

Local List of Heritage Assets

STANFORD RIVERS PARISH

TOMBSTONE AND RAILINGS	<i>Jubilee Green, adjacent to The Rectory, Church Road, Stanford Rivers, Ongar, CM5 9PW</i>	Site of Old Congregational Church, where David Livingstone preached. Physical remains include a low yellow brick wall and a single weathered tombstone. These elements together with a recent interpretative plaque are evocative of former use of the site. Railings are modern and of no heritage significance. The site is primarily of historic (associative value with David Livingstone) and communal value although the wall and tombstone are attractive elements.
CAST IRON FINGER POST	<i>T-Junction at London Road (A113) and Berwick Lane, Stanford Rivers</i>	Low height signpost, made by Maldon Ironworks. Reflective of the growth of private car ownership in the early 20th century. Of historic and aesthetic value.
K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	<i>The Green at Toot Hill, Stanford Rivers</i>	K6 telephone box, an iconic design dating from the mid 20th century, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott. Currently houses community library. Structure is of aesthetic and historical value.
CAST IRON FINGER POST	<i>Sharpes Green, Toot Hill</i>	Low height signpost, with single 'finger', made by Maldon Ironworks. Reflective of the growth of private car ownership in the early 20th century. Of historic and aesthetic value.

ONGAR UNION WORKHOUSE

*43 London Road,
Stanford Rivers,
Ongar, CM5 9PH*

The Ongar workhouse was built in 1830. Serving an incorporation of nine parishes, and accommodating around 100 inmates, it was one of the last workhouses to be built before the great Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. Its most distinctive feature was its central hub, from whose windows the workhouse master could obtain a clear view of the inmates in their various exercise yards. This was still a relatively novel feature — other early examples can be found in the Caistor workhouse of 1801, and the Thurgarton Incorporation workhouse of 1824. However, at Ongar, the hub projected only at the rear of the main building. In 1837, the new Ongar Union purchased the existing workhouse building. Over the following three years, it was enlarged to increase its capacity to over 200. The original workhouse building comprised three stories and a basement and is constructed of brown gault brick. The central hub contained a committee room on the ground floor, with the master's quarters above. Accommodation for the various classes of inmates was placed in the wings to each side, in a slightly pinker brick, which were added a few years later. At the rear of the main block, the supervisory hub provided views over the inmates' yards. A single-storey kitchen projected at the centre. To the south of the main building was the two-storey workhouse infirmary. The present building dates from 1871 but it replaced and incorporated parts of an older structure which originally comprised a single storey. At the north of the workhouse was the workhouse school, also dating from 1871. This had separate entrances for boys and girls at the north. Later used as the factory of Piggott Bros. & Co., tent and tarpaulin makers at Little End. after the union was dissolved in 1930. The alterations, adaptations and extensions associated with the light industrial uses have undermined the significance of the heritage asset. Of significant historic and aesthetic value.