

Acknowledgements:

Richard Pusey: 'West Hanningfield, the history and antiquities of an Essex country parish'.

A.C. Edwards and K.C. Newton: 'The Walkers of Hanningfield, Surveyors and Mapmakers Extraordinary'.

John Walker: 1601 map of the Manor of Peverels (ERO Ref. D/Dzt).

Chelmsford & Essex Museum: Photograph of Tanfield Tye Bronze Age Bracelets.

Crossing Temple: Photograph of Templar Knight from Wheat Barn Exhibition.

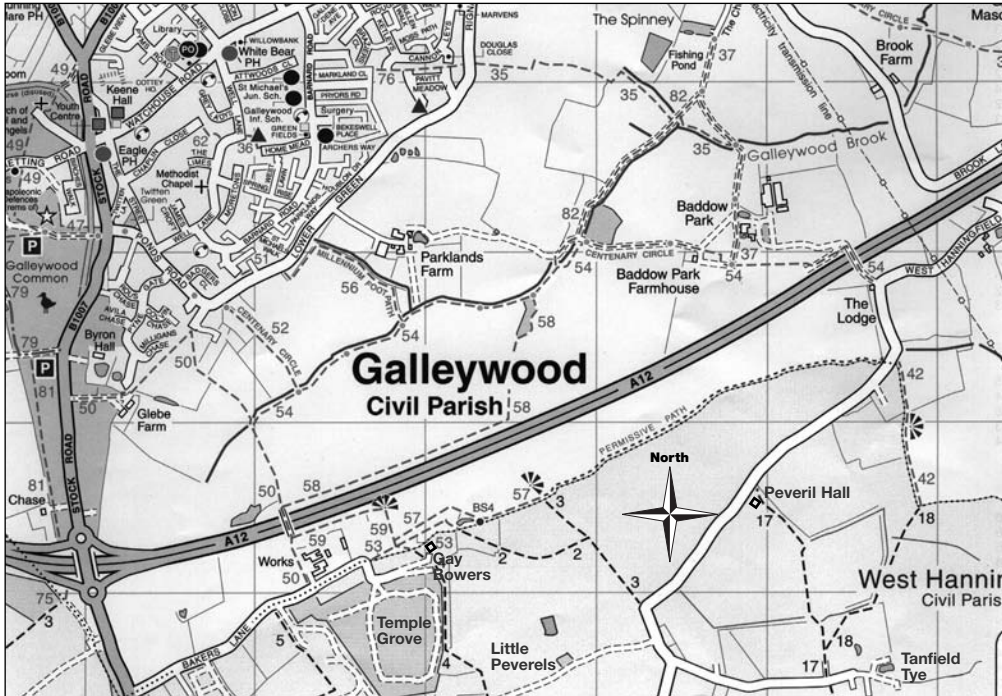
Reamey: 'Place Names of Essex'.

Rev. Philip Morant: 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex, Vol 2'.

Ordnance Survey: Second Edition 6" map of West Hanningfield dated 1897 (ERP REF. D/DP P47).

Walk Devised by Malcolm Stuart. Layout by Matthew Johnson.

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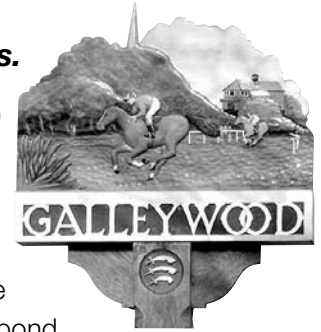


Map based on Galleywood Parish Footpath map

The Manor of Peverels

Walk **9km – 3 hours, moderate.** **Not suitable for wheelchairs.**

Mapping: Galleywood Parish Footpaths Map, OS Explorer™ 183, OS Landranger™ 167.



Starting from The Common lower car park off the Wood Farm approach road (**TL702021**) walk south down The Common crossing the Stock Road, B1007 opposite Glebe Farm approach road to join **FP50**. Turn left round the pond opposite Glebe Farm cottages and pass through a kissing gate into an uncultivated field following the hedgerow north-east towards Lower Green where **FP50** turns sharply right and follows the hedgerow south-east down to Galleywood Brook.

Temple Grove Naturist Colony

From the mid 1930's to the mid 1950's there was a naturist colony at Temple Grove run by a Mrs Packer on the site now occupied by Temple Grove Caravan Park. Many villagers can remember, as school children, peeping through the fence to see what went on in and around the wooden huts on the site. The postman and other visitors used to have to ring a bell to get access and were quite likely to be greeted by a naked Mr or Mrs Packer.

Cross Galleywood Brook on the wooden footbridge to the junction with **FP54**. Continue south up **FP50** crossing the A12 on the footbridge then proceed straight ahead to join Bakers Lane at Temple Grove.

Turn left along Bakers Lane which forms the civil parish boundary with West Hanningfield. Temple Grove on the south side is now used by a private archery club. On the Galleywood side you pass a small industrial site and day nursery, which used to be an isolation hospital, then

on past Paddy's Cottage which dates back to the 17th Century to join **FP53** at the east end of Bakers Lane. You are now entering the Manor of Peverels.

Proceed over a stile to the left of Poolman's offices, then north-east on **FP53** crossing **FP59** at Gay Bowers and continue across the field which may have grazing horses, to meet West Hanningfield **FP2** at a stile in the south-east corner.



FP2 crosses another field, also used for grazing horses, in a south-easterly direction to a stile giving access to farmland. **FP2** continues east as a field crossing to meet West Hanningfield **FP3** which is a farm track. Turn right along the farm track and follow **FP3** to meet West Hanningfield Road. At this junction John Walker's 1601 map shows a track 'The Chase Wayes' going west past Little Peverels then skirting Temple Grove to the end of Bakers Lane. All evidence of this ancient track had gone by 1897 when the second edition of the Ordnance Survey was produced.

Gay Bowers The present house stands on the site of a cottage which was there in the 19th century. It was called 'Old Orders' on the 1777 Chapman and André map and 'Brewer's Farm' on the 1897 Ordnance Survey. Just to the east of Gay Bowers was Hill Farm (VRNELS on the 1601 John Walker map). This farm ceased to exist in 1937 when it was absorbed into Tanfield Tye.

Turn left along West Hanningfield Road for 500 metres and just past Peveril Hall's pond turn right onto West Hanningfield **FP17**. Walk round the back of Peveril Hall crossing to the south-west side of the hedgerow and continue south-east along the hedgerow to the line of wooden electricity poles. Follow the electricity poles, which are marked by arrows, south down **FP17** crossing the brook then continue following the electricity poles up to the junction with **FP18** just before the approach road to Tanfield Tye.

Turn sharp left down **FP18** to the ditch, turning right at a white topped sighting pole and follow the ditch down for 100 metres to another white topped post where **FP18** crosses the ditch into the next field. **FP18** then follows a field crossing north-east to a white topped marker post and wooden bridge across a brook. **FP18** continues, to join Galleywood **FP42** at the parish boundary where there is another wooden bridge. **FP42** is one of Galleywood's least known footpaths but well worth visiting for its fine views east towards Danbury Common. Continue north on **FP42** following the hedgerow to meet the West Hanningfield Road. Turn right and proceed north along the road for 200 metres to Baddow Park Lodge where you join **FP54**.



Bronze Age bracelets of Tanfield Tye

The Bronze Age Bracelets of Tanfield Tye.

In 1976 Mr Alan Clarke, then the farm worker on Tanfield Tye, uncovered while ploughing, two shiny objects which were later authenticated at The British Museum as a pair of late Bronze Age bracelets. The gold bracelets were declared Treasure Trove and £1,700 was awarded. They can now be seen in the Chelmsford and Essex Museum.

The find (at TL72450160) was close to a pre-historic track way running across East Anglia but there is no evidence of a Bronze Age settlement in the area.

Follow the Baddow Park approach road across the A12 then turn left crossing the grassland to a gap in the hedge marked by a white topped siting post. Proceed west along the hedgerow to the junction with **FP37**. Continue through

the copse on **FP54** crossing the drive to Baddow Park farmhouse and down the farm track westwards to the junction with **FP82** at the south-west corner of a small copse. A footbridge has been installed here since the first edition of the Galleywood Footpath Map. Cross Galleywood Brook onto **FP82** and continue on the west bank to the junction with **FP35**. Turn left onto **FP35** and follow it north-west/west to Rignals Lane.

Cross Rignals Lane and join **FP76** which takes you via Markland Close onto Barnard Road opposite St Michael's Junior School. Turn left and proceed south along Barnard Road past the Co-op to Home Mead. Turn right into Home Mead and walk west to the small children's play area where you join a short footpath which takes you into Well Lane. Turn left and after 50 metres pick up **FP62** on the other side of Well Lane which takes you through to Chaplin Close. Chaplin Close takes you to The Street which you cross to join the permissive footpath through Millcot Tools which is accessed by a small wooden gate next to the wooden five-barred gate. This path takes you through to Stock Road.

If traffic on the Stock Road, B1007 is light you can cross onto The Common opposite Millcot Tools, otherwise turn right for 100 metres and cross at the traffic lights. Return to The Common lower car park by walking south down the old racecourse and then along the unmarked footpath skirting Brick Kiln Pond (shown by a Nature Reserve bird symbol on the map) to come out onto the old racecourse finishing straight at Wood Farm approach road.

The Knights Templar and The Manor of Peverels

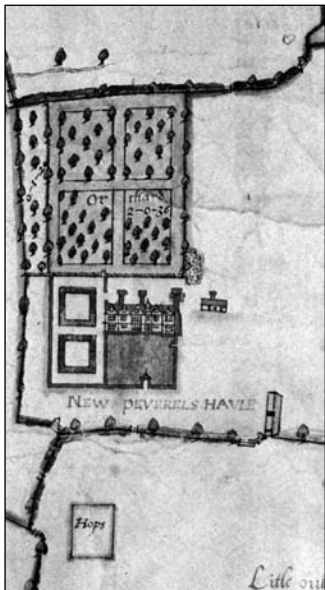
The Templars (The Knights of the Temple of Solomon) were members of a Christian Military Order, founded in Jerusalem in 1119. The Knights took vows of poverty, chastity and obedience and devoted themselves to the recovery of Palestine from the Muslims in order to protect pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land.

They amassed great wealth despite their vows of poverty, and owned the Manor of Peverels in West Hanningfield. Evidence of their presence lives on in the names Temple Farm, Temple Wood, Temple Grove, Templeton Park and Old Orders (now called Gay Bowers) off Bakers Lane.

The Knights Templar played an important part in the Crusades of the 12th and 13th Centuries. The enormous wealth of the Order aroused the envy of Philip IV of France who in 1307 arranged for charges of heresy to be brought by Pope Clement V against its members.



Templar Knight



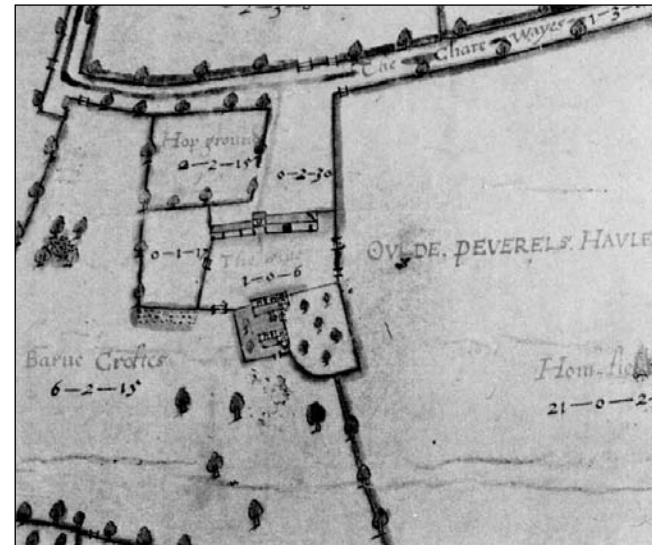
New Peverels Haule (Tanfield Tye)

In England all the Templars were arrested in 1308 and finally suppressed in 1312 being charged with a whole catalogue of heinous crimes including heresy, idolatry, black magic, and other unchristian and deviant practices. The Pope ordered that all Templar properties should be transferred to the Knights Hospitaller, the oldest of the three great crusading military orders, who originated in the 11th century to provide medical care for pilgrims to the Holy Land.

The name Peverels comes from the family who farmed the land owned by the Knights Templar in the 13th century. A John Peverel died in 1311 the year before the Templars were finally suppressed.

John Walkers map of the Manor of Peverels 1601 shows two manorial houses 'Oulde Peverels Haule' now 'Little Peverels' and 'New Peverels Haule' now 'Tanfield Tye'. John Walker of West Hanningfield and his son John were outstanding craftsmen in the years around 1600. They were commissioned by country gentlemen to make maps and draw up written surveys of their estates. The illustration shows Tanfield Tye as a substantial manor house with its three chimneys and apple orchard.

The 1601 map showed that both manor houses had hop fields, but the cultivation of hops around Chelmsford was in decline by 1800.



Oulde Peverels Haule (Little Peverels)

New Peverels Haule must have been newly built in 1601 because no approach road is shown on the John Walker map, although some sort of track must have been required for its construction. Tanfield Tye Lane remained unmade until the mid 1970's. There is no vestige of the 1601 hall on the site of Tanfield Tye farmhouse today, a few fruit trees occupied the site of the old orchard in the 1980's however even these may soon disappear as the site is developed into a small industrial estate.

'Peveril Hall' built in the early 20th century was styled 'Peverel House' when it was sold in 1961 by Mr J Enders then the farmer at Tanfield Tye