



Guideline:

Maintain hedgerows and garden hedges as natural animal habitats and part of the character of the village.

Avoid where possible removal of hedges and the erection of brick walls, close boarded and ranch style fences.



The Village Centre

This comprises The Street, Crow Pond Road, Church Green, Dairy Hill and New Road.

The roads extending from the triangle head towards Hatfield Peverel, Boreham, Fairstead and Fuller Street. A number of treasured open spaces and allotments spaces are included in the village.

The architecture is a mix of housing styles dating from 1331 (approximate date of Church View and Vine Cottage) up to more modern designs of 1980-90. Much of this area is within a designated Conservation Area and there are a number of Grade 2 listed buildings. Many of the historic properties are owned by Lord Rayleigh who maintains them to a high decorative standard in co-ordinated colour schemes.

Church Green and The Street have a high density of housing much of which was built between 1300 and 1800 and often had industrial or commercial uses over the centuries. The 14th century Village Stores building is located at the centre of this area, housed in a building which opens directly onto the roadway. Many of the properties in this area immediately about the narrow roadway which also has tight corners. There are no pavements and little room to provide them in most areas.

The area behind Church Green and The Street, previously Lord Rayleigh's joinery yard, was developed in 1999/2000 into eleven houses of varying shapes and sizes, some terraced and others either link detached or detached, with rooflines and detailed architectural features which reflect the surrounding properties. Part of the development, known as Estate Yard, is paved with flagstones from the area and the road has a Victorian style iron barrier to prevent transit of vehicles from one end to the other.

Crow Pond Road has the cottages built in the 20th century for estate workers and now available for rent by local residents. There is no pavement but there is some room for provision of one in this busy and relatively narrow road which leads to the shop. The village allotments and old timber barns (including at least one which was previously the village abattoir) are also in this road.

Dairy Hill, at the end of Church Green has the brick built Dairy Bridge, the river water pumping station installed originally in 1767 and used to pump drinking water to the village until 1915 and which was maintained by the Parish Council and the Old Dairy farm buildings which are currently used for farm storage and which are constructed in a combination of timber and corrugated iron sheets.

Between the last house on Church Green and Dairy Hill lies an uncultivated meadow, Bromwell Leaze, a beautiful open space of several acres, used daily by children, dog walkers and pedestrians and which also gives access to the village burial ground behind The Street. This open space is privately owned by Lord Rayleigh.



Buildings and Design Features

Within the central conservation area there is a mix of styles mostly of two storey ranging from the timber frame with rendered infill panels under clay peg tile roofs, to brick and knapped flint buildings again under clay peg tile roofs. These buildings have enclosed gardens but car parking is often remote from the dwellings in a series of garage blocks within the conservation area.

Materials of red brick, render (of various colours), timber windows and doors have become the preferred pallet within the conservation area, using natural hedging, wicket fences and gates as well as red brick and knapped flint perimeter enclosures to the separate dwellings.

There are a number of listed buildings which have set the theme for later constructions such as the Estate Yard completed in 2000.

The buildings within the village centre are largely timber frame with plaster infill, dating from approximately 1300 onwards. Chimneys are a significant feature as are the varying rooflines and aspect to the road. No individual buildings dominate their neighbours or the area, other than the Parish Church which is surrounded by large open green areas.

The current Post Office and Village Stores is Grade 2 star listed, built in the 14th century and is timber framed, plastered, and roofed with handmade red clay tiles. It has a two-bay hall facing south east and two two-bay cross wings and a dormer window.

There is a further group of three Grade 2 listed 16th and 17th century cottages 15 yards from the Store and next door an 18th century detached house. Close by, the Manse, is 17th century or earlier and there are a further seven Grade 2 listed houses. One unusual house built in 1918 is faced with flint.

There are a few newer buildings of various dates from the 20th century, all set back from the road and widely separated from their neighbours. A pair of semi-detached red brick buildings originally housed the Electricity Board office and the Post Office but are now private houses. The newer houses are generally red brick and of differing styles.

On the sharp bend in the road, the brick piers with Portland stone topped with pineapple finial ornaments, mark the entrance to Grade 2 star listed Terling Place. The tree lined, wide grassed, gravel drive provides a green vista from the centre of the village. Terling Place, a Georgian mansion built in 1772 to the designs of John Johnson, of grey brick (called Suffolk Whites) in Flemish bond, with limestone dressings, roofed with slate, is not visible from the centre of the village.

A beautiful old 10 foot high, 16th century, Grade 2 red brick wall, recently restored, runs from the Church towards Dairy Hill and separates the Terling Place grounds from Church Green.

Possibly the oldest houses in Terling the two cottages now known as Church View and Vine Cottage date back from approximately 1331 when they were probably one house. English Heritage remark *“This house is of exceptional historic interest in that aisled halls retaining both aisles are rare, and those mainly of manorial status. Here the small size and context indicate a lower status, probably of merchant origin. The apparent association with the Parish church is misleading, for another street of houses existed in front of it until c.1843, but it may originally have faced on to a market place. A market and fair were established in Terling by 1331, which date is just compatible with the earliest part of this house. (W. Walker, Essex Markets and Fairs, Essex Record Office, 1981, 34). RCHM 8.*



Guideline:

Houses will have rooflines in keeping with neighbouring buildings.

Guideline:

Encourage owners to maintain the fabric and setting of the landmarks and avoid detracting from their visual impact and character.

Guideline:

Endeavour to maintain the listed buildings in a manner which emphasises their historic and architectural significance

Guideline:

Ensure extensions are sympathetic to the materials bulk and form of the existing building.

Guideline:

Housing shall usually be one or two storeys and in keeping with neighbouring properties and area.

Guideline:

Chimneys are encouraged as a feature



On Church Green the All Saints' Church, the United Reformed Church and the Tudor House are Grade 2 star buildings. The 13th century All Saints' Church building is constructed of flint rubble with dressings of limestone and clunch, the Chancel is roughcast externally, roofed with handmade red clay tiles; with a tower of red brick in Flemish bond with limestone dressings, and the spire is shingled. Three sides of the west tower, built in 1732, are of brick with projecting alternate quoins of stone, in 3 stages, with 3 stone bands, and a brick band below the eaves.

The United Reformed Church has existed since 1662, when members broke away from the Church to worship at the Manse (in The Street). The present Chapel, the oldest in Essex, was built on Church Green opposite All Saints' in 1753 and altered in the 19th century. It is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with dressings of blue brick, roofed with handmade red clay tiles. It is on a rectangular plan facing south-east, with an early 19th century vestry to the rear. One storey, but formerly with a gallery, so externally of two storeys.

The Chapel sits well in the Church Road street scene and is in sympathy with the surrounding buildings.

The Tudor House is 16th century, timber framed, plastered with framing mainly exposed, and roofed with hand made red clay tiles.

Owls Hill

This area includes Coronation Cottages, The Terling Inn (formerly Rayleigh Arms), Viner Cottages, Garnets Mead, School Green and the Dismals.



Buildings and Design Features

The area is a mixture of defined groups of Victorian brick, lath and plaster houses from the 14th century onwards and 20th century semi-detached and terraced houses.

Of particular interest are the various angles of properties in relation to the road, the use of hedges to define property boundaries and the sympathetic height of the various buildings with their neighbours.

The four Coronation Cottages built in 1952 are two pairs of single storey red brick and render with exposed timber beams and with wide and deep, grassed frontage to the area of greensward known as School Green.

The School and Terling Inn are large grey "Suffolk Whites" brick Victorian buildings set back from the road. Opposite the Inn is an old red brick single storey building which has been in turn a cheese works, hospital and is currently doctor's surgery. Alongside is a timber frame house, being a single wing of what was once a larger house and previously a Vicarage, dating back to the 14th century, and Sebby's Gardens a row of town houses over 100 years old. Owls Hill Cottage, 17th century and Owls Hill House, 14th century, are opposite and next to Raisings, previously a shop, now a house and dating back to the 18th century. Various detached and terraced red brick cottages behind and to one side of the Inn are probably Victorian.