition on the history of Stow Maries, displayed in the parish church in 2015

Padfield, A.: “Stow Maries, Great Hayes Farm”, *Essex Archaeology and History*, Volume 35 (2004), pp. 183-4

Preparation of the Register of local heritage assets for Stow Maries was greatly assisted by the input of the late Beryl Board, local historian.