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**FORMER ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY SITE, VICTORIA
ROAD SOUTH, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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Borough: Chelmsford		Site Code: CF70
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA		Project No: 4783
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CONTENTS

	OASIS SUMMARY
	SUMMARY
1	INTRODUCTION
2	DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE
3	METHODOLOGY
4	DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH
5	BUILDING 1 – ANNE KNIGHT BUILDING
6	BUILDING 2 – FREDERICK CHANCELLOR BUILDING
7	BUILDING 3 – LAW BUILDING
8	DISCUSSION
9	CONCLUSION

	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
	DESPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE
	BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appendix 1	Cartographic Sources
Appendix 2	1843 Tithe apportionment extract
Appendix 3	List description
Appendix 4	HER summary sheet
Appendix 5	Archive contents form

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Former Anglia Ruskin University Site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex. Historic Building Recording</i>		
<p><i>In June 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted historic building recording at three surviving structures on the former Anglia Ruskin University campus site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford. The Grade II Listed Anne Knight Building was constructed as the town's Quaker Meeting House in 1824. Though extensively modernised internally, it remains little altered from its original neo-classical form. Examination of the roof revealed a well-preserved structure of oak and Baltic softwood. The lower side-wings were, at the time of the survey suffering extensive water ingress and the effects of rot.</i></p> <p><i>The Frederick Chancellor Building was constructed in 1904-5 as the town's museum, library and art school, and is a typical Edwardian institutional building, utilising a mixture of modern construction methods, but dressed with eclectic architectural motifs and high quality materials. The general layout has been preserved despite modernisation and the building remains an attractive part of the urban streetscape. In 1931, the school was extended with the Law Building, which is a fairly unremarkable, but solidly built structure of its date, retaining an attractive and distinctive Art Deco facade, and typical early 1930s internal fittings such as its staircases and coloured glass in steel Crittall-type windows.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>20th-22nd, 26th-27th and 29th June 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4783</i>	Site code	<i>CF70</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic Building Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Anne Knight Building – Grade II listed (List entry 352502). Anne Knight Building, Frederick Chancellor Building (EHER 40491) and 1931 Law Building lie within the West End conservation area.</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former university site including three extant buildings (vacant), areas of hard-standing in positions of former buildings and grass / trees.</i>		
Planned development	<i>Re-use of Anne Knight & Frederick Chancellor Buildings & partial demolition of Law Building</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Anne Knight Building – early 19th century meeting house Frederick Chancellor building – 1905 museum, library and art school Law Building – 1931 associated with the art school</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>n/a</i>		
Project location			
County/Borough/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Chelmsford</i>	<i>Moulsham</i>
HER for area	<i>Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CM1</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.31,43.55m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 70561 07009</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.30m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Richard Havis (ECC HEM)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>The Central Chelmsford Development Agency</i>		
Full title	<i>Former Anglia Ruskin University Site, Victoria Road, South, Chelmsford, Essex: historic building recording.</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. Prosser, L. Stoakley, M.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4121</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2012</i>		

FORMER ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY SITE, VICTORIA ROAD SOUTH, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

*In June 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted historic building recording at three surviving structures on the former Anglia Ruskin University campus site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford. The Grade II Listed **Anne Knight Building** was constructed as the town's Quaker Meeting House in 1824. Though extensively modernised internally, it remains little altered from its original neo-classical form. Examination of the roof revealed a well-preserved structure of oak and Baltic softwood. The lower side-wings were, at the time of the survey suffering extensive water ingress and the effects of rot.*

*The **Frederick Chancellor Building** was constructed in 1904-5 as the town's museum, library and art school, and is a typical Edwardian institutional building, utilising a mixture of modern construction methods, but dressed with eclectic architectural motifs and high quality materials. The general layout has been preserved despite modernisation and the building remains an attractive part of the urban streetscape. In 1931, the school was extended with the **Law Building**, which is a fairly unremarkable, but solidly built structure of its date, retaining an attractive and distinctive Art Deco facade, and typical early 1930s internal fittings such as its staircases and coloured glass in steel Crittall-type windows.*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2012, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out historic building recording at three buildings on the former Anglia Ruskin University Site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex (NGR TL 70561 07009). The historic building recording was carried out in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval / listed building consent for the redevelopment of the site including the reuse of the Anne Knight and Frederick Chancellor Buildings and the partial demolition of the Law Building (Chelmsford Planning Ref. 11/01360/FUL).

1.2 The recording was conducted according to a written scheme of investigation (dated 8th May 2011) prepared by AS in response to a brief issued by Richard Havis of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (ECC HEM, dated March 2012), and approved by ECC HEM. The project conformed to the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006) and also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2008). The level of recording was conducted to Level 3 as defined in the English Heritage document. Archive research undertaken was guided by the IfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* (revised 2008). The project also adhered to the document *Standards for field archaeology in the east of England* (Gurney 2003).

- 1.3 The principal objectives of the historic building recording were to produce:
- a high quality and detailed survey of the structures proposed for alteration in order to understand their form and evolution, with the recording of any remaining architectural / technological embellishment of the buildings,
 - an archive of all materials in order to form a high quality long-term record of the buildings in their current form.

Planning context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 The former Anglia Ruskin University site lies to the north-west of the historic core of Chelmsford. The river Chelmer flows c.500m to the east, while the river Can is located c.125m to the south. The NE/SW A138 road and the railway line run a parallel course to the east.

2.2 The site is irregular in shape and occupies an area of post-medieval expansion. It is enclosed by Duke Street and Victoria Road South to the north and east, and is bisected by the north-south Park Road and a public footpath. Until recently, the area was occupied by numerous buildings, though most have been demolished, leaving only the three assessment buildings standing. The layout of the area prior to the recent demolition is illustrated (Fig. 2).

2.3 The Anne Knight Building (Building 1) was constructed as a Quaker Meeting House in the early 19th century and occupies a plot of land in the northern part of the site fronting Duke Street. It is Grade II listed (App. 3; EHER 31506: Appendix 3). Both the Frederick Chancellor Building (Building 2; EHER 40491) and the Law Building (Building 3) stand to the east. Building 2 faces the street, with Building 3 extending to the rear (west) with its principal façade to the south. All three lie within the West End Conservation Area and were added to the county council's register of buildings of local value in 2009.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

Archaeological databases

3.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within the county of Essex comes from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). Significant entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are discussed in Section 4.1.

Historic and cartographic sources

3.2 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford, Essex, as well as AS's own in-house library. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 1 and reproduced in Figs. 3-10. The tithe map and apportionment (1843) were also consulted and details of land ownership and tenancy are listed in Appendix 2.

Secondary sources

3.3 The principal sources of secondary material were the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at the Essex County Council (ECC) offices in Chelmsford as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources used are listed in the bibliography.

Building recording

3.4 The site was visited on the 20th-22nd, 26th-27th and 29th June 2012 in order to compile descriptions of the buildings and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written description and analysis was carried out by Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Existing plans and elevations provided by the client were checked and altered for accuracy with additional drawings produced where necessary. These are included as Figures 11-23.

3.5 The photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D

(10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Where necessary, architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film and supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Figs. 11, 14-15 and 18-20).

3.6 A number of areas were not available for inspection at the time of the survey. These included the basement of the Law Building which was flooded and also contains asbestos, as well as the roof of the Law Building and cellar of the Anne Knight Building which are similarly contaminated.

4 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

4 Archaeological and Historical Background (Fig.3)

Medieval

4.1 At Domesday in 1086, the manors of Chelmsford, held by the Bishop of London, and Moulsham, held by the Abbot of Westminster, were minor settlements and contained only four and twelve households respectively (Williams & Martin 2002). The medieval town (EHER 6014), probably derived from the origin 'Ceolmaer's Ford' was founded at the end of the 12th century by the Bishop of London on a piece of his land to the north of the river Can, where the modern High Street stands. Due to the rapid economic success of the market, the town flourished, with urban growth characterised by the construction of the Moulsham Bridge (EHER 5893) as well as numerous shops and houses. The Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin (EHER 31483, LB 1328779) to the north-east and the Dominican friary (EHERs 5875 & 5556), to the south-east, were both established in the 13th century. Further urban development occurred in the 15th century along Baddow Road (EHERs 5901 & 31472), the High Street and New Street.

Post-medieval

4.2 From the mid-16th century to the 18th century, the main landowners in the town were the Mildmay family. Thomas Mildmay was the auditor to Henry VIII during the Dissolution and in 1540 purchased the manor of Moulsham, surrendered by Westminster Abbey, and the friary lands shortly after.

4.3 From the 16th to 18th centuries, the area to the east developed substantially as Chelmsford prospered as both a market and county town. Institutional buildings can be traced through the documentary history and include buildings such as a free grammar school founded by King Edward VI in 1552, the first county gaol (EHER 17534) in c.1658 with some development on Baddow Street (EHER 31470) as well as Duke Street (EHER 31500) closer to the site. Wharves constructed off Springfield Road (Medleycott 1999, 6) as part of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation in 1797 coincide with an increase in trade, and preceded a period of significant industrial expansion.

4.4 Early 19th century industrial expansion saw the construction of the Smock Mill (EHER 48008), the Bewley Iron Foundry (EHER 15315) and several brickworks (EHERs 15508, 15510 & 15512) situated to the east and south-west, with associated residential development to house workers.

4.5 In the early 19th century the Friends' Meeting House (later the Anne Knight Building) was constructed at the northern extent of the site (EHER 31506, LB 1328745). This portion of land known as the 'Fairfield' was purchased in 1821 for the construction of this building and designs may have been drawn up by John Collis with work beginning in 1823 (Beacon Planning Ltd 2011, 12).

4.6 The tithe map of 1843 is of little use regarding the form of the assessment buildings at this date as they exclude detail within the urban area, although a general impression of the surroundings can be gained. At that time, the railway had yet to be built and behind the main ribbon of development along the street, most of the land was given over to open fields. The later site of Buildings 2 and 3 lay on Plot 156, which the accompanying tithe apportionment notes as owned by William Collins Wells and described as 'second layer (plantation)'.

4.7 The construction of the London-Colchester railway shortly after led to change in the town with a shift in development. Increased communication links with London and the availability of relatively cheap land in the area led to the introduction of engineering industries. Companies included Marconi, manufactures of radio and later radar equipment (EHER 15940), Crompton, who made electric lighting and tram/railway equipment, and Hoffman, manufacturers of ball-bearings (Medleycott 1999, 6). However, the Ordnance Survey of 1874 (Fig. 7) reflects a typical late Victorian mixture of open fields and paddocks, with light industry such as the brewery and residential development. The Anne Knight building is depicted much as it exists today with flanking wings and projecting entrance set within its own burial ground. Small outbuildings are also visible to the south as well as a terrace of small cottages to the rear of the boundary wall.

4.8 In 1888, Chelmsford became a borough and elected Frederick Chancellor as mayor. Chancellor was a local architect, archaeologist and surveyor already known for designing the Chelmsford and Essex Hospital (EHER 15634) five years earlier. Some years later he produced plans for the construction of a new public library, museum and art school (Building 2), which was later named after him.

4.9 By 1897 (Fig. 8) development had begun to spread into the surrounding areas with new roads, houses and commercial and industrial buildings. Until this time, Park Road had been marked on old maps as Vineyard Road, while Victoria Road South was called Market Road at this time.

Modern

4.10 Development accelerated substantially after 1900. Although apparently designed in 1896, construction of the Frederick Chancellor Building did not start until 1904, and was probably finished in 1905, as indicated by its surviving date-stone. The original architect's plans survive, though are not reproduced here, but the original room functions have been marked on Figs. 14-15 and include a museum and library at ground floor level with the arts and science rooms at first floor level. A further plan dated 1911 shows a number of structural and functional

changes, though it is not clear whether some alterations were, in fact made during the initial construction.

4.11 Between 1908 and 1913, alterations were being carried out at the Friends' Meeting House (Building 1). The architects Charles and W.M. Pertwee made minor changes with the addition of lavatories to the already existing urinals and a wash-house which adjoined the south boundary wall, as well as the installation of new drain runs to the cellar (Figs. 3-4). Shortly after, in 1913, further plans provided for additional ladies' lavatories in the west wing of the building (Fig. 5).

4.12 By 1921 (Fig. 9) Market Road had developed considerably with the addition of the adjoining Baptist Church of 1909 and a garage and Y.M.C.A. building to the north, while residential development along the north-south Park Road (formerly Vineyard Road) is visible. These houses were still extant in 2010. In 1931 the Law Building (Building 3) was constructed to the rear in a contemporary style as an extension to the existing art school. This was designed by local builder Frederick J French to the designs of the County Architect J. Stuart and accommodated rooms for music, domestic science and chemistry. Further buildings were added in the late 1930s, also in the Deco style, extending from the south-west corner (Fig. 10) and which replaced earlier residential buildings on the same plot.

4.13 During the Second World War, Chelmsford was at the forefront of military radio and radar technology and consequently, the town suffered aerial attack, which resulted in some bomb damage to the Anne Knight building in 1943 although the nature of the damage is not known. In 1957, the building was sold to the County Council and was used as a youth centre, though from the later 1970s all three buildings were in use as campus buildings of the technical college (later the Anglia Ruskin University).

4.14 After this time, there have been substantial changes to the site. The buildings existing on the site in 1940 included the assessment structures, the electricity sub station at the rear of the Law Building as well as the 1938 block to the south-west, with the remainder of the site apparently comprising mixed terrace and semi-detached houses of very early 20th century date. Other earlier buildings do not appear to survive by 1940. By the middle of the 1960s, the houses to the east of the 1938 block have been replaced with a large T-shaped range, while the terraced housing immediately to the south of the Anne Knight Building being replaced with a further large institutional block.

5 BUILDING 1 – ANNE KNIGHT BUILDING

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The former Friends' Meeting House was constructed in 1824 with the severe neo-classical details seen on many non-conformist chapels of the early 19th century. It has been described as a 'substantial building, if not among the first architecturally' by David Butler, author of *The Quaker meeting houses of Britain* (Beacon Planning 2009). However, for its date it is fairly advanced, using pale yellow-white bricks without the overall use of render which was still popular at that time, and has a notable roof span of 42 feet (12.6m).

5.1.2 The building retains its immediate landscape context in its original rectangular plot of land framed on the south and east by red-brick walls, much repaired, but retaining a date-stone of 1821. This was the original burial ground, though following the Quaker tradition, there are no markers to any graves, if they survive at all.

5.2 Exterior

5.2.1 The building is of double-height, constructed in white gault brick laid in Flemish bond, with lower flanking single-storey wings to the east and west. Most of the brickwork is now discoloured but in places characteristically early 19th century straight skintles are visible; the bricks are laid with a fairly flinty buff-coloured mortar which preserves 'penny-striking' or scoring in many places. The roof is covered in grey slate. Two slender stacks rise on either side at the junction of the main block and the flanking wings.

5.2.2 A heavy entrance portico adorns the main north façade, overlooking the street (Plate 1). This has paired Doric columns supporting a simple entablature, all constructed of red brick with cementitious render. The floor of the portico is laid with flagstones, which extend to a step, and extend as a continuous area around the building. Within the portico, the ceiling is slightly barrel-vaulted.

5.2.3 The gable is framed by a simple yet deeply projecting cornice, which in turn frames a circular window, originally slatted, which ventilated the roof space. The upper area is defined by a carved Portland stone string course with a simple moulding. Within the portico, the main doors also have a similarly simple moulded surround, framing a pair of doors, each of three panels with fairly typical early 19th century mouldings. This is now painted blue but an earlier green scheme is visible where the paintwork has failed, together with the probable original varnished finish to imitate hardwood. On either side, upper and lower blind windows provide architectural relief from the massing. The lower examples are shorter with Portland stone sills and segmental brick arches, which retain original tuck-pointing, while the upper windows have semi-circular arched heads, possibly also once tuck-pointed. A commemorative plaque is set into each lower window recess, that to the west of glazed ceramic, with a more recent cast-iron example to the east.

5.2.4 The long western elevation of the main range is dominated by the lower, single-storey side-wing (Plate 2). On the main block, a blind window with a segmental arch lies in the outer bay to the north at lower level, while at upper

level five semi-circular windows light the main hall. These were boarded up for security at the time of the survey, but their form is described below. The chimney stack noted above rises slightly offset to the south. It appears original and preserves a little door above the roof-line of the lower wing to clean the flue. The side-wing comprises two parts. A low slate-roofed southern unit has a doorway and four segmented-arch windows, now boarded-up, while the north end is expressed as a lateral wing with a window on the west side and a row of lavatory lights on the north. These replace an earlier single window which has been blocked, though the sill remains. This probably represents the modifications of 1913. This part of the wing is surmounted by a cement-rendered parapet which obscures the slate roof behind.

5.2.5 The east side is composed in the same manner, with the blind lower window to the north, five upper windows and stack. Here, however, the single-storey wing is slightly more embellished, having a central projecting entrance with a moulded surround and a two-leaf panelled door, and a rendered parapet with a stone string-course. Flanking windows have segmental arches as on the west. An additional doorway lies on the south side with external access to a cellar adjoining. This lies beneath part of the wing, but was not accessible for inspection.

5.2.6 A small structure at the south-east corner of the main block forms the only surviving part of a group of outbuildings which lay against the south boundary wall. These appear to be part of the 1908 alterations (Fig. 3) added to original fabric, but nevertheless, used congruous white gault brick. A doorway, protected by a portico with timber Doric columns leads into a rear yard with an adjoining doorway leading to a former lavatory. From the 1908 plans there appear to have been additional columns extending as a protective pentice to the blocked south door of the wing, and their presence is indicated by a series of large stone slabs. The window apertures to this small surviving element differ from the main range in having gauged arches to the head and are clearly of a different phase.

5.2.7 The south rear elevation is of plain brickwork at ground floor level with a brick string course which wraps around from the side elevations. Two semi-circular-headed blind windows break the architectural monotony at upper level, while a surviving louvred, circular window provides ventilation to the attic within the gable.

5.3 Interior

5.3.1 The interior comprises the original meeting hall (Room GF01), together with smaller rooms and facilities housed in the flanking lower wings. The space is fairly simple and unadorned with minor modifications at the north end, where flimsy partitions and suspended ceilings have created an entrance lobby and two smaller subdivided rooms. From old plans, fixed tiered seating once occupied this end, with the main access through a narrow passage between the banks of seating, and lower tiers along the south, wrapping around the bevelled side walls (Plate 3). Here, low wall panels suspended at shoulder height have survived extensive modernisation to indicate their position. These are now painted, but were once grained.

5.3.2 Elsewhere the hall, if it ever had much embellishment, is now fairly sterile. The windows are of sash form, with eight-pane lower sashes and fourteen-pane semi-circular-headed upper sashes with radial glazing, all set in splayed reveals with a staff-moulded frame and jambs. The glazing bars are slender but with no elaborate mouldings. The only surviving decorative touches remain at high level, where a continuous plaster cornice frames six, cast-iron ventilation roses set into the ceiling. These have floral swirls disguising adjustable apertures, which must once have vented fumes from chandeliers or gasoliers. Off-centre to the north, a distinct architectural break is expressed by shallow piers and a break in the cornice to the north of the side doors. Fragments of a sliding mechanism set on rollers within the roof suggest that this marked a movable screen or heavy curtain (see below).

5.3.3 The flanking wings have suffered from water ingress, resulting in rot and as a result are in poor condition. The western wing was once divided into three rooms, latterly subdivided to provide a kitchen and lavatory facilities. The south room (GF02) was apparently the original committee room and retains its earlier dimensions. Two windows on the west are typically early 19th century eight-over-eight sashes, though with later Fitch patent catches. A fireplace on the north retains a simple surround, with the flue rising at an angle to the east, thereby creating a small cupboard beneath. Most other features are modern, including a dado rail and suspended ceilings. To the north, access was once given from a side door into an open room, but this has been reconfigured as a corridor (GF03). The door is six-panelled, set in its original surround, while the two remaining windows on this side are sashes as to the south, one with a cambered head (GF03 and GF04). The early 20th century lavatory windows are typical of their date, being two-over-two sashes with chunky mouldings (GF04 and GF05).

5.3.4 The eastern side door opens into a slightly barrel-vaulted entrance vestibule (GF06), with access beyond into the hall and rooms on either side, given access through staggered doors. Each doorway has an opposing blank semi-circular-headed niche to create balance. The frames have staff mouldings with reeded lintels, though the doors are modern. On the west, the inner door to the hall is offset to the north and adjoins a blocked-up cupboard. (Note: sections of early 19th century metal railing lies *ex-situ* within the space and probably formerly enclosed the external cellar entrance).

5.3.5 Both the north and south rooms (GF08 and GF09) are broadly similar and fairly plain. Each preserves its original four-over-eight sash windows, but most other finishes are modern, including the dado rails and suspended ceilings.

5.3.6 Pevsner noted the unusually large span of the roof over the hall, and this was given access, with difficulty via a fixed timber ladder within a narrow void behind the bevel of the south-eastern corner of the hall. Apart from some loft insulation, the space appeared generally untouched, but given the constricted access, it is likely that a child would have been sent up to adjust the chandelier ventilation, and modifications could only ever have been effected by stripping the roof and gaining access from the exterior. Consequently the roof is extremely well preserved.

5.3.7 Seven king-post trusses are of substantial proportions, including a softwood tie-beam of at least ten inches square (254mm x 254mm) with principal rafters of equal section and an oak king-post, shouldered at the head to support

the rafters (Plate 4). The king-posts are secured to the tie-beams with bolts and gibs and cottars and must reflect one of the first recorded instances of their use. Raking struts spring from the king-posts at approximately 2m height and engage directly with the principal rafters. Additional support is given by queen struts, which rise from the tie-beam to the principal rafters. Wide secondary collars have been applied across the rafters, post and struts, secured with threaded bolts. This may be an early afterthought, but the collars are of thinner section and poorer quality timber and may be a later addition. Four purlins ride over the principal rafters in each pitch, the lower example resting directly on the tie-beam. There are six common rafters per bay, of even scantling, cogged over the purlins.

5.3.8 Most of the timber appears to be Baltic in origin, as would be expected for this date, many with distinctive bracking or batch-marks. One principal rafter in addition, preserves a Baltic shipping mark in red paint; an extremely rare occurrence (not seen before by the survey team), which is discussed in greater detail in the discussion below (Plate 5).

5.3.9 Access through the roof is via a rudimentary wooden walk-way. The gable end-walls are of interest as they show a mixture of white with red or orange brick, suggesting that the white brick was deliberately selected as a fashionable facing for the building. The iron frames to the ventilation holes also survive as supports to the original chandeliers, together with an iron runner and pulleys for the sub-division noted above.

6 BUILDING 2 – FREDERICK CHANCELLOR BUILDING

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Building 2, now named after its architect, is absolutely typical of an Edwardian institutional structure; solidly built using modern ferro-concrete, with a veneer of stone and brick, reflecting the typical early 20th century eclectic architectural style with heavy, almost ponderous neo-classical details. Even without prior knowledge, its use as a school is apparent in its layout and the proportions of its rooms. At the time of the survey, it had suffered considerable localised damage from water ingress following the theft of lead roofing material, and was scaffolded all round.

6.2 Exterior

6.2.1 The building follows a double E-shaped plan with three gabled ranges projecting slightly to the east and fronting the street (Plate 6). It is faced with an homogenous red brick laid in English bond with flush stone bands defining the window heads and sills. The window dressings are also of fine-grained Oolitic limestone with shelly inclusions, possibly Bath Stone. Most of the roofs are covered in slate, while a decorative cupola rises from the apex of the central range to the rear.

6.2.2 The principal east elevation is articulated by varying the materials and construction. The lower areas extend flush across the entire length, but above, a series of projecting and recessive elements express windows, pilasters, quoins and other details. The windows combine external stone transoms and mullions with inner sashes and casements, in a sometimes unhappy marriage of Jacobean and Georgian styles.

6.2.3 The central frontispiece frames an impressive semi-circular-headed doorway at ground floor level. The doorcase has substantial stone jambs and projecting keystones; the whole arrangement extending across into integral side windows. The entrance is approached via large stone steps, enclosed on either side with a low projecting wall, once possibly topped with urns. The double door has lower panelling, a central narrow panel and each leaf has six upper glazed panes with a decorative sill. No furniture survives, but impressions for the same Art Nouveau pull handles which do survive on the internal face, are present. The flanking windows appear modified as they contain a single large pane of glass, but a four-light mullioned window survives above, each light containing a four-over-four sash with horns. This window has a slight pediment which supports a date-stone of 1905 set in a scrolled decorative cartouche. At upper level, the doorway is surmounted by a Venetian-style casement window, which is topped in turn by a decorative parapet of stone with the Chelmsford coat of arms and ball finials to the sides.

6.2.4 The flanking ranges have two, four-light transom and mullioned windows at ground floor level with lower sashes, all set in decorative stone surrounds. Large tripartite windows light the first floor. Here, four central lights are framed by two transomed lights to the side and an upper two-light mullioned window, each with four panes. The whole arrangement has a decorative stone surround and is supported at the base with little scrolled consoles to pilasters which terminate in Ionic capitals and a short pediment. The gable above is plain but capped with a

moulded stone parapet. Between the ranges, the short recessed sections house a four-light transom and mullion window at ground floor level and two-light mullion windows at first floor level with stone parapets above, marking the position of flat-roofed dormer windows. Contemporary decorative rainwater hoppers survive inscribed with a 'C' as well as original cast-iron downpipes.

6.2.5 The north elevation comprises two superficially disparate elements which are, in fact balanced, and mark distinct front and rear ranges. The front part continues the general style of the main facade, and is of two bays divided by pilasters which rise flush from the plinth at low level with four-light transom and mullion windows with casements at ground floor level and again at upper level, all topped with a parapet with a slightly ramped capping course.

6.2.6 The rear range marks the position of a large classroom at first floor level, and is treated as a distinct element of four bays. At ground floor level each bay has a six-over-nine sash window set beneath a segmented brick arch with stone keystones. At upper level the central two bays have high-set windows of similar form below a convex parapet which was once glazed, but the outer bays differ and originally held sashes set somewhat lower, without the stone keystones seen elsewhere and instead rising to a conventional roof form. The west bay retains this layout, though the eastern bay has been modified to create a fire escape.

6.2.7 On the corresponding south elevation, the pattern is repeated with minor differences (Plate 7). The pilasters rise flush with the plinth on the east range and frame the four-light windows as on the north. The rear unit continues the pattern at ground floor level and again to the outer bays at upper level, where sash windows are set beneath cambered brick arches without keystones. However, the central bays, instead of being pierced by windows, are blank, and expressed only by pilasters which rise to window head height, where they terminate with slightly scrolled stone caps.

6.2.8 Close inspection of the rear elevation was not possible but a limited view was possible from within the adjoining Law Building. It was originally laid out with flanking rear ranges around a short, single storeyed central projection, but this was later raised to create new WC and bathroom facilities. Originally, the main staircase may have been lit with a large window, but this was latterly blocked, though portions of its supporting arch are still visible. The newer central range is partly flat-roofed and formerly covered with lead, now stripped.

6.2.9 To the north of the central range, a formerly open yard has been linked with a flat-roofed connecting building. The south flanking range has a plain rear elevation with a flat-roofed single-storey addition at ground floor level which now abuts the Law Building to the west and is of little interest. Above this the gable is pedimented with corbelled kneelers which conceals the line of the roof. The inner face of this wing is divided by pilasters and has a window in each bay at ground floor level.

6.2.10 The rear gable of the north flanking wing has a boiler flue rising against it, which is supported at ground floor level by two steel columns to allow a doorway to pass beneath. As with the south the gable, it has corbelled kneelers at the corners. The inner, south face has been much reworked with the replacement of any original fenestration at ground floor level by metal-framed casements,

described below, and these in turn partially enclosed when the yard was covered over.

6.3 Interior

6.3.1 The building is largely symmetrical on plan and laid out as a central block with two flanking ranges housing broadly identical rooms and offices. Similar materials and features have been used throughout, with most windows and doors following a general house style, described below, and all floors, unless stated otherwise, retaining original parquet flooring. A notable feature is the means of central heating, which appears to have been through blown air and not hot-water radiators. Various associated flues and ventilation grilles survive.

Ground floor

6.3.2 The main entrance leads to a small draught lobby, with a second set of identical, but less robust doors to the entrance hall. These retain their original furniture with a semi-circular glazed overlight with three panes (Plate 8).

6.3.3 The entrance/stair-hall is a cube, (Room GF01) with the main staircase rising directly ahead through a semi-circular arch. Flanking doors lead to lavatories and service rooms. The walls are plain plastered, with heavily moulded skirtings and picture rail. Doorways lead to various rooms on all sides and follow a house style, with two lower panels, a large central panel and two small upper panels, all moulded. Many of the doors have been flushed over to the rear to conform to modern fire regulations, but probably survive intact. To either side of the inner lobby, deep recesses with barrel vaulted ceilings have low cupboards. The ceiling preserves its moulded coffering with a heavy modillion cornice.

6.3.4 Small rooms to the north and south originally housed an office and librarian's room, reached through house-style doors. Short lateral corridors to the rear, in turn lead to the remaining rooms in the north and south ranges. That on the south is reached through a semi-circular-headed arch while to the north the corridor is enclosed with a standard house-style doorway instead, clearly original as the moulded picture rail continues uninterrupted through the area.

6.3.5 Both flanking offices (Rooms GF02 and GF03) have large semi-circular arched internal windows to the corridors, blocked on one side in Room GF02 but preserving reeded glass. The loss of ceiling plaster in this room reveals the underlying concrete structure. The window on the east, as noted from the exterior description, is of transom and mullion form, each light containing a sash window with heavy glazing bars.

6.3.6 The north corridor (GF05) gives access to a large room in the north-east corner (GF06). A moulded skirting board extends round the room and the walls are plain, with four house-style mullioned sash windows on the north and east. This space is open to the rear through a central decorative arch and once comprised the museum area of the building. To either side of the arch on the west, modern plasterboard and traces of door jambs suggests the presence of glazed joinery, latterly infilled but respected by the original parquet. The ceiling has a moulded cornice with coffering.

6.3.7 The rear room (GF07) is lofty and hall-like (Plate 9). Four house-style sash windows light the north. By contrast, the south wall has been modified by almost continuous steel-framed, Crittall-style windows with upper pivoting casements, all now filled with safety glass. The rear wall contains three blind apertures with semi-circular-arched heads. As elsewhere, a moulded cornice and panelled coffering survive.

6.3.8 The corresponding south range is broadly of similar form but with some differences. The corridor from the main entrance (GF04) extends slightly further, creating an L-shaped east room (GF08) which was once the original lending library. This room was formerly given access through a door at the end of the corridor, but this has been repositioned and the corridor extended to accommodate a new doorway on the east. The room has been modernised but otherwise retains similar features with house-style windows and a decorative cornice.

6.3.9 An original double door on the west side of the corridor retains its bronze handles, and leads to a rear four-bay hall as on the north (GF11), originally forming the reading room, with its western bay separated as a reference section. Latterly, the east bay has been partitioned into a lobby and small office (GF09-GF10). The rear room is of similar form to its northern counterpart but here retains the house-style sash windows on both sides. Three blind apertures with semi-circular heads lie at the north end.

6.3.10 Elsewhere, two doors flanking the staircase lead to short corridors (GF12 and GF13) with small flanking rooms (GF12a and GF13a) which originally formed cloakrooms, with lavatories to the rear in the original single-storey unit. Little of note is visible, though the basement is reached from the south corridor.

Basement

6.3.11 The basement (BF01) is small and fairly plain, occupying the area below the rear central unit, and is given access via a flight of solid steps enclosed by a simple balustrade with metal stick balusters. It has a concrete floor and ceiling.

First floor

6.3.12 From the entrance hall, the staircase rises within enclosed walls with timber handrails for support. From an intermediate landing, it returns in the style of an Imperial stair in two flights to upper level where it is enclosed by a solid balustrade and short section of slightly concave cast-iron balustrade at the head (Plate 10). This has turned newels with vase finials and stick balusters. From the landing, a semi-circular-headed aperture frames an additional short flight to the central rear range to the west, which replaced the original stair light. Now, additional light is given from the north and south through narrow, 12-paned steel-framed windows. The solid balustrade, window reveals and apertures all have bevelled edges. At upper level the stair hall is decorated with a picture rail which ramps and rises around the heads of the windows, while the ceiling preserves coffering. Doorways with semi-circular overlights lead to the north and south. These frame modern fire doors.

6.3.13 From the short rear stair, a lobby (FF02) gives access to rooms on three sides (FF02a-c). These appear to have been built as lavatories or store rooms,

added as part of the raising of the rear unit in 1931, as the detailing is all of a later date and includes a reed-moulded dado rail recessed into the masonry which is a characteristic visible in the Law Building (Plate 11). The lobby is top-lit by a small iron-framed lantern, but otherwise the rooms are all modest, having solid tiled skirtings and steel-framed casements. The rear room is likely to have housed lavatories as it retains four characteristic windows on the west.

6.3.14 From the upper landing, the south doorway leads to a lobby with rooms on all sides, while the north lobby differs in having a second, domestic staircase to the attic rooms. Door architraves at this level all follow the heavily-moulded house-style and the doors are mostly original. The north and south ranges are divided at this level into a spacious and lofty classroom on the east with a large hall-like space to the rear, generally mirroring the lower arrangement.

6.3.15 To the south, the lobby (FF03) includes a small room on the west (FF03a), originally a store, which is lit by a four-over-four sash window, and a second room to the east (FF03b). This was originally used as a model's dressing room, lit from the east by a two-light casement. It is now given access from the lobby but the original plans indicate this was originally connected to the south-east room.

6.3.16 The front room in the south range (FF04) was originally used as the life drawing room and as elsewhere has a parquet floor with a moulded skirting board. The east wall is dominated by a large Venetian window comprising a mixture of four-over-four sashes and upper casements. These are all set within elaborate framing, with pilasters, moulded entablatures and sills. Further windows pierce the south wall but these are of more conventional sash form. The ceiling is coved to approximately purlin level and a single truss is exposed. This forms a slender arched-brace truss resting on scribed, carved corbels.

6.3.17 The rear room (FF05) also gives the impression of a studio or space given over for practical work, and was used for advanced art. Characteristics include the north roof pitch which was originally glazed along its entire length, while the south wall is only lit at either end by a conventional six-over-six sash leaving the central part of the wall unglazed (Plate 12).

6.3.18 The roof structure is substantially different, being of a more utilitarian nature than elsewhere, with three arched trusses of bolted iron, supported on simple bevelled corbels. A longitudinal wire survives at the apex, possibly a leftover method of suspension for artwork or scenic backgrounds. Three semi-circular blind arches survive on the west, as elsewhere, but otherwise there is little embellishment.

6.3.19 In the central wing on the east, two narrow rooms (FF06 and FF07) were originally a single space forming jointly the headmaster's office and committee room. The original decoration is fairly modest with a simple skirting board and picture rail, but the room has been divided by a central partition, which bisects the sash windows on the east.

6.3.20 To the north as noted above, the landing lobby (FF08) has a domestic staircase on the west, now enclosing a small linen cupboard beneath, but plans show that this was originally a small projection housing a lavatory. The staircase is of simple but decorative form with square oak newels with slightly shaped caps, a moulded oak handrail and flat-section stick balusters on a closed string. This

rises around a small open well to the upper landing and is lit by a generous metal-framed casement on the west. The small room fronting the street (FF08a) is fairly plain and originally formed an office.

6.3.21 The north range includes two rooms of similar proportions to the south, with a large classroom at the front (FF09; Plate 13). The roof is exposed with the decorative timber arch-braced structure, but here augmented with a horizontal tension rod. In addition, the north pitch is glazed with timber mullions, all chamfered and stopped with a roll-moulding. A secondary opening has been pierced through the rear wall to the west and double doors now unite the area with the original rear room (FF10). This differs from its southern counterpart in continuing the decorative timber arch-braced roof form on inscribed corbels (Plate 14). Large nine-over-nine sash windows survive on the north and south, though the rear windows are set lower. Three semi-circular-headed niches are visible on the west as elsewhere, here with a picture rail wrapping around the piers. The whole space was latterly modified with a secondary stepped floor structure and tiered steel and timber seating of 1970s or '80s date.

Second floor

6.3.22 The small staircase rises from Room FF08 up to the domestic accommodation and as noted, is lit from the west by a large metal-framed window. The staircase continues in identical form, terminating with a balustrade enclosing the open well (SF01).

6.3.23 The rooms at this level occupy the whole of the central range. The principal room occupies the central part of the frontage, with rooms to the north and south, a rear corridor and two rooms to the rear. The doors at this level are in a plainer version of the house-style, but with the central panel in most cases replaced with glass and many flushed over on one side. One example is more elaborately moulded than the others.

6.3.24 To the immediate east of the stair landing, three small rooms (SF02-2b) comprise service rooms given access from the landing. This space has always been subdivided but formerly comprised interconnecting rooms, though the doorway was later blocked. The roof space on the north can be viewed through a small two-panel hatch.

6.3.25 The central room (SF03) is spacious and lit by a large Venetian window. The casements have thick, typically Edwardian glazing bar profiles and monkey-tail catches with plain, slightly scrolled stays. A simple skirting board and picture rail are original. On the south side, a large hatch in the ceiling with a panelled soffit allowed limited inspection of the roof structure. This is of fairly conventional form with softwood rafters-couples of even scantling rising to a ridgeboard, and sarking boards to support the slates. The cupola appears to be built in a fairly complex X-frame construction, and may have acted as a flue for the central heating system, as an early 20th century 'Blackman' fan survives at its base (Plate 15).

6.3.26 The rear room (SF04) is fairly plain. It was formerly larger but the insertion of a partition on the east created a corridor to give separate access to SF06. A three-light window to the rear has a central fixed light and flanking six-pane

casements with typical scrolled catches and stay bars. As with the front attic rooms, the ceilings are coved, but here given additional support by a steel girder.

6.3.27 The south-east room (SF05) is plain with a two-light dormer window on the east and a little two-panel hatch giving access to the roof space as on the north, where the structural core of yellow gault brick is visible.

6.3.28 The opposing room to the west (SF06) preserves the only fireplace in the building, though this is not of conventional form and instead appears to have housed a central heating unit or stove. Otherwise the room is plain with a few fragments of a dado rail forming the only surviving decorative finish.

7 BUILDING 3 – LAW BUILDING

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The Law Building, constructed in 1931 has a typical Art Deco facade of that date, with vertical lines and embellishments entirely in keeping with the ‘jazz-age’ spirit of the times, though in other respects it is fairly conventional in form, with tiled, pitched roofs and fairly restrained decorative details. It was constructed as a new addition to the educational complex, and is described in earlier records as having rooms with facilities for music, domestic science and a chemistry laboratory. At the time of the survey, it had suffered considerable damage from water penetration and damp, and its principal feature, a long stair window with coloured glass and typical Art Deco tracery had been badly damaged by vandalism.

7.2 Exterior

7.2.1 The building is constructed over a core of steel, concrete and pink Fletton brick, faced with a homogenous red brick with some interspersed over-fired headers and original pointing. It rises over three storeys, orientated with its main façade to the south (Plate 16), and ranged round a low, central glazed atrium which was later roofed over. The main frontage has a central, well-lit section with projecting flanking stair and entrance turrets; that to the west forming the principal entrance and displaying slightly more pretence. The central block has three large, wide tripartite windows on each level. Central six-pane casements are divided by transom and mullions, while sidelights with similar casements have a single mullion. These lie beneath soldier course brick lintels apart from the upper examples which abut a decorative stone or composite stone cornice with zigzag decoration.

7.2.2 The original entrance is framed by an ornate door-case of composite stone with rope-work moulding, and above, coloured faience medallions set in corrugated mouldings which terminate in a zig-zag motif to mark a decorative point (Plate 17). These have a flaming torch over a laurel wreath and once probably surmounted bronze or similar decorative lamps flanking the doorcase, though only fixing holes and green streaking remain to suggest that these, too were of bronze. The upper brickwork frames a full-height stair window fronted with a short cast-iron balcony having sinuous balusters with the date 1931 in attenuated numerals enclosed in an inverted heart. The window rises to a decorative head comprising a semi-circular motif with radiating motifs all capped with varying recessed and projecting moulded elements in the Deco style. The window has been boarded up following vandalism, but remains visible within, where it mixes red, green and orange glass of varying texture and in stylised patterns. The secondary entrance to the east is slightly more modest in proportions and the decorative elements are simpler, with a moulded plinth to the upper brickwork, and two narrow stair-lights divided by a plain brick panel, the turret rising to a fairly simple cap, while the door itself has latterly been converted to a window.

7.2.3 The west elevation is fairly plain and clearly forms the service side of the building, canted to the profile of the main frontage. The side of the principal entrance turret retains scarring where a flat-roofed staircase once linking the

building with the late 1930s adjunct have been demolished. At high level, above the level of the former flat roof, three windows lie beneath a flush band of concrete / composite stone defining the parapet. The parapet has subtle differences in the fabric, which seem to define the ghostly outline of merlons or crenellations.

7.2.4 The facade is not symmetrical on this side, but balanced, with distinct components reflecting the presence of lavatories and other rooms. The lavatories are expressed by three narrow two-light windows and various associated external pipework. Otherwise the windows are typically of six lights with heavy transoms and mullions with pivoting casements, all of timber, set beneath soldier courses of brick. The northern bay presents narrow windows flanking wider central lights, while the corresponding south bay has a narrow central window but flanking wider lights.

7.2.5 The north elevation faces the Edwardian Baptist Church, from which it is separated by a narrow alley. The building is more conventional on this side having slightly overhanging eaves. The windows here are also more conventional, of transom and mullion casement form, all timber.

7.2.6 The east façade was not accessible at the time of the survey, but a view from the Frederick Chancellor Building reveals exposed brickwork as elsewhere with a doorway offset to the south leading to the secondary staircase which has a composite stone doorcase.

7.3 Interior

7.3.1 The principal doorway is, as noted above, set in an elaborate recessed and chamfered embrasure with decorative twisted rope-work moulding framing the aperture. This is all of composite stone laid as ashlar blockwork. The doorway has a robust moulded oak frame with an overlight which was once glazed with a stained-glass central shield bearing the arms of Essex and quarries of green glass, but these have been smashed. The oak doors are panelled with upper diamond panels and bronze Art Deco knobs.

7.3.2 An inner draught lobby has a floor of terrazzo with a green border, a depression for a door-mat and a timber skirting. The ceiling is framed by a heavy box cornice in oak. A second pair of inner doors are both panelled and glazed with Art Deco tracery. Good bronze handles and a decorative but plain glazed overlight survive.

7.3.4 The internal layout of the building has been altered on a number of occasions and most rooms show signs of extensive modernisation. For ease of description the rooms have been given numbers where necessary and these are illustrated on Figs. 18-20. The main entrance vestibule (GF01) also contains the principal staircase which lies to the west. This rises through the full height of the building, though is not an open stair in the tradition sense; instead each landing projects within the area of the open well to create a larger area. The underlying structure is of a cementitious composite material, polished and laid in an ashlar block pattern, with the treads moulded with nosings. From a curtailed base, a cast-iron balustrade rises in Art Deco modular form, mostly with geometric patterns but with alternate scrolled balusters from a heavy tapering base newel. An oak handrail has a slight toads-back profile, and the newel cap is also of oak

in modular form, while a responding oak dado rail and a half newel are applied on the outer wall.

7.3.5 A doorway beneath the stairs has a similar tapering panel and leads to a small back entrance vestibule (GF01a) with a plain glazed and panelled external door with a narrow casement light. The stair windows on the west are steel-framed of pivoting casement form, containing coloured glass, with orange margin lights and pale green and red glass elsewhere. An arched opening on the north is now enclosed with a modern fire door which leads to the remainder of the building. Other features include the base of a dumb waiter which remains enclosed with a typical panelled door, with fire brick construction visible within.

7.3.6 The building is laid out with a continuous corridor providing the principal axes around the central core, and framing a central internal atrium with rooms leading off on all sides. Generally speaking, almost all the doors have been replaced with fire-doors, except for one or two examples at low level and on the upper floors. Several doors have also been reduced from their original dimensions.

7.3.7 Immediately opposite the entrance hall, an original doorway leads to fairly spacious lavatories (GF02-GF02c), which lie in their original position, as the door has four panels, and the area is floored in terrazzo. An impressed reeded dado rail providing the only relief to an otherwise featureless wall. The lavatories retain stall partitions with little panelled doors in the gents' (GF02a) but otherwise modern sanitary ware has replaced any older fittings. Timber casement windows have pivoting panes and retain telescopic stays and textured glass.

7.3.8 Most rooms at this level are floored with herringbone wood parquet, but the effects of water and damp have created an extraordinary landscape of rolling undulations as the blockwork has lifted to up to a metre beneath modern carpets.

7.3.9 Most rooms are fairly plain, retaining some original elements such as the original skirting, and in places, the recessed reeded dado seen elsewhere. Many preserve generous casement windows. Other rooms have been subdivided in recent times and many have been given suspended ceilings. Where this is not present, such as Room GF03 and GF04, a series of boxed-in joists is exposed. Where this has been partially removed, such as in GF04, substantial painted steel I-girders are visible; one is embossed with the mark of 'CARGO FLEET ENGLAND', a known early 20th century steel supplier. Also within Room GF04 the secondary entrance to the building has long been converted to a metal-framed window.

7.3.10 The east corridor is similar in that former apertures to the central atrium have been blocked, though these appear to have been windows rather than full-height apertures. On the east, the ground floor vestibule of the secondary staircase is only given access from the exterior on the east, as well as a second room (GF05) which is again largely modernised but preserves its picture rail, while a short corridor and further store lies to the north. The secondary staircase is similar in form to the primary stair though constructed in a more modest style (GF06). It has a cast-iron balustrade with modular stick panels on an open string with composite stone treads and a moulded oak handrail. The base newel is of open square section and there is a responding dado rail.

7.3.11 On the north side of the building, the rooms are similarly subdivided with the deep skirting board marking the position of blocked apertures. In Room GF07 on the north, an original 1930s panelled door survives to a cupboard and on the north two original pillars are expressed by the projecting skirting board indicating this area was originally open to the west (Plate 19). Otherwise the remaining rooms on the north are plain apart from the former nurse's room in the north-west corner which retains its original door (GF09).

7.3.12 The west corridor, by contrast to the east, preserves the internal windows to the central atrium, all of casement form with safety glass (Plate 20).

7.3.13 The former atrium, (GF10) is a lofty room occupying the central area, which, when first built would have been a bright and light open space, with full-height apertures to the north and south, internal windows to the west and east in addition to the ceiling, which is almost entirely glazed, though latterly painted and surmounted by a later roof. Decorative touches survive in the piers, which frame the former apertures with large decorative capitals. In addition, at either end of the long walls, original doorways have solid framed and moulded panels above. The walls all round are embellished at ceiling height by a frieze with 'Moderne' decoration. The ceiling itself has a slight barrel vault divided by coffering and filled with leaded glass (Plate 21).

First floor

7.3.14 The principal staircase has generous upper landings, the balustrade ramping as it rises. The first and second floor levels share the principal stair light on the south which is decorated with margin panes of red diamonds and smaller green diamonds, all framed with orange margins (Plate 22 and 23). The central panel is embellished with a radiating arrangement of glass varying textures. At first floor level, an arched opening on the north leads to the corridors which mirror the floor below and surround the central open well over GF10, here having internal windows lit from the central courtyard above the former atrium.

7.3.15 The original disposition of the rooms can be identified by the projecting skirting board, with modern partitions and alterations identified by their absence. In many rooms, the original walls have also been dry-lined. In places where sections of lining have been removed the original wall surfaces are exposed to reveal a high dado rail and picture rail, and an original colour scheme of sage green. Most original doors at this level have been replaced, though one or two examples survive and are of panelled and glazed form. The windows to the open well retain lower textured glass and are original.

7.3.16 The secondary staircase continues from below and to upper level, turning through a half-pace landing where the windows are enclosed with cast-iron modular panels, two of which are gated to give access to the windows (FF05).

7.3.17 As noted, the glazed roof of the central atrium has been later enclosed with a pitched roof. The structure is visible from the east and west corridors through loft hatches, and comprises a composite roof of bolted L-section metal trusses with timber purlins. The upper faces of the original glazed panels are visible.

Second floor

7.3.18 The principal staircase terminates at second floor level (SF01) where the space is lit from the west by a large 12-light metal-framed casement with coloured glazing and pivoting casements.

7.3.19 The corridors surround the central open well continue as before, with slight differences. As before, the west, south and east corridors are lit from the central open well with rooms to the outer walls. However, the north corridor is set centrally to this range making the outer rooms smaller and creating a series of small rooms directly adjoining the open well to the south.

7.3.20 Occasional rooms, for example Room SF02 have blocked internal windows on the north (Plate 24) as well as a possible glazed partition indicated by markings in the floor. Many of the rooms at this level retain their original doors as well as those to the ladies toilets (SF03; Plate 25).

7.3.21 A number of rooms have been converted, for example the room in the south-east corner (SF04) is now a tiered lecture theatre but the projecting skirting board and picture rail survive. The roof is partially visible through a hatch in the ceiling in this room. Fletton brickwork walls are visible with fairly insubstantial softwood rafters riding over purlins, but otherwise access was not possible.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Extensive demolition of the campus buildings of the university site has left only three standing buildings, but each retains a level of interest as a typical reflection of a particular style. The Anne Knight Building, which was constructed as a Quaker Meeting house in 1824 may have lost most of its original internal fixtures and fittings, but care has been taken to retain its external appearance, which is a typical chapel-like building of its date; in fact fairly advanced for the early 1820s, considering that its typical early Victorian motifs and styling are in fact Regency Georgian. Its white brickwork, large pedimented central block and portico would sit equally as comfortably in the 1850s as 30 years earlier. Pevsner noted the immense span of the roof, which inspection reveals to be a remarkable structure in its own right; the supporting tie-beams are likely to be among the largest available at the time. The substantial king-post trusses which support the Welsh slate utilises a mix of oak and softwood, all undoubtedly Baltic in origin, as many retain bracking marks scribed into the timber with a rase-knife, and appear to indicate cubic volume. In one case, however, a painted shipping mark is also present, which from the known characteristics of the timber trade, suggest that the timber is Swedish in origin. Such ephemeral marking is a rare survival. The configuration too, is of some interest, as a variation of the typical truss form illustrated in various ‘carpenter’s assistants’ of the time.

8.2 Both the Law Building and the Frederick Chancellor Building were constructed in the early 20th century, designed with education in mind and yet follow different and very distinctive architectural styles. The Frederick Chancellor Building was completed in 1905 and is typical of an Edwardian institutional building, appropriating characteristics from a number of architectural styles and relying on Jacobean and Baroque motifs. Although the rooms have suffered modernisation, the standardised nature of the original fixtures and fittings have

meant that the level of loss is perhaps somewhat less than might be expected. One interesting feature is the presence of a heating and ventilation system which was clearly installed from the outset, manufactured by a well-known company specialising in fan production in the early 1900s, The James Keith and Blackman Co. of London, which is a rare survival.

8.3 Built a generation later, the Law Building could not be more different; much more modern looking and reflecting the prevailing Art Deco style and belief in generously proportioned rooms for education. It remains well preserved as a demonstration of the solidity of construction, and its styling is now much more appreciated. The central atrium, once top-lit in the manner of a ball-room would have been a fine space, but has lost some of its charm by being enclosed at a later date. Other buildings within the former Anglia Ruskin University site were all demolished in or after 2010. These included a high proportion of the early 20th century residential houses extending along either side of Park Road as well as the 1938 structure to the south-west of the Law Building. Further buildings of 1940s and later date were also demolished without record.

9 CONCLUSION

9.1 The three buildings on the site all retain substantial historic value both as architectural examples of their type within Chelmsford and for their social value, as part of the educational history of the town.

9.2 The Anne Knight Building retains all the characteristics of a typical, fairly well-preserved 19th century meeting house and retains a level of inherent interest as the oldest surviving structure on the site. Further significance is conferred by the use of advanced architectural motifs, the surviving structural detail as well as an established history which saw the building used for Quaker meetings from 1824 to 1957 before being sold to the county council and later incorporated into the educational complex.

9.3 Conversely the significance of both the Frederick Chancellor Building and the Law Building is linked directly to the educational design used in both structures, which nevertheless reflect distinct architectural styles. The Frederick Chancellor Building has suffered few of the depredations associated with such institutional use and preserves most of the original features intact, and while the Law Building would have been an equally impressive building of its time, it has experienced a more extensive programme of upgrading with the enclosing of many open teaching areas and replacement in modern materials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the Central Chelmsford Development Agency for funding the works and their agents, Bidwells Property Consultants, for their assistance (in particular Mr Dan Thomas).

Thanks are due to Ms Alison Bennett and Ms Maria Medlycott of the Essex Historic Environment Record and Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team, as well as the staff of the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) and RCHME standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the HEM, EHER, and the Essex Record Office. The archive will be lodged with Chelmsford Museum.

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www.chelmsford.gov.uk

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig No	Date	Title	Scale	Location
3	April 1908	Proposed New W.C's in Friend's Meeting House, Duke Street (Charles & W.M. Pertwee)	-	ERO
4	April 1908	Particulars of Plan for New Drainage Works in Friend's Meeting House, Duke Street (Charles & W.M. Pertwee)	-	ERO
5	1913	Proposed Alterations in Friend's Meeting House, Duke Street	-	ERO
6	1843	Tithe Map of Chelmsford		ERO
7	1874	Ordnance Survey Map of Essex Sheets LII.4 & LII.8 (1 st edition)	1:1250	ERO
8	1897	Ordnance Survey Map of Essex Sheets LII.4 & LII.8 (2 nd edition)	1:1250	ERO
9	1921	Ordnance Survey Map of Essex Sheets LIV.4 & LIV.5	1:1250	ERO
10	1940	Ordnance Survey Map of Essex Sheet LIV.5	1:1250	ERO

APPENDIX 2 1843 TITHE APPORTIONMENT DETAILS

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	Value		
				A	R	P
148	John Braithwaite Richard Hall	Thomas Kinch	Well Field (Plant)	1	2	23
149	Elizabeth Walton	Richard Thomas	Cottage	0	0	27
153	Eastern Counties Railway Co.	Themselves	Railway	11	1	39
155	William Collins Wells	Himself	Front Piece (Plant)	0	3	5
156	William Collins Wells	Himself	Front Piece (Plant)	0	3	36
168	Mark Peacock	Robert Butcher	River Piece (Plant)	2	1	35
169	Mark Peacock	Robert Butcher	River Piece (Plant)	1	2	19
170	Thomas Chalk	Himself	First Layer (Plant)	1	1	8
171	William Collins Wells	Himself	First Layer (Plant)	0	2	12
172	William Collins Wells	Himself	Second Layer (Plant)	2	0	11
180	John Braithwaite Richard Hall	Thomas Kinch	Part of Long Meadow	1	1	24
186	Susannah Harley	William Collins Wells	Three Acre Meadow	2	3	22
189	Robert Bartlett	John Cramphorn	Barrack Field	1	1	0
198	Robert Bartlett Hannah Lee	Hester Mills	-Do.-	2	3	16

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC BUILDING LISTING

LIST ENTRY SUMMARY:

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: LAW LIBRARY

List entry Number: 1328745

Location: LAW LIBRARY, DUKE STREET

County	District	District Type	Parish
Essex	Chelmsford	District Authority	Chelmsford

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-Dec-1978

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

LEGACY SYSTEM INFORMATION:

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 352502

ASSET GROUPINGS:

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

LIST ENTRY DESCRIPTION:

Summary of Building

5213 DUKE STREET

(South Side)

Law Library

TL 7007 SE 1/155

TL 7006 NE 3/155

II

2.

Early C19, of grey gault brick. Purpose built as a meeting house, (Quaker meetings were held in this building from 1824 to 1957) with a large open hall. Front with pedimented gable and blank circular window. Ionic porch with 4 columns with entasis. Continuous sill band, and 4 arched recesses to front. Side elevations each of 5 windows placed above the sill band, round headed with small pane sashes. Roof pitched and slate clad.

Listing NGR: TL7056107009

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: <i>Former Anglia Ruskin University Site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex</i>	
Parish: <i>Chelmsford</i>	District: <i>Chelmsford</i>
NGR: <i>TL 0738 0696</i>	Site Code: <i>CF70</i>
Type of Work: <i>Historic building recording</i>	Site Director/Team: <i>AS Ltd</i>
Date of Work: <i>July 2012</i>	Size of Area Investigated: <i>c.3143.55m²</i>
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: <i>Chelmsford</i>	Funding source: <i>The Central Chelmsford Development Agency</i>
Further Seasons Anticipated?: -	Related EHER No.s: 31506, 40491
Final Report:	
Periods Represented: <i>Early 19th century, early 20th century</i>	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p><i>In June 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted historic building recording at three surviving structures on the former Anglia Ruskin University campus site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford. The Grade II Listed Anne Knight Building was constructed as the town's Quaker Meeting House in 1824. Though extensively modernised internally, it remains little altered from its original neo-classical form. Examination of the roof revealed a well-preserved structure of oak and Baltic softwood. The lower side-wings were, at the time of the survey suffering extensive water ingress and the effects of rot.</i></p> <p><i>The Frederick Chancellor Building was constructed in 1904-5 as the town's museum, library and art school, and is a typical Edwardian institutional building, utilising a mixture of modern construction methods, but dressed with eclectic architectural motifs and high quality materials. The general layout has been preserved despite modernisation and the building remains an attractive part of the urban streetscape. In 1931, the school was extended with the Law Building, which is a fairly unremarkable, but solidly built structure of its date, retaining an attractive and distinctive Art Deco facade, and typical early 1930s internal fittings such as its staircases and coloured glass in steel Crittall-type windows.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: <i>Lee Prosser</i>	Date of Summary: <i>10.08.2012</i>

APPENDIX 5 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>Former Anglia Ruskin University Site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford</i>					NGR: TL 70561 07009		
County: Essex				Museum Collecting Area:			
Site Code: CF70				Project Number: 4783			
Date of Work:				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
March 2012	Yes			8 th may 2012	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
22 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Architect's Drawings:							
21 sheets A3 - annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4121		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	1-20	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
5	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
6	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
7	120mm	1-6	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

PLATES



1 North elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north-east (128)



2 West elevation, taken from the south-west (01)



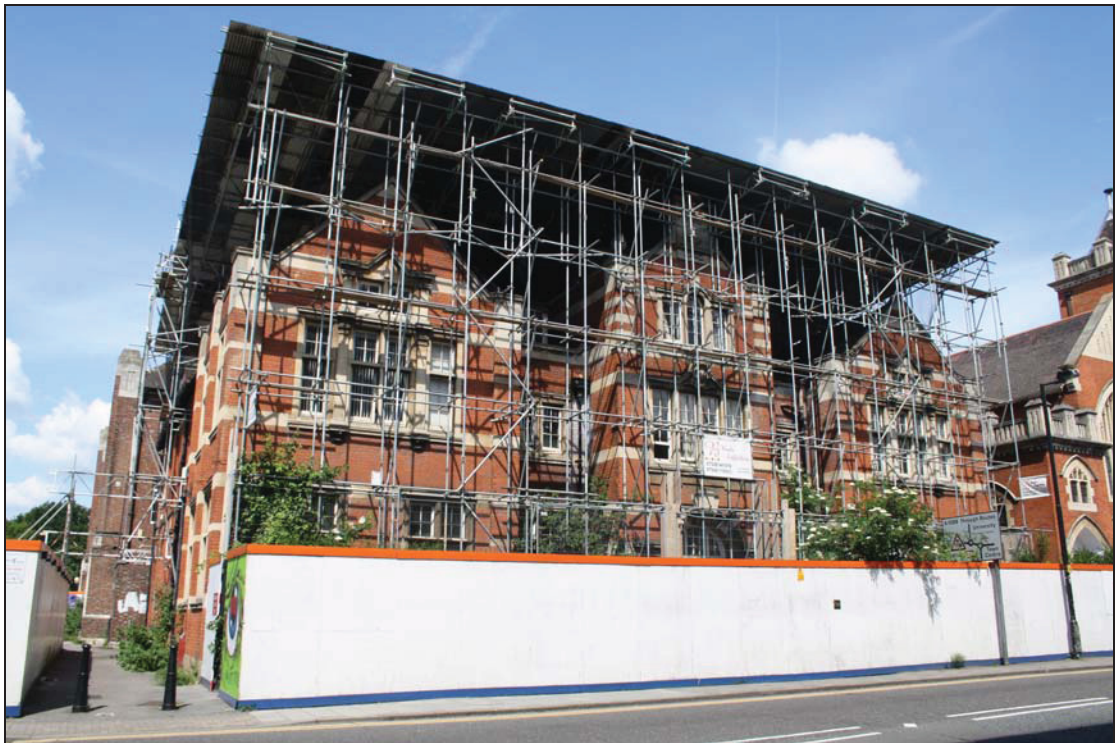
3 Room GF01 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north (138)



4 View of the roof structure over the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north-east (157)



5 Painted batch mark on a principal rafter in the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north-west (159)



6 East façade of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the east (20)



7 South elevation of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the south (12)



8 Entrance hall GF01 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-west (78)



9 Room GF07 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west (89)



10 Stair landing FF01 from the half-pace landing (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west (95)



11 Room FF02c (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-east (99)



12 Room FF05 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east (108)



13 Room FF09 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west (105)



14 Room FF10 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-west (104)



15 North-west side of Room SF05, taken from the south-east (65)



16 South elevation of the Law Building, taken from the south (11)



17 Detail of the principal entrance on the south side of the Law Building, taken from the south (15)



18 Apex of the early roof entombed within the existing structure showing formerly external plasterwork, taken from the west (85)



19 West wall of Room GF07 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east (147)



20 Ground floor west corridor (Law Building), taken from the north-west (39)



21 Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the east (46)



22 First floor landing FF01 (Law Building), taken from the north (55)



23 Stairlight on the second floor landing SF01 (Law Building), taken from the north (69)



24 Room SF02 (Law Building), taken from the south (71)



25 Original doors in Room SF03 (Law Building), taken from the south-east (72)

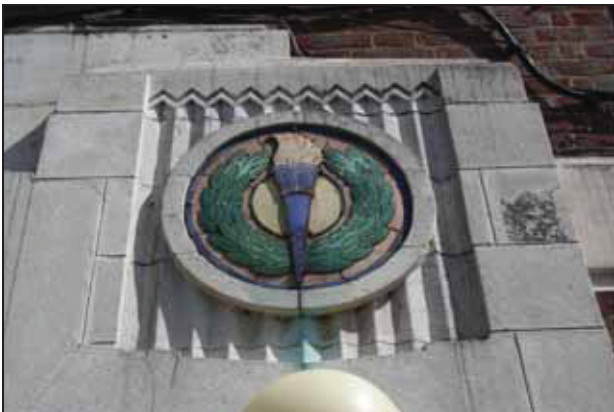
PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



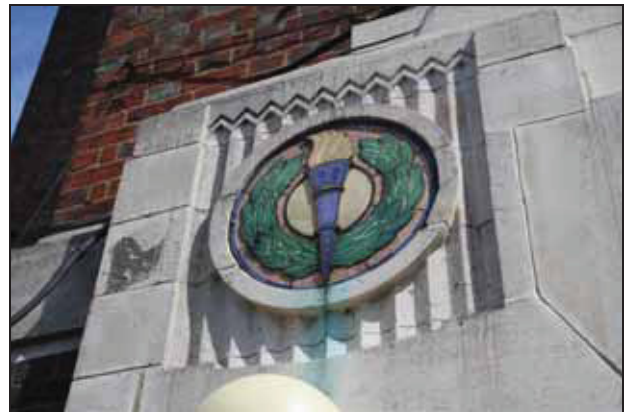
1
South elevation of the Law Building, taken from the west



2
Principal entrance on the south side of the Law Building, taken from the south-east



3
Detail of the principal entrance on the south side of the Law Building, taken from the south



4
Detail of the principal entrance on the south side of the Law Building, taken from the south



5
South-west corner of the Law Building showing area of removed building elements, taken from the west



6
Electricity sub-station to the west of the Law Building, taken from the east



7

West elevation of the Law Building, taken from the south-west



8

West elevation of the Law Building, taken from the west



9

West elevation of the Law Building, taken from the north-west



10

View of the Law Building, taken from the south-west



13

Detail of the south elevation of the Law Building, taken from the south



14

Detail of the south elevation of the Law Building, taken from the south



16

Detail of the principal entrance on the south side of the Law Building, taken from the south



17

Detail of the south elevation of the Law Building, taken from the south



18

South elevation of the Law Building, taken from the east



19

South elevation of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the east



21

Detail of the east elevation of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the east



22

East façade of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the north-east



23
North elevation of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the north-east



24
Detail of the east elevation of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the east



25
Detail of the door surround on the principal entrance to the Law Building, taken from the west



26
Detail of the door surround on the principal entrance to the Law Building, taken from the west



27
Doorway of the principal entrance to the Law Building, taken from the south-west



28
Door knob of the principal entrance to the Law Building, taken from the south-west



29

Entrance hall GF01 (Law Building), taken from the north



32

Ceiling in Room GF01 (Law Building), taken from the south



34

Detail of the staircase in Room GF01 (Law Building), taken from the east



31

Staircase in Room GF01 (Law Building), taken from the north-east



33

Dumb waiter in Room GF01 (Law Building), taken from the south



35

Detail of the staircase in Room GF01 (Law Building), taken from the east



36
Ground floor south corridor (Law Building), taken from the east



37
Room GF02b (Law Building), taken from the east



38
Recessed dado rail in Room GF02 (Law Building), taken from the north



40
Window on the west wall of Room GF11 (Law Building), taken from the south-east



41
Room GF09 (Law Building), taken from the south



42
Room GF08(Law Building), taken from the south-west



43

Room GF07 (Law Building), taken from the south-east



44

Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the south-west



45

Ceiling in Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the east



47

Blocked window on the east wall of Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the west



48

Pilaster capital on the east side of Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the west



49

Capital of the north-west corner pilaster in Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the south-east



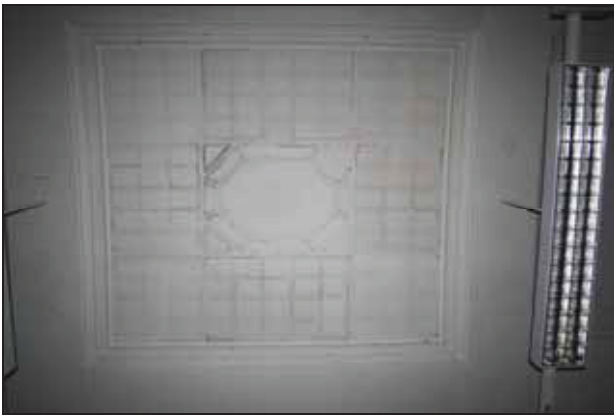
50

Detail of the south-west doorway in Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the north-east



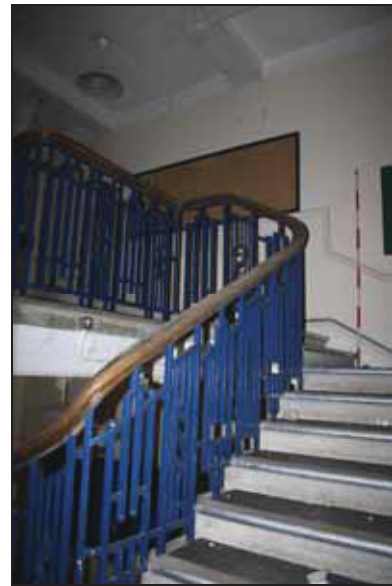
51

Glazed light in the ceiling of Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the south



52

Glazed light in the ceiling of Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the south



53

Staircase in Room FF01 (Law Building), taken from the south-west



54

First floor landing FF01 (Law Building), taken from the north-east



56

Room FF02 (Law Building), taken from the east



57

First floor west corridor (Law Building), taken from the north



58

Room FF03 (Law Building), taken from the south-west



59

Room FF04 (Law Building), taken from the north-west



60

Entrance hall GF06 (Law Building), taken from the west



61

Staircase in Room GF06 (Law Building), taken from the east



62

Staircase in Room FF05 (Law Building), taken from the west



63

First floor south corridor (Law Building), taken from the east



64

Surviving original doorway in the first floor west corridor (Law Building), taken from the north



65

Partially visible ceiling light over Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the east



66

Later roof constructed over Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the east



67

Detail of the ceiling construction over Room GF10 (Law Building), taken from the south-east



68

Windows on the second floor landing SF01 (Law Building), taken from the south-east



70

Second floor south corridor (Law Building), taken from the west



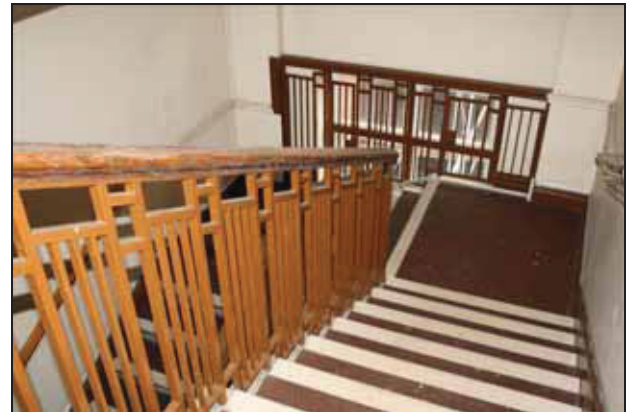
73

Room SF05 (Law Building), taken from the north-west



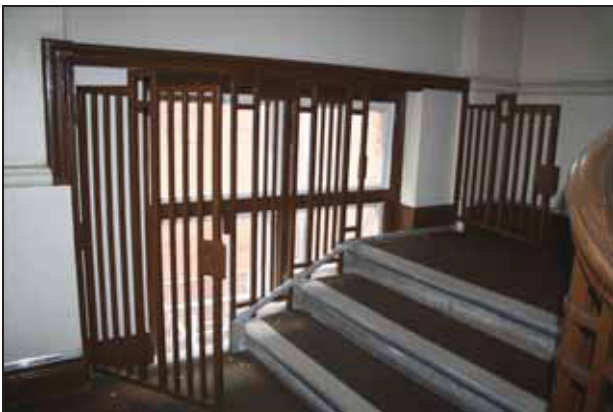
74

Secondary staircase at second floor level (Law Building), taken from the south-west



75

Secondary staircase at first floor level (Law Building), taken from the west



76

Secondary staircase at first floor level showing railings enclosing the windows (Law Building), taken from the north-west



77

Room SF04 (Law Building), taken from the north-east



79

Entrance hall GF01 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south



80

Ceiling of the entrance hall GF01 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south



81

Corridor GF04 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north



82

Room GF08 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-west



83

Room GF11 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east



84

Room GF11 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-west



85

Room BF01 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-west



86

Corridor GF12 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west



87

Room GF14 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-west



88

Room GF07 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east



90

Room GF06 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-west



91

Room GF06 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-east



92

Staircase from the half-pace landing (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west



93

Enclosing balustrade at the head of the staircase (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west



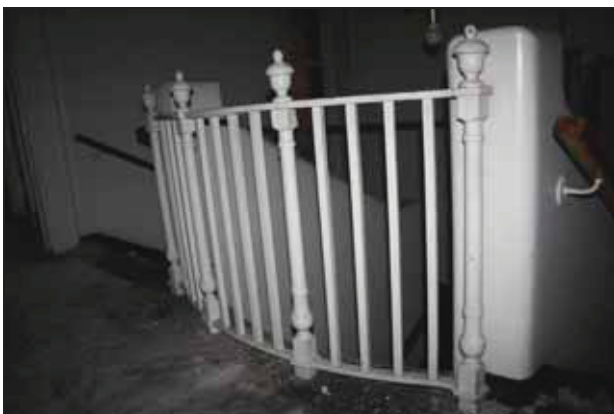
94

Stairlight on the south side of the staircase at the half-pace landing (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north



96

Balustrade on stair landing FF01 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south



97

Balustrade on stair landing FF01 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-east



98

Room FF02b (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-west



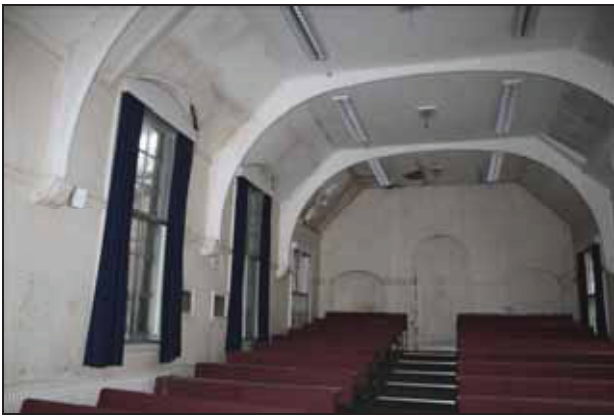
100

Recessed beading in Room FF02c (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east



101

Room FF08 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east



102

Room FF10 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east



103

Detail of roof truss corbel in Room FF10 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-east



106

Example of an original doorway to Room FF04 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north



107

Room FF04 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-west



109

Room FF05 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west



110

Room FF06 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west



111

Staircase in Room SF01 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-east



112

Roof structure over the north range of the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the south



113

Example of an original doorway on the second floor (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-west



114

Room SF03 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the west



115

Room SF03 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east



116

Ceiling hatch in Room SF03 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-east



117

View of the cupola above the Frederick Chancellor Building, taken from the south



119

Room SF04 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south-east



120

Corridor at second floor level partitioned from Room SF04 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north



121

Room SF05 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-west



122

Room SF06 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the north-west



123

South elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the south



124

Small extension at the south-east corner of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north-east



125

East elevation of the Anne Knight Building (south end), taken from the east



126

East elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the south-east



127

East elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north-east



129

North elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north



130

Dedication plaque on the north elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north



131

Entrance portico on the north elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north-west



132

Entrance on the north elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north-west



133

Dedication plaque on the north elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north



134

West elevation of the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north-west



136

Entrance vestibule GF06 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the east



137

Room GF07 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north-west



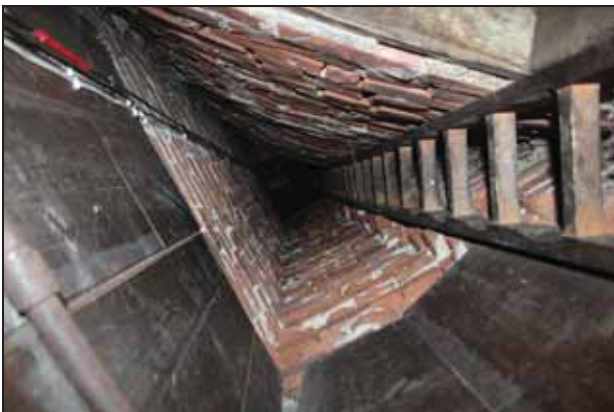
139

Window on the west side of Room GF01 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the east



140

Panelling on the south side of Room GF01 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north



141

Ladder turret to the roof in the south-east corner of Room GF01 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north



142

Room GF01 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south-east



143

North entrance doors in Room GF01 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south-east



144

Window on the west side of Room GF03 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north-east



145

Room GF02 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south



146

Window on the west side of Room GF02 (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north-east



148

Skirting board on the west wall of Room GF07 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the east



149

Original colour scheme on the north wall of Room FF04 (Frederick Chancellor Building), taken from the south



150

Roof truss over the Anne Knight Building, taken from the south-east



151

East end of a roof truss over the Anne Knight Building, taken from the south



152

Mechanism in the roof space for a moveable partition which formerly lay below (Anne Knight Building), taken from the east



153

Ventilation aperture from within the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south-west



154

Brickwork of the north gable within the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south



155

Mechanism in the roof space for a moveable partition which formerly lay below (Anne Knight Building), taken from the north-west



156

View of the roof structure over the Anne Knight Building, taken from the north



158

Baltic batch mark on a principal rafter in the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south-east



160

Baltic batch mark on a principal rafter in the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south



161

Baltic batch mark on a principal rafter in the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south



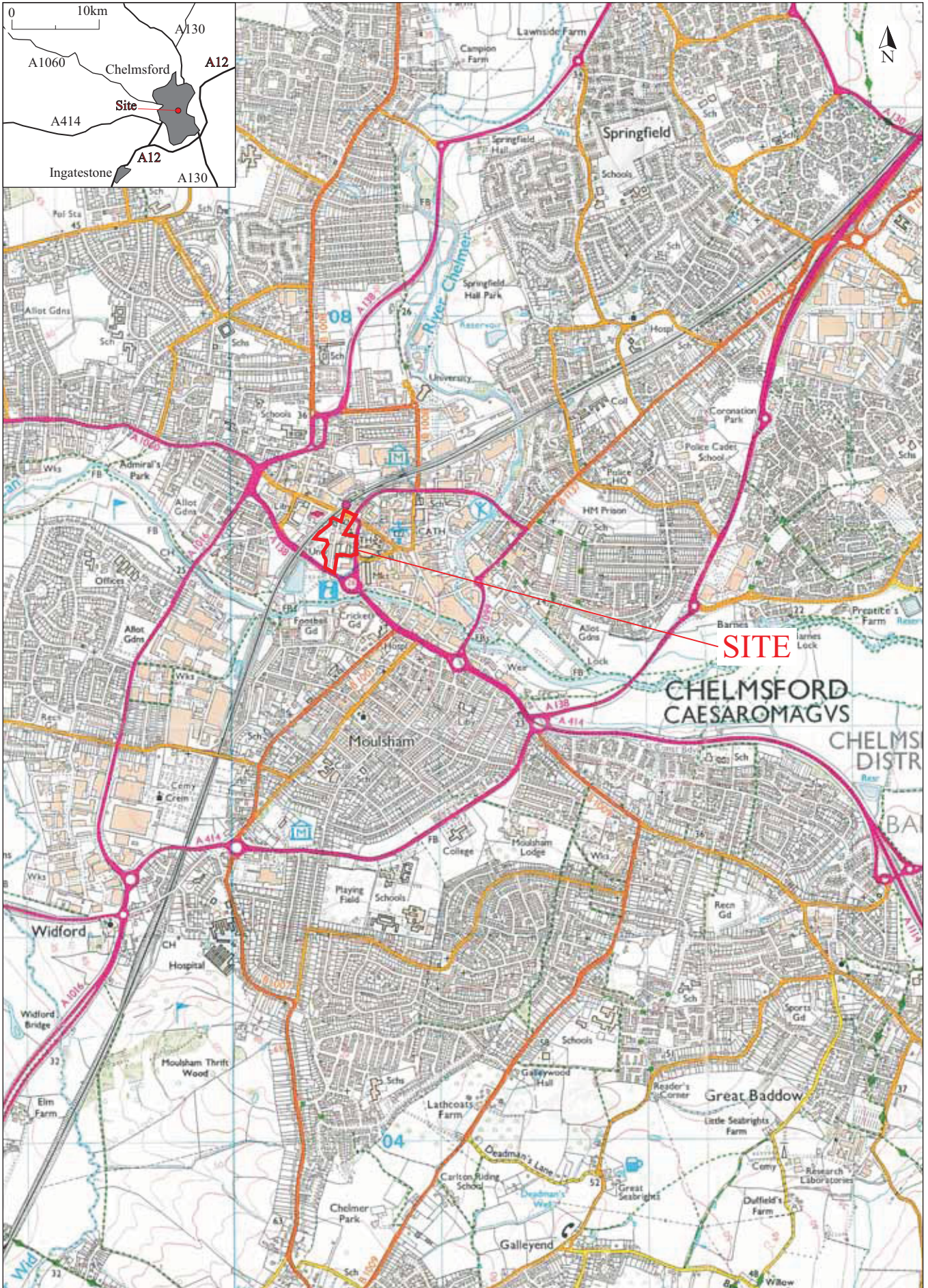
162

Baltic batch mark on a principal rafter in the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south



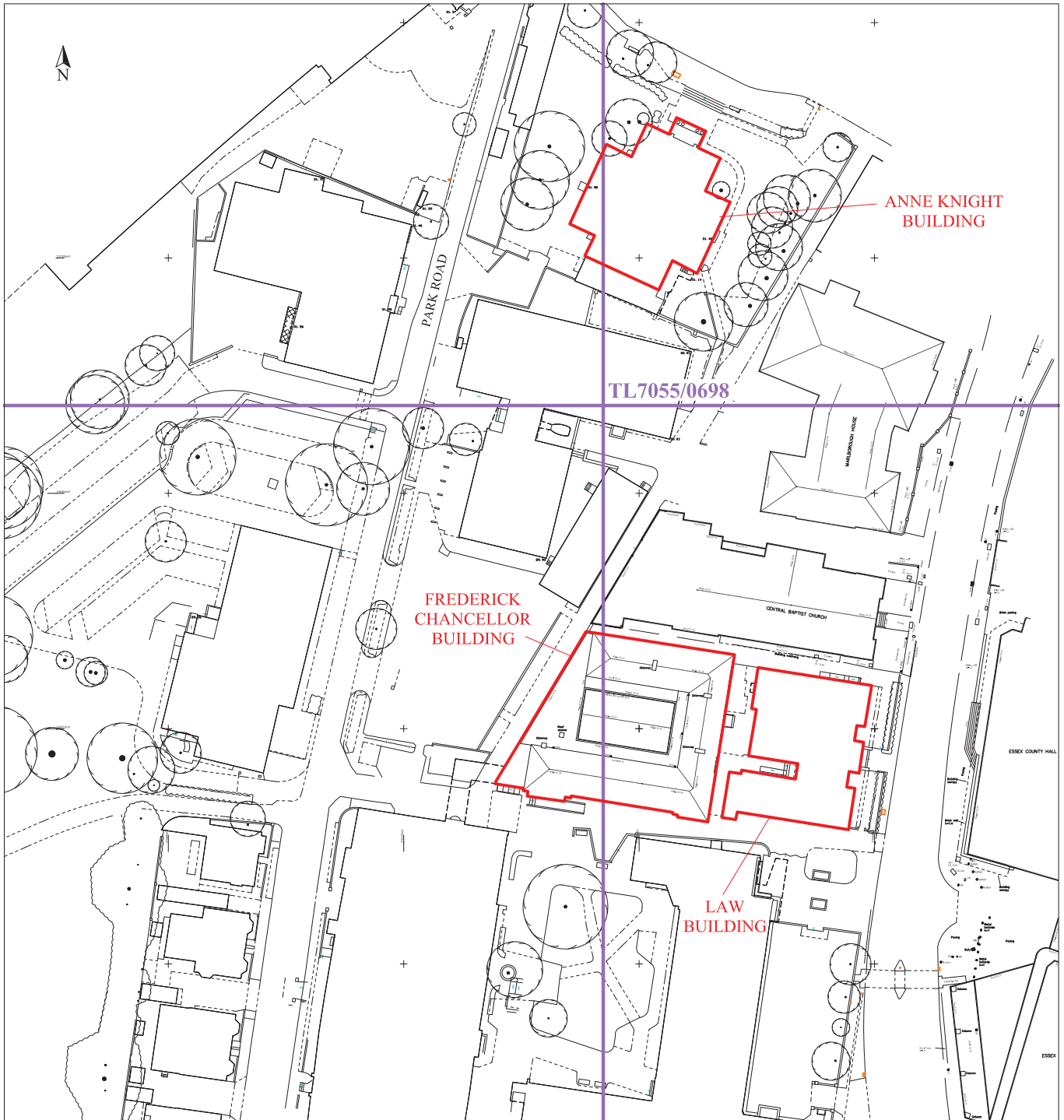
163

Baltic batch mark on a principal rafter in the roof (Anne Knight Building), taken from the south



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 50m

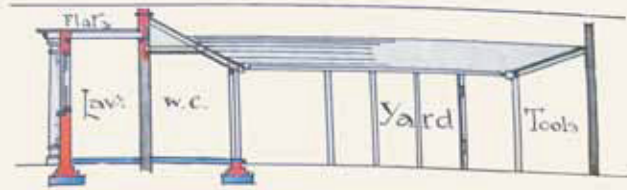
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4

THE FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE: CHELMSFORD:

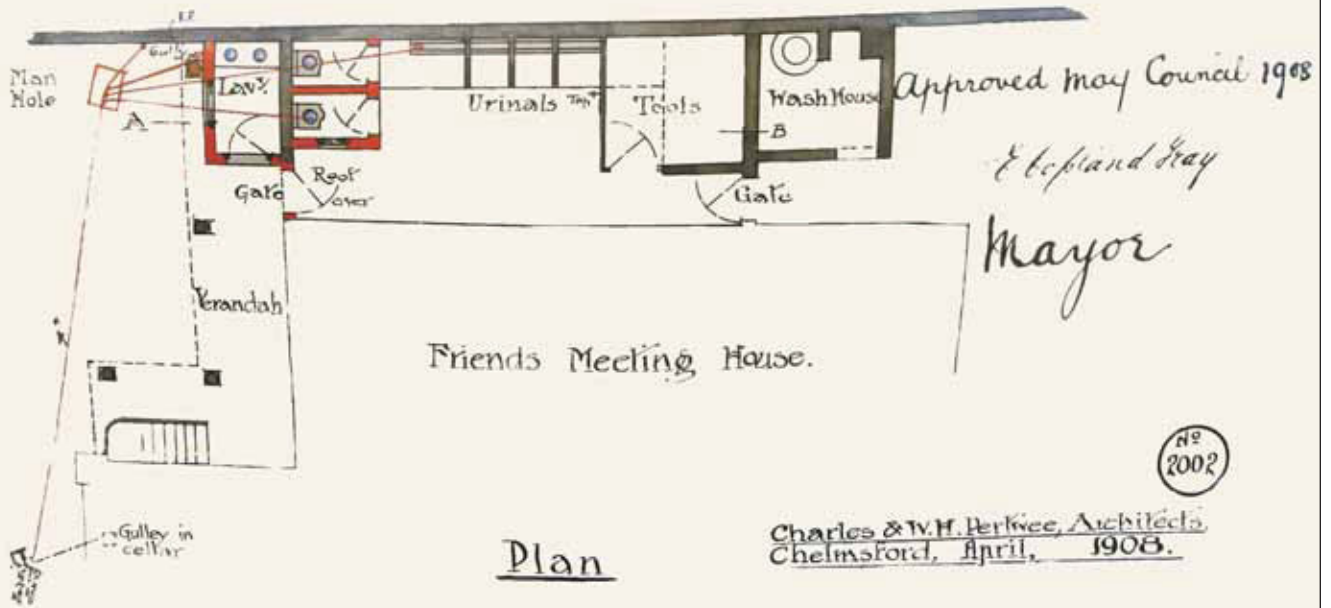
2

Proposed New W.C.'s &c:

1/8" SCALE.



Section & Elevation A.E.



Plan

Charles & W.M. Pertwee, Architects,
Chelmsford, April, 1908.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Charles and W.M. Pertwee's plans of proposed new WCs at Friends Meeting House, 1908
Not to scale

Chelmsford Corporation.

HOUSE DRAINAGE WORKS.

THE APPLICATION of *Charles & W. M. Suttice*

of *The Institute Chelmsford.*

for leave to lay, in accordance with the Bye-laws of the Authority, a *4* inch Glazed

Stoneware Pipe Drain from the proposed *Norwich Lane* House in the *Friends Meeting House & Drake Street*

Road, according to the Plan hereunder shown, and connect same with *existing drain to* Sewer in *Drake Street*.

Signature *Charles & W. M. Suttice*

Address *The Institute Chelmsford.*

Dated this *24th* day of *April* 1908.

It is requested that the Plan be marked with the following letters as reference:—

- C WATER CLOSETS.
- R RAIN WATER PIPES.
- G YARD GULLY.

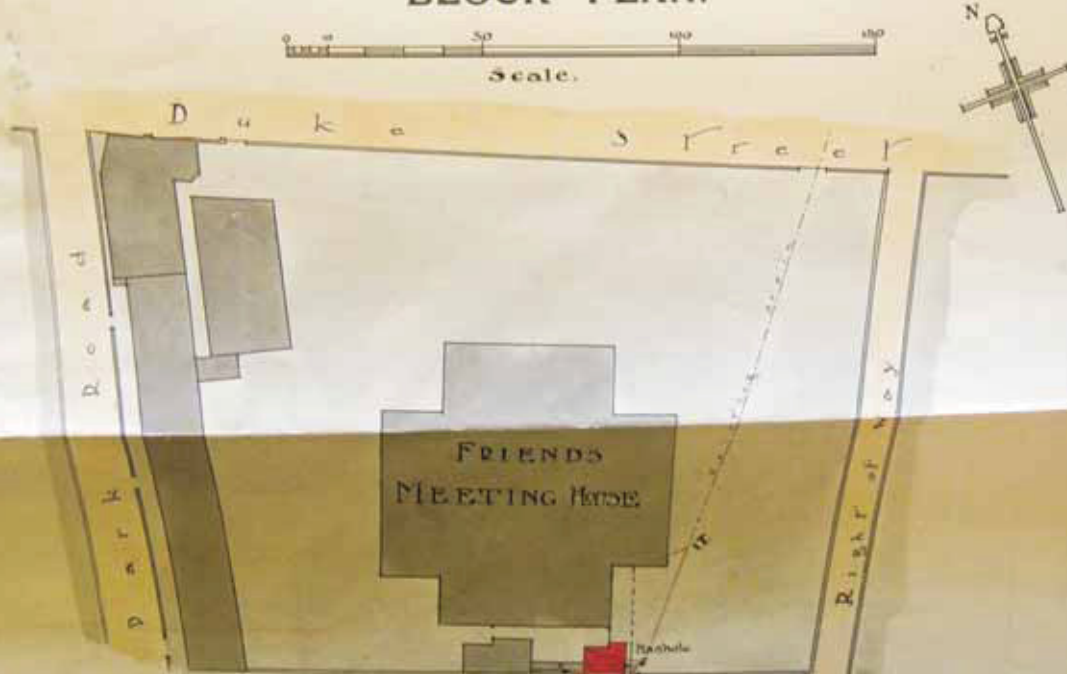
- S SINK TO KITCHEN AND SCULLERY.
- V VENTILATING PIPE.
- T SYPHON TRAP AND AIR INLET.

Area of Premises sq. feet. Depth of Sewer feet.
 Width of Street feet. Depth of Basement feet.
 Fall of Drains ... One foot in feet.

NOTICE.—Extract from Bye-law 100.

"Each person shall at the same time deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority at his or her office, or to their Surveyor at his or their office, block plan of such building which shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to every *forty-four feet*, and shall show the position of the buildings and appurtenances of the premises immediately adjoining, and the width and level of the street to front, and of the street, if any, at the rear of such building, the level of the lower floor of such building, and of any yard or ground belonging thereto. Each person shall likewise show on such plan the intended lines of drainage of such building, and the intended size, depth, and inclination of each drain; and the details of the arrangement proposed to be adopted for the ventilation of the drains."

BLOCK PLAN.



Borough Surveyor: CUTHBERT BROWN.
 Town Clerk: WILLIAM SMITH.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

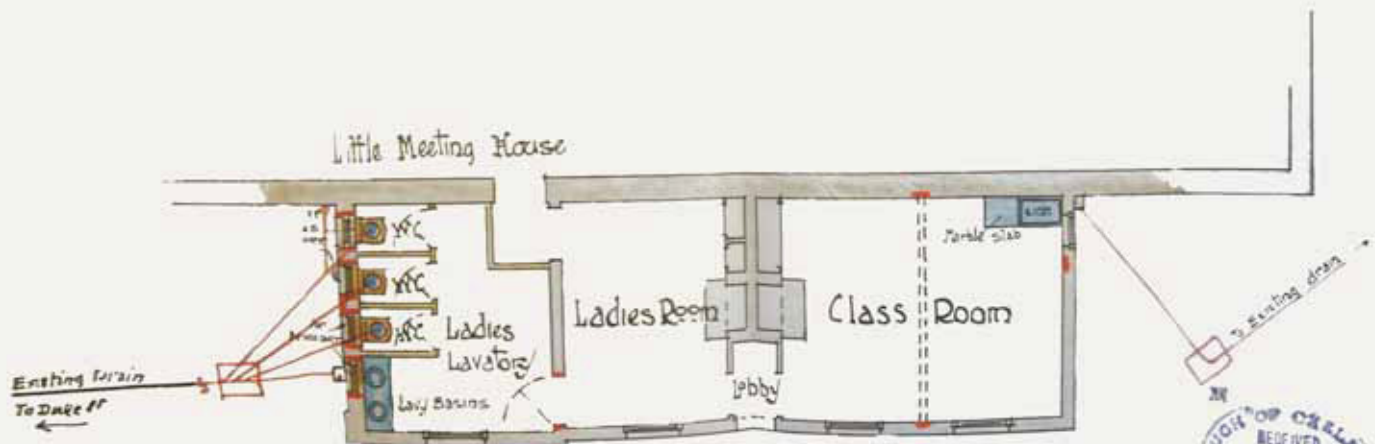
Fig. 4 Charles and W.M. Pertwee's plan for proposed drainage works at Friends Meeting House, 1908

Not to scale

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS, THE FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE -
CHELMSFORD, $\frac{1}{8}$ " Scale -

2

Amended Plan



AMENDED PLAN

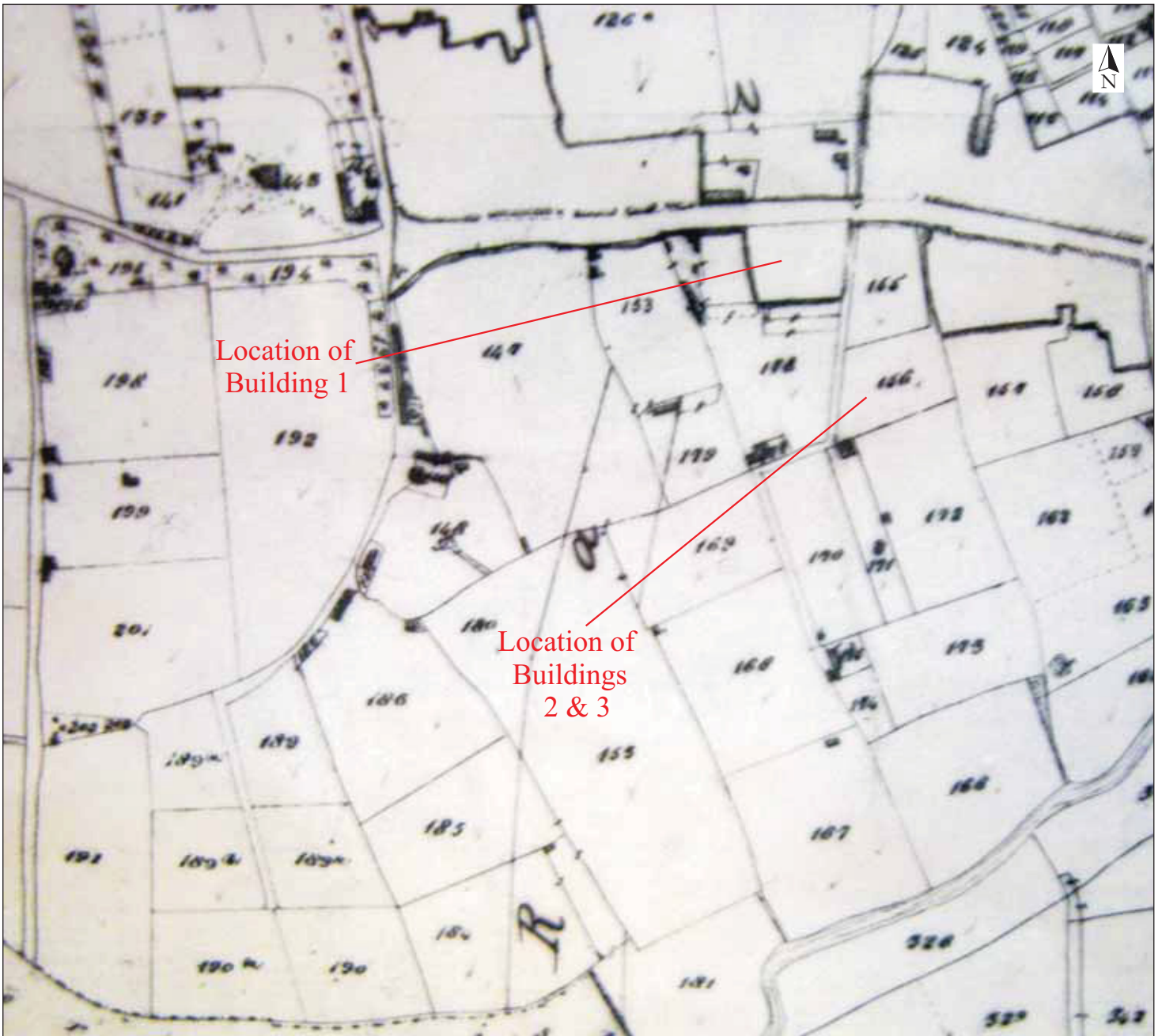


Charles M. H. Peckover - Architects.
Chelmsford. - March 1913

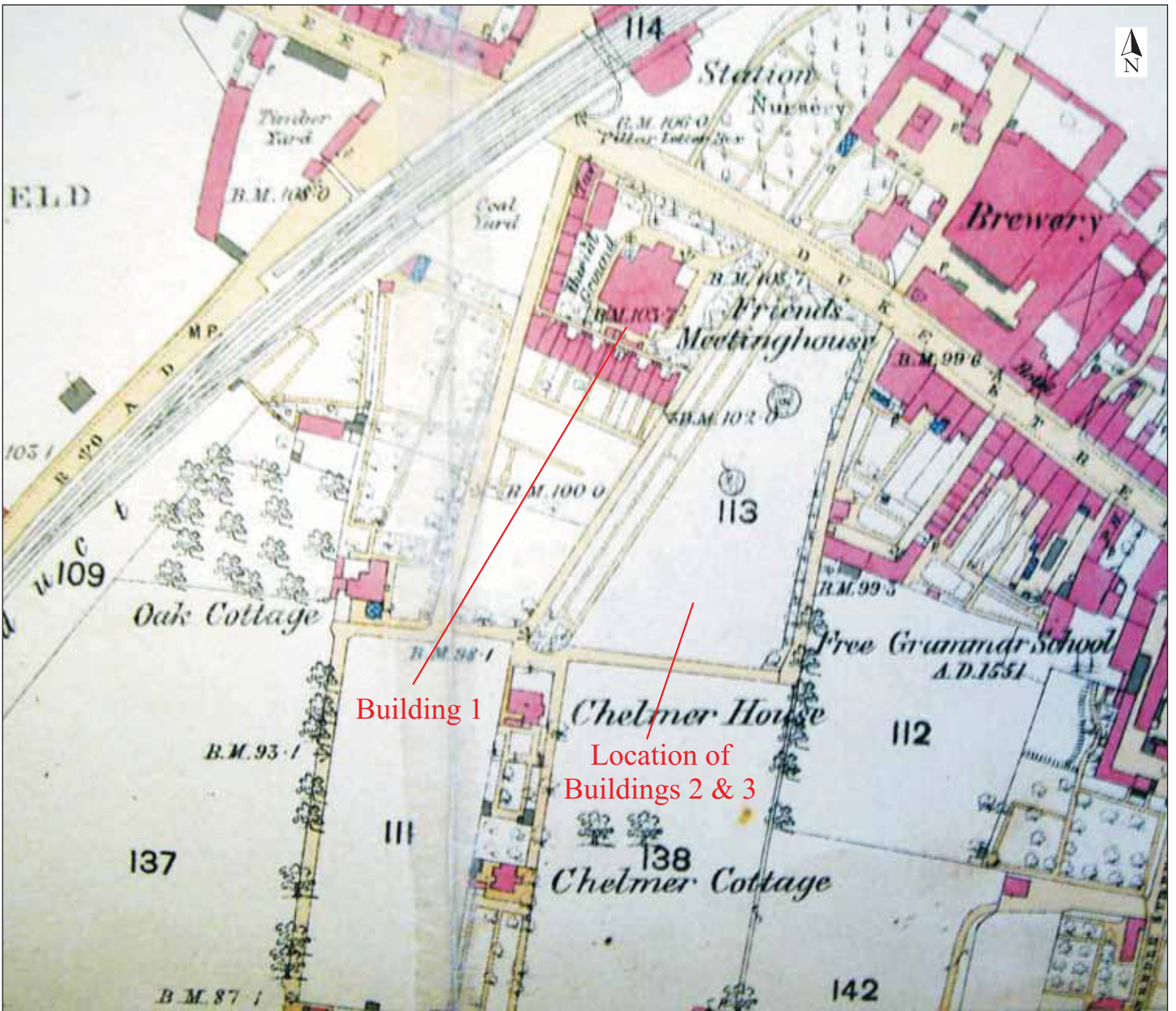
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5 Proposed alterations to Friends Meeting House, 1913

Not to scale

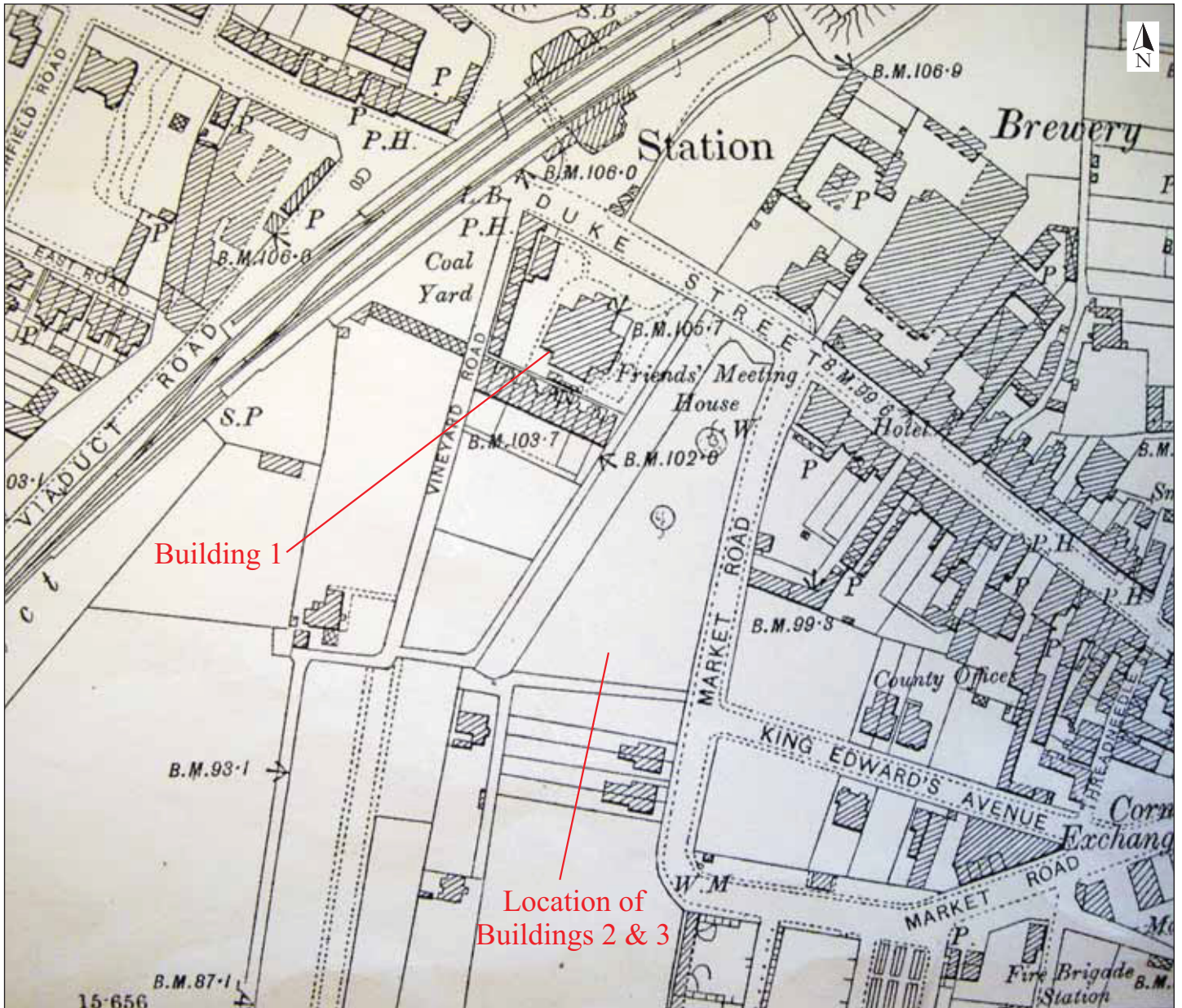


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Tithe map of Chelmsford, 1843
Not to scale



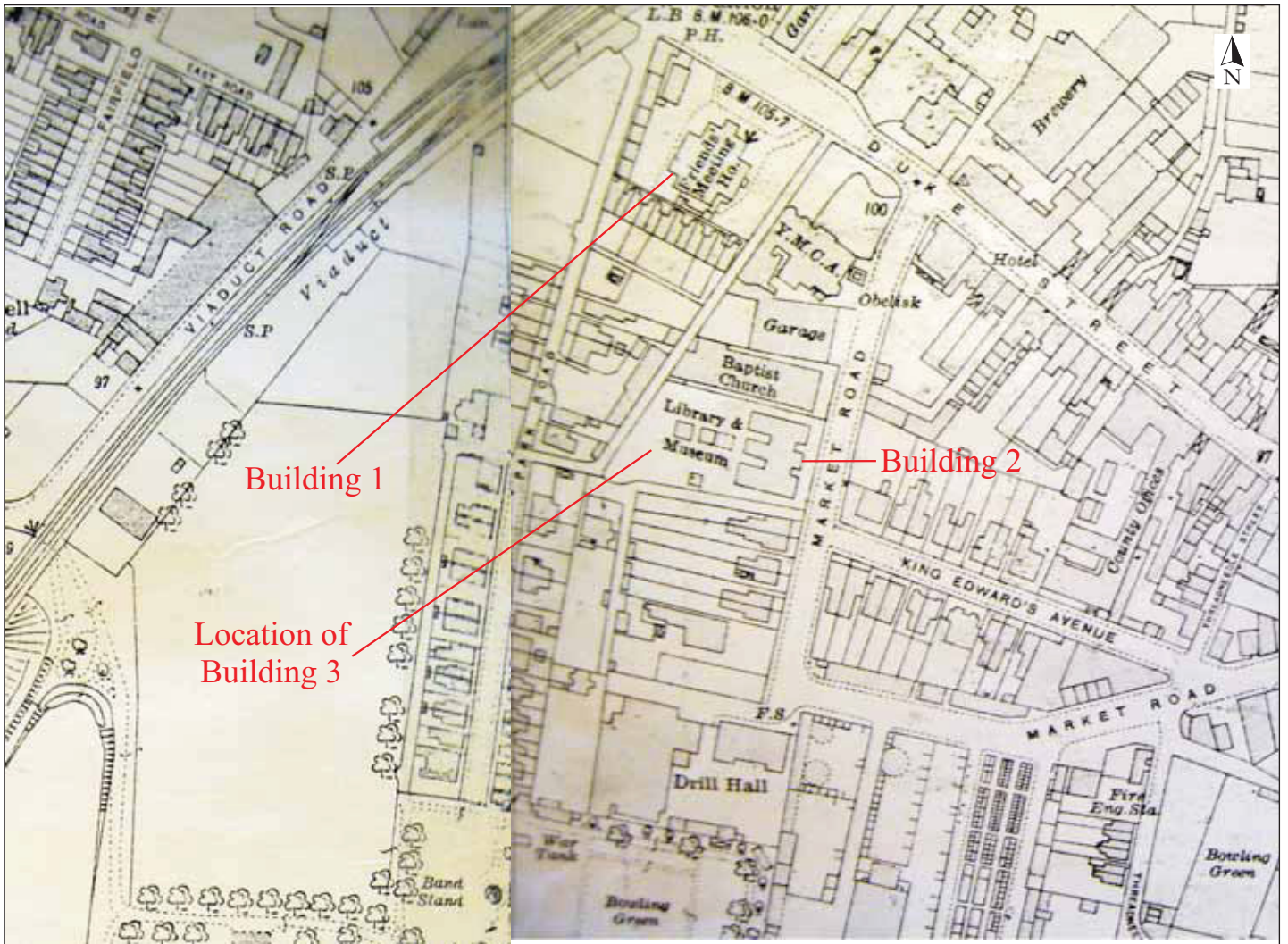
Reproduced from the 1874 Ordnance Survey 12" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 1st edition OS map of Essex, 1874
Not to scale



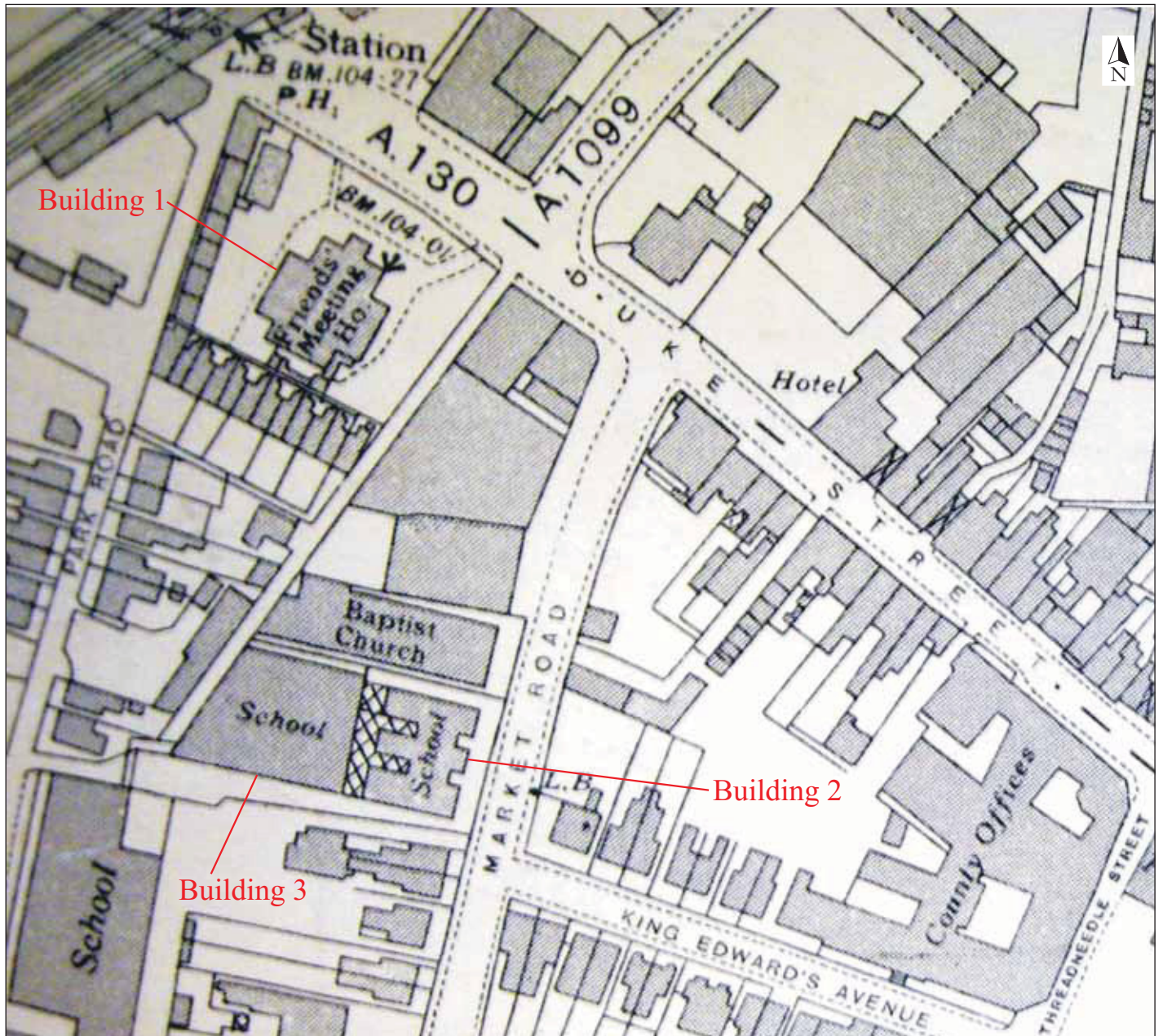
Reproduced from the 1897 Ordnance Survey 12 to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 2nd edition OS map of Essex, 1897
 Not to scale



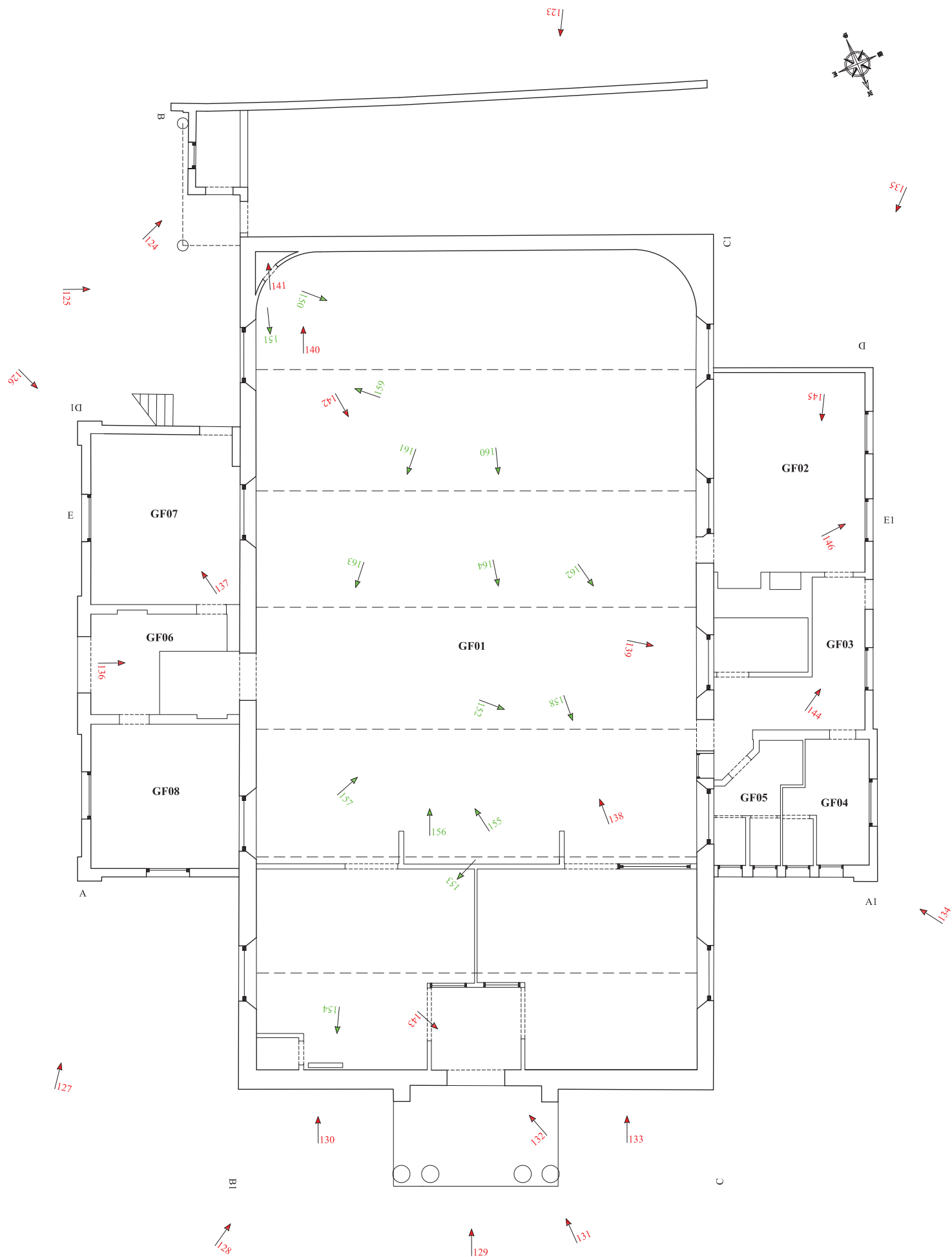
Reproduced from the 1921 Ordnance Survey 12' to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 OS map of Essex, 1921
Not to scale



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Fig. 10 OS map of Essex, 1940
Not to scale

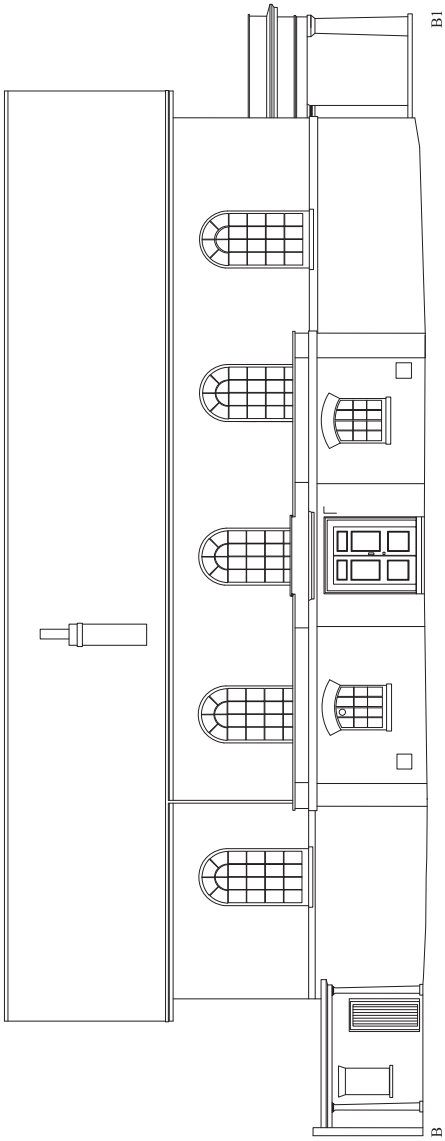


Trusses not visible from below

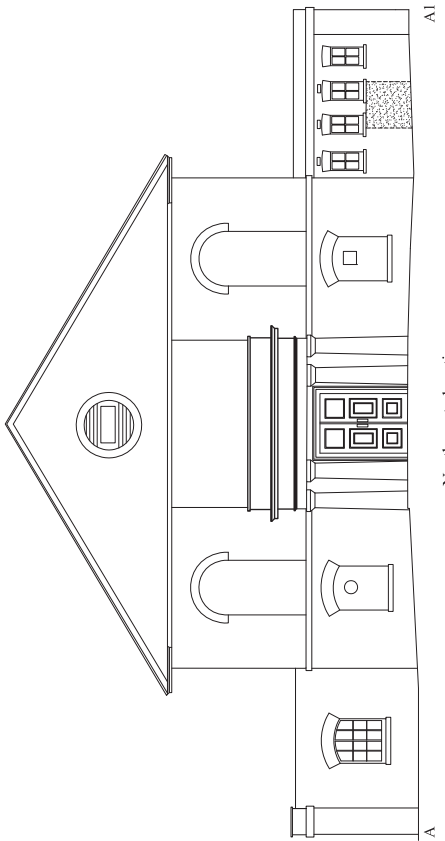
→ Photographic location

→ Photographic location in roof space

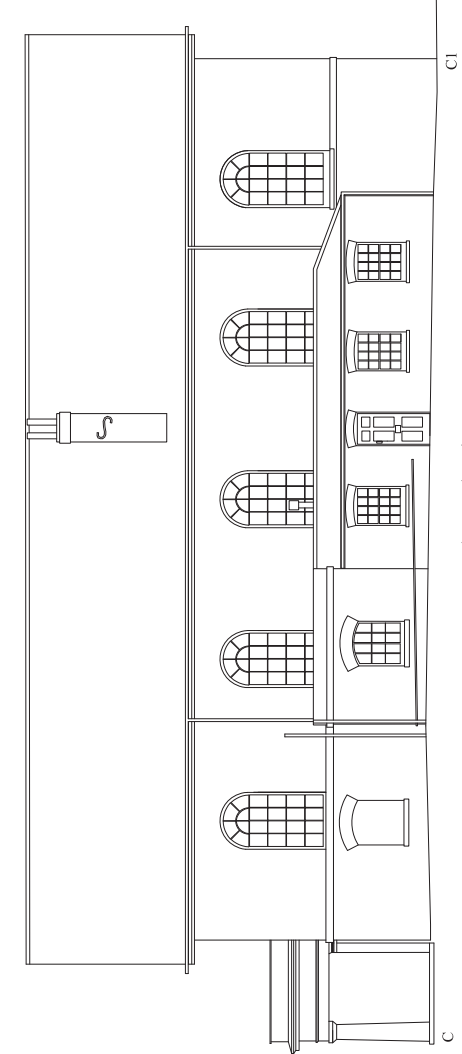
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Anne Knight building - floor plan
 Scale 1:100 at A3



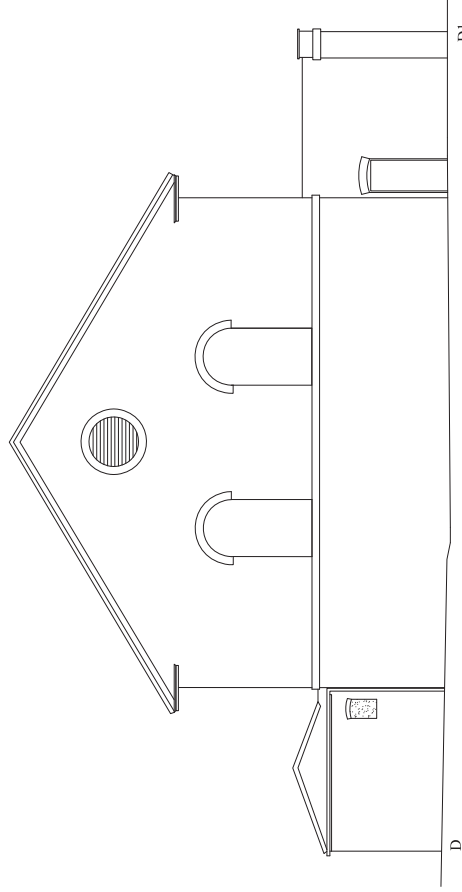
South-east elevation



North-east elevation

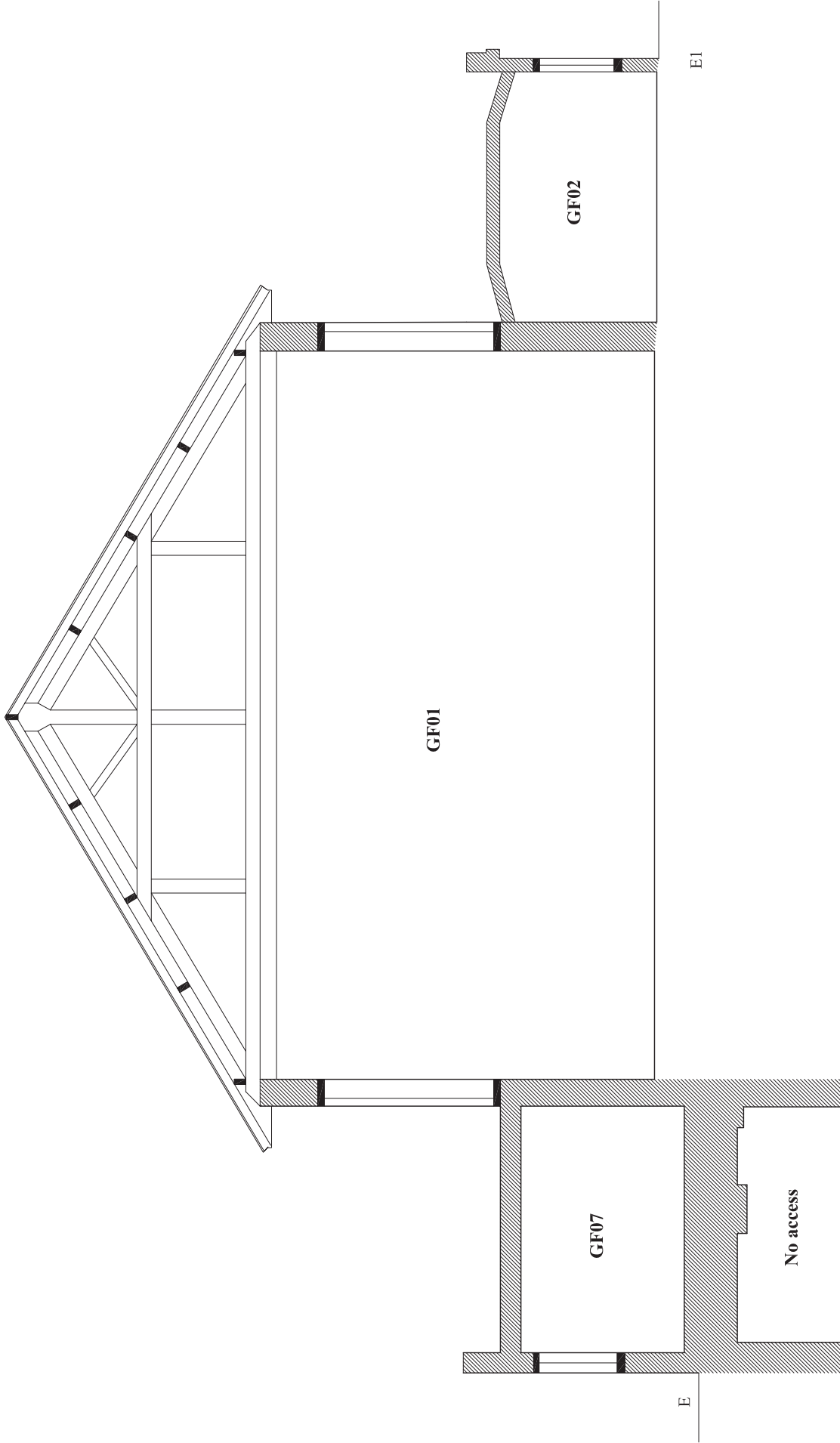


North-west elevation



South-west elevation





Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 13 Anne Knight building - cross-section

Scale 1:100 at A4

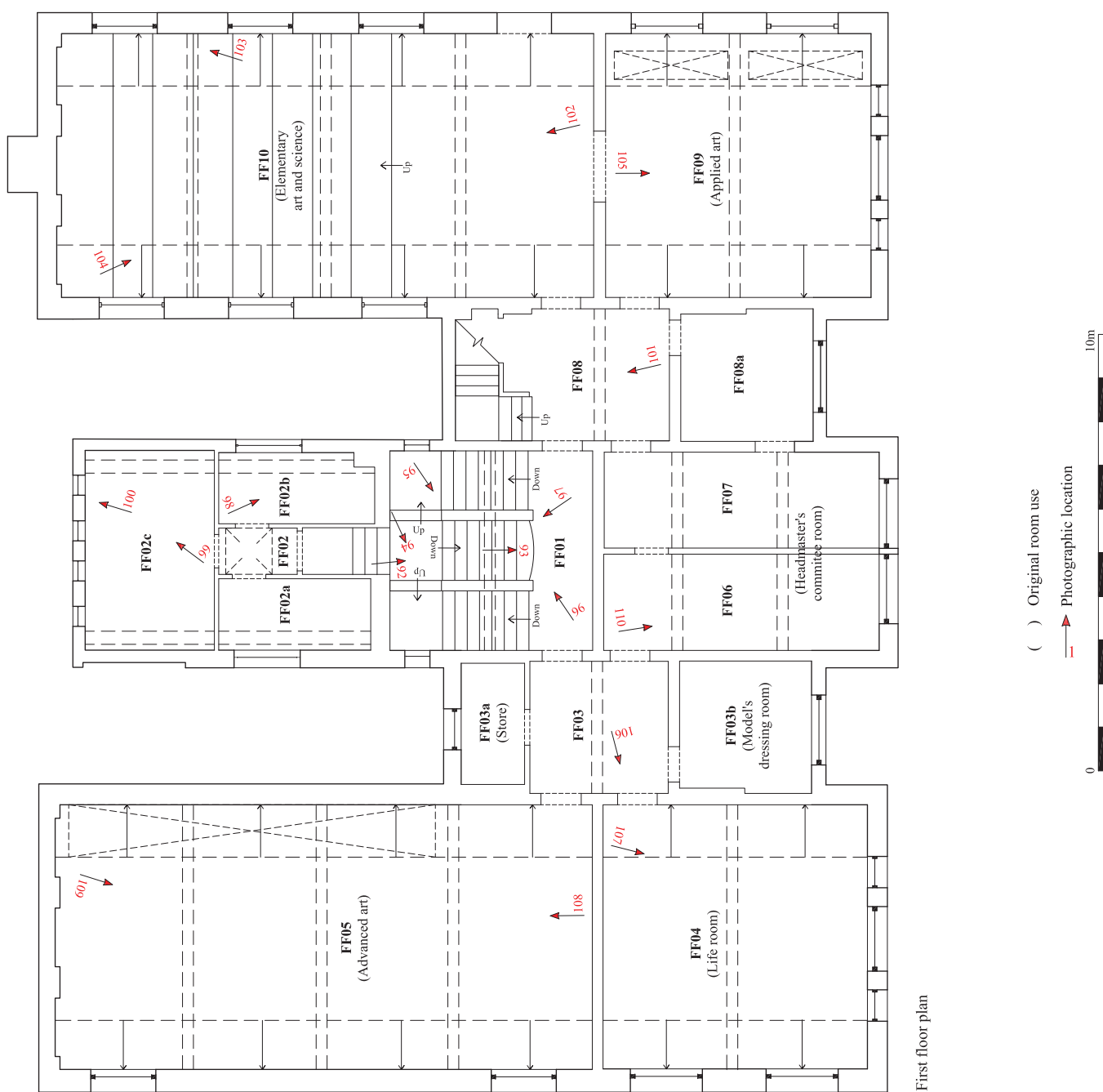
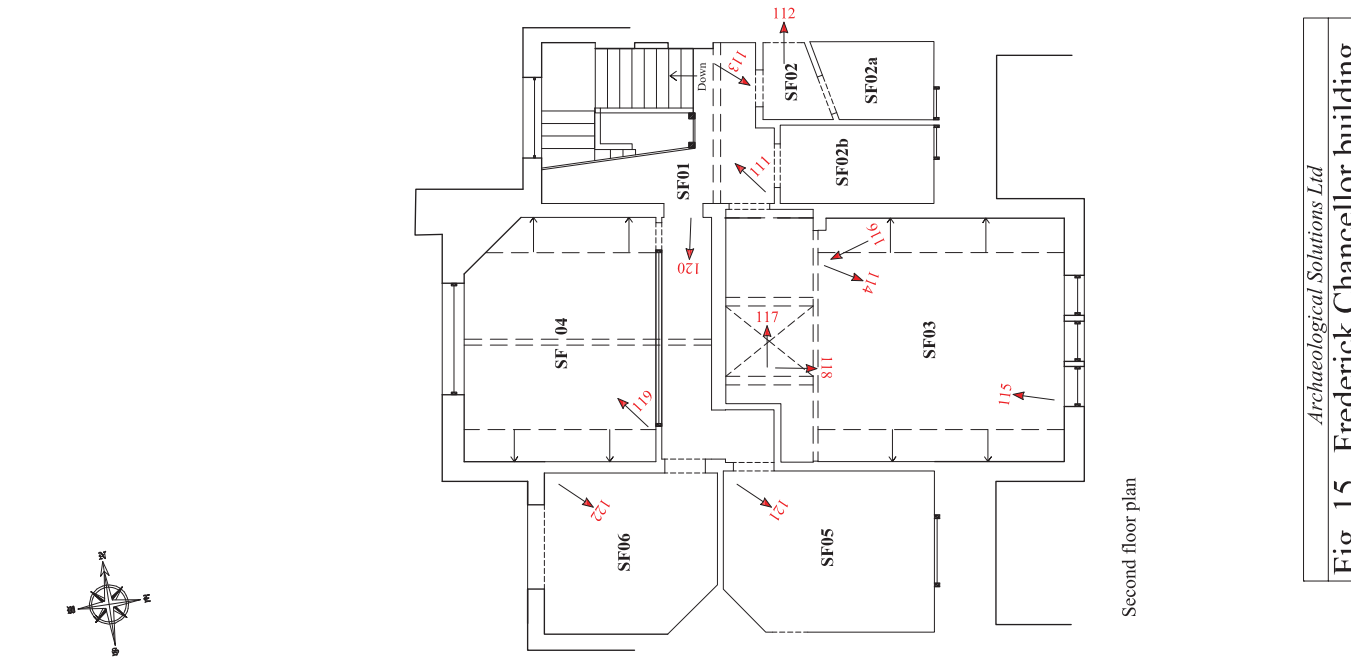


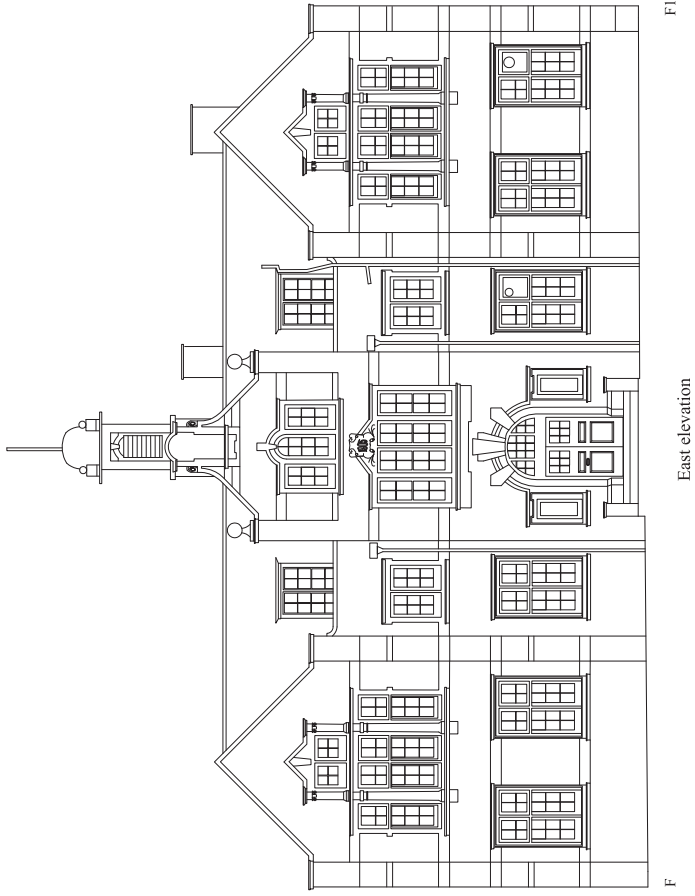


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Frederick Chancellor building
 Scale 1:100 at A3

() Original room use
 → Photographic location



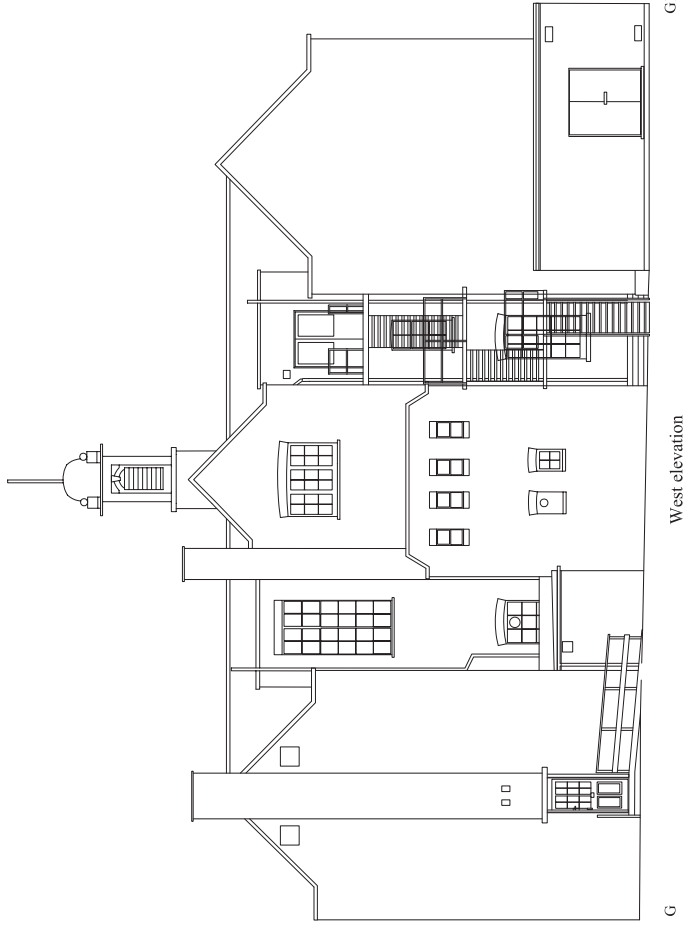




F

East elevation

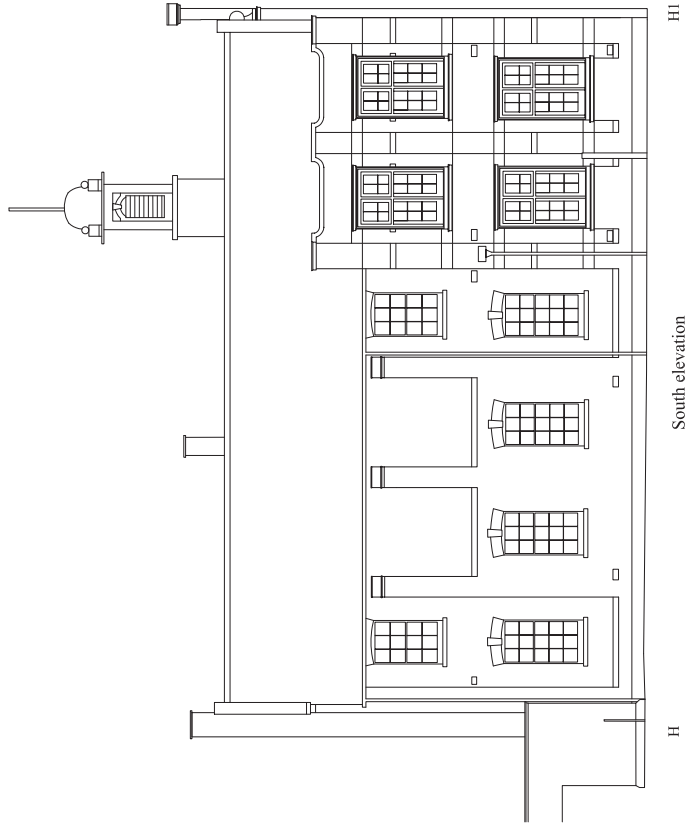
F1



G

West elevation

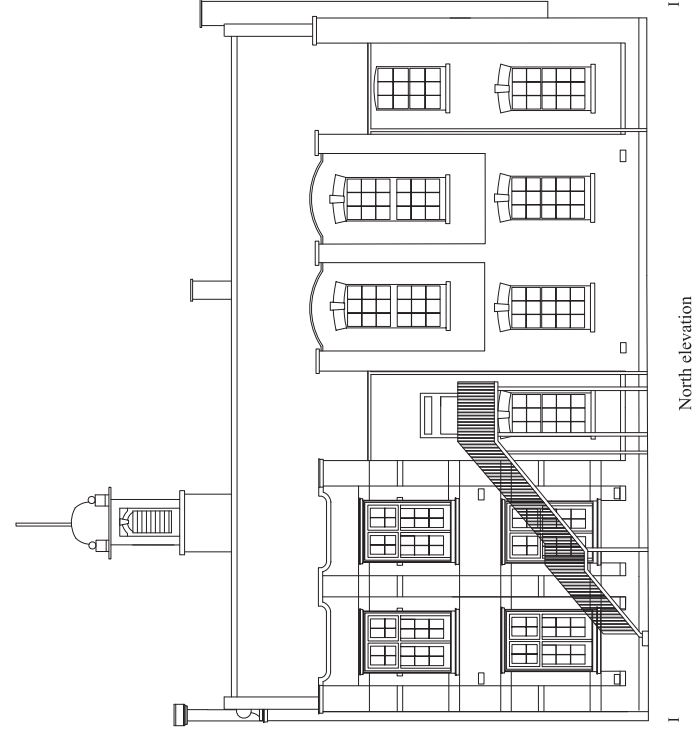
G1



H

South elevation

H1



I

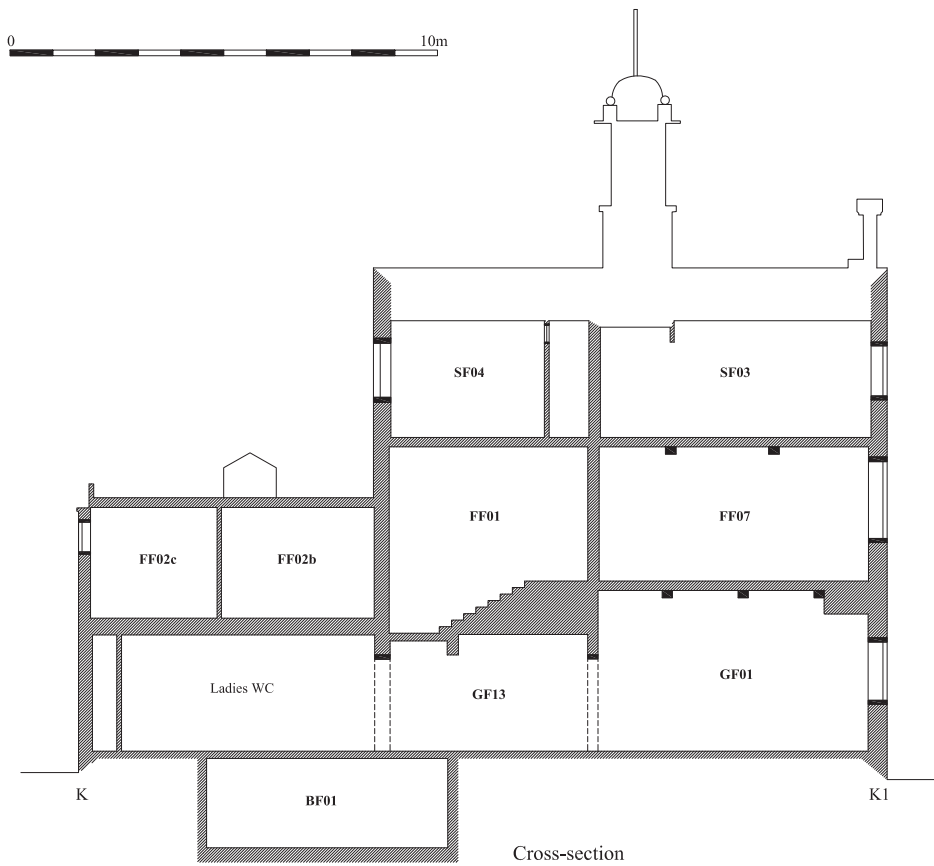
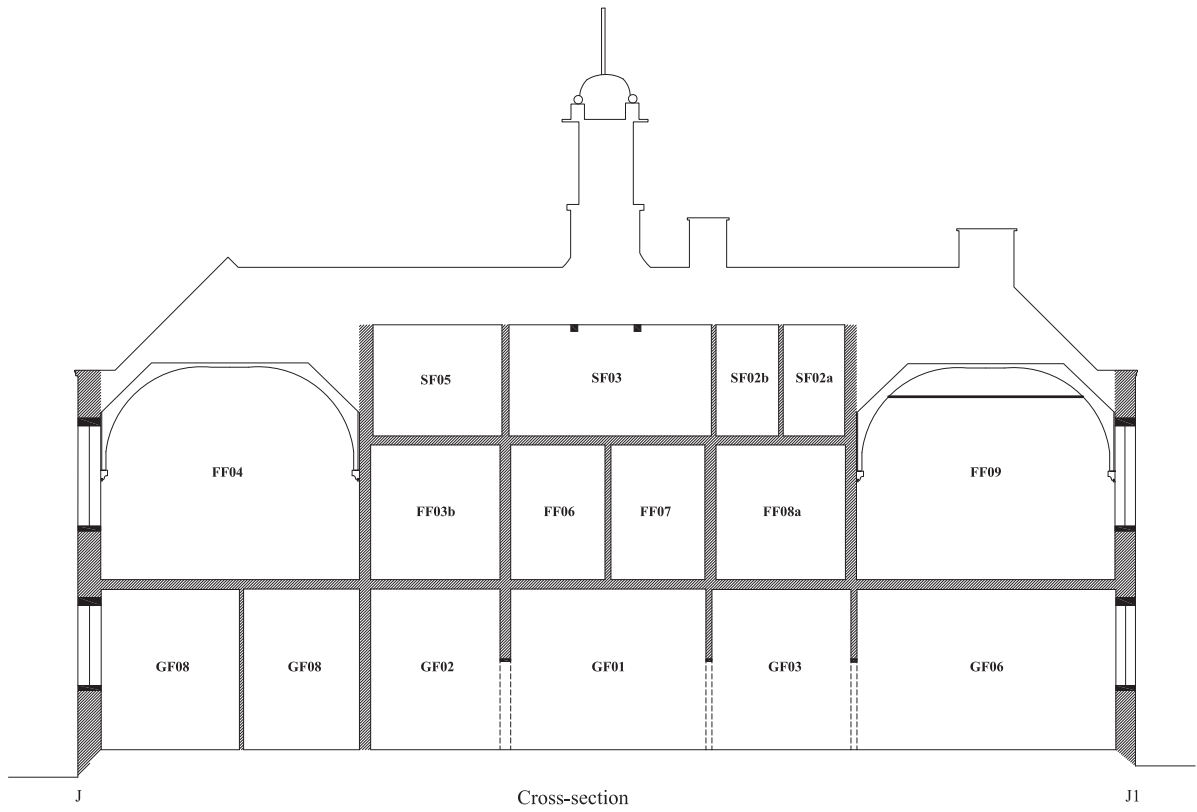
North elevation

II

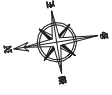


0

10m



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 17 Frederick Chancellor building - sections
 Scale 1:125 at A3

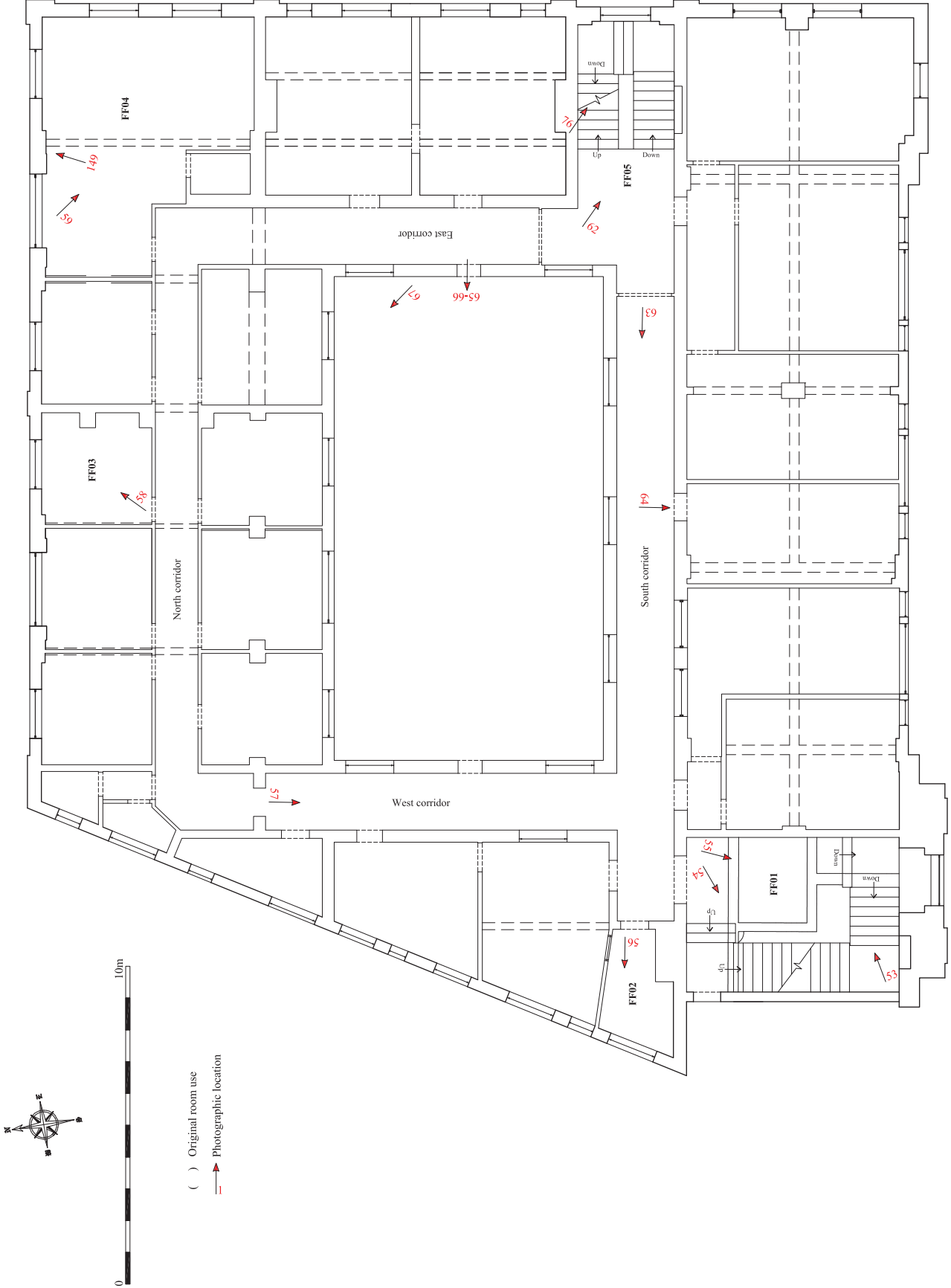


Ground floor plan



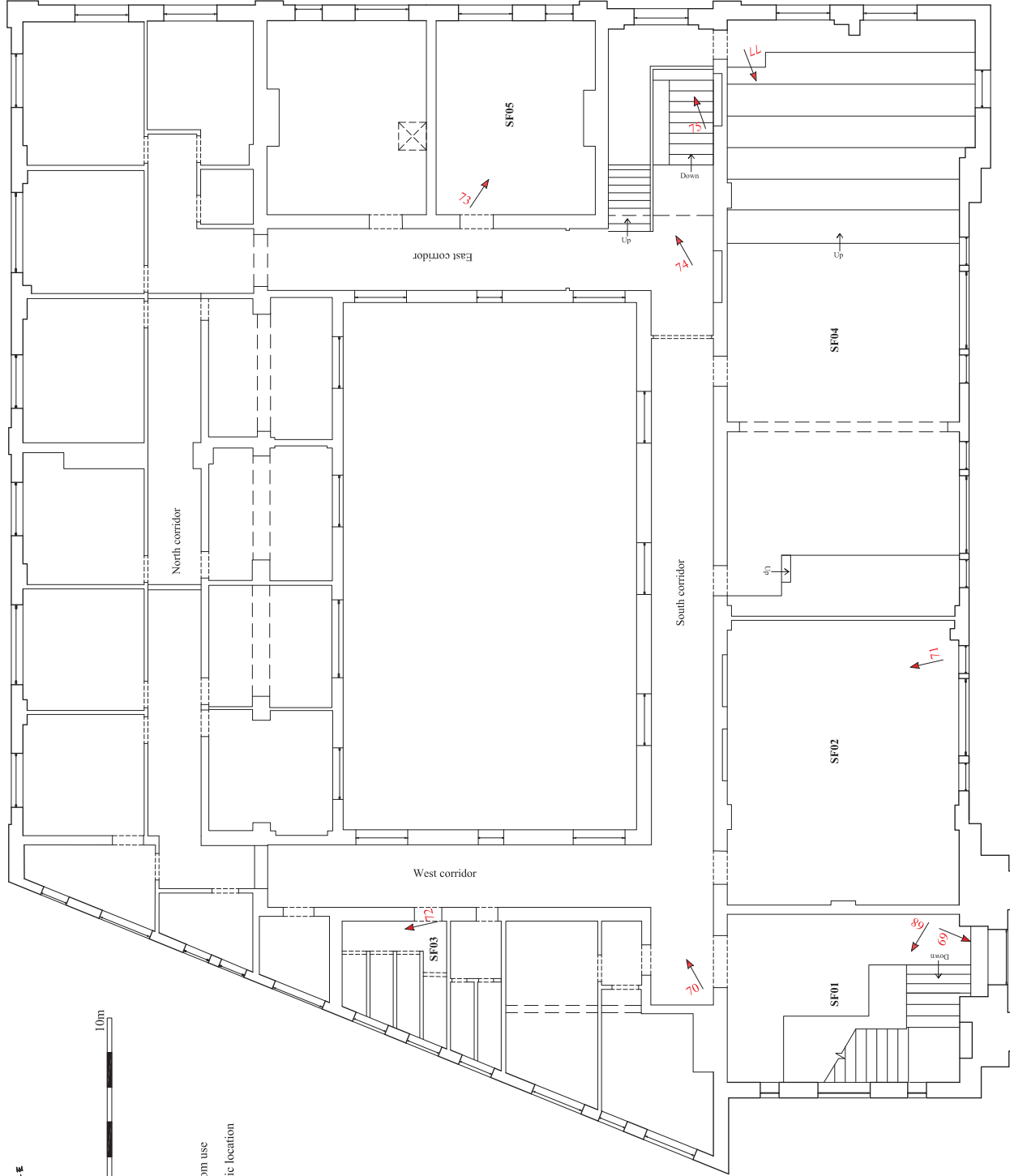
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 18 Law building
Scale 1:125 at A3

First floor plan

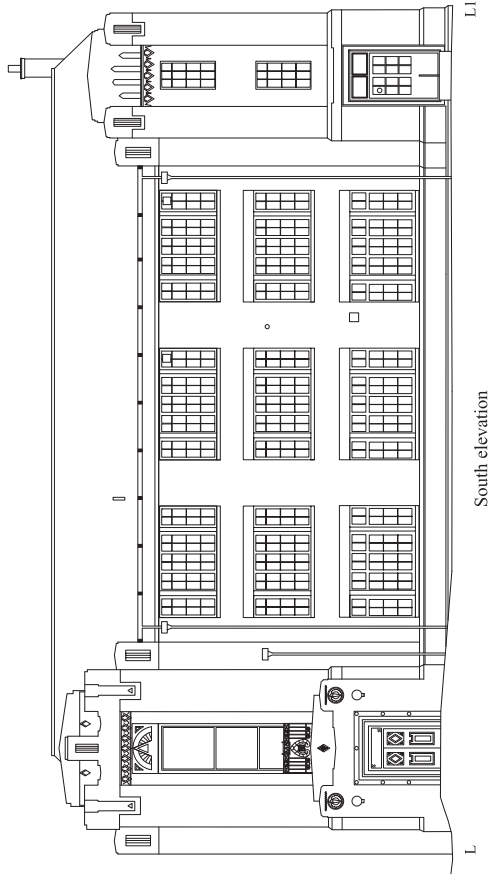




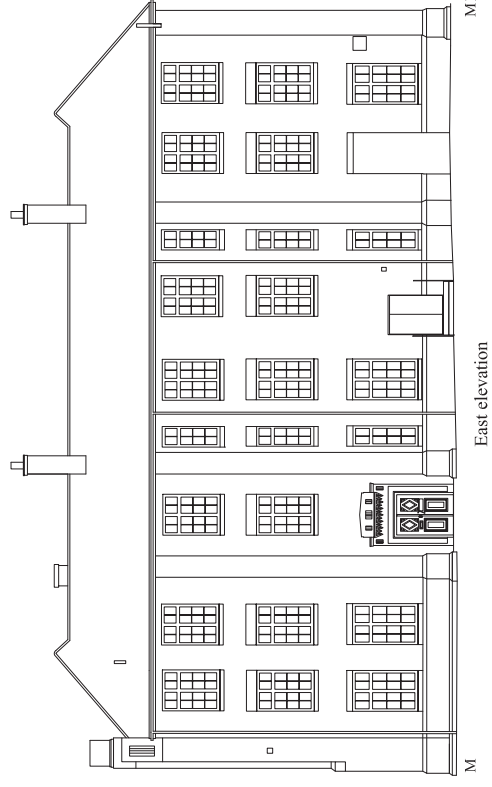
() Original room use
→ Photographic location



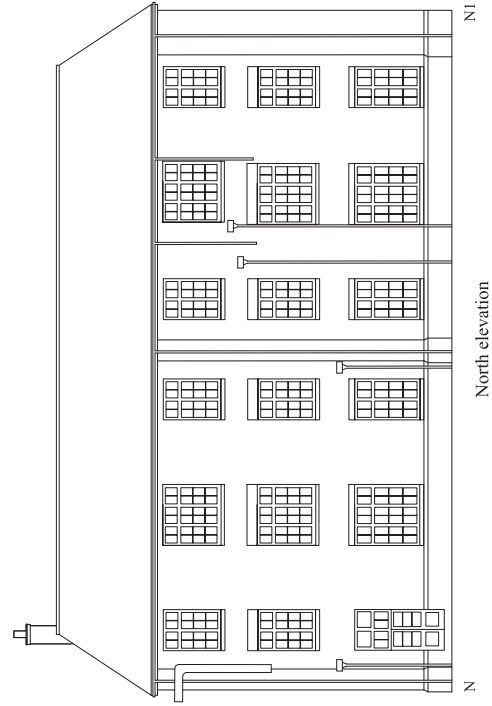
Second floor plan



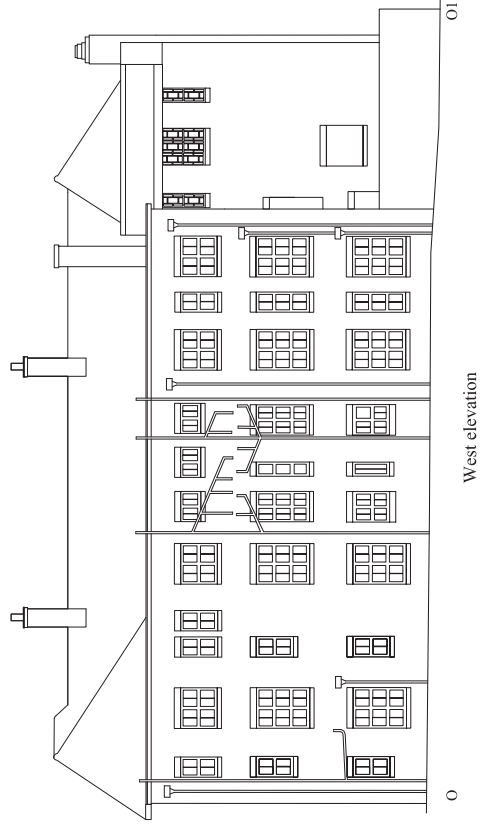
South elevation



East elevation

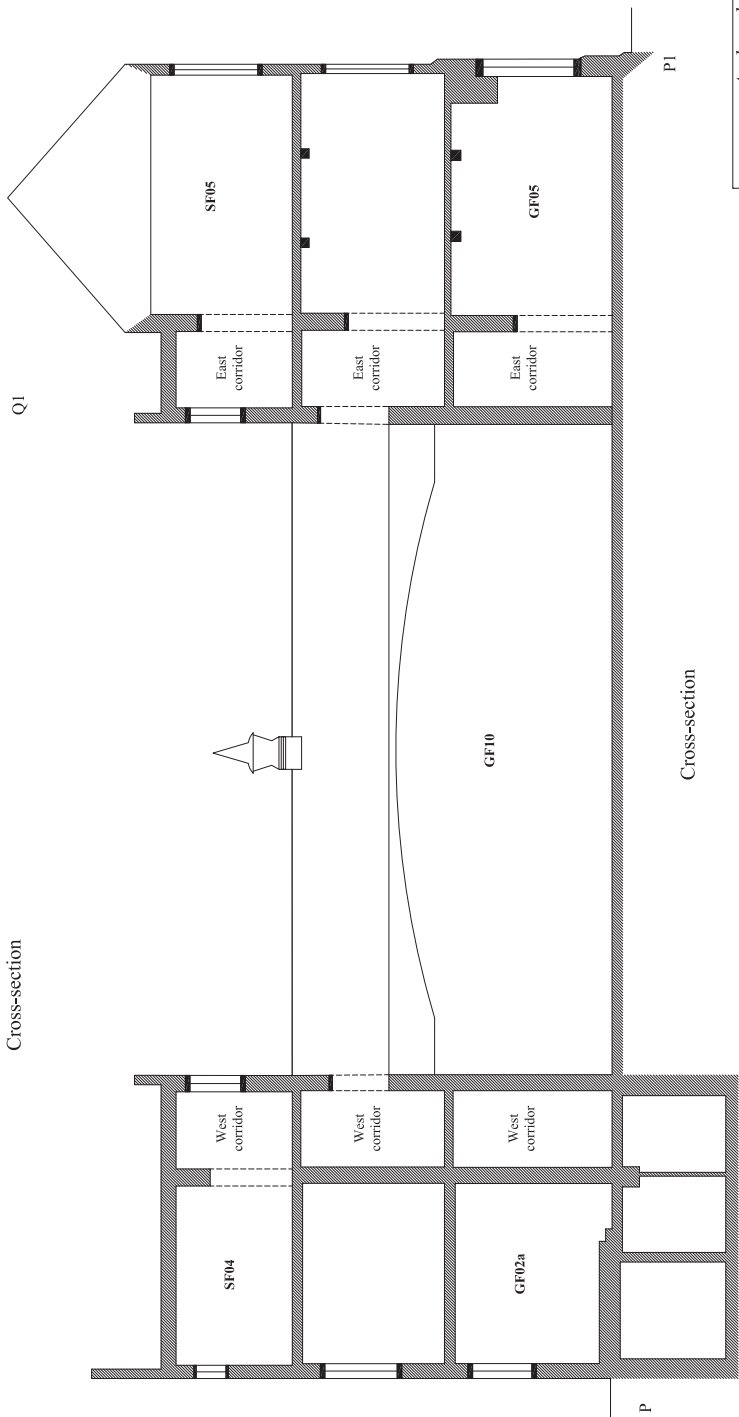
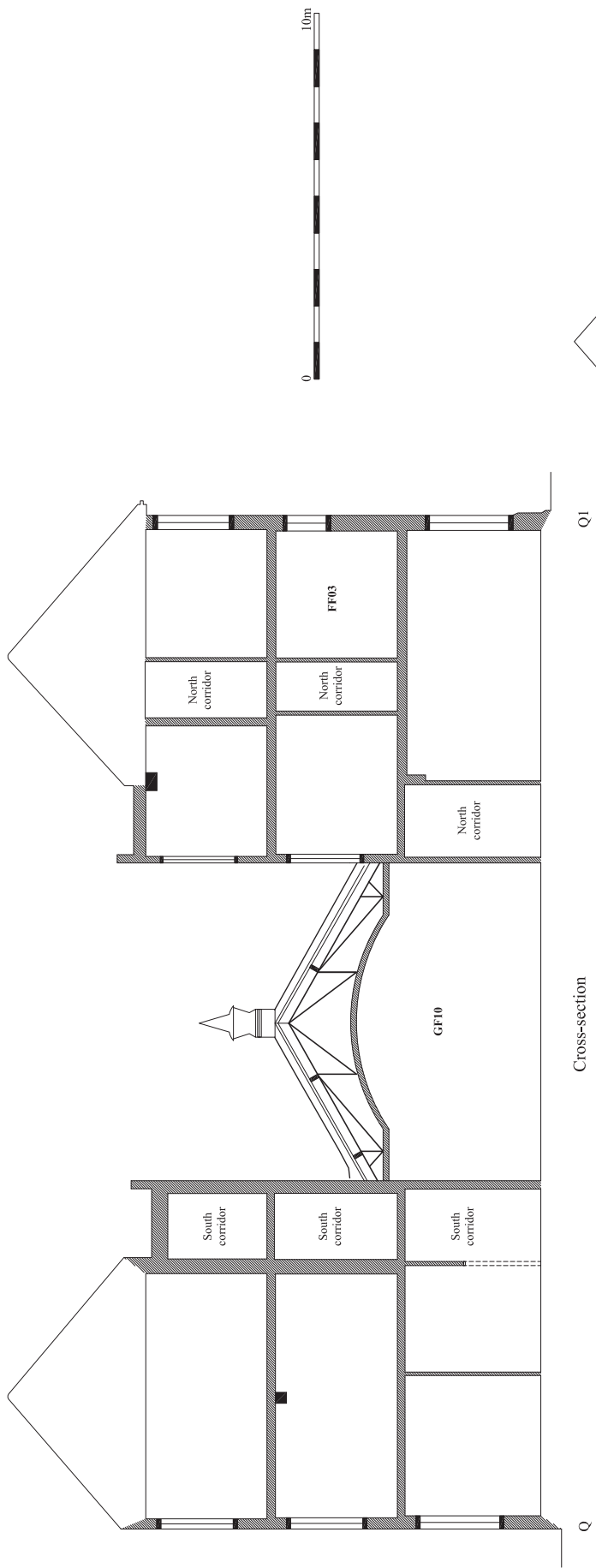


North elevation



West elevation





Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 22 Law building - sections
 Scale 1:125 at A3