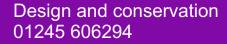
Borough Heritage

Register of Buildings of Local Value in East Hanningfield

Status: Planning guidance



East Hanningfield Parish



michael.hurst@chelmsford.gov.uk

April 2025











Back Lane, Claydons Hall

House with coach house. Late nineteenth century. Red brick 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ storey, projecting gable to frontage. Coach house with hayloft and stables.

Significance

A good example of a large late C19 house and coach house in a rural setting.



Back Lane, Windmill Farm

Farmhouse, now house. Eighteenth or early nineteenth century origins. 1 ½ storeys. Timber frame construction, plain tile roof with dormers. Casements windows. roughcast render. Modern extensions to the east side.

Significance

Vernacular farmhouse of architectural and historic interest.



Bicknacre Road, St Giles Lodge

The site was an early 20th century hospital for treating leprosy. The hospital was run on a charitable basis by monks and nuns of the Franciscan Order from 1914 to 1984, at the time of establishment was the only hospital for the treatment of leprosy in the country. Former lodge building dating from the early twentieth century. 1 ½ storey cottage with a plain tile roof and central chimney stack. Modern extensions to the east and west ends in brick.

Significance

Rare buildings associated with the former convent and leprosy hospital, architectural, historic and social interest, group value with the rest of the St Giles site.



Old Church Road, Old School House

Mid-nineteenth century former National School for boys and girls. Converted into a house c.1983 and further extended c.2016. Red brick with yellow brick banding and arches. Gabled, slate clad roof with dormers.

Significance

Architectural interest and historic interest as a former village school.



Old Church Road, Shepherds Cottage

Cottage, originally a pair of two cottages. Early nineteenth century. Lobby entry layout with central chimney stack. Hipped plain tile clad roof. Casement windows. black painted timber weatherboard cladding. Rear extensions added c.1992.

Significance

A good example of a modest cottage.



The Tye, Old Rectory*

Former Rectory, now flats. Converted and extended c.1978. Red brick with crow stepped gables, high quality detailing, paired sash windows and bay windows. Designed by local architect Frederick Chancellor in 1898.

Significance

Architectural interest, high quality design associated with an important local architect.



The Tye, The Mill*

Former steam powered mill, late nineteenth century. Converted into offices c.1990. Four storey in red brick, with a projecting lucam clad in weatherboard. Gabled slate roof with deep eaves.

Significance

A rare survival of a village mill. Group value with The Mill House.



The Tye, The Mill House*

Mill House, now house. Early-mid nineteenth century. Gualt brick front. Gabled roofs. Central porch and sash windows.

Significance

Picturesque house, group value with The Mill.



The Tye, The Limes*

House, late C19. Red brick with two splayed bays windows to the front elevation, incorporating decorative terracotta sunflower tiles, brick arches and mouldered cornice. Gabled plain tile clad roof with decorative ridge tiles.

Significance

Attractive late C19 villa of architectural interest.



Off Ashley Green – Nicholson Place, Payne Place, Pease Place, FillioIII Close and Coude Denis

Houses and flats, built c. 1978. Designed by James Gowen in a distinctive postmodern style. Uniform layout in blocks of 6 units. Mono pitched roofs, clad in roman tiles. Contrasting bricks and render. Wide full width windows and circular windows. Curved entrances to flats. Projecting concrete flues.

Post modernism was popular between 1975 and 1990, a reaction against uniform and austere modern architecture of the early-mid twentieth century. It is characterised by metaphor and symbolism, the use of traditional materials, bold forms and interest through variety and articulation.

James Gowen was a renowned postmodern architect, most famous for his works with James Stirling.

Significance

An unusual postmodern housing development in a village setting, associated with a renowned architect. Whilst altered, there remains a cohesive and distinctive character.



WWII pillboxes, adjacent the old A130 from Hilltop House south until Bushy Wood to the north

SWest of old A130 HER20179 (E576040 N198760) North of Highlands Farm HER20181 (E575890 N199250) South of track to Hanningfield Reservoir HER20183 (E575450 N199480)

North of Highlands Farm HER20184 (E575640 N199600) West of Barnards Farm HER20185 (E575180 N199790) Behind former Pough and Sail HER20186 (E575490 N199950)

East Hanningfield Crossroads HER20188 (E575250 N200100)

East Hanningfield Crossroads HER20189 (E575310 N200120)

East Hanningfield Crossroads HER20192 (E575200 N200280)

East Hanningfield Crossroads HER20191 (E575170 N200260)

South of Church Road HER20187 (E574940 N200170) East of A130 HER20193 (E575070 N200580)

Pillboxs, c.1940. Generally rectangular form with gun apertures. Standard Ministry of Defence type FW3/24 units. Constructed of concrete and brick with 475-600mm thick walls. Brick internal shuttering forming part of the structure, timber shuttering externally giving a concrete finish. Formed part of the defence GHQ lines with now filled int 6m wide anti-tank ditch.

Significance

Part of the GHQ defence line which ran the length of the borough. Important remaining feature of Chelmsford's WWII defences, of historic interest. Group value with the other remaining GHQ line defences.