

Register of Heritage Buildings for Writtle



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Writtle
Writtle
Archives

BUILDINGS	CONTENTS	
Bridge Street	Blue Bridge	3
	1 Pakwaan	3
	2-4 Cottages	3
	17 Brewery buildings	4
	19 Malt Store	4
	21 Malt House	4
Chelmsford Road	Skeggs Farm	4
St Johns Green	19 Gasworks Cottage	5
	13-18 Terraced Cottages	5
St Johns Road	5 Old Forge	5
	15-17* Cottages and Pump	6
The Green	War Memorial	6
	2 Cottage with 1-2 St Johns Green	6
	16 Village Hall	7
	21 Maltings and Pump Green	7
	25 Cottage	7
	45 Library	8
	49 United Reformed Church	8
	66-70 Wheatsheaf Pub and Cottages	8
	Rumsey Row	8
	The Christian Centre	9
	Jubilee Cottage (by church gates)	9
Loves Walk	Alms Houses	9
	Priory Wall	9
Lodge Road	1 Deodora or The Lodge	10
	36 The Meads	10
Paradise Road	Writtle Lodge	10
Ongar Road	11-17 Cottages	11
	Chase House	11
	146-148 Mildred Cottages	11
	Longmeads House	12
Great Oxney Green	Chequers Rd - The Chequers Pub and The Firs	12
	East View - Fosters Farm	12
	Tower Road - 3 The Haven	13
Little Oxney Green	Range Cottage and Prospect Cottages	13
Lordship Road	Kitts Croft and Doctors Surgery	13
	Writtle University College	14
Cow Watering Lane	Riverside Cottage, Sturgeons Farm Buildings	14
Roxwell Road	Horse and Groom	15
	The Manor House and Coach House	15
	New Barns Farm and Marconi Buildings	16
Newney Green	Moor hall Cottages and Christophers Cottages	16
	The Duck and Cottages, Christopher's	17
Margaretting Road	MontPELLIERS Farm and outbuildings	18
	Gable Cottages, Ropers Barn and Buildings	18
Highwood Road	Lee Farm and barn	18
FORDS & CROSSINGS		
Cow Watering Lane	Ford	19
Lawford Lane	Ford and Crossing	19
Chelmsford Road	Skeggs Farm Ford & Water Meadows	20
Lordship Road	Culvert and Warren Bridge	20

WRITTLE PARISH – REGISTER OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS

Please also see the list of Heritage Archaeological features in the Parish

A starred entry (*) indicates in the Writtle Conservation area.

Bridge Street - Bridge*



Bridge over the Wid to replace original swept away by floods in 1888. Built by Essex County Council in 1891. County Engineer Percy J C Shelton, with Westwood Bailey and Co of London. Built by W. Watson of Ilford. Steel and concrete with ornamental cast iron parapets. Curved red brick abutments, with blue brick detailing. Known as the '*Blue Bridge*' due to its paint work.

Significance

A good example of a late 19th century bridge, which is a prominent gateway feature at the entrance to the village.

Bridge Street - 1* '*Pakwaan Indian Restaurant*' (formerly The Cock and Bell)



Public house. Formerly a coaching inn known as the '*Cock and Bell*' supplied by the Writtle Brewery. Front range: early 19th century, red brick, hipped slate roof, original sash windows to the first floor, ground floor bay windows and block former front entrance. Rear range: timber framed wing of 17th century origin.

Significance

A prominent building with a good front range dating from ca.1800 and some 17th century fabric. Townscape

architectural and historic interest. Group value with 2 The Green and 33 St Johns Green. The Leete Court was held there every Whitsun from the mid 1850's to WW1.

The piano from the '*Cock and Bell*' was used on Feb 14th 1922 to accompany singing in the first regular radio broadcast 2MT by Peter Eckersley from the Marconi laboratories in Writtle. 2MT pioneer researcher, Elizabeth Beeson (Bessie), lived at the '*Cock and Bell*' with her family until 1922.

Bridge Street - 2 and 4*



A pair of timber framed cottages dating from 1585 in the deeds. Was known as the Long House as was probably one building and has smoke blackened timbers (reused) in the roof space. There is a bread oven and a salt storage niche in the inglenook fireplace. It was then converted to three small cottages and later to the existing one larger and one smaller dwelling. Pottery from the Viking period through to the 1900's was found in the garden of no 2 in 2011, some of which was high status indicating wealthy inhabitants. Also found

was a clay tobacco pipe which possibly dates to the 1620's.

Significance

In a historic area of the village. A good example of a vernacular building with architectural and archaeological interest.

Bridge Street - 17* Some of the Writtle Brewery buildings



Eastern aspect



Western aspect

Part of former brew house, originally part of the Writtle Brewery complex. It is now part of the Co-op food store which was built in 1993. Red brick building with gabled slate roof. Chimney to north east corner. Converted and extended in 1993.

Significance

Historic significance as part of a major industrial site. Townscape importance. Group value with 21 and 19 Bridge Street.

Bridge Street - 19* 'Malt Store'



Remains of brewery originating from the early 19th century. Writtle Brewery was a large industrial site, occupying the whole south side of Bridge Street. It supplied its own tied estate of 80 licensed houses and had a full range of ancillary structures. Brewing ceased about 1907 and most of the site has been redeveloped. This building is of part two and part three storeys, with slate and plain tile roofs, red brick, and rendered or weather boarded walls.

Significance

Used as a malt store. Historic significance as part of a major industrial site. Townscape importance. Group value with 21 and 17 Bridge Street, and 21 The Green.

Bridge Street - 21, 'Malthouse'

Originally Writtle workhouse, 1717-1835, then part of the Writtle Brewery, now a private house. L-plan form with long range parallel with Bridge Street. 18th century origin. Said to be billet accommodation for soldiers in WWI. Sketch of 1916 held by the Imperial War Museum (reference Art.IWM ART 4851) shows the building with a malt kiln / oast House. Deed of 1725 held in the Essex Record Office (reference D/DU 45/1-3).



Significance

A prominent feature at the entrance to the village. Group value with 17 and 19 Bridge Street. Part of the industrial Writtle of the past.

Chelmsford Road – 'Skeggs Farm'

Farmhouse. Timber framed house of 18th century or earlier origin. Refronted in gault brick in the early 19th century. L plan form, with long wing to the west side.



Hipped plain tile roofs, with triple pile range to frontage. Small paned sash windows to front. Formerly part of the Hylands estate. Early 19th century arrowhead railings to roadside. Traditional farm buildings to the northeast, including a large threshing barn with two mid-storeys, and a vermin proof grain store.

Significance

A farmhouse of 18th century or earlier origin, of architectural and historic interest, with associated farm buildings including an Essex Barn. A local landmark. Also has a pond for agricultural activities and fish.



St Johns Green – ‘Gasworks cottage’ no19*, and terraced cottages no’s 13-18*



Gasworks manager’s house and workers (probably gas and brewery) terraced cottages built in mid 1800’s, as part of the village brewery industrial complex. Next to the gasworks (now demolished) in St Johns Road. Works used from 1863-1902.

Significance

Typical 1800’s houses. The gasworks was a progressive advanced means of heating and lighting connected to the Brewery complex and serviced the village.

St Johns Road – 5* ‘The Old Forge’



Built in 1660-1680 as two small cottages. Formerly part of an area on the corner of Lordship Road and St Johns Road, which comprised of a wheelwrights, funeral director, blacksmith and farrier, run by four brothers from the Wallace family. Stan Ketley took over the area and most buildings which were sold to the Preston family who converted them to workshops etc in 1954 for the garage at the junction. It has a plain tile roof, 18th century or earlier origin.

Significance

A good example of a humble cottage of 16/17th century origin. Architectural and historic interest.

St Johns Road - 15-17* and pump.



Two pairs of timber framed cottages which have deed dating from the 1400's. The pump was not original at this location but bought in from the Rodings.

Significance

Typical examples of cottages from that period.

The Green – ‘War Memorial’*



Granite stone cross with octagonal shaft set on an octagonal plinth. Sword carved in relief on the shaft of the cross, plinth bears inscription and names. Plinth surmounts two-stepped stone base. Sloping stone added to base for addition of Second World War names. Surrounded by eight low granite bollards linked by a chain. Dedication 29th May 1920. Re-dedication 26th October 1947. Refurbished July 1995.

Inscription reads: 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD, AND IN HONOUR OF ALL WHO WENT FORTH FROM THIS PARISH IN ANSWER TO THE CALL OF DUTY AND IN LASTING MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM AND RIGHT, WHOSE NAMES ARE INSCRIBED HEREON'.

Significance

Historical and cultural significance. An impressive and prominent Memorial in a roadside position on The Green.

The Green - 2 and St Johns Green, 1 & 2 *



2 The Green and 1 & 2 St Johns Green were a former blacksmiths workshop and other facilities. Closed in 1951. Red brick gabled plain tiled roofs. Early 19th century or earlier origin. West end: house mid-19th century, L plan, sash windows to front. North end: single storey early 20th century

range with traditional shop front and canopy. Central range: early 19th century. Large timber bressemer former entrance into smithy.

Significance

A prominent multi phased building of architectural and historic interest. Group value with '*The Cock and Bell*' and the adjacent buildings in St Johns Green.

The Green – 16 '*Village Hall*' *



Village Hall built in 1908. Opened on 16th December 1908 by Lady Gooch of Hylands House. Red brick, gabled roof clad in orange pan tiles. Front gable with three ventilation slots and a stone plaque 'AD VILLAGE HALL 1908'. Original front porch. Decorative barge boards supported on carved brackets.

Significance

A prominent public building of historic interest. Group value with the adjacent buildings on The Green.

The Green – 21* '*Maltings*', Pump Green



Former oast house (hop drying kiln). 16th century origin. Timber framed on a brick base, part of house conversion. Plain tiled roofs. Octagonal lantern with leaded lights, added by Frederick Chancellor 1924-25. Seahorse weathervane on top by local blacksmith Harcourt PAMPLIN.

Significance

A rare brewery kiln, of architectural and historic interest. Group value with the buildings at the south west corner of The Green. The kiln is a landmark feature. It is rare for Essex, being mainly a Kentish feature.

The Green - 25 *



House, early 19th century origin, timber framed and plastered. Sash windows with bay windows and central porch to front. Gabled plain tile clad roof. Central red brick chimney stack.

Significance

A good example of a small lobby entry house. Group value with the other buildings on the west side of The Green.

The Green – ‘Library’, 45*



Former charity and board school built in about 1856, now used as a public library, and until recently the Post Office. Gable to front with high round-arched windows beneath a segmental pediment. Moulded brick detailing. Stone ball finials. ‘Board School’ carved in stone above the door.

Significance

A prominent historic, architectural and townscape importance. A good example of a village school. Historic and architectural interest. Group value with the adjacent buildings on the west side of The Green.

The Green – ‘United Reformed Church’, 49*

United Reformed (Congregational) chapel. Designed by Charles Pertwee. 1885. Queen Anne style. Red brick. Round arched windows. White painted octagonal turret. Decorative sunflower tiles to gable. Names of founder members incorporated in the walls. Closed June 2019.

Significance

A fine purpose-built chapel designed by an important local architect. Architectural, townscape and historic interest. Group value with the adjacent buildings on the west side of The Green.



The Green – ‘The Wheatsheaf Public House’ and adjacent cottages, 66-70*



Early 19th century cottage, built in 1813, became a beer house and later in the early 1900's a public house called ‘The Wheatsheaf,’ the smallest pub in Writtle.

The next-door cottages date from the same period.

Significance

Well used, local traditional ‘pub’ and a favourite with many villagers, and of community value.

The Green – ‘Rumsey Row’*



The Green end

This row of small shops and offices, which runs from The Green to St John's Road, was a set of stores of a range of ages for ‘Rumsey's’, which was a grain, animal feed and hardware business.

St John's Road end

The Row is bordered by a building which dates from the 16th century. Present form dates from 1980's, when it was divided into individual units with a variety of businesses.

Significance

The small businesses of various types cater for specialist needs and facilitates village entrepreneurs. Of community value.

The Green – ‘The Christian Centre’*



Henry Lambirth, the local brewer, built a charity school in the churchyard in about 1820 which eventually became the Infants and Girls school until the 1970's. Frederick Chancellor designed an extension comprising two new classrooms in 1888. After a new school was built in the 1960's the old classrooms were converted and some of the old buildings were demolished to make way for the new Christian Centre/Church Hall.

Significance

Well used asset for church and village functions, also and clubs and societies meetings.

The Green – ‘Jubilee Cottage’*

Cottage by the church built in 1887 to celebrate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee.

Significance

One of several cottages in the village to be built to commemorate the Jubilee.



Loves Walk - Alms-houses*



Alms-houses built in 1607, originally six, now three. Rebuilt in 1878, dated by an engraved stone. Red brick, with yellow brick detailing. Gable wings to each end, with ornate brick arches. The site of alms-houses since ca 1607. In the census of 1881 six widows in residence with a total age of 472 years.

Significance

One of several groups of alms-houses in the

borough provided from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. Of social, historic and townscape interest.

Loves Walk - Priory Wall.

Part of the walls around the ‘Priory’ and medieval Lodge. ‘Priory’ demolished in the 1960's with the construction of “The Priory” houses.



Significance.

From 1204 this site was the '*House of the Holy Ghost*', now known as '*The Priory*'. Pottery found within the area by Heritage Writtle dates from this period. Date of wall not known but those of the adjacent '*Lodge*' are 1600's. Part of the old Rectory wall is curtilage listed.

Lodge Road – 1* '*Deodora*'



A good example of a Victorian brick-built house of 1865 with 1895 extension to the front – north side. Owned in 1800's by Writtle Brewery and sold on after WW1 and leased out with minimal maintenance until 1974.

Significance

Owned by the Misses Smales, sisters who were the local dressmakers. In WW1 they had soldiers lodging in the house. Two Marconi 2MT pioneers, T.B. Wynn and Noel Ashbridge (later Sir), lodged there in 1922 when they were doing the original historic broadcast.

Lodge Road – 36 '*The Meads*'

This distinctive house was designed by Architect - Reginald A. Rix ca 1912. The land on which it was built was originally owned by the Pope in Rome and sold in the 14th century to William of Wykeham, later given to New College Oxford from whom it was purchased by Mr Rix. Also known sometimes as '*Glebelands*' and '*Writtle Mead*'. It was designed to be low cost in original outlay and in upkeep. It had six bedrooms with all rooms overlooking the garden for maximum sun. There was also accommodation for an electricity plant. The plot of three acres contained a tennis lawn, rockery, and lily pond.



Significance

A unique country house featured in the 1915 edition of '*The Studio*' Aug 15th Vol 65 no 269, a monthly Art Magazine.

Paradise Road – '*Writtle Lodge*'.



South side

Original

Modern



North side

Modern

Original

Originally a four roomed lodge cottage, with a central fireplace. Located in north-west corner of Hylands House parkland, from which it is now divided by Greenbury Way. Built before 1736 and known as '*Cherry Garden*;' It also sported an apple orchard. By 1779 it was known as '*Paradise Lodge*' when it became a gatehouse to Hylands House. The Gate was believed to have been

removed in 1815. Some floor and ceiling joists are sawn tree trunks complete with bark on the non-sawn sides and the construction is a timber frame and some brickwork. Complete with original ponds on north and south sides. It was sold by John Attwood (owner of Hylands 1839-1858) in 1839. The north and east extensions are later 20th century.

Significance

A good example of a small domestic lodge cottage associated with the Hylands estate, possibly for staff. Historic and architectural interest.

Ongar Rd - no's 11-17



Terrace of four small timber framed cottages, possibly late 1600's. Were linked to Lordship Manor and had right of access to water, pond, and pump, in Crown Field next door (behind 'Rose & Crown' pub). Were converted in 1960's into two cottages, 11 (inc. 13) and 17 (inc. 15).

Significance

Cottages linked to Lordship farm for many years as four small units. They were extended and modernised from 1920's – 1960's.

Ongar Road – 'Chase House'

Mid Victorian 1870's, substantially built, brick cottage which used to have a large garden/small holding to the west. Later extensions to rear and side. The large garden was sold for building in 1960's, where three houses were erected.

Significance

Typical of the quality houses of the period. The area is shown on a 1777 map. House may be a later addition or a rebuild.



Ongar Road – 'Mildred Cottages' nos 146 & 148



A pair of small brick-built cottages, in local bricks, dated 1887, that are typical of the later Victorian era. Later porches and side extension.

Significance

Good examples and typical of many later Victorian houses built in Writtle. Part of the village-scape formed by a range of building styles and ages.

Redwood Drive – ‘Longmeads’ House



Large red brick country house by Frederick Chancellor for Robert Woodhouse. Built in 1873. Entrance front

with three gables. Long garden front with three polygonal bays, each different, that to the west added mid-20th century. Window jambs, mullions, hood mouldings etc. in moulder brick. Bands of decorative brick made to Chancellor's design, with oak leaves and sunflowers. Vertically sliding sash windows. Original plan form, staircase and interior fittings remain in part. There are about 20 rooms on three floors and the roof and chimneys are of architectural interest. Another unusual feature was a weathervane shaped like a heron in flight that could be viewed from the staircase hall. The gardens contained many ornamental features, including a small pond with a bridge and a swimming pool. There was a footpath through the grounds to Lodge Road and an attractive glade of trees. Redwood Drive is now a cul de sac of houses with the Beryl Platt Community Centre built in Longmead's gardens. Engraving held the Essex Record Office (reference I/Mp 419/1/5).

Significance

A good example of a late 19th century country house, of architectural and historic interest, associated with an important local architect. Became Writtle Community Centre in 1969 and it is proposed to convert it into apartments in 2021. A new Community Centre was built in the grounds.

Great Oxney Green – Chequers Road ‘The Chequers’ pub and cottage ‘The Firs’



Built In ca 1867 George WALLACE was the publican. Named after the field it was built on called ‘Chequers Mead’. The cottage called ‘The Firs’ was believed to have been built around 1871.

Significance

Local hostelry for Great Oxney Green end of Writtle, which has served the village ‘locals’ for many years. Close to the centre of Oxney Green.

Great Oxney Green - East View, ‘Fosters Farm’



300-year-old timber framed farmhouse, with animal accommodation on ground floor and an earth floor. Farmer and staff lived on first floor with 1st floor fireplace. 1894 side extensions built on east and west. Had an external toilet until 1950s when drainage was put in the house.

Significance

Typical farmhouse of the period. Reported to have had animals under the house on earth floor (warmer in winter over the animals). A rare feature in the UK.

Great Oxney Green – 3 Tower Road – ‘*The Haven*’



Early mid-19th century two storey villa. Gault brick, hipped slate roof. Sash windows to front elevation, central first floor window with an arched head. Six panelled front door with reeded surround and arched head incorporating fan light with a diamond pattern. Late 20th century extension to rear in matching style.

Significance

A good example of early-mid 19th century villa of architectural interest. Next to the pond which was the reservoir for the waterworks/tower (now demolished).

Little Oxney Green Ongar Road – ‘*Range Cottage*’ and ‘*Prospect Cottages*’,



Timber framed cottages mid-late 1700's. They were part of Bumpsteads Estate.

Significance

Relatively unaltered, typical of the period. Last houses in the west of Oxney Green.

Lordship Road – ‘*Kitts Croft*’ and Doctors Surgery



'Kitts Croft' 1895 was built for Dr. Robert Arnold-Wallinger on land bought by his Aunt Amelia. The land was originally in the Petre Estate and sold in 1814 to the Bullock/Watkinson family from Earls Colne and in 1836, to Rev Robert Watkinson. A local builder, Harry Kennell, built the present house after the land was sold to Amelia Wallinger in 1892. The house was extended in 1920's to have more consulting rooms. It was used as a surgery until about 1965, when the present surgery was built beside it, as the village had expanded with the Rollestons estate increasing the population.

Significance

An important pair of buildings for local medical needs, including those from Roxwell.

Lordship Road – 'Writtle University College' Main Building



College building, designed by J Stuart County Architect, built 1938-40. H shaped plan form, with symmetrical projecting wings at the north and south ends. Neo Georgian style of red brick with clips ham stone detailing. Two projecting central lanterns above the main entrance in Swedish style.

Due to the war and limited funding the building was eventually reduced to a standard school design.

Significance

A good example of an inter war public building, rare within the borough. Historic, architectural and townscape value, associated with an important local architect.

Cow Watering Lane – 'Riverside Cottage' near ford

Small four room cottage, two bedrooms and two family rooms, with date plaque of 1744. Has had a rear extension built in 1980's. May have links to the nearby ford. Originally part of Reeds Farm estate and was housing for their farm workers.



Significance

Example of a 1700's small rural building.

Cow Watering Lane – 'Sturgeons Farm Buildings'





'*Sturgeons House*' is Grade II listed. Its farm buildings have a range of brick-built barns, sheds, offices, and had a timber barn which was demolished as it was unsafe. Local bricks were used and date from 1821. They were possibly made on the farm as the clamp areas have been found and fields are named as Brick Kiln Field and Claypit Field.

Significance

Built with local materials, and there is an extensive range of building types and styles. Timbers in the roof space indicate that they have come from a much older building that was reputed to have been on this site, as do those in *Sturgeons House* itself.

It is recorded in late 1700's that pottery was made at *Sturgeons*. These bricks may have been used on several local buildings, such as '*Riverside Cottage*'.

Roxwell Road – '*Horse and Groom*'

Formerly a Warren Farm granary, then an alehouse from the 1850's situated opposite one of the Writtle Brewery Maltings.

Significance

Typical mid 1800's conversion. A stopping off point on a main Chelmsford to Bishops Stortford road (and was probably used by the soldiers billeted in Writtle in WW1 and the Land girls based in Writtle College in WW2 by college students, locals and passing vehicles). Now a pub/restaurant.



Roxwell Road – '*Manor House*' and '*Coach House*'



A large Victorian house and associated Coach house built in the 1880's for a relative of Lord Petre.

Significance

Now converted into apartments with a small extension, but mainly unaltered.

Roxwell Road – ‘New Barns Farm’ and Marconi buildings



Collection of a farmhouse and a range of associated barns and buildings. House appears to be mid Victorian in a local style. Of special interest are the early Marconi 1900's, and then WW2 buildings where there was an early Marconi transmitter and aerial, ‘*Bedells End*’. These were used and added to in the WW2 as a radio listening and transmitting post.



Significance

Because of the Marconi connection, the farm and buildings are of significant historic value for the early days of radio and Writtle's place in this invention. The WW2 buildings enhance the importance of the site and are originals in good order and are increasingly uncommon.

Newney Green – ‘*Moor Hall Cottages*’ and ‘*Christopher's Cottages*’



Late 19th century. Nos 1 & 2 demolished. Nos 3 & 4 refurbished as one house renamed ‘*Kings Croft*’.

Significance

Typical late 19th century farm workers cottages based on Moor Hall estate.

Newney Green – ‘The Duck Inn’ and Cottages

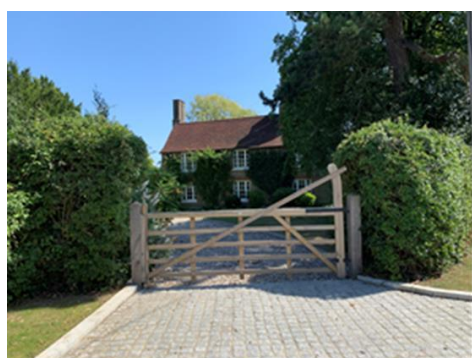


‘The Duck Inn’ and ‘The Cottage’ are timber framed buildings of the 1740’s. ‘The Duck’ may possibly have been an old school/nursery. Originally a beer house, known in the 1890’s as the ‘Prince of Wales’, and later ‘The Kicking Dickey’. In the early 1980’s it was refurbished and re-named ‘The Newney Inn’. After further extensions, the pub and restaurant was renamed ‘The Duck’ in 1994.

Significance

Much of the central building and ‘The Cottage’ are original. It is a local country hostelry.

Newney Green – ‘Christopher’s’



Brick built in early to mid-1800’s, on the site of a previous timber framed building parts of which have been found under plaster and wallpaper, and now exposed. This includes a brick fireplace with a wooden Bessemer beam. ‘Christopher’s Farm’ was owned by Wadham College, Oxford and in 1960’s was sold, and the new owner added a large wing, and sold the old timbered barn. It was partly bomb damaged in WW2, along with ‘Moor Hall Cottages’. The repair can still be seen above in 1950’s.

Significance

An interesting mixture of styles with a potential history. Was one of the buildings in Writtle to have war damage.

Margaretting Road – ‘Montpeliers Farm’ and outbuildings,



Remains of a medieval moat and a post-medieval farmhouse. The farmhouse dates to the 16th and 17th centuries. The fragmentary remains of the north eastern arm of a moat are visible as a waterfilled ditch averaging eight metres wide. Thought to be the birthplace of Robert the Bruce (b.1274).

Significance

Historic and architectural interest.

Margaretting Road – ‘Gable Cottages’.

Brick built cottages. Dating panel on brickwork stating 1840, which is thought to be year of completion. Special interest is the decorative barge boards.

Significance

A local ‘one off’ style of architectural interest.



Margaretting Road – ‘Ropers Barn’ and buildings.



Change of use of ‘Ropers Farm’ barns and outbuildings which are on the 1805 OS map. Timber frame indicates that date is pre-1700. One is old brick built. Some recent alterations in use and renovations.

Significance

Historic and architectural interest.

Highwood Road – ‘Lee Farm’ and Barn

A part timber framed farmhouse and barn, originally 1700’s, with later restoration, and some renovation and extension in 1963 and 1980. It is substantially unaltered. The farm was mapped by Chapman and Andre in 1777. The ground floor walls are 90% brickwork and the upper are 90% timber. suggesting a possible rebuilt of an even earlier building.





The roof is tiled and in good condition, whereas the lower areas were not good in the 1960's. Originally part of the Hylands Estate. The barn is timber framed and now converted to a house.

Significance

A typical farm and barn of the period and is of historic value.

FORDS and RIVER CROSSINGS

Significance

These structures are historic and yet serve the present community of Writtle. All are solidly constructed and maintained.

Cow Watering Lane ford

This ford, was and still is a convenient way of avoiding the centre of Writtle, fording the Roxwell Brook. It is on maps dating back to the 1700's and is almost certainly much older. It regularly floods. Consists of a small culvert under a metalled road which is a spillway.



Lawford Lane ford and crossing

This ford, to left of the bridge, is known to have existed for over 2000 years and probably formed the lower crossing of the rivers in Chelmsford, Can, Chelmer and Wid, on the London to Colchester Roman road and probably predated this period. Solidly constructed with graded flints, 8m wide and 0.5m deep, under later cobbles, and it was fordable by vehicles up to the 1970's. During construction of the modern bridge, the Roman Road surface including potsherds, were revealed along with hand hewn timber around it which have been shown to date from the 6th century. May have been repairs or revetments to the cobbled road or indeed have been a Saxon bridge.



The leafy lane leading to it, now known as Lawford Lane, was formerly Lollefordstrasse and was a designated '*Kings Highway*' in the medieval period. It thus had a high significance for local travel, transport etc. It is also believed to have been a drover's road to the local market beside St John's Green. It is now an important cycleway and leisure path.

Chelmsford Road - Skeggs Farm ford in field opposite.

This concreted ford through the River Wid is mainly now for farm use, but probably had a long history, allowing access to the south of Writtle from the north and east.

Would also allow access to the nearby wind and water mills for goods and people.

Significance

Part of the historic trackways through and around Writtle.



Chelmsford Road – Skeggs farm – water meadows near Lawford crossing

There are the remains of a Roman road and its ditches visible in dry conditions. It ran from the 'Mansio' in Moulsham to ford the River Wid near to the confluence with the River Can downstream of the Lawford crossing and linked with the road found at that point.

Lordship Road – Warren Bridge

Though now there is a modern footbridge bridge over the River Can, the crossing has been in existence for centuries, and is thought to have been in existence as a crossing from Roman times according to Margay's *'Roman Roads in Britain'*.



Lordship Road/Cow Watering Lane junction - Culvert



This culvert which carries the Butlers Brook, was rebuilt in the 1940s by POWs who were based at Hylands House and were mainly Austrians and Germans. It still functions today, but in heavy rain, is prone to flooding the Lordship Road, unless regularly cleared of detritus.

Acknowledgements

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