

The Listed Buildings of
BASILDON BOROUGH



The Listed Buildings of BASILDON BOROUGH

- 04 | Basildon
- 09 | Billericay
- 45 | Bowers Gifford
- 47 | Dunton
- 50 | Great Burstead
- 58 | Laindon
- 62 | Langdon Hills
- 67 | Little Burstead
- 79 | Nevendon
- 84 | North Benfleet
- 90 | Pitsea
- 95 | Ramsden Bellhouse
- 98 | Ramsden Crays
- 100 | Vange
- 103 | Wickford



Nevendon Rectory was Grade II listed until 2022, when it was removed from the list. It had been demolished in the late 1980s.



MOAT AT BASILDON HALL

Basildon Hall was once surrounded by a moat and appeared to have been on Medieval origin. All that is left today is the English Heritage Scheduled Site that contains the moat, part of which is now a pond. This is next to the trainline near East Thorpe, Basildon.

The Hall overlooked Barstable Cottage, which stood on the present-day site of Basildon Town Centre.

The 1888 Ordnance Survey Map shows Basildon Hall stood inside a moat next to the train line that today runs through Basildon town centre. Pathways ran from the site to Barstable Hall, which stood where the town centre is today, and Church Road.

An auction was held on Wednesday 16 September 1907 at The Railway Hotel in Stanford-le-Hope for the sale of Basildon Hall, which was described as a 'charming country residence.'

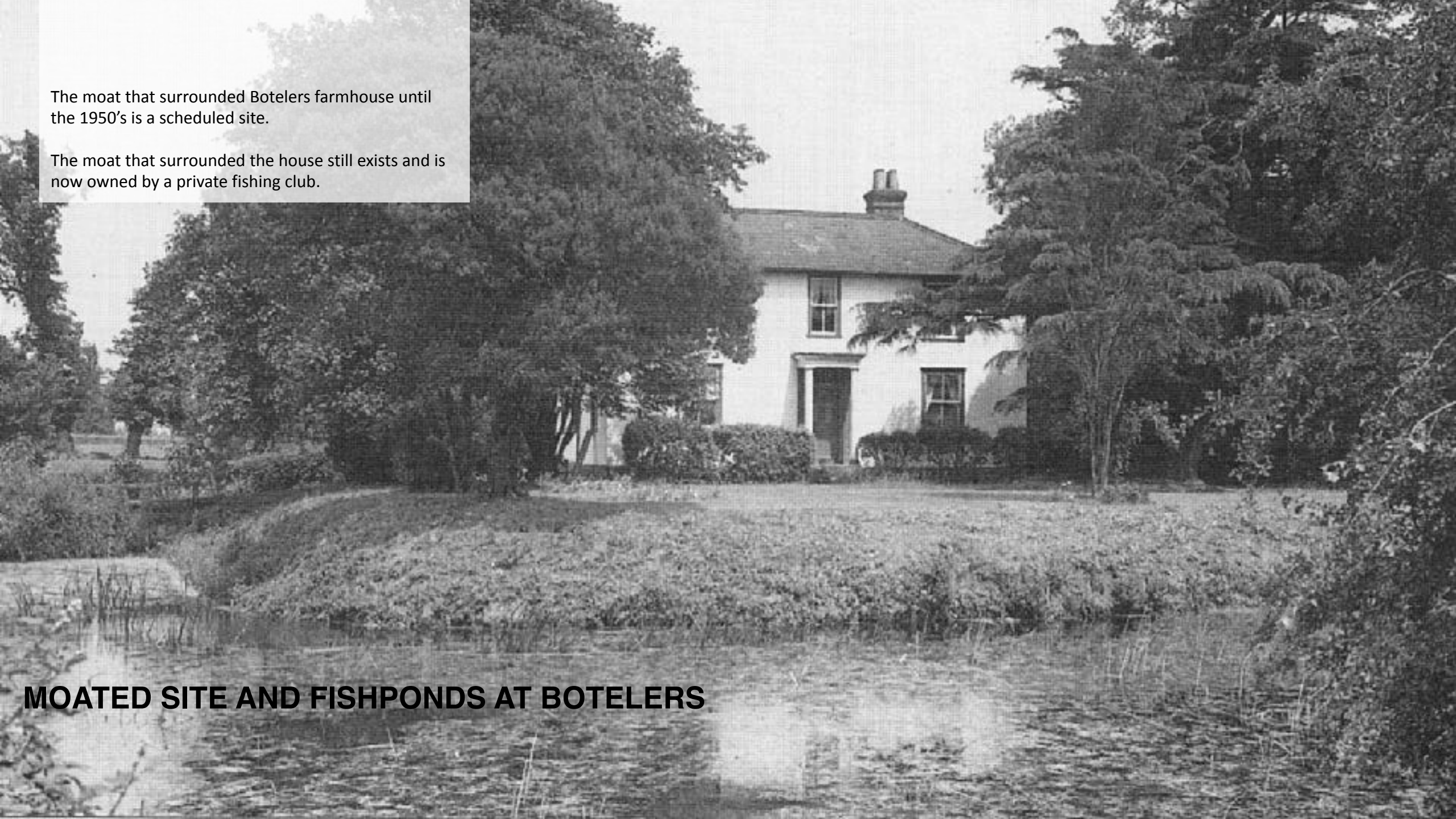
The Southend Standard and Essex Weekly Advertiser advised that the hall included residential accommodation together with greenhouses and a large range of stabling but this was in the occupation of the own, though it could be rented for £75 a year.

The Hall had been destroyed and the moat drained by 1961. A previous building had burned down.

BASILDON

The moat that surrounded Botelers farmhouse until the 1950's is a scheduled site.

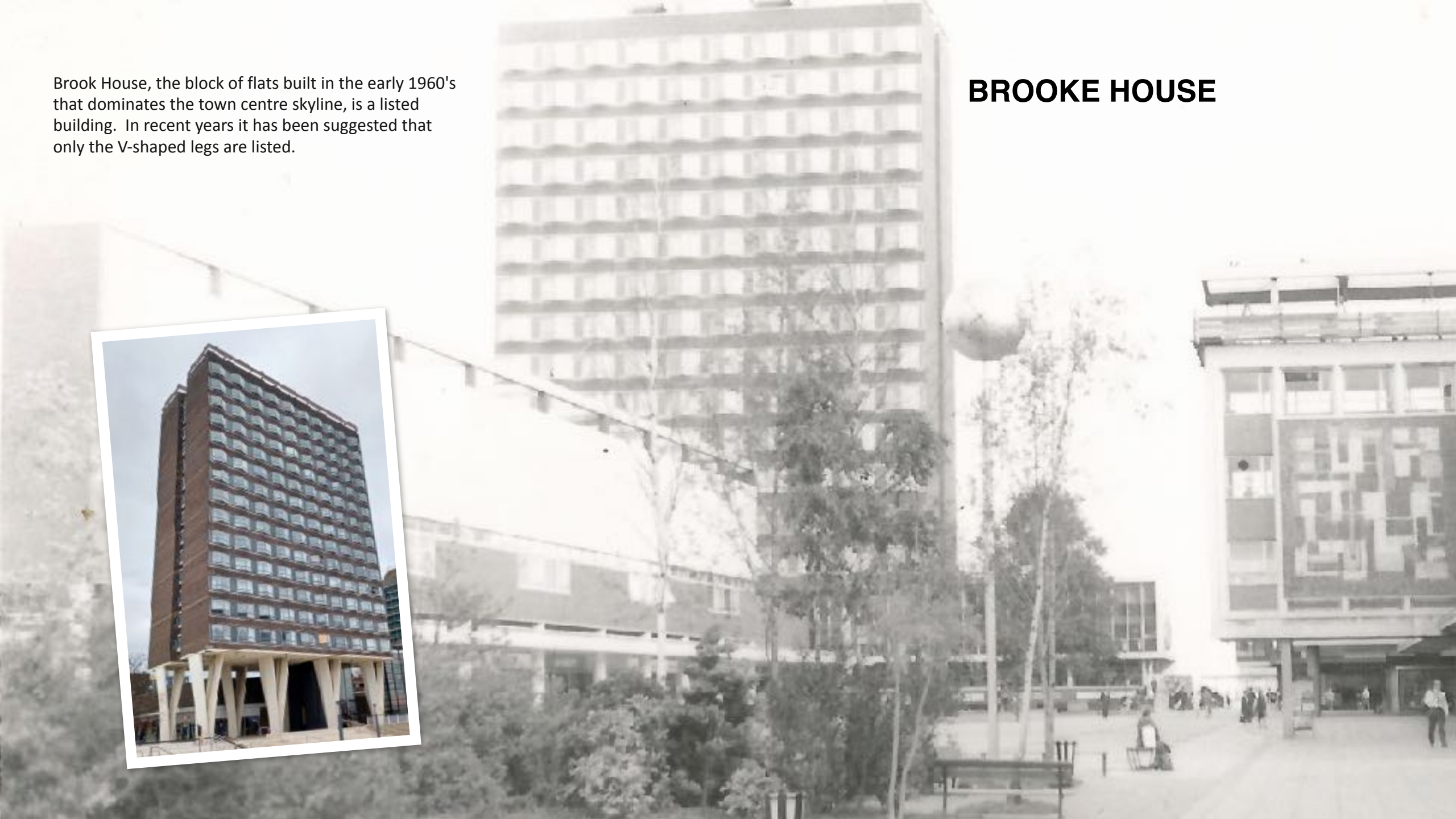
The moat that surrounded the house still exists and is now owned by a private fishing club.



MOATED SITE AND FISHPONDS AT BOTELEERS

Brook House, the block of flats built in the early 1960's that dominates the town centre skyline, is a listed building. In recent years it has been suggested that only the V-shaped legs are listed.

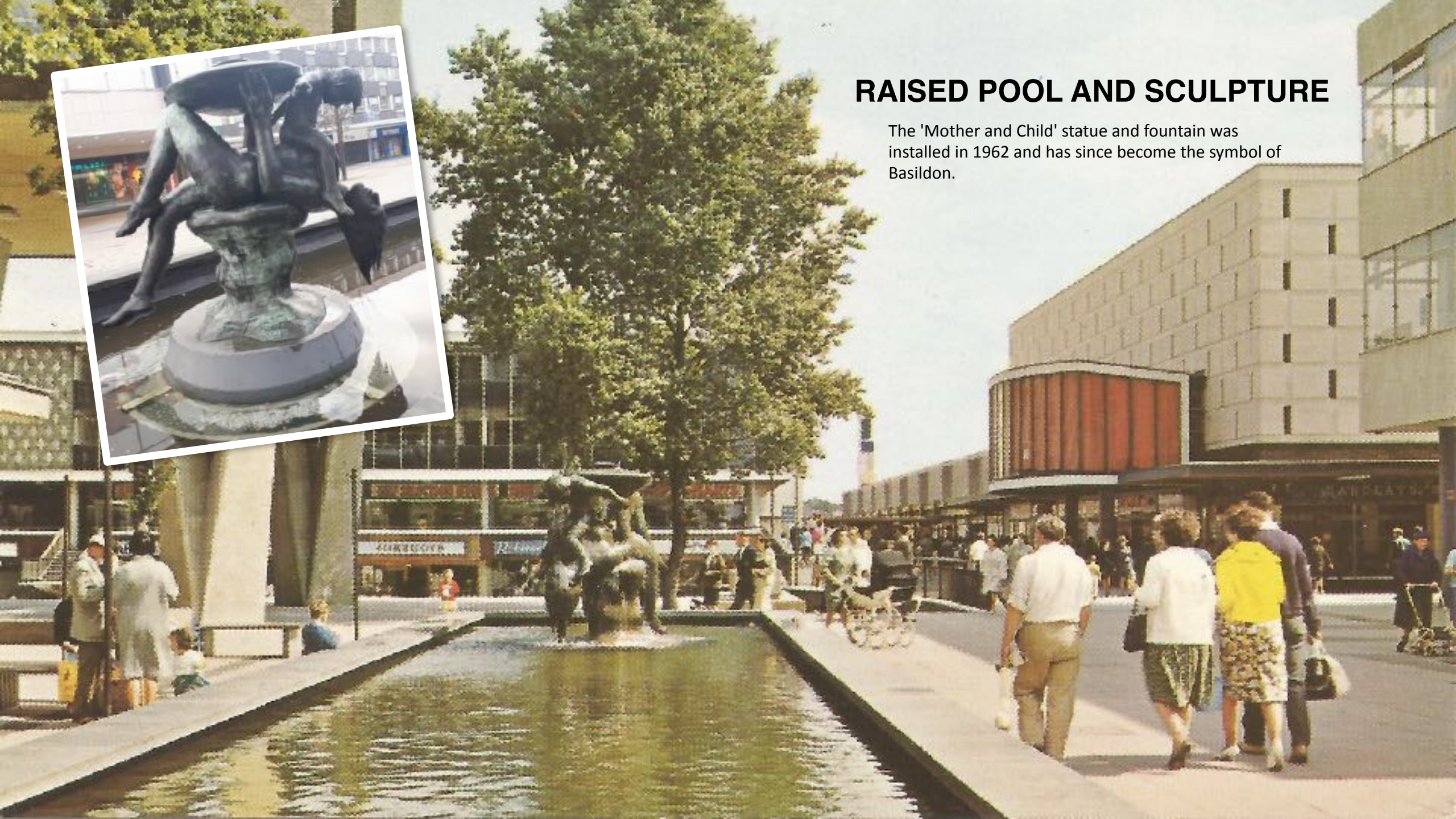
BROOKE HOUSE





RAISED POOL AND SCULPTURE

The 'Mother and Child' statue and fountain was installed in 1962 and has since become the symbol of Basildon.



The Five Bells public house sits alongside Bells Hill Road, at the bottom of the hill behind Basildon Hospital.

The 1888 OS Map shows the Bell Hill Road going straight in to Fobbing. The pub was on the junction with the High Road, Vange.

The Five Bells Restaurant is Grade II listed, and has been since 1950. The listing suggests the Five Bells was built in the early 1700's and that the old forge is now part of the pub itself. This appears to be the single storey area to the left of the front entrance.

'Basildon: A Pictorial History' shows the pub in the 1930's with the forge next to it. The book also mentions that there are deeds for an inn there from 1690 but the pub is first named on an 'Alehouse list' in 1769.



THE FIVE BELL INN

HAWKESBURY MANOR



Hawkesbury Bush Manor, on Bells Hill Road, was built in the 1700's and was first listed in 1950.

Numbers 1 to 5 Norsey Road, Billericay are red bricked, Grade II listed cottages with 4 gabled windows and a mansard roof. These date from the 1700's.

1-5 NORSEY ROAD



BILLERICAY

Numbers 6, 8 and 10 Norsey Road is now made up of three cottages but was previously one residence.

The timber framed house dates from around 1400 and features a chimney stack dating from the 1600's.

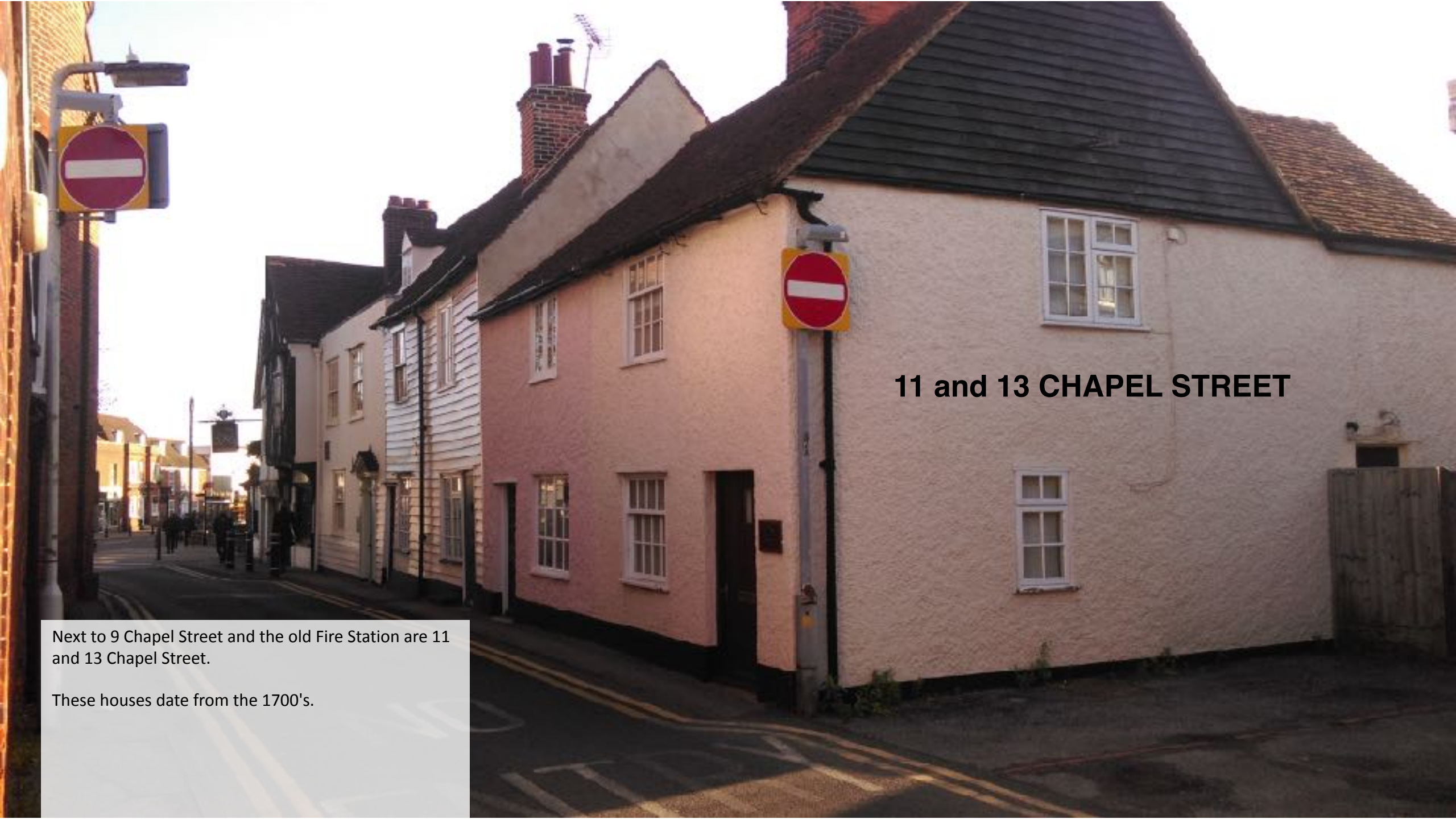
6, 8 and 10 NORSEY ROAD



7 and 9 CHAPEL STREET

Numbers 7 and 9 Chapel Street can be found behind St. Mary Magdelens's Church. The two-story, weatherboarded houses date from the 17th-18th centuries.





11 and 13 CHAPEL STREET

Next to 9 Chapel Street and the old Fire Station are 11 and 13 Chapel Street.

These houses date from the 1700's.

12 HIGH STREET

The Bull Inn used to occupy the current site of 12 High Street for over 300 years. This is only part of a house that was built in the 1500's or 1600's and is Grade II listed. It is now a carpet shop.

It opened in the very late 1500's and closed down in the very early 1900's. It was sometimes known as The Old Black Bull.



**22 HIGH STREET
and
24 HIGH STREET**

Opposite The Blue Boar is Sheredays and Hill House. Sheredays, 22 High Street, is a timber framed farmhouse built during the 1500's and encase in brick 200 years later. Hill House was built next door in the 19th century in yellow brick. Both are Grade II listed.



Harry's Bar, and the Artisan Bakery, 38 and 40 High Street, it shares a building with, was built in the 1570's and was formerly the Magpie and Horseshoe Inn.

The inn was open during the late 1760's but appears to have closed by the 1770's.

**38 HIGH STREET
and
40 HIGH STREET**



41 HIGH STREET



Number 41 High Street, is now number 33. It started its life as a house in the 1700's and in recent years has been a bank

43 HIGH STREET

Built in the 1700's, 43 High Street is currently occupied by a restaurant and had been home to an estate agent in the 1990's.



43 HIGH STREET

This 18th Century house, 51 High Street, is set back from Billericay High Street and is accessed by an alleyway between two shop fronts.



54 and 56 CHAPEL STREET



Numbers 54 and 56 Chapel Street are a pair of cottages built in the 17th or 18th centuries.

57-71 HIGH STREET



The Chantry, 57 to 61 High Street, is the Grade II listed. It is believed to have been built around 1510 and is said to have been the home of Christopher Martin who provisioned the Mayflower before it set off for the New World.

63 HIGH STREET



63 High Street, which is now occupied by a restaurant, is a Grade II listed brick house built around 1800.

75-79 HIGH STREET

75-79 High Street was once home to The White Lyon Inn. This Grade II listed building, with cart entrance, was built in the early 1500's and was used an inn for around 125 years.

01277 834092

N. Shalley

N. Shalley

N. Shalley

N. Shalley

N. Shalley

N. Shalley

93-95 HIGH STREET



A shop and a Post Office now occupy 93 and 95 High Street, with a cart entrance separating the two. Constructed in the 1800's the frontage was altered in the 20th Century. Both buildings are Grade II listed.

98 HIGH STREET

98 High Street is better known as Regis House.

Regis House was The Maidens Head Inn until the early 1800's. During the Second World War it was the headquarters of Billericay's Home Guard.



106 HIGH STREET



When 106 High Street was built in the 1700's it started life as a house. In the last century it was converted in to shops and two shop fronts were added. The building was given a Grade II listing in 1971.

108 HIGH STREET

Built in the 1600's, 108 High Street is timber framed house that has a carriage entrance which now leads to a car park and offices. The beams under the carriageway are exposed.



131-133 HIGH STREET

Both 131 and 133 have a Grade II status. They were added to the list in 1955. This wooden framed building was constructed in the 1700's and today sits opposite Waitrose.



THE THREE HORSESHOES and 137 HIGH STREET



Three Horseshoes House is a Grade II listed former coaching inn. Built in the 1700's, with 137 High Street built in the late 1700's/early 1800's next door. Both buildings are listed.

It closed as a pub during World War One.



Billericay War Memorial is situated next door to St. Mary Magdalen's Church where Chapel Street meets the High Street. It was installed in 1921 with additions made in 1957.

The memorial is extremely well looked after and is often surrounded by flowers.

BILLERICAY WAR MEMORIAL

BURGHSTEAD HOUSE



Burghstead House is an 18th century Grade II listed building that is hidden behind a tree and is next door to Billericay Library. Billericay's Citizen's Advice Bureau are based in Burghstead House.

THE CHEQUERS INN INCLUDING 1 CHAPEL STREET

The Chequers and 1 Chapel Street date from the 1500's. The Chequers has been an inn since 1765. Both are Grade II listed.



CHURCH HOUSE



Church House, 46 High Street, was built in the 1700's and has been Grade II listed since 1975.

A rainwater head on the house displays a date of 1804.

HILL HOUSE COTTAGE



The early 19th century Hill House Cottage stands on Stock Road and is Grade II listed.

A few houses down is Hill House, which dates from the 16th century or earlier.

HURLOCK'S FARMHOUSE

Hurlocks Farmhouse can be found on Greens Farm Lane in Billericay. It was built in the 1600's with an extension added in the 1800's when the exterior was also changed. The interior features an old tile floor and exposed timber framing.



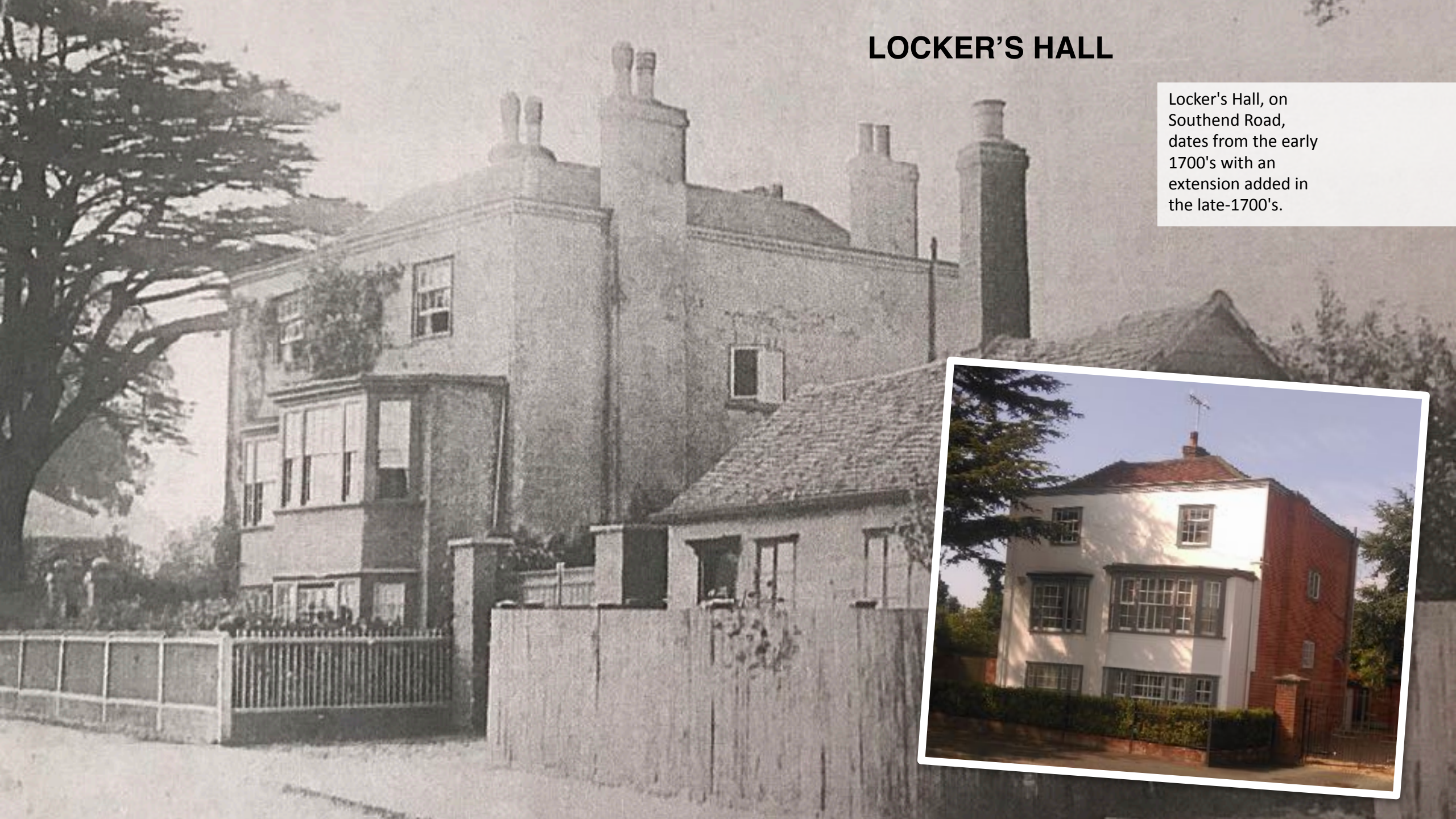
K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS

SOLD There are three K6 model telephone kiosks along the High Street, with two of them outside the post office. The third contains a defibrillator. This model was designed in 1935 for the coronation of King George V, and all three are Grade II listed.



LOCKER'S HALL

Locker's Hall, on Southend Road, dates from the early 1700's with an extension added in the late-1700's.



Norsey Wood covers over 160 acres of land in Billericay and is a short walk from the High Street.

In 1994 a chance find revealed a stone age axehead in the wood. It's not sure whereabouts it was found. It was just the latest in a number of prehistoric finds in the area.

A late Iron Age glass bead was discovered in the wood during 1887.

The woodland was saved from redevelopment in the 1970's when the council bought it. Redevelopment had already seen a Bronze Age burial mound, or Tumulus, cleared. One more survives to this day though it was excavated in 1865 revealing urns containing cremated remains.

During World War 1 practice trenches were dug in the wood.

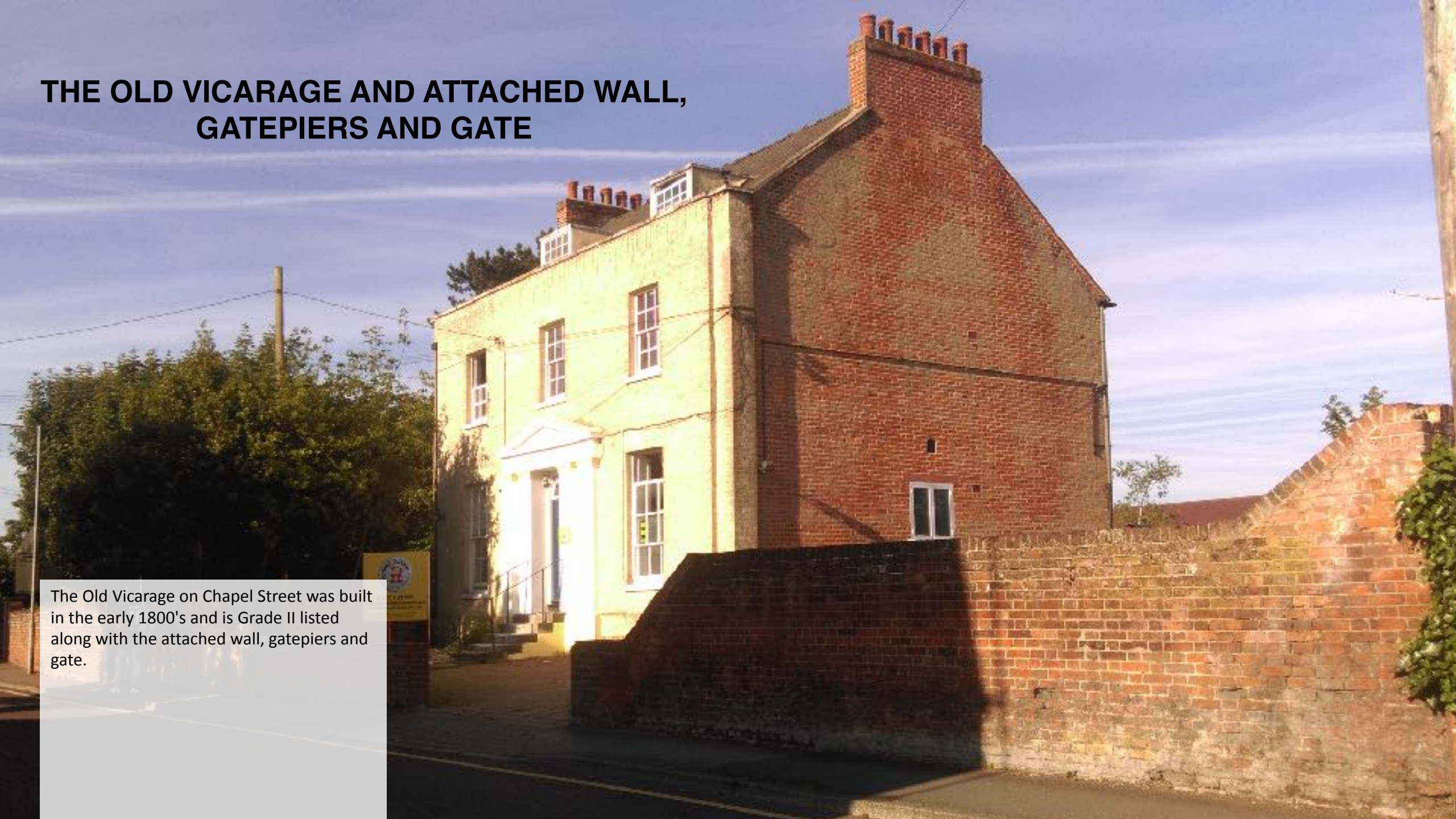
Norsey Wood is a scheduled site.



NORSEY WOOD

THE OLD VICARAGE AND ATTACHED WALL, GATEPIERS AND GATE

The Old Vicarage on Chapel Street was built in the early 1800's and is Grade II listed along with the attached wall, gatepiers and gate.



THE RED LION INN

The Red Lion Public House has features from the 1400's. This Grade II listed coaching inn was altered greatly in the 1700's and 1800's but now has modern refurbishment inside. 6

It had been a private residence called 'The Merchants' but a survey of 1593 shows The Red Lion Inn had opened.

An advertisement in the Chelmsford Chronicle in March 1787 told readers that the 'Billericay Coach' would leave the Red Lion every morning, on its journey to Whitechapel.

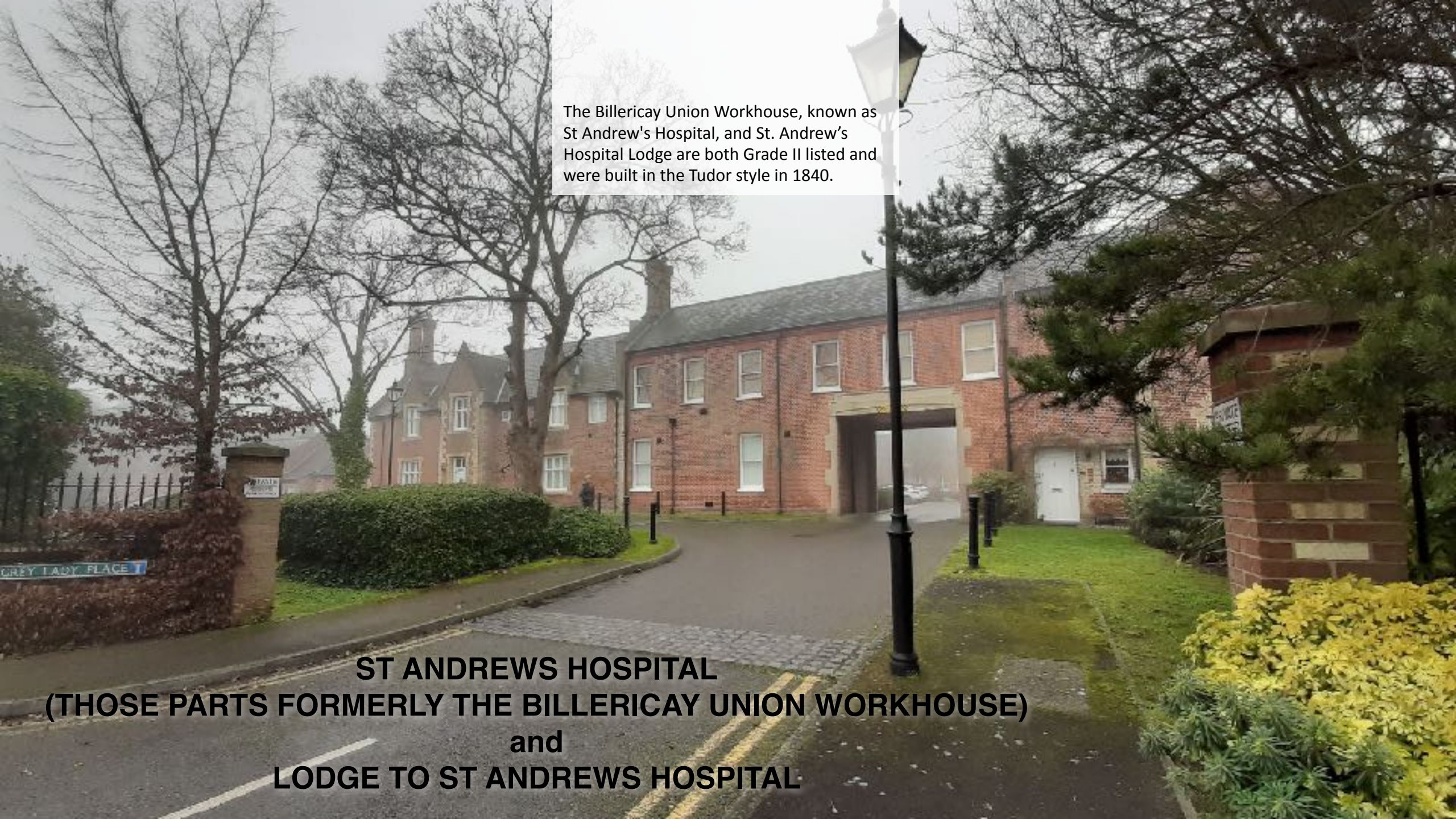
In 1814 one part of the building, now occupied by a chemists, was sold off. This would have contained rooms and stables, which were no longer needed as the coach business was mainly run by The Crown and The Rising Sun.





SOUTH LODGE

South Lodge is on Southend Road, and very close to Lockers Hall. This white brick house was built in the mid-1800's.



The Billericay Union Workhouse, known as St Andrew's Hospital, and St. Andrew's Hospital Lodge are both Grade II listed and were built in the Tudor style in 1840.

**ST ANDREWS HOSPITAL
(THOSE PARTS FORMERLY THE BILLERICAY UNION WORKHOUSE)
and
LODGE TO ST ANDREWS HOSPITAL**

3-5 CHAPEL STREET



Numbers 3 to 5 Chapel Street, The Nook and St Aubyns, were built around the 16th-17th centuries and were once used as a public house known as The Woolpack.

Open from the early 1800's until around 1840 this inn was later taken over by a wool shop, also called 'Woolpack'.



CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE



The Church of Mary Magdalene stands on the High Street by the entrance to Chapel Street.

A chapel was built on the site, probably during the 14th Century with the tower being constructed in the 15th century. The chapel was rebuilt in the 1700's, with an extension added in the 1840's.

The clock on the tower was installed in 1897 to commemorate the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign.

Renovations were carried out in the 1950's, which also linked it to the Church House next door. It was during 1955 that the church was Grade II listed. Further renovations were carried out during the 1970's.

THE WHITE HART PUBLIC HOUSE

The first White Hart was opened in the early 1700's on the site now occupied by Barclays Bank. The pub was moved to its present site around 1770.

The current White Hart Inn was built in the early 1800's and sits next door to the post office. The building was converted in to a Turkish Restaurant in 2016 but retained its Grade II listing.

The pub's owner in 1681, Mr Joseph Fishpoole, owned a hop garden on Western Road. This was grown to produce beer.

The Star was a short-lived inn, which closed around 1725. It stood on the site now occupied by The White Hart/Pasha's.



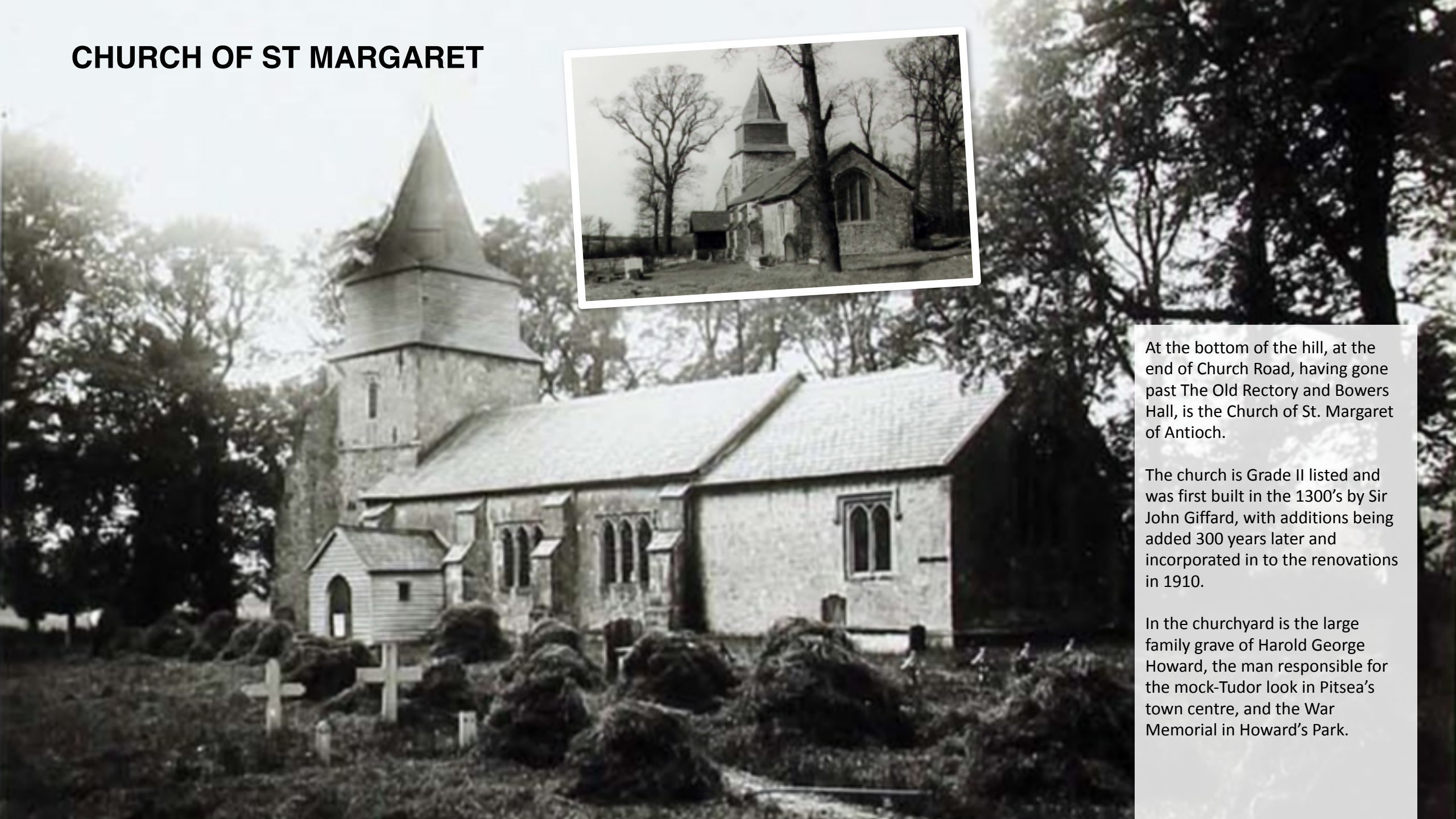
SADDLER'S FARM

Giving its name to Saddle's Farm roundabout, on the edge of the borough, the Grade II listed farmhouse still stands.



BOWERS GIFFORD

CHURCH OF ST MARGARET



At the bottom of the hill, at the end of Church Road, having gone past The Old Rectory and Bowers Hall, is the Church of St. Margaret of Antioch.

The church is Grade II listed and was first built in the 1300's by Sir John Giffard, with additions being added 300 years later and incorporated in to the renovations in 1910.

In the churchyard is the large family grave of Harold George Howard, the man responsible for the mock-Tudor look in Pitsea's town centre, and the War Memorial in Howard's Park.



DUNTON HALL

Dunton Hall stands next to St. Mary's Church in Dunton. The Hall dates from the 1700's with some additions being added in the early 1800's.

DUNTON

DUNTON WAYLETTS

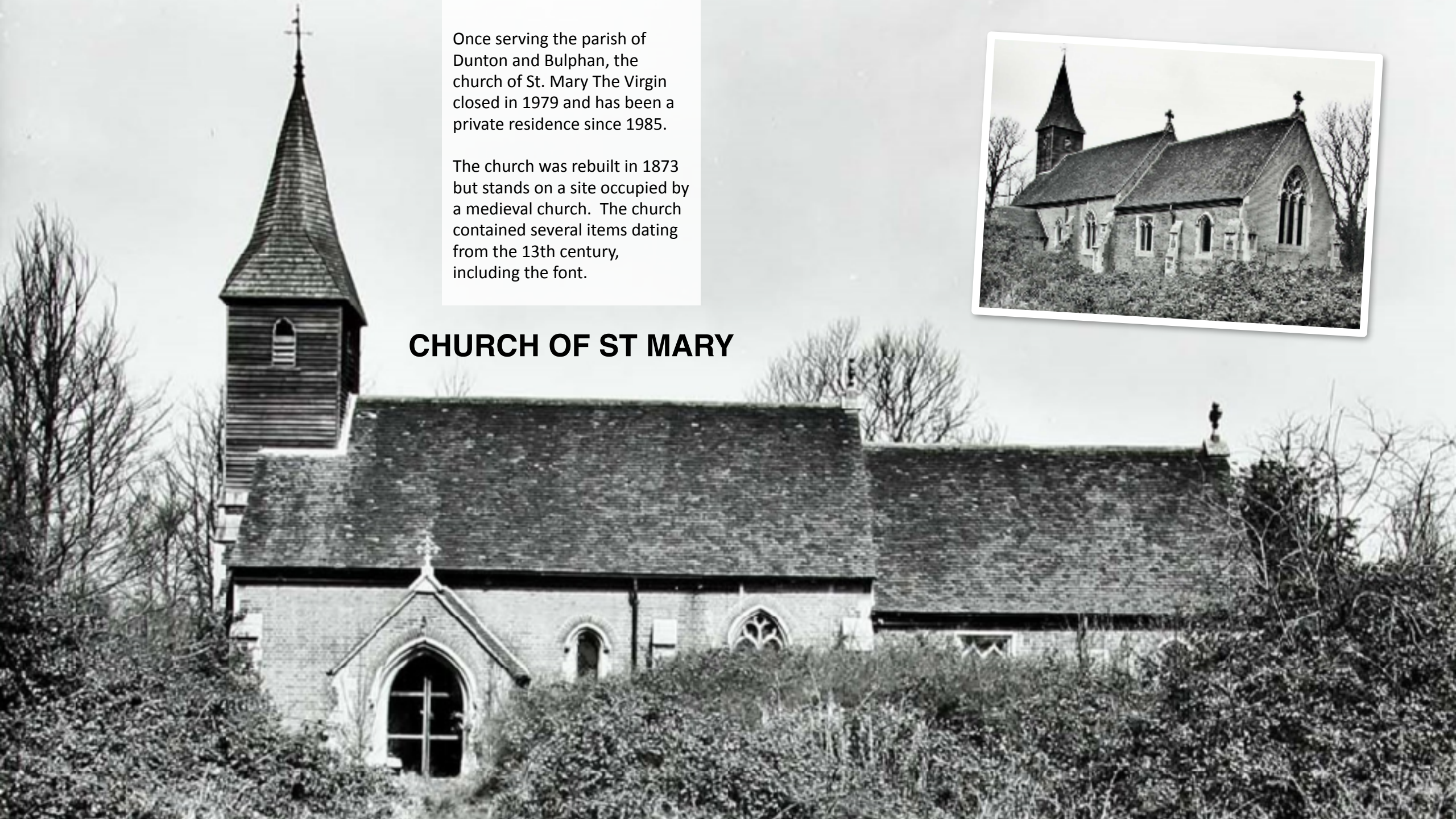


Dunton Wayletts Manor Farm is a Grade II listed building and stands next to Brentwood Road and the A127.

Once serving the parish of Dunton and Bulphan, the church of St. Mary The Virgin closed in 1979 and has been a private residence since 1985.

The church was rebuilt in 1873 but stands on a site occupied by a medieval church. The church contained several items dating from the 13th century, including the font.

CHURCH OF ST MARY



124-126 CHURCH STREET

Numbers 124 and 126 Church Street, Great Burstead date from the 17th or 18th centuries. The central chimney stack was rebuilt in the 17th century style.



GREAT BURSTEAD

COXES FARMHOUSE

Coxes Farm gave its name to the road it stands on in Great Burstead.

The 16th -17th Century farmhouse has been Grade II listed since 1975.

Further along Coxes Farm Road is Oak Hill Farm Barn, a Grade II listed structure.



GATWICK HOUSE

Gatwick House sits on a small lane off of Southend Road.

The 18th century house stands next to Mill Meadows and near to Mill Cottages.



Once known as Mudd Farm, Southend Farm still stands on Southend Road in South Green. The farmhouse is Grade II listed.

The barn opposite the farmhouse is also listed.



SOUTHEND FARM and SOUTHEND FARM BARN

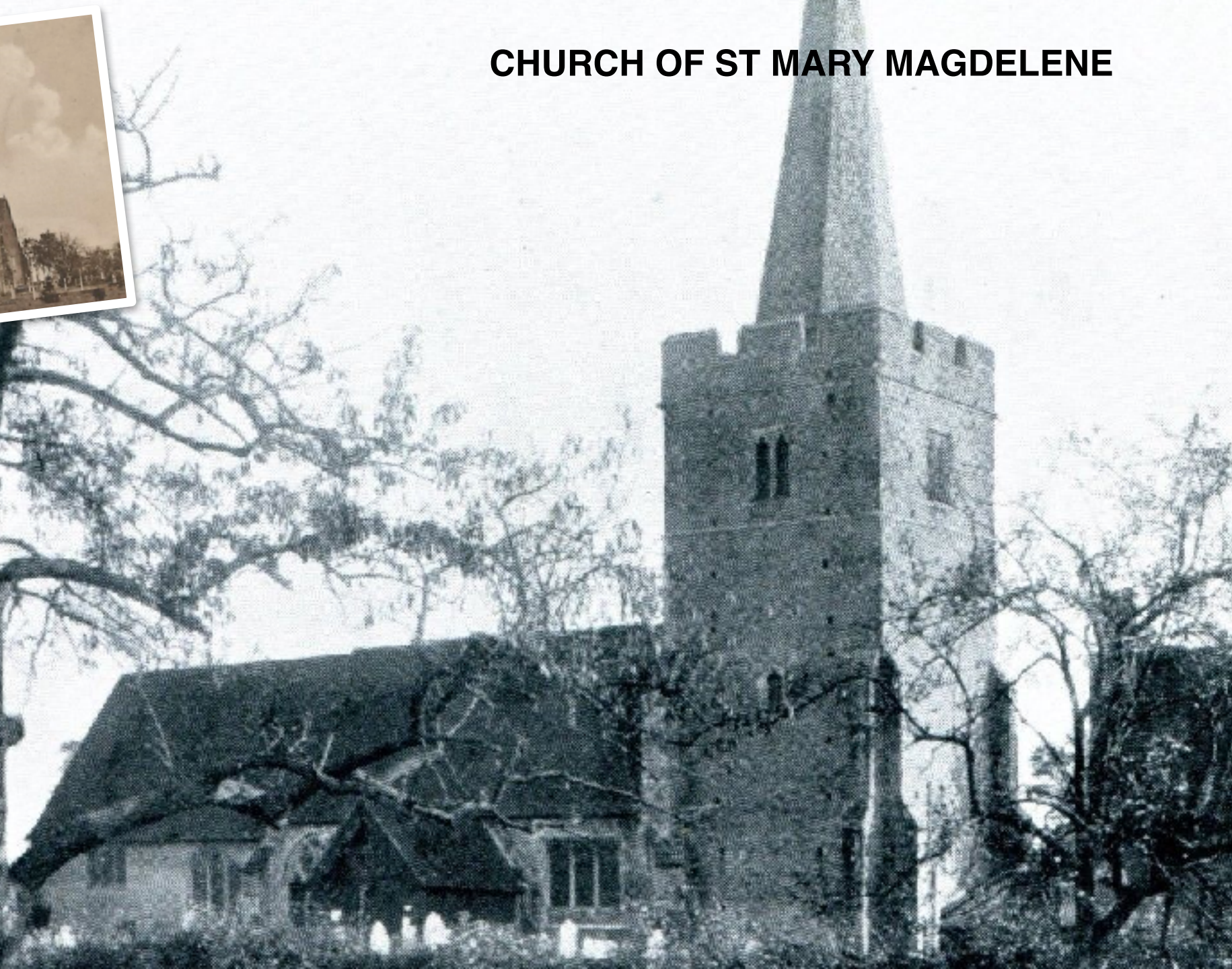
CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDELENE



At the centre of life in the village of Great Burstead for around 800 is the Grade I listed St. Mary Magdalene's Church.

Mary Magdalene's is of Norman origin but most of the current church was built in the 1300 and 1400's. The porches were built during the 16th Century.

Christopher Martin was one of a small number of locals that travelled to America on the Mayflower in 1620. Martin was born in the area and was the churchwarden for a time.





The Three Horseshoes opened in the 1760s', but changed its name to The Five Bells to avoid confusion with The Three Horseshoes already open in Billericay.

The pub closed for a year before re-opening in 1802 as The Kings Arms. It closed during the 1910's and was, for many years, the village store. The building, now a private house, stands next door to St Mary Magdalene's Church.

Photos show that one chimney stack has been removed whilst another has been lowered.



FTV KAR
THE VILLAGE STORES

ELM COTTAGES

This beautiful 18th century timber-framed and weatherboarded house is set slightly back on Southend Road in South Green.





89 Grange Road is a late 17th or early 18th century timber framed house now surrounded by modern housing.

124 and 126 Church Street is another 17th-18th century house, but sits opposite St Mary Magdelene's Church.

Burstead Grange is a single track that runs off of Church Street. There is a former cattle shelter or farm shed dating from the late 1700s or early 1800s. A loft area is also a feature.

Sames Cottage is on Outwood Common Road, but is hidden from view by a hedge. It is a 18th century timber-framed house.

DANIELS FARM

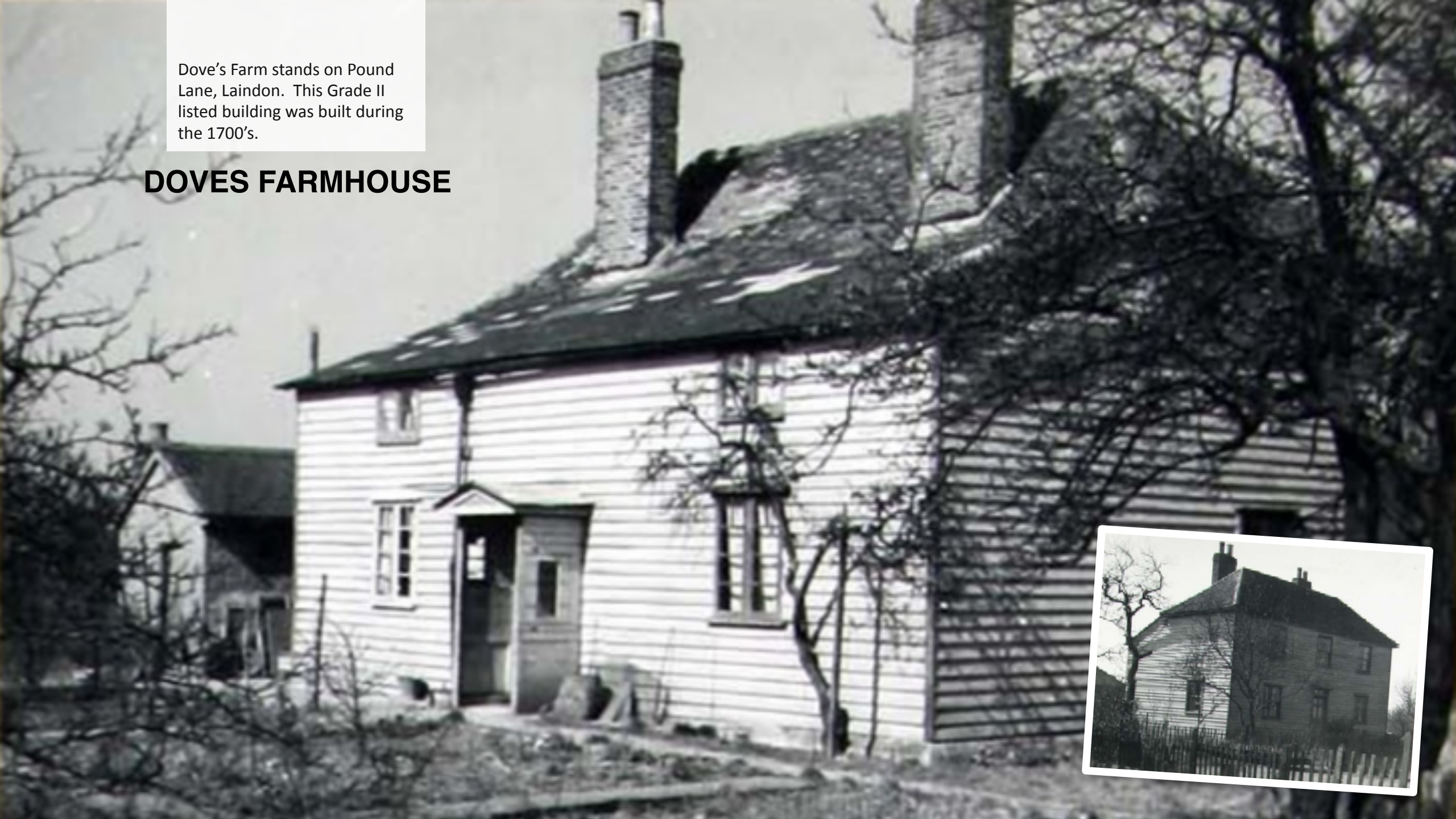


LAINDON

One of several farms standing on Wash Road, Laindon. Daniels Farmhouse still exists, but the rest of the site is now occupied by business units.

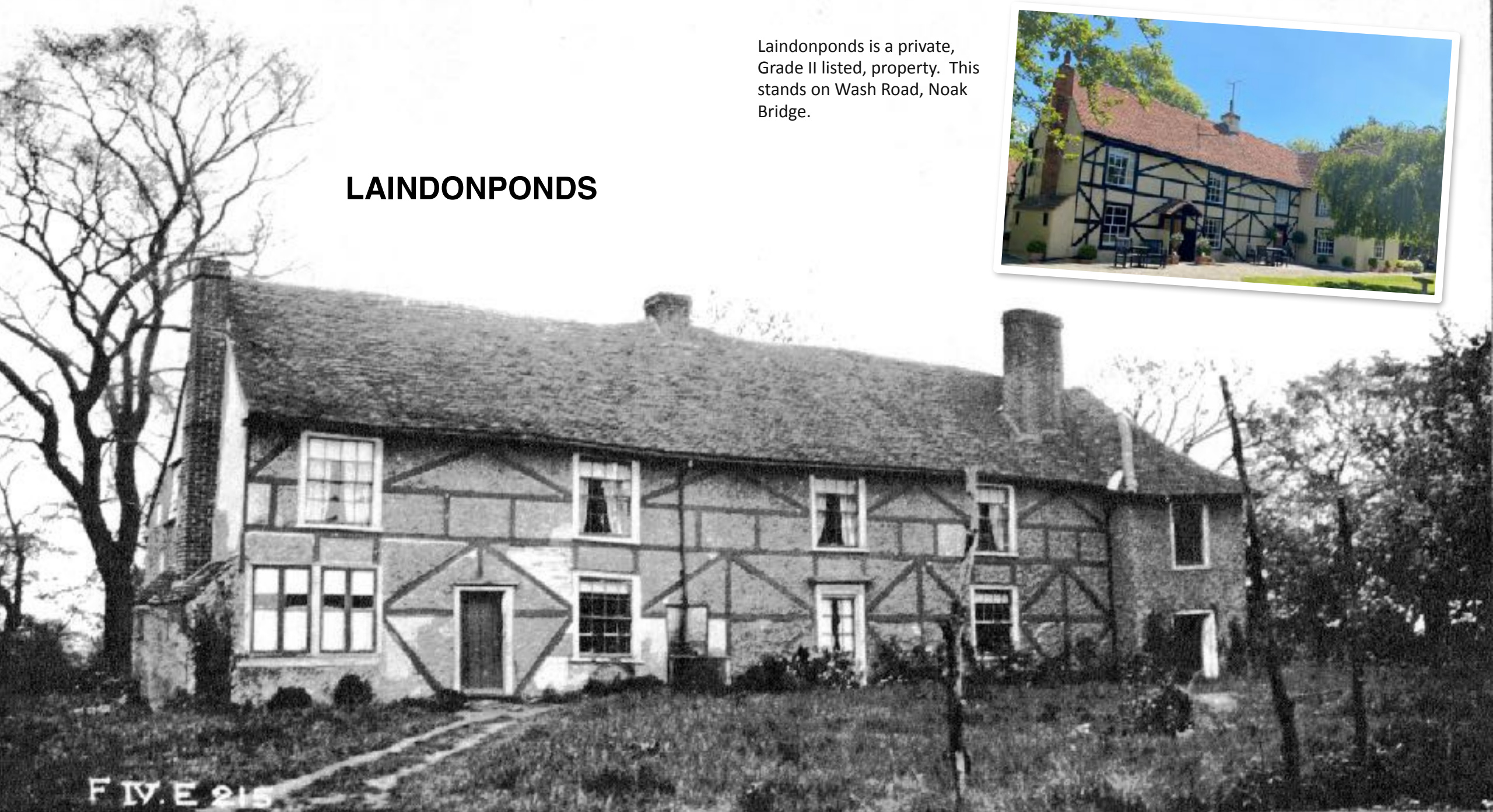
Dove's Farm stands on Pound Lane, Laindon. This Grade II listed building was built during the 1700's.

DOVES FARMHOUSE



LAINDONPONDS

Laindonponds is a private, Grade II listed, property. This stands on Wash Road, Noak Bridge.





A church has sat on top of Church Hill since the Norman era. The current church is Grade 1 listed and still contains parts of this original building but most of it was built during the 1300's and the wooden tower dates from the early part of the same century.

The church is a 15 minute walk from the town centre, though the First Essex 9 route goes along St. Nicholas Lane, with the 100 stopping not too far away.

Church Hill Road is one of the old Basildon roads. Where it joins St. Nicholas Lane today was the start of the lane over 100 years ago. Basildon Road, which today joins Upper Mayne, went straight through to Pippshill Road where the Festival Leisure Park now stands.

Laindon Hall used to stand next to St. Nicholas' Church. This is now a wooded area as is the site where Hill Farm used to stand.

Rather than approach the church via Church Hill I walked up Blossom Hill. There appears to be a pathway that cuts through a wooded area. One map I've found shows this as 'Hilly Road' though there is no road there.

St. Nicholas Church is said to be home to a ghost that attends every wedding there. The story says that she was married in the church long ago, but fell down the stairs and broke her neck as she left with her new husband.

CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS

LANGDON HILLS
DRYSTREET
FARMHOUSE



Drystreet Farm unsurprisingly stands on Dry Street.

This farmhouse was built around 1720 and is Grade II listed.



Dry Street is home to the 18-19th century Rose Cottage. The cottage is timber-framed with wattle and daub.

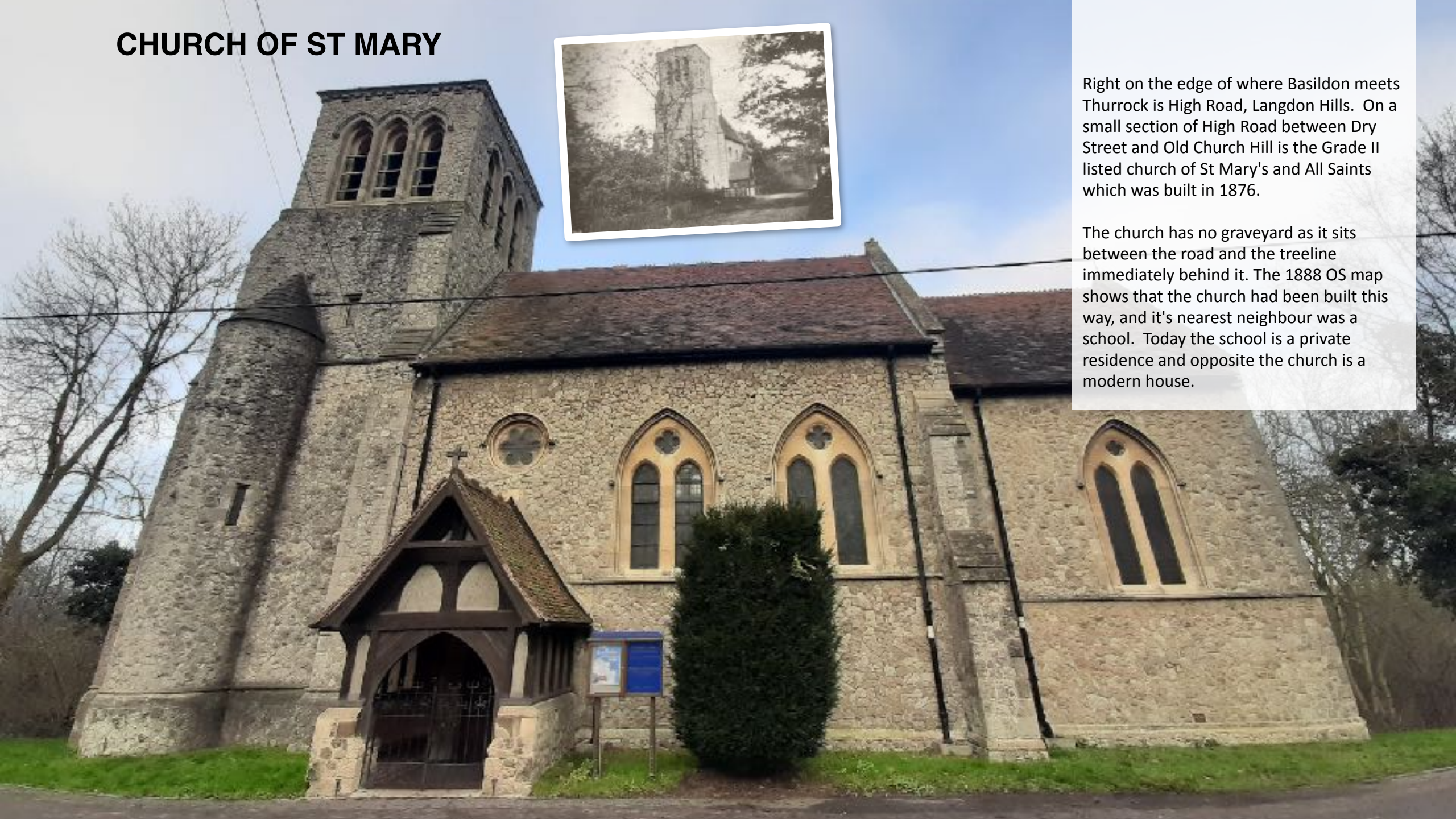
ROSE COTTAGE

CHURCH OF ST MARY



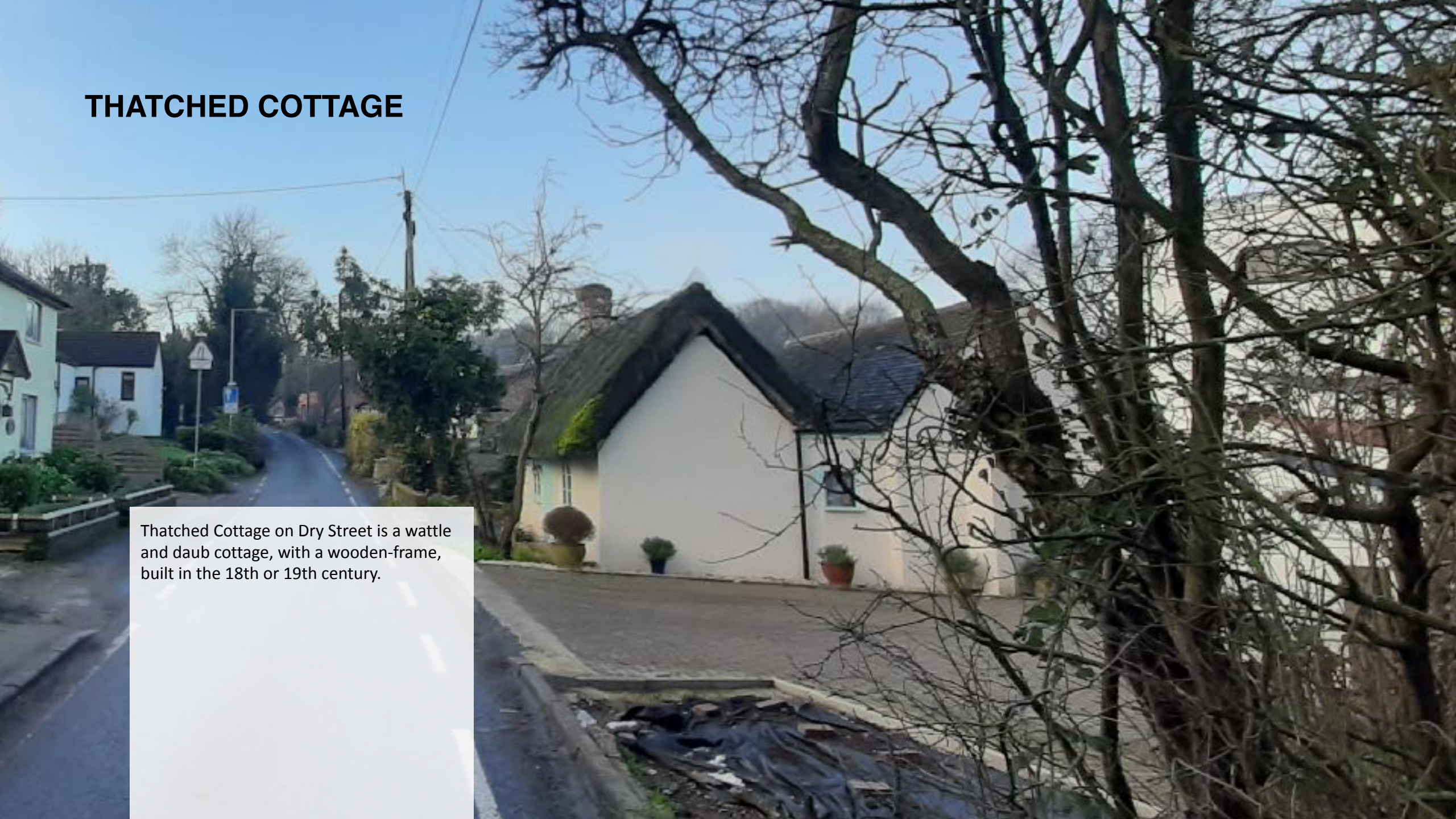
Right on the edge of where Basildon meets Thurrock is High Road, Langdon Hills. On a small section of High Road between Dry Street and Old Church Hill is the Grade II listed church of St Mary's and All Saints which was built in 1876.

The church has no graveyard as it sits between the road and the treeline immediately behind it. The 1888 OS map shows that the church had been built this way, and it's nearest neighbour was a school. Today the school is a private residence and opposite the church is a modern house.



THATCHED COTTAGE

Thatched Cottage on Dry Street is a wattle and daub cottage, with a wooden-frame, built in the 18th or 19th century.



WESTLEY HALL

Westley Hall, on Homestead Drive, is a timber-framed house built in the 1700's.



Still standing on Noak Hill Road, in Laindon, Blackmore's Farmhouse is now a private residence.

Older maps show it as 'Blackmore and Bung's Farm'.

BLACKMORE FARMHOUSE

LITTLE BURSTEAD



BOTNEY HILL FARMHOUSE

Botney Hill Farmhouse, on Botney Hill Road, is a 16th Century timber-framed house.



COOPERS COTTAGE

Coopers Cottages on Laindon Common Road were Wealden houses built in the late 1300's or early 1400's. A chimney and fireplace were added in the 1700's.

There are less than 30 examples of Wealden houses left in Essex and Coopers Cottages are amongst the best examples of those still in existence.



THE ELMS

The Elms, on Laindon Common Road, was built in red and blue brick during the 1700's with alterations and additions made in the 1800's.



Hatches Farmhouse was built in the 1500's on Hatches Farm Road. The interior has 16th and 17th Century features with doors from the mid-1500's.

HATCHES FARMHOUSE



HOPE HOUSE

Hope House on Clock House Road has been listed since 1975. The house was built during the early 1800's and features overhanging eaves.





K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK

Another K6 Telephone Kiosk which can be found on Rectory Road. This design dates from 1935 and features a domed roof. This is the same model that can be seen in Billericay High Street.

ROSE COTTAGE, IVY COTTAGE

Rose Cottage and Ivy Cottage on Dunton Road are timber-framed and plastered cottages, with weatherboards to the front, built during the 1700's.

Nearby, is Raybourne Cottage, which is a Grade II listed house, built during the 17th or 18th centuries.

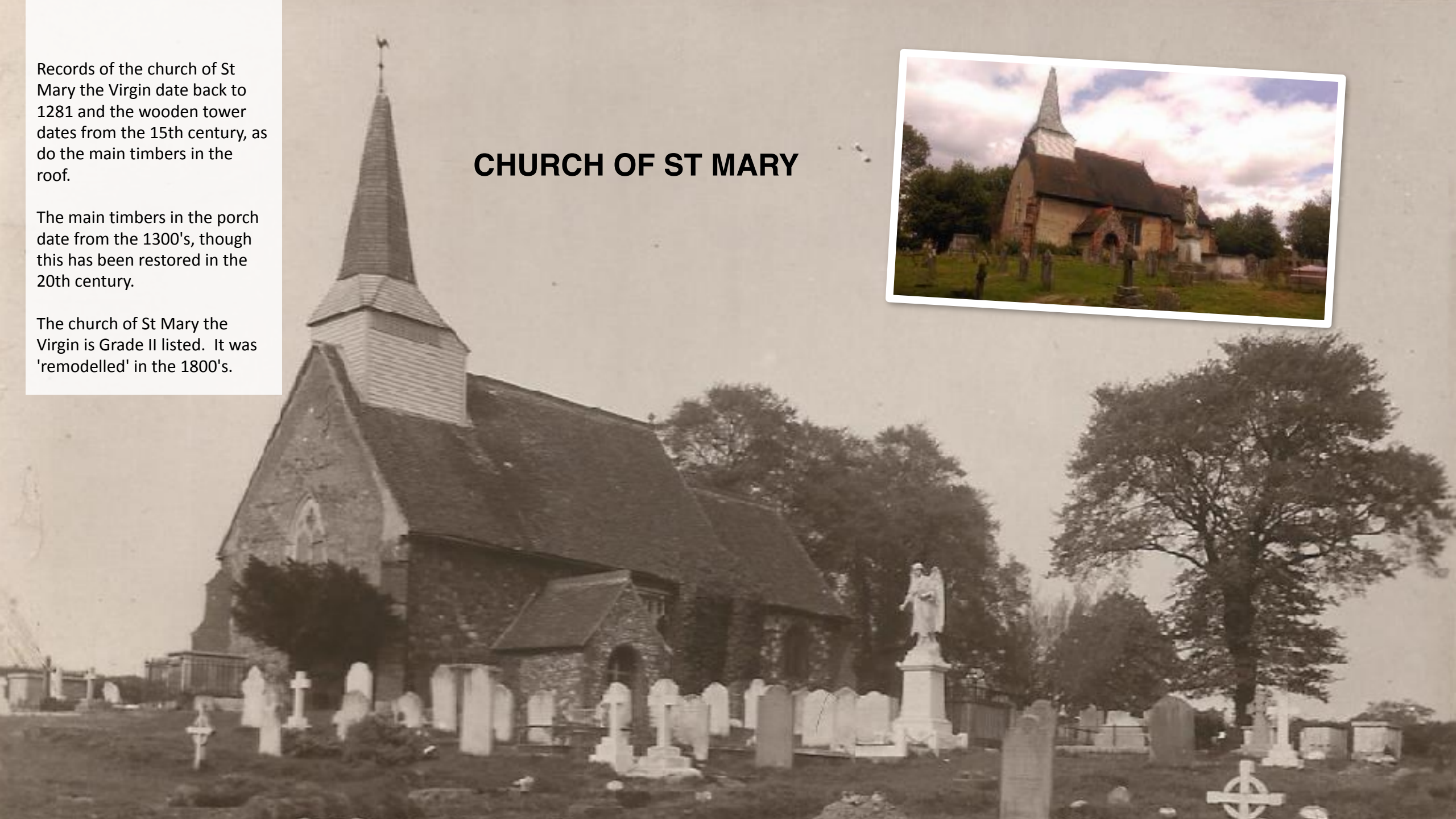


Records of the church of St Mary the Virgin date back to 1281 and the wooden tower dates from the 15th century, as do the main timbers in the roof.

The main timbers in the porch date from the 1300's, though this has been restored in the 20th century.

The church of St Mary the Virgin is Grade II listed. It was 'remodelled' in the 1800's.

CHURCH OF ST MARY



Stockwell Hall stands on Tye Common Road near the golf club.

Stockwell Hall became Grade II listed in 1955.

Part of the moat still exists behind the hall and hasn't changed since the 1898 map.

This Tudor hall has a large clock on its east wall. The numbers in the clock were allegedly made up of blackened finger bones but have since been replaced with wooden numerals.

STOCKWELL HALL



SALMON'S FARMHOUSE

Salmon's Farmhouse, on Tye Common Road, dates from the 18th or early 19th century.



SUDBURY'S FARMHOUSE

Sudbury's Farmhouse is a Grade II listed house dating from the 1500 and 1600s which was altered in the 1700s and renovated in the 1900s.

NEVENDON

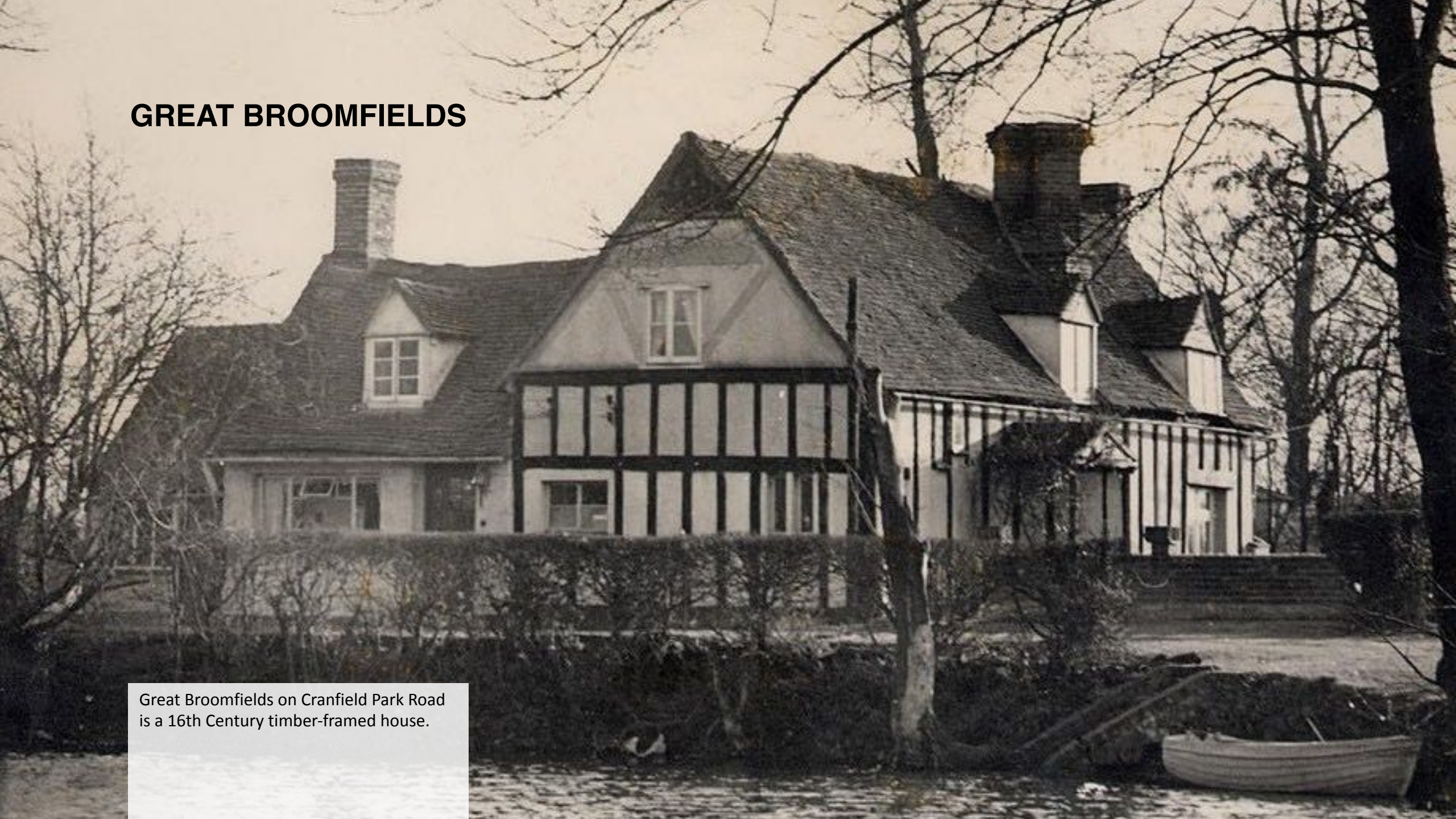


Fore Riders, on Old Nevendon Road, now stands next to a slip road on to the A127.

The house dates from the 1500's and was much altered in the 1700's.

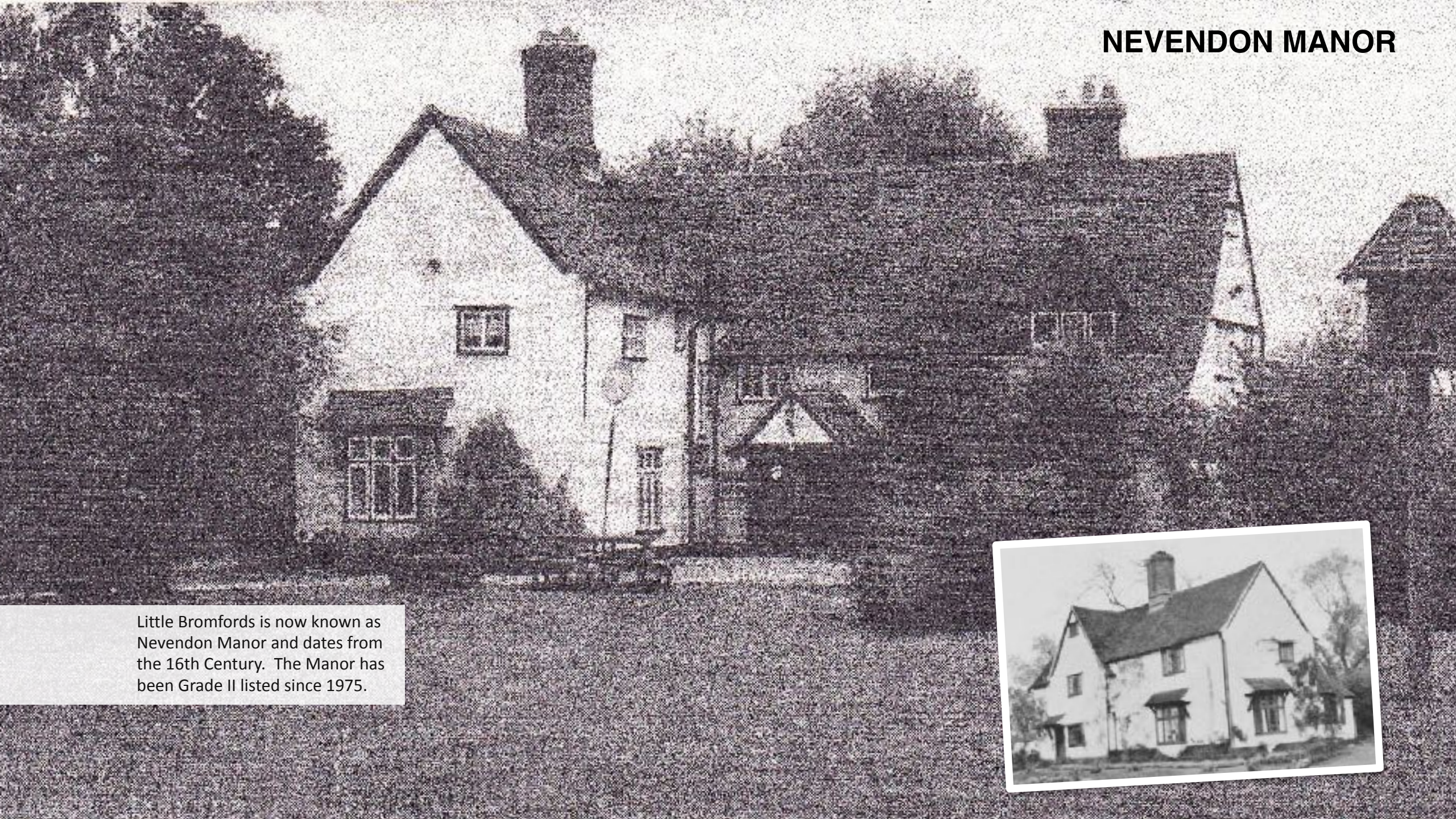
FORE RIDERS

GREAT BROOMFIELDS



Great Broomfields on Cranfield Park Road is a 16th Century timber-framed house.

NEVENDON MANOR



Little Bromfords is now known as Nevendon Manor and dates from the 16th Century. The Manor has been Grade II listed since 1975.



NEVENDON HALL

Nevendon Hall is now being used for offices but there is brickwork on the building that shows the build date as 1833.

The church and the hall are behind a Sainsbury's store by the A127 Nevendon fly-over. This site had previously been home to a sport pavilion which had been left derelict.



CHURCH OF ST PETER



St Peters is of 13th Century origin with restoration work being carried out in the 1850's.

The wooden bell 'cote' is thought to have been built in the 17th Century whilst the chancel windows are considered to be 13th Century and have medieval stonework.

NORTH BENFLEET

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS



Sitting on the hill at the top of North Benfleet Hill Road is the 14th Century All Saint's Church, though parts of the building may be Norman. The church was rebuilt in the 1600's and restored 200 years later.

The tower was built in 1903 and contains wood from the structure of the previous tower.

The church fell in to disuse in 1996 but has recently become an orthodox church and has been used weekly since 2013.

COTTAGE AT JUNCTION WITH BURNT MILLS ROAD

The cottage on the corner of Old Burnt Mills Road and Pound Lane dates from the 1600's or 1700's and still has the original fireplace. The cottage has been Grade II listed since 1975.



HORSESHOE COTTAGE



Horseshoe Cottage on Harrow Road dates from the early 1800's.



Bradfield's Farmhouse still stands on (Old) Burnt Mills Road and is Grade II listed. This dairy farm is still in use and sells a lot of its own products.



BRADFIELDS FARMHOUSE

TIFFAYNE'S FARMHOUSE

Tiffaynes Farm, once known as Smiths, is a Grade II listed farmhouse on Old Burnt Mills Road in North Benfleet. The farmhouse dates from the 16th Century.



TIFFAYNE'S FARMHOUSE

Dollyman's Farm, next to the A130, has two First World War Memorials in one field.

Captain Henry Clifford Stroud of 61 Squadron, RFC and Captain Alex Kynoch of 37 Squadron, RFC were killed when their planes collided over the farm.

GREAT CHALVEDON HALL

PITSEA



Great Chalvedon Hall is on Tyefields in Pitsea, near where the road meets Rectory Road.

The hall is Grade II listed and is described as 'an early 16th Century timber-framed and plastered house'.

Maps of 1888 show the hall being surrounded by fields with an entrance from Rectory Road, which then ran through to Burnt Mills.

Basildon Council purchased the Hall during 1977 and it was converted to a pub in 1979. There is now a large car park beside the hall and a nice pond next to it. Houses along Kenneth Road, leading to Bowers & Pitsea F.C. back on to the land the hall stands on.



A photograph of Little Cooper's Cottage, a traditional thatched-roof building. The main part of the house is white with horizontal wooden siding, while the left side is dark brown. It has a steeply pitched thatched roof with a brick chimney stack. There are several windows and a dark door. The house is set in a grassy area under a blue sky with white clouds.

LITTLE COOPER'S COTTAGE

Little Coopers Cottage is thought to have been built in the 15th Century this agricultural workers' cottage, the only type of it's kind in Essex, was moved from Takeley to Wat Tyler Park when the site it stood on was bought for development during 1980. That site is now Stansted Airport.

The chimney stack is thought to have been added around 1600 and then rebuilt 200 years later.

CROMWELL MANOR



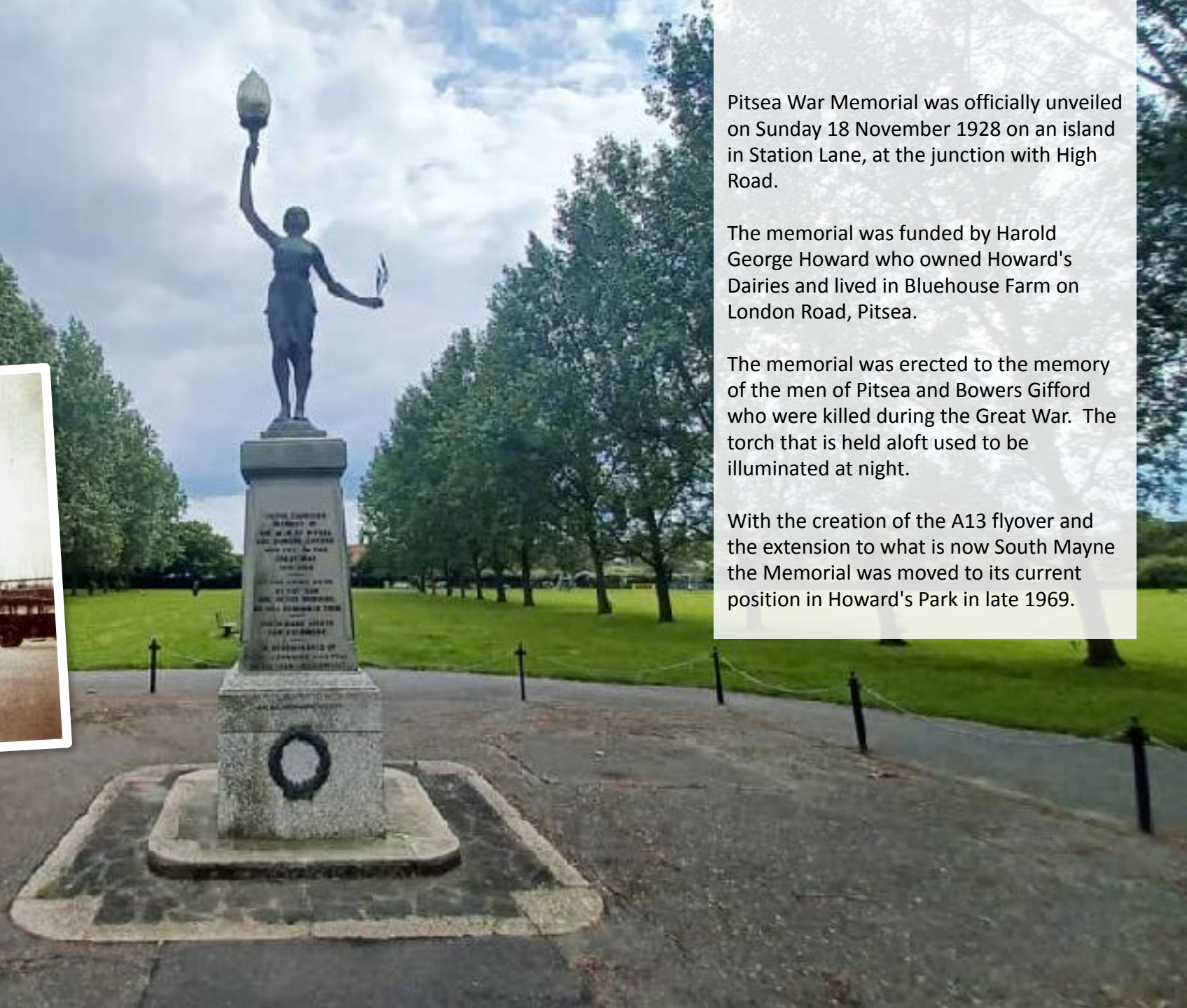
Pitsea Hall, now called Cromwell Manor, sits next to the train line near Pitsea Train Station and gives its name to Pitsea Hall Lane, where the entrance to the hall is.

Pitsea Hall is mentioned in the Domesday Book but the current house dates from the 1600's. Other buildings that stood around the Hall were destroyed when the railway came to Pitsea in the 1850's.

Grade II listed since 1950 the name 'Cromwell Manor' is taken from the Roundhead Military helmet which was found when the moat that sat in front of the Hall was drained. Part of the moat still exists.



WAR MEMORIAL



Pitsea War Memorial was officially unveiled on Sunday 18 November 1928 on an island in Station Lane, at the junction with High Road.

The memorial was funded by Harold George Howard who owned Howard's Dairies and lived in Bluehouse Farm on London Road, Pitsea.

The memorial was erected to the memory of the men of Pitsea and Bowers Gifford who were killed during the Great War. The torch that is held aloft used to be illuminated at night.

With the creation of the A13 flyover and the extension to what is now South Mayne the Memorial was moved to its current position in Howard's Park in late 1969.

CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL

The Church of Saint Michael's has sat atop Pitsea Mount for over 700 years.

After decades of deterioration and the building of St. Gabriel's on Rectory Road, Pitsea, the church was finally declared as redundant in 1983.

In the 1990's a mobile phone company erected a phone mast in the tower securing it's future. The main fabric of the church was dismantled as it had fallen into a very poor state of disrepair.

The graveyard is now closed and the outline of the church is preserved for visitors to Pitsea Mount.



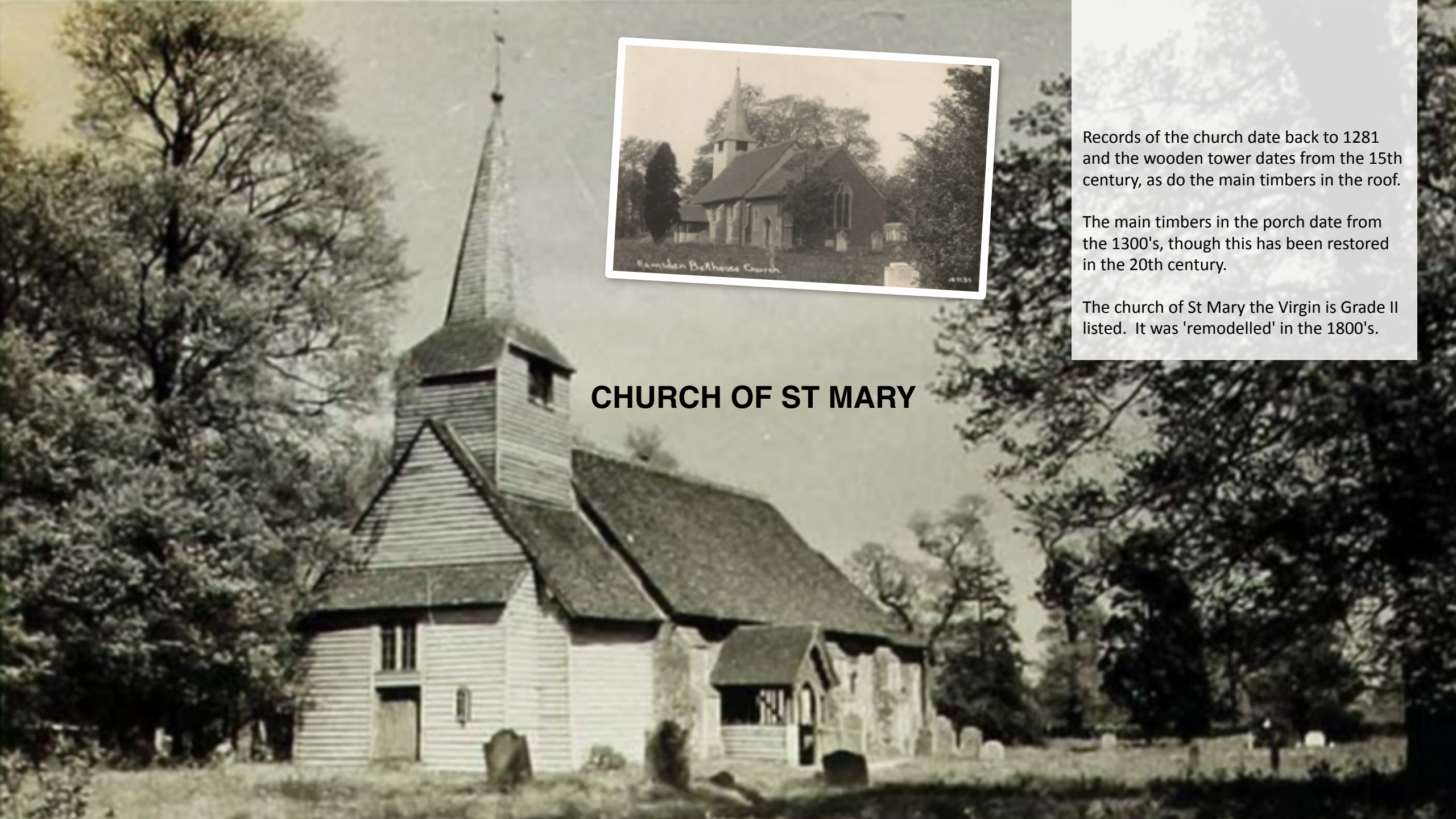
RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE



The 16th Century Ramsden Bellhouse Hall can be found next door to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Church Road, Ramsden Bellhouse.

The house was re-fronted in red brick during the 1700's. The house features exposed ceiling beams and the original moulded fireplaces.

RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE HALL



CHURCH OF ST MARY

Records of the church date back to 1281 and the wooden tower dates from the 15th century, as do the main timbers in the roof.

The main timbers in the porch date from the 1300's, though this has been restored in the 20th century.

The church of St Mary the Virgin is Grade II listed. It was 'remodelled' in the 1800's.



WOOLSHOTS' FARM

Woolshots Farm, in Ramsden Bellhouse, still stands. It can be found on London Road, at its junction with Church Road.

RAMSDEN CRAYS

The Church of St. Mary in Ramsden Crays is now a privately own residence. It became Grade II listed in 1955, the majority of the church was rebuilt in the 1870s.

The tower and spire appear to date from the 1600's.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY

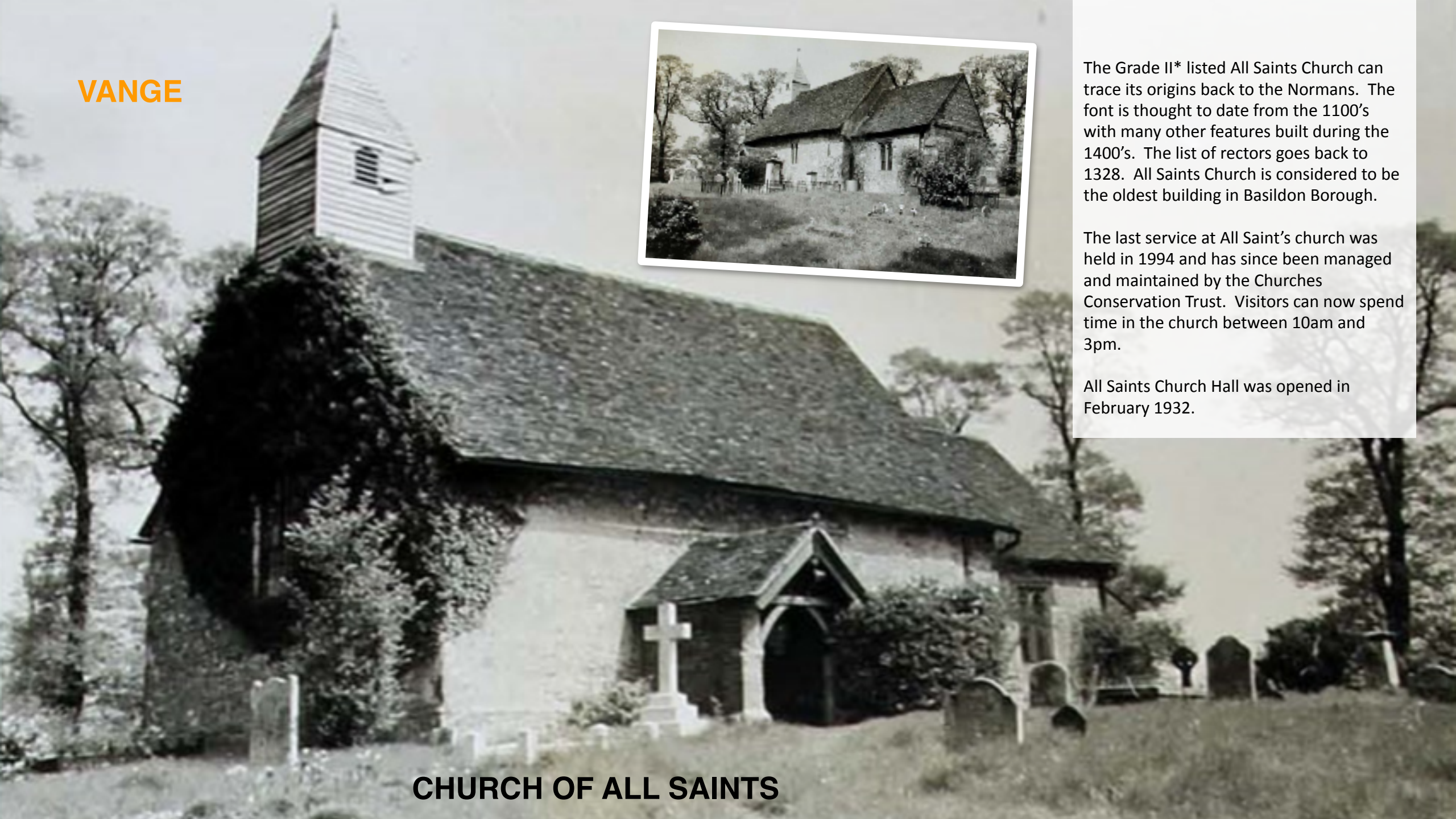


On Gardiners Lane North, next to A127 is Great Wasketh Farmhouse.

The building has its origins in the 1400s with additions being added in the 17th and 19th centuries.



VANGE



The Grade II* listed All Saints Church can trace its origins back to the Normans. The font is thought to date from the 1100's with many other features built during the 1400's. The list of rectors goes back to 1328. All Saints Church is considered to be the oldest building in Basildon Borough.

The last service at All Saint's church was held in 1994 and has since been managed and maintained by the Churches Conservation Trust. Visitors can now spend time in the church between 10am and 3pm.

All Saints Church Hall was opened in February 1932.

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS



THE COTTAGE



Paynters Hill Cottages are two 19th Century cottages rumoured to have been built using timbers from the former rectory.

BARSTABLE SCHOOL

Barstable Grammar and Technical School, known as Basildon Lower Academy since 2009, was opened in 1958 but based in Woodlands Boys and Girls Schools.

The building opened in 1962 and has been Grade II listed since 1993.

It is the three story, t-shaped part of the school (right) that is listed.



BARN AT SHOT FARM AND SHOT FARMHOUSE

WICKFORD

The Barn at Shot Farm dates from the 16th century. It is a weatherboarded, timber-framed structure that was originally thatched.

The farmhouse dates from the same period and the interior features exposed timber-framing.

BELL FARMHOUSE

This farmhouse, on London Road, dates from the 1700s. The exterior has been plastered.



The 18th Century Guinea Pig Hall stands on Runwell Road, near to Victoria Villas.

GUINEA PIG HALL



Known as Ivy Cottage, 34 London Road was probably built in the early 1700s.



34 LONDON ROAD



This milestone, which reads:
To London
29 miles
Southend 12 miles
Rayleigh 5 miles
Billericay 6 miles

Dates from the late 1700s and is recorded on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex.

MILESTONE AT JUNCTION OF LONDON ROAD AND NEVENDON ROAD



CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE

This church was rebuilt in 1875-76 using materials from the 15th Century including the chancel roof.



65 and 67 RUNWELL ROAD

65 and 67 Runwell Road, better known as Victoria Villas, dates from the mid-1800s and was lived in by Frank Carter and his family, seen here.

