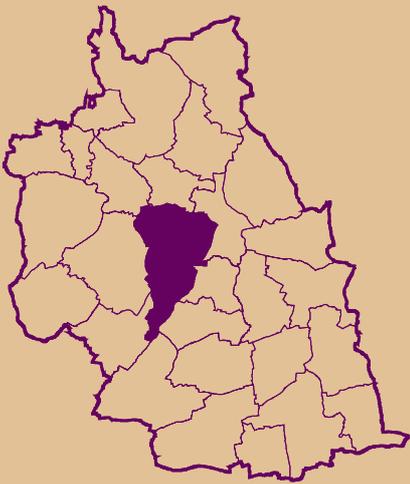


Register of buildings of local value in Chelmsford

Status:
Planning Guidance



Unparished Area of Chelmsford Borough

Design and conservation
01245 606294
michael.hurst@chelmsford.gov.uk



Arbour Lane – see Old Court

Baddow Road, 1* – see Moulsham Street



Baddow Road 11-19*



Terrace of shops, early C19. Central projecting gable, steep plain tile roof with cat slide dormers. Brickwork now painted, with dentil cornice and eaves detailing. Shop fronts to ground floor. Timber sash windows to upper floors. Three substantial yellow brick chimney stacks. Various rear additions.

Significance

A good example of an early nineteenth century terrace of shops. Architectural and townscape significance.



**Baddow Road (Junction with Moulsham Street), Friar/
Centurion Statue***



Statue, by Jim Davis, 1999. Stone carving of a Roman centurion on the eastern side and a fourteenth century friar on the western side. Unveiled by mayor of Chelmsford, Mike Mackrory. Erected as part of the Baddow Road enhancement scheme.

Significance

A prominent statue with reference to the Roman town and Friary. Historic and artistic interest.



**Beeches Road, Nos. 6-64 (even) and 13-29 (odd)
Beeches Close 2-6 (even) and 1-5 (odd)
Ash Tree Crescent 26-28 (even) and 25-31 (odd)
Ash Tree Close 2-10 (even) and 1-7 (odd)**



Chelmsford's population doubled between the world wars. After WWII, although war time damage in the town was limited, there was significant demand for housing. High demand combined with a shortage of materials and skilled labour led to the erection of many prefabricated homes throughout the country and in Essex.

Thirteen different types of prefabricated house were erected under the 1944 Temporary Housing Programme. All types sought to maximise standardisation, minimise use of timber and

Register of buildings of local interest

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bricks, make best use of available materials, be easy to construct and transport, making minimal use of skilled labour. The standard format was a two bedroom semi detached house, with back to back bathrooms and kitchens to use a standardised plumbing system. A 'claco' fireplace was fitted in the living room with a fan to duct heat to other part of the bungalow (said to be very ineffective). Early examples were designed to last at least 15 years, or 10 years for US imported versions (which weren't suited to UK climate).

After the Temporary Housing Programme the many factories set up to produce aluminium bungalows started producing permanent prefabricated housing.



The semi-detached version found at Beeches Road, Beeches Close, Ash Tree Crescent and Ash Tree Close is the BL8 constructed by Hawker Siddeley Group of Gloucester. These were fabricated in four sections and assembled on a concrete plinth. The outside skin and roof were made of aircraft 'Duralamin' (aluminium alloy). The traditional brick chimney stacks were constructed on the ground and hoisted into position by crane. They were fitted with galvanised steel windows, some of which remain today. A leaflet called 'Hints...on the care of Hawksely Bungalows' was given to each resident originally, some copies of which have been retained by owners.

The BL8 was an improved design over previous temporary houses and benefited from the use of brick for chimney stacks, timber floor boards and concrete bases, all of which were in more limited supply during early development of temporary housing.

The estate was laid out between 1949-50, with each house set in a garden and with an associated aluminium outbuilding. The layout and spacing of the houses gives a green setting. The boundary treatments were minimal at the time of construction to minimise the use of materials. Some original cast iron street lamps remain.

Significance

An example of a post war planned estate of uniform design, using early prefabricated permanent housing. The layout and form of the house and much of the detailing remains unaltered. A rare example of social, historic and townscape significance.



Bellmead, War Memorial

Memorial to those from Chelmsford who died in the Boer War (South Africa, 1899-1902). Early C20. Polished granite obelisk on a plinth with incised inscription and stepped base. Relocated following the construction of High Chelmer shopping centre (1969-72).

Significance

Historical and cultural significance. An impressive and prominent memorial in a public park setting.



Broomfield Road, Corner of Kings Road

Six WWII anti tank pimples which formed the roadside element of a barrier across Broomfield Road, cast concrete cones, about 750 mm high and 900 mm diameter at their base.

Significance

During WWII Chelmsford was ringed with defences, these anti tank pimples are extremely rare survivals and are of considerable historic and social interest.



Broomfield Road, 2* – see Duke Street



Broomfield Road, 8-16*

Terrace of shops, date stone 1842, built in anticipation of the railway arriving. Three storeys, hipped slate roof. Yellow brick, with gauged arches to window openings and stone cills, number 16 now painted and with splayed corner and blind windows to upper floor fronting Railway Street. Substantial chimney stacks on the line of ridge/party walls. Sash windows.

Significance

Good example of mid C19 terrace development associated with the arrival of the railway in Chelmsford. Townscape, architectural and group value with number 18-28 Broomfield Road and 56 Duke Street.

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Broomfield Road 18-28*

Terrace of shops with Ship Pub to southern end, early 1840s, built in anticipation of the railway arriving. Brickwork, now painted. Gauged arches and stone cills. Hipped slate roof. Substantial yellow brick chimney stacks on line of party walls. Sash windows.

Significance

Good example of mid C19 terrace development associated with the arrival of the railway in Chelmsford. Townscape, architectural and group value with number 8-16 Broomfield Road and 56 Duke Street.

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Broomfield Road, 78

Late C19 yellow brick villa. Five window range to front, with ground floor bays with decorative ironwork, either side of central doorway with stone surround and pediment. Hipped slate roof, surmounted by lantern and decorative ironwork.

Significance

A good example of a late C19 villa, a prominent townscape feature. Group value with 80-82 Broomfield Road.

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Broomfield Road, 80-82

Houses, now offices, early-mid C19. Formerly known as Nightingale House. White brick front elevation, yellow stock brick side elevation, now rendered on the south side. Six panel doors with semi circular fan light above. Round arch windows to the ground floor. Cambered arch windows to upper floors. Sash windows. Gabled roof.

Significance

Early-Mid C19 townhouses of architectural and townscape value. Group value with 78 Broomfield Road.

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Broomfield Road, King Edward VI Grammer School

School designed by H.A. Cheers, 1891-2, won through an architectural competition in 1889. Red brick with stone dressings in a Neo Tudor style. Two storeys with attics and dormers, with assembly hall (now library), stained glass by Heaton, Butler & Bayne, c.1904. To the right side headmasters house.

Significance

A good example of late C19 school buildings, relatively unaltered externally. Associated with the civic expansion of Chelmsford. Townscape and architectural value. A local landmark.

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Broomfield Road, County High School for Girls

School designed by Chancellor & Sons, 1906-7. Brick with stone dressings, two storey elongated H-plan, with gables at either end, central porch with door case and open pediment. Extensions to the north and south by H.W. Mann, 1914-16.

Significance

A good example of early C20 school buildings, relatively unaltered externally. Associated with an important local architect and the civic expansion of Chelmsford. Townscape and architectural value. A local landmark.

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Broomfield Road, 141, Compasses Public House

Public House, early C20. 2 storeys. Hipped plain tiled roof. Central 2 storey wing, rendered with a half timbered gable. Two front dormers with flat roofs clad in copper. Red brick generally, with plain tiles detailing. Small paned metal framed windows.

Significance

A good example of a purpose built early C20 arts and crafts style public house. Architectural interest.

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Broomfield Road 140-146 (even)

4 detached villas of uniform type. Now used as residential, offices and medical centre, c.1900. Part 2, part 3 storeys. Yellow stock brick with red brick and stone dressings. North side 3 storey crosswing, with half timbered gable and 2 storey canted bay window. Central porch with parapet. Northern side with original lean-tos with matching materials and detailing. Main roof gabled and clad in plain tiles (no. 142 with replacement pan tiles), with substantial chimney stacks to each side, that of the south with curved shoulders. Sash windows and high quality brick and stone detailing.

Significance

A group of good quality villas of c.1900 with fine detailing and relatively unaltered. Townscape and architectural interest.

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Broomfield Road, Frederick J French Memorial Homes 1-7

Almshouses, mid C20. Provided by Frederick J French a local land owner and founder of the building company in the town, formerly resident of Coval Hall. 7 bungalows of pale brown brick, with hipped plain tile roofs. Arranged around a courtyard in a U-plan form orientated south. Crittal metal windows.

Significance

One of a number of groups of almshouses in the borough provided from the late C19 to the mid C20, of social, historic and townscape interest.

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Church Street, Chelmer Court*

Former national school building, single storey classroom, 1872, in red brick with black diapers and two storey Queen Anne style addition, 1885, with an oriel, half timbered gables and panels of high quality moulded brickwork. Gabled slate roofs. Designed by Chancellor. Original plans held in the Essex Record Office reference D/F 8/562 (1872) and D/F 8/361 (1885).

Significance

A good example of a late C19 school building, with high quality detailing. Associated with an important local architect. Historic, townscape and architectural interest. Visual relationship with Cathedral.

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Critchett Terrace, 2-12, (off Rainsford Road)

Terrace of 11 mid C19 houses, white painted stucco, with slate roofs and sash windows. Flat ionic pilaster porches and round headed ground floor sashes. Original rear projecting two storey wings. Central yellow stock brick chimney stacks.

Significance

A good example of mid C19 terrace housing. Historic, architectural and townscape value. Some replacement windows and rear additions which detract from buildings appearance, but overall the cohesive quality of the terrace remains.



Duke Street 38 and 2-18 Wells Street, Chelmsford*



The original Co-operative building, 1895, by local architect Charles Pertwee. Yellow stock brick with red brick dressings, timber sash windows and slate roof. Forms part of a group with the other buildings of c.1900 in Wells Street. 38 Duke Street is a prominent feature at the corner with brick gables, bay and oriel windows.

Significance

A good example of a coherent group c.1900 brick buildings, relatively unaltered externally. Associated with an important local architect. Townscape and architectural value.



Duke Street, 45 and 46*



Shops, now restaurant, early C19. 3 storeys. Rear wings of 1 and 2 stories. Gabled roofs, clad in slate. Rendered elevations. Margin light sash windows with architraves. Shop fronts to ground floor.

Significance

Good examples of early C19 shops. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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Duke Street, 56 and 2 Broomfield Road (corner of Broomfield Road/Duke Street)*

Shop, two storeys, mid C19. Stucco walls with parapet, giant order pilasters and moulded cornice to curved corner section. Small pane sash windows. Curved fascia with moulded cornels to either end.

Significance

Prominent corner building of architectural and townscape interest. Group value with 8-16 and 18-28 Duke Street.

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Duke Street, Civic Centre Entrance Building*



Description

Built in 1933 as a public library by Cordingley and McIntyre. 2 storey symmetrical neo-Georgian design with light brown brick and Portland stone detailing. Duke Street elevation with central entrance door with stone architrave and semi circular feature above, grouped tuscan columns, flanked by projecting brick wings with three windows per floor. Basement light wells with stone balustrade. Fairfield Road elevation 10 windows, with a decorative fan light over door and a pediment to projecting window. Parapet broken by balustrade. Hipped roof clad in slate with glazed lantern to centre.

Significance

An important public building of social, architectural and townscape interest.



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Duke Street/Viaduct Road/Parkway/Central Park, Bridge*, Viaduct*^{part}, Embankment and Signal Box*

Railway viaduct in Red-Brown stock brick constructed between 1841-3 for the eastern counties railway line linking London and Norwich, completed in 1843. 10 million bricks used in its construction. The bridge over Duke Street is a single span with decorative stone quoins and plinth. The viaduct starts from the southern edge of the River Can to the north-eastern edge of the station. The lake within central park was created by the excavation for the embankment. Viaducts of 18, 42 and 3 arches. Station masters House, Duke Street, of brown brick attached to the railway viaduct, 1856, now bar and café. Timber sash

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windows, with gauged brick arches incorporating a key stone on ground floor, stone cills, stone cornice and moulded brick string course, brick quoins to corner. Signal box, 1856, gault and yellow brick, timber cladding to top section, two brick arches abutting the viaduct.

Significance

The railway brought significant change to the town through increased industry, greater housing development (particularly north-east of the station) and the widespread emergence of the London commuter. The viaduct and its associated bridge, signal box and embankment are of historic and townscape value. The station masters house is also of architectural value.

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Duke Street, 27, The Original Plough*

Public House, early C19. 2 ½ storeys. Red brick. Gambrel roof clad in plain tiles, with three cat-slide dormers. Rear range parallel with gabled roof. Front elevation sash windows with brick arches and stone cills. Recessed central entrance. Noted as 'The Plough Inn' on a map of 1851.

Significance

A long established and prominent public house. Townscape, historic and architectural interest.

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Duke Street, 63, Railway Tavern*

Public house, early C19. Two storey. Brickwork, now painted. Slate roof, parapet to front range. Timber sash windows, lead roof three sided bay to north side. Red brick chimney stack to south side. Noted as the 'railway coffee house' on a map of 1851.

Significance

A long established and prominent public house. Townscape, historic and architectural interest. Part of the setting to the former Quaker Meeting House (Anne Knight Building grade II listed).



Duke Street, 65a (corner of Duke Street and Victoria Road South)*

Offices, early C20. Three storeys. Splayed corner. Rusticated stucco to ground floor with round heads to openings. Red brick upper floors with gauged arched incorporating key stones. Stone cills. Modillion cornice with flat asphalt roof behind parapet. Southern two bays single storey. Splayed corner, ground floor with double doors with fan light surmounted by a festoon, upper floors with two giant order ionic pilasters, first floor window with a balcony and pediment, second floor window with moulded architrave and keystone, surmounted by a segmental pediment incorporating a coat of arms.

Significance

A building of exceptional architectural quality, unaltered externally and a prominent townscape feature. Group value with 66-67, 68, 69 and 70 Duke Street.



Duke Street, 66a, 66-67*

Offices built for the Essex Provident Society, designed by Beadel, Son & Chancellor, 1853. Rusticated ground floor of red brick with rusticated stone entrance, two floors of red brick and corbelled Italianate eaves. Stone string courses. Substantial ornate chimney stacks. Sash windows, with margins on upper floors. Victoria Road South elevation, contains a first floor Venetian window.

Significance

A good example of a relatively unaltered mid nineteenth century brick building, which high quality detailing. Associated with an important local architect. Historic, townscape and architectural interest. Group value with 65a and 68, 69 and 70 Duke Street.

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Duke Street, 68, 69 & 70*

Terrace of three early C19, three storey town houses, now offices. Hipped slate roof with a tall parapet and stone coping, central chimney stacks. Gault brick, with ground floor windows and doors set within round arched recesses. Gauged brick arches. Stone string courses. Sash windows with fine glazing bars. Stone steps with ornate iron handrails. Some good, but apparent, alterations to the brickwork on the front elevation.

Significance

A good example of early nineteenth century townhouses, with high quality brickwork and detailing. Historic, townscape and architectural interest. Group value with 65a and 66-67 Duke Street.



Duke Street, Telephone Kiosk directly north-east of Number 6*

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1935. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Significance

Design icon of the twentieth century, townscape importance, local distinctiveness.



Fairfield Road, Marconi Plaza, Marconi Statue

Statue. Bronze figure of Guglielmo Marconi, by Stephen Hicklin, 2002. Bronze base inscribed "Guglielmo Marconi 1874 – 1937, The Father of Wireless, The World's First Transatlantic Transmission 1901, Stephen Hicklin 2008", depicting a map of the world with the letter 'S' transmitted as morse code by Marconi from Cornwall to Newfoundland. Stainless steel frame. Approximately 4 meters high.

Significance

A prominent stature in a public space, associated with Marconi, an important figure in Chelmsford's history, by an established artist/sculptor.

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Galleywood Road, Bexfield Farm, road side wall

Boundary wall, late C18 / early C19. Flemish bond in red brick with blue brick headers. Approximately 35 meters long. Stepped in height from c.1.83-c.2.65 meters high. Brick on edge coping. End sections partly rebuilt. Some areas of inappropriate hard cement repointing.

Significance

A good wall of c.1800, a rare survival in the urban area of the borough, a prominent feature in Galleywood Road.

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Galleywood Road, 693, Woodlands

House and stable block. Shown on 1777 and 1874 map as similar to present arrangement, but present house appears to be C19. Plan of alterations c.1904 by architect J. Foster held at the Essex Record Office (reference D/B 7 Pb106). Sale catalogue dated 5 April 1929 describing a detached residence with gardens, orchard, summerhouse, outbuildings, including motor garages, chauffeurs room and store sheds, and 12 acres of land (reference D/F 33/12/3). Main block T plan, 2 storeys, with single storey additions. Gabled plain tiles roofs, with half timber gables to front. Red brick with chimney stacks to both sides. Front elevation casement windows with stone cills, rounded headed entrance doorway. Stable block, C19, 1 ½ storeys, red brick, slate roof with two hay loft dormers to the roadside end.

Significance

A good example of a large C19 or earlier house on the outskirts of the town. Group value with the stable block. Architectural and historic interest. Group value with Bexfields.

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Goat Hall Lane, Bexfields

House, shown on 1777 and 1874 maps, current house early C19, extended late C19 and late C20. Sale catalogues of 1935 and 1958 held in the Essex Record Office. 2 storeys with gabled Slate roofs, gault and stock brickwork. North-east front stock brick with red brick detailing, bay and central porch. Sash windows with stone cills and lintels.

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Significance

A good example of a farmhouse, once on the outskirts of town. Architectural and historic interest. Group value with Woodlands.

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Hall Street, Methodist Church*

Church designed by Thomas Moss Sen, built by Thomas Moss Jr, 1863. Yellow stock brick in Flemish bond, gabled roof, front elevation three lancet windows, flanked by two centred arched doors with hood mouldings and jambs of moulded bricks, oval window to gable, two dark brick diapers. Side elevations four projecting brick buttresses, three lancet windows. Lower rear range with half timber gables and red brick arches.

Significance

A good example of a mid C19 brick chapel, prominent townscape feature, social and architectural importance.

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Hall Street, Pumping Station*

Pumping station buildings, mid C19. The site was originally developed in 1850 by the Chelmsford Local Health Board, with a reservoir on the site of the current Parkway car park. Part two storey and part single storey buildings, gabled slate roofs, red brick with arched headed windows, small pane metal framed windows. Louvered ventilation lantern to taller roof.

Significance

Associated with the development of the town's provision of public drinking water. Architectural interest. Potential technological interest.

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Hall Street, 7, O'Connors*

Pub, mid C19. 2 storeys. Brick, now rendered. hipped slate roof. Single storey rear wings. Front elevation 2 storey flat roof bay. Casement windows. Ground floor timber pilasters and projecting lead canopy. Previously known as the 'Prince of Orange'.

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Significance

A long established and prominent public house. Townscape, historic and architectural interest.

High Street, 1 (units 1 and 2)*

Former post office, designed by N.H. Hawks, 1908. Portland stone ground floor with two upper floors of carved red brick and pedimented half dormers. Grouped timber sash windows. Gabled slate roof with dentil eaves.

Significance

Exceptional quality brick detailing. Architectural and townscape value. Part of a group with the Banking Chambers, New Street and 2 High Street (grade II listed building).

High Street 9-10*

Shop, C18 origin, three storeys, rendered front elevation with projecting string courses, timber sash windows with architraves and stone cills (painted), tripartite to first floor. Shop front to ground floor. Hipped slate roof with parapet to front.

Significance

Townscape and architectural interest, group value with 11 and 13-14 High Street (grade II listed buildings).

High Street, 77-80*

Purpose built as a bank, designed by Clare & Ross 1902, now Lloyds Bank. An island in the centre of the High Street. Red Brick with a stone ground floor. Gauged arches to openings.

Significance

Built at a time when the town prospered. Townscape and architectural interest. Distinctive landmark associated with noted architects.



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High Street 36-38*

Shops, 1868. Subtle gothic revival references. Three storey, yellow stock brick with red brick detailing, including dog toothed string course and corbelled eaves. Hipped slate roof. Sash windows with brick arches and stone cills. Splayed corner to Springfield Road.

Significance

Townscape and architectural interest, a prominent feature at the corner of High Street and Springfield Road.



Hoffmans Way, Chelmer Mill

Flour Mill, built for W.H. Mamage and Sons, 1899-1901, designed by Frederick Chancellor. Still a working mill (2008). Stock brick, with red brick dressings, mostly of four storeys, with a distinctive tower (containing silos and water tank).

Significance

An important remnant of Chelmsford's industrial heritage. Historic, industrial, architectural and townscape value. Group value with Hoffmans Factory and a local landmark.



Kings Road, The New Barn Public House

Public house, Neo Tudor, early 1930s. 1 ½ storeys, L-plan. Gabled plain tile roofs with hipped roof dormers. Ground floor red brick with blue headers. Upper floor decorative timber framing with render infill panels. Arches to openings formed using tile on edge. Small paned windows.

Significance

Early C20 Neo Tudor public houses are relatively common in the borough, however The New Barn is a good and relatively unaltered example of its type associated with a early-mid C20 housing estate.

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Kingston Crescent, Essex Police Headquarters – see Springfield Road

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Lawn Lane, Pillbox approximately 25 metres SW of Springfield Medical Centre (TL 7155 0892)



Pillbox, c.1940. Hexagonal form with small gun apertures, type FW3/24. Positioned to overlook a shallow valley where an anti tank ditch joined the River Chelmer.

Significance

Part of the GHQ defence line which ran the length of the borough. An important remaining feature of Chelmsford's WWII defences, of historic interest. Group value with the other remaining GHQ line pillboxes.

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Lawn Lane, Pillbox approximately 20 metres E of I Swans Pasture (TL 7169 0888)



Pillbox, c.1940. Rectangular form with three small gun apertures. Entrance now blocked. Concrete blast wall to the SW, with a single gun aperture. Positioned 50yds SW of the former GHQ anti tank ditch.

Significance

Part of the GHQ defence line which ran the length of the borough. An important remaining feature of Chelmsford's WWII defences, of historic interest. Group value with the other remaining GHQ line pillboxes.

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London Road, War Memorial east of St Mary's Church



War memorial, early C20. Granite cross set on a plinth, surrounded by granite edging stones. Eastern side inscribed with the names of those who lost their lives in WWI. Granite plaque set in the ground on the eastern side inscribed with the names of those who lost their lives in WWII.

Significance

Historical and cultural significance. An impressive and prominent memorial in a road side position adjacent to St Mary's Church.

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London Road, Masons Too (formerly The White Horse)

Public House, c.1900. Neo Tudor, 2 ½ storey main block with gabled plain tile roofs, timber frame, render and tile hanging, oriel to gable. Single storey blocks to north and south, with hipped plain tiles roofs, to the north surmounted with a balcony.

Significance

An early example in the borough of a Neo Tudor roadside public house building. Townscape and architectural interest.

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Lower Anchor Street, 6, The Orange Tree Public House

Public House, mid C19. Hipped slate roof. 2 storey. Yellow stock brick walls. Small paned sash windows with brick arches and stone cills, casements to ground floor. C20 side and rear additions. Central entrance door with simple doorcase. Decorative iron hanging sign bracket.

Significance

A good example of a mid C19 public house. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.



Lower Anchor Street, 30, Queens Head Public House

Public House, mid C19. Hipped slate roof. 2 storey. Brick walls, probably gault, now painted. 3 panes over 3, Sash windows with brick arches and stone cills. C20 additions to the rear. Formerly part of a terrace demolished c.1960.

Significance

A good example of a mid C19 public house. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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Lucas Avenue, Church of the Holy Name

Church, early 1950s. Rectangular plan form with circular dome, surmounted with a cross. Lower ranges to the south-east. Flat roofs. Pale brown brickwork, with pre-cast concrete projecting eaves, cills and lintels. Front elevation with tall slit windows and a central doors with a simple reconstituted stone doorcase and panelled doors.

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Maltese Road, Ascension

Church, designed by Laurence King, 1961-2. Pale brown brick, with stone clad porch to south side. Copper covered asymmetric pitched roof with its apex crowned by a cross at the meeting of nave and chancel. Small north chapel and vestries. Large windows, mainly clerestory. Sanctuary window, abstract glass design by John Haywood, 1963. The Lady Chapel has four interesting stained glass windows depicting scenes in the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, designed by John Lawson in 2002.

Significance

Chelmsford's population expanded significantly in the post war years, which led to the provision of numerous churches and other community buildings. Ascension is a building of exceptional architectural quality and social interest due to its links with the community.

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Maltese Road, 1, Maltese Cottage

Small detached lodge cottage, early-mid C19. Thatched roof and rendered walls. Timber Tudor windows with hood mouldings. Gault brick chimney stacks with decorative detailing.

Significance

A good example of a domestic lodge cottage. Historic, architectural and townscape interest.

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Maltese Road, 40, Courtman house

Large yellow brick detached villa, partly 2 ½ storeys. Good quality detailing, including a decorative porch, barge boards and stained glass window to the rear serving the stairwell. Sash windows. Designed by local architect Frank Whitmore around 1885 for himself, as part of a speculative development of the Coval Hall estate from 1881 onwards, where he lived until his death in 1920.

Significance

A good example of a late nineteenth century suburban villa, prolonged association with an important local architect. Architectural and townscape value. Group value with 47 and 42 Maltese Road

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Maltese Road, 42

Large detached villa, originally called Dorincourt. Partly 2½ storeys. Built c.1892 for E West. Used as a vicarage for Ascension church 1931-1969. Red brick, with rendered gables. Plain tile roof with ornamental barge boards. 2 bay windows to the front, one square, one splayed, with gabled roofs. Sash windows with rendered lintels and stone cills. Central open porch with ornamental timber framing.

Significance

A good example of a late C19 suburban villa. Architectural and townscape value. Group value with 40 and 47 Maltese Road.

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Maltese Road, 47, Congresbury

Detached house, built 1909, of red brick, with pedimented gables. Part 2½ part two storeys. Plain tiled roofs, hipped and gabled. Lean-to porch. Sash and casement windows. Brick arches and stone cills to openings. Modillion verge to front gable. Designed by Chancellor and Son for his family. Home of Wickham, Frederick's son, after his death. Named after the village of Congresbury, in Somerset, where Wickham's wife originated from.

Significance

A good example of an early twentieth century suburban villa, associated with an important local architect. Group value with 40 and 42 Maltese Road.

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Melbourne Avenue, St Andrew

Church, designed by Robert Potter and Richard Hare, 1958-9. Red brick with artificial stone dressings. Walls formed in canted bays. Wide nave with narrow aisles delineated by slender columns. Shallow chancel and west organ gallery. Full height leaded windows of delicately coloured hand blown glass. Vestries on south side linked to vicarage. Gabled copper roofs with deep overhangs.

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Significance

Chelmsford's population expanded significantly in the post war years, which lead to the provision of numerous churches and other community buildings. St Andrew is a building of exceptional architectural quality and social interest due to its links with the community.

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Moulsham Street 1, 1a*



Shops, 3 storey, early 1930s. Monolithic form with red brick and stone dressings, including fascia, shop front surround, cornice and cills. Arched head windows full height on upper floors, with metal framed windows. Tall parapet with hipped slate roof behind. Splayed corner with entrance door.

Significance

A rare, high quality and prominent 1930s building, architectural and townscape significance. Group value with 2, 3-4 and 222-228 Moulsham Street,

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Moulsham Street, 2*



Shop, C18 or earlier. Three storey. Hipped roof. Sash windows, early C19 to 2nd floor, tripartite sash to first floor. Rendered upper floors, painted timber C20 shop front ground floor.

Significance

Architectural, historic and townscape interest. Group value with 1, 1a, 3-4 and 222-228 Moulsham Street.

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Moulsham Street, 3-4*



Restaurant, c.1905. Three storeys. Decorative timber framing, with pebble dash infilling, all now painted one colour. 2 gables onto street, the north narrower. Roof clad in plain tiles. Three storey bays, with sash windows and lead roofs. Decorative cast iron hopper heads.

Significance

Architectural and townscape interest. Group value with 1, 1a, 2 and 222-228 Moulsham Street.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Moulsham Street, 7*

Shop, now restaurant. C18 origin, altered c.1900. Gambrel roof clad in plain tiles. 2½ storeys. Timber framed, with decorative timber frame applied to front elevation. Full height front bay added c.1900. Timber shop front to ground floor.

Significance

An unusual gambrel roof form onto the street. Townscape and architectural interest.

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Moulsham Street, 8*



Shop, early C19. Three storey, gault brick front with parapet, now painted, red brick to side and rear. Small pane sash windows. Stone cills. Timber shop front. Double pile gables, slate roof, with gabled rear wing.

Significance

Part of a group of early C19 shops. Townscape and architectural interest.

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9 Moulsham Street and 1 Baddow Road*



Shops, early C19. Three storey, brick front, now rendered. Small paned, 3 light casement windows. Central round headed blind windows. Plain tile roof. 3 story rear wing with hipped roof, then 2 storeys with parapet, red brick and render.

Significance

Part of a group of early C19 shops. Townscape and architectural interest.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Moulsham Street, 10*

Shop, late C19. Three storeys, red brick. Curved corner incorporating a date stone (1896) and clock. Both street fronts with C20 shop front, grouped sash windows (6 pane over 1 pane) set in deep reveals, brick arches incorporating decorative key stones, surmounted with a gable clad in terracotta sunflower tiles with plain barge boards. Plain tiled roofs with finials to gables and main ridge.

Significance

A high quality late C19 corner building, of architectural and townscape interest.

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Moulsham Street, 12-13*

Shops, early C19. Three storeys. Gault brick front, now painted. Sash windows with brick arches and stone cills. Double pile roof range, clad in slate to front, plain tiles to the rear, hipped to number 13.

Significance

A group of early C19 shops. Townscape and architectural interest.

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Moulsham Street, 34B-F*

Salvation Army Building (corner of Moulsham Street/Hall Street), Designed by A. Gordon, built 1903. 2 Storeys, red brick, with decorative banding. Gabled slate roof, with two gables to front, incorporating steps and coping stones. Red brick arches with key stones. Ground floor rendered. Hall Street elevation red brick with 3 windows, gable replication to the front rendered with ashlar lining. Original plans held at the Essex Record Office reference D/B 7 Pb15.

Significance

A prominent corner building with historic and townscape interest.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Moulsham Street, 42*

Shop, late C19. 2 ½ storeys, gabled slate covered roof, incorporating an original dormer with glazed cheeks. First floor decorative pargetting, with oriel window with sashes. Ground floor timber shop front with decorative cornice and pilasters. Separate street front side access.

Significance

A good late C19 unaltered shop. Townscape, architectural and artistic interest.



Moulsham Street, 55-56*



Shops, C18 or earlier origin. 2 storeys. Gabled plain tile roof. Brick front, now painted. Central red brick chimney stack. Late C19 sash windows. Number 55 late C20 timber shop front. Number 56 early C20 timber shop front.

Significance

Townscape and historic interest.



Moulsham Street, 64-68*



Shops, C16, substantially altered late C19. 2 storeys. Gabled plain tile roof. Double pile, with shallower rear range at numbers 64-67. Single span at a lower pitch to number 68, probably late C19. Number 66 with a crown post roof, wattle and daub infill to the party wall and a timber fascia with the date 1579 carving into it. Numbers 64-65 probably also of C16 origin, First floor rendered walls, oriel windows with sashes and decorative timber cornice. Timber shop fronts.

Significance

A good of terrace of shops, incorporating C16 fabric and C19 alterations of interest. Townscape, architectural and artistic interest. 64-68 form a group.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Moulsham Street, 103*

House, c.1870. 2 storeys. L-plan. Steep plain tile roof with a substantial red brick chimney stack. Exposed rafter feet and deep barge boards supported on projecting purlins. Red brick with brick arches and projecting string courses. Stone cills to windows. Hipped roof open porch.

Significance

One of the earliest buildings to the south end of Moulsham Street. A fine brick cottage with good detailing, relatively unaltered.



Moulsham Street, 139-142 (consecutive)

A terrace of four houses, mid C19. Known as Belinda Terrace. Two storeys. Hipped slate roofs with upstanding party walls. Two storey rear wings in pairs. Yellow stock brick, sash windows with brick arches and stone cills. Simple render doorcases.

Significance

A good example of a mid C19 terrace, relatively unaltered. Group value with the Cricketers Public House.



Moulsham Street, Cricketers Public House*

Public House, c.1842. 2 storey. Brick, now painted. Hipped slate roof. Sash windows, with brick arches and stone cills. Single storey projections, south gable with flat roof incorporating lantern behind, to the rear gable slate roof. Noted as Bakers Arms on map of c.1851.

Significance

A prominent corner building of social, architectural and townscape interest. Group value with 139-142 Moulsham Street.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Moulsham Street, 158*

Shop, mid C19 or earlier. 2 storey, brick, now painted. Slate roof with orange clay ridge tiles. Sash windows with brick arches and stone cills. Two storey rear wing with gabled plain tile roof, various single storey additions beyond. Ground floor timber shop front with 2 doors incorporating margin lights.

Significance

Townscape interest and group value with 156, 157 and 159 Moulsham Street (grade II listed buildings).



Moulsham Street, 165, Black Horse Public House*

Public House, early C19. 2 storey block with mansard roof clad in plain tiles. 1½ storey block to the south with gambrel roof clad in plain tiles. Timber frame rendered. Red brick chimney stack. Slate roofed rear wings. Sash windows to 1st floor. Mullion and transom windows to ground floor. Entrance door with canopy and moulded door case incorporating fan light.

Significance

Townscape and social interest. Group value with 166-167 Moulsham Street.



Moulsham Street, 166-167*

Shops, C18 or earlier origin. 2 Storey. Hipped plain tiled roof with small gabled dormer front and rear. Timber framed, rendered. Number 166 late C19 four pane sash with architrave. Number 167 has a tripartite sash. Ground floor timber shop fronts.

Significance

Townscape and historic interest. Group value with the Black Horse public house.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Moulsham Street, 174*

Shop, C16 origin. Timber framed. Two storeys, T-plan. Gabled plain tiled roofs. Yellow brick front with sashes and red brick detailing, adding in the late C19.

Significance

Medieval timber framing remaining, although much altered. Townscape and historic interest. Group value with 170-173 and 175-176 Moulsham Street (all grade II listed)

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Moulsham Street, 206*

Shop, early/mid C19. Projects forward of building line. 2 storey, parapet, hipped slate roof. Rendered walls. Small paned sashes with architraves. Ground floor shop front.

Significance

Townscape and historic interest. Group value.

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Moulsham Street, 222-226*

Shops, late C19. Queen Anne Revival style. 2 ½ storeys. 5 bays to Moulsham Street, splayed corner and 2 bays to riverfront. Yellow brick with red brick detailing, including moulded cornice, string course, piers and finials. Slate roof with projecting party walls. Hipped roof dormers with glazed cheeks.

Significance

A high quality late C19 terrace of townscape and architectural interest. Group value with 1, 1a, 2, 3-4 Moulsham Street.

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Moulsham Street, 1-4 St Johns Court*

Former national school, now offices. Designed by Chancellor, 1860-1, with an additional building by Charles Pertwee, 1885. 2 and single storey. Gothic, with yellow brick and stone dressings with bands of red and black brick. Gabled slate roofs, highest roof with bell tower. Some original stained glass to the windows. Reputably two catspaw bricks into the original structure to deter witches.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford

Significance

High quality buildings of architectural, social, historic and townscape interest. Designed by important local architects.

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Moulsham Street, Dovedale House

Built as a residence for Henry Guy c.1845. Formerly known as Hamlet House. Altered and extended by Chancellor & Sons 1905-8. Gault brick with five bay front with two pedimented gables, porch and bay. Hipped slate roof. Sash windows. Rear elevation has a curved bay window and large flat roofed extension, side elevation has octagonal lean-to conservatory.

Significance

A good example of a mid C19 villa associated with locally important people and with high quality detailing surviving. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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Moulsham Street, Oaklands Lodge

Lodge cottage to the Oaklands House estate, c.1865 (pre 1874). Possibly designed by Charles Pertwee. Single storey, cruciform plan. Brown-yellow brick, with red brick arches to openings. Sash and casement windows. Gabled plain tile roof with central chimney stack, ornate orange clay ridge tiles and bands of rounded plain tiles. Decorative barge boards supported on brackets.

Significance

A good example of a domestic lodge cottage. Historic, architectural and townscape interest.

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Moulsham Street, Spigot Mortar Emplacement, South-East corner of Oaklands Park*

Pintle for a 29mm spigot mortar operated by the Chelmsford Home Guard to provide covering fire for road barriers at Vicarage Road and the Miami roundabout. Concrete pedestal, pit and ammunition alcoves probably survive below ground level.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford

Significance

During WWII Chelmsford was ringed with defences, this spigot mortar emplacement is a rare survival and good example of these defences. One of only 9 such surviving examples in the borough.



Moulsham Street, Oaklands Park, Cannon*

Russian 56 pound cannon set on a stone plinth, captured during the Crimean War (1854-56) and present to the Town in 1858. Located outside Shire Hall from 1858 until 1937.

Significance

Historic interest due to its connections with the Crimean War and as a well known feature in the park.



Mount Hill Avenue – See Springfield Road



Mildmay Road, 23, Woolpack Public House

Public House, mid C19. Two storeys, with single storey elements to the south and east. Hipped slate roof to main block, with slated corner. Yellow stock brick. Sash windows with stone cills and brick arches. Ground floor lower sashes with a single pane of glass.

Significance

A long established and prominent public house. Townscape, historic and architectural interest.



Navigation Road, Kenmore House

House, now offices. Mid C19. Two storey. Brick, now painted. Hipped slate roof, with deep eaves overhang supported on brackets. Front elevation 3 windows range, central open porch, ground floor windows in recess round headed arches. Windows generally sashes with margin lights, brick arches and stone cills.

Significance

A good example of a early-mid C19 building, with fine detailing. Architectural and historic interest.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



New London Road 37- 45*

Shops. 1840s. Two storey, gabled slate roofs. Gault brick, small paned sash windows to front elevation. Projecting rendered string course and lintels. Shop fronts to ground floor. Red brick rear elevation, sash windows with brick arches, other inserted windows. Single storey flat roof rear extension.

Significance

Historic interest. Group value with the 60-88 (even) New London Road (grade II listed buildings).

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New London Road, 88-90, Gemini Centre*

Former Rural District Council Offices, Neo-Georgian with modern influences, 1938. 2 ½ storeys. Red brick with orange brick window surrounds and heavy stone cornice. Main entrance to New London Road with stone doorcase and architrave incorporating key stone above. Small paned sash windows with stone cills. Ventilation slot below each window made from plain tiles. Upper floor with pitched slope clad in clay pan tiles with flat roof beyond. Flat roofed dormers clad in copper. Central dormer with gabled pediment rising to a clock tower.

Significance

High quality public building of architectural and townscape interest.

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New London Road, Chelmsford and Essex Centre*

Hospital, designed by Frederick Chancellor, 1883. Two storey, three bay central administration block with high quality stone detailing, bay windows and decorative gables. Rectangular plaque over the entrance door inscribed 'INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY' and below the completion date, '1883'. Extended by Keith Young of Young and Hall and W.H. Pertwee, 1908-9, to improve the facilities following an inspection in 1903, to improve sanitation, and isolation accommodation. Yellow brick. Hipped slate roofs.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford

Significance

The only surviving Victorian hospital in the borough. Good quality buildings of architectural, historic, social and townscape interest. Associated with important local architects. Original block a landmark. Edwardian additions influential in later hospital design throughout the country.

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New London Road, Statue South-West of Country House, 100*

Bronze statue of Graham Gooch, 1992 by John Doubleday. Stone plinth is inscribed 'The Cricketer Graham Gooch captain of Essex and England 1992'. Graham Gooch played for England between 1973 and 1995, scoring 8900 test runs. He played for Essex between 1973 and 1997 and subsequently coached the team.

Significance

A statue of a nationally important sportsman with a long association with Chelmsford, made by a renowned Essex artist

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New London Road, Our Lady Immaculate*



Church, by J.J. Scoles, 1846-7. Knapped flint with stone dressings. Slate roofs with orange clay ridge tiles. Nave, chancel, aisles, south porch and bellcote over chancel arch. Stained glass by Wailes, one dated 1851.

Significance

A good mid C19 church. Architectural, townscape, social and historic interest.

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New London Road, 131-145 (odd)*



A group of houses, now offices, c.1870. All pre 1874, except 139 and 141 built between 1874 and 1881. Gault brick. 2 1/2 storeys. Gabled slate roofs. Brick gabled dormers to front. Projecting party walls between 135/137 and 143/145. Bays to 143 and 145. Curved corner building with parapet to 145. Generally slate roof rear wings, sash windows with brick or stone arches and stone cills and recessed entrance doors. 135, 137 and 141 with C20 extensions and minor alterations to the rear.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford

Significance

A group of good quality, relatively unaltered buildings of c.1870. Part of a group with numbers 113-129 (odd), 124-136 (even), 147-161 (even) (all grade II listed) and 163-165. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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New London Road, 163-165*



House, now offices, 1851. Two storeys, double pile front range with rear wings, giving a U plan. Hipped slate roofs. Central chimney stacks. Gault brick with render banding. Front elevation 4 window range, with recessed round headed windows to ground floor. Entrances set back from main frontage.

Significance

A pair of good quality, relatively unaltered buildings of 1851. Part of a group with numbers 113-129 (odd), 124-136 (even), 147-161 (even) (all grade II listed) and 131-145. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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New London Road, St Phillips Priory, 178*



House, now presbytery, 1843-5. Originally known as Claremont Villa. 2 ½ storeys. Gault brick with brick arches, stone cills and sash windows. Gabled slate roof with dormers. 2 storey front bay with brick surround. Timber doorcase.

Significance

One of the early villas to be built in New London Road. Architectural, historic and townscape interest. Group value with 199 New London Road and 2 Southborough Road (grade II listed).

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New London Road, 198*



House, now offices, 1843. Formerly known as Falcon villa. Two storeys, double pile roof parallel to New London Road clad in slate, with rear gabled wing. Painted stucco walls. Sash window with stone cills and architraves. Entrance to Writtle Road, with simple doorcase and fanlight with margin.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford

Significance

One of the early villas to be built in New London Road. A prominent corner building. Architectural, historic and townscape interest. Group value with 200 New London Road (grade II listed).

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New London Road, 201*

House, now offices, 1878. 2 and 3 storeys. Yellow stock brick with stone cills and lintels. Gabled slate roofs, with ornate clay ridge tiles and barge boards. Sash windows with 2 over 2 panes. Window to front gable round headed. Front porch with date stone.

Significance

A good late C19 villa, with much original detailing. Architectural, townscape and historic interest.

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New London Road, Phoenix House, 204a, b and c*

House, now three houses. Built c.1848 for the owners of Grays Brewery, Springfield Road. A large 2 storey building. Painted stucco to the walls, rusticated to ground floor. Projecting gable to south side, with two storey, hipped roof bay. Sash windows, with margin lights to upper floors front elevation.

Significance

One of the early villas to be built in New London Road. Architectural, historic and townscape interest. Group value with 206 and 208 New London Road (grade II listed buildings).

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New London Road, 212, Clarence House*

House, now apartments, designed by Chancellor, 1858. Gothic revival. Original block U plan with single storey range to the north. 2 ½ storeys with steep gables. Buff brick with yellow brick banding. Sash windows with stone lintels and cills. Entrance with single storey porch incorporating bays, with three arches to front door, stone balustrade. Slate roof with decorative barge boards. Previously known as Farleigh. Converted and extended 2006/7.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford

Significance

A rare, early example of domestic gothic revival architecture in the borough by Chancellor. Townscape, historic and architectural interest.

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New London Road, 220*

House, now offices. Known as Holly House, built 1842-3. 2 storeys, stucco walls, gabled slate roofs with parapets. 4 bays, centre 2 projecting forward and with a higher parapet. Sash windows with stone cills. Chimney stacks to centre and end walls.

Significance

One of the early villas to be constructed in New London Road. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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New London Road, 228-230*

Houses, c. 1820, two storey, timber frame weather boarded, hipped slate roof. Sash windows.

Significance

A good and rare town centre example of weather boarded cottages. Townscape and historic interest.

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New London Road, 239, The White House*

House, 1912/3, neo Georgian, two storeys and five bays, projecting centre bay, Crittall windows. Painted brickwork walls with quoins to corners. Hipped slate roof. Designed by Charles and W.H. Pertwee with C.H.B. Quinnell for W.F. Crittall. Sale catalogue held in the Essex Record Office.

Significance

Advanced for its date. Architectural, townscape and technological interest. Associated with important architects and Crittall.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



New London Road, 232, Rising Sun*

Public house, early-mid C19. Two storey. Hipped slate roof. Rendered walls. Mid C20 red brick cladding to ground floor front elevation. Sash windows. Central curved bay. Two entrance doors with timber doorcases and panels doors.

Significance

Architectural, townscape and social interest.

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New London Road, Highfields*

House, now offices. Designed by Chancellor 1882, extended 1883. Two storey. Red brick with sunflower tile frieze and detailing to front gable. Gabled slate roofs. Sash windows, with margins to upper sash, stone cills and gauged brick arches with keystones. Stone entrance porch with arched opening and balustrade.

Significance

A good quality Victorian building, relatively unaltered. Townscape, historic and architectural interest. Group value with Moulsham Grange.

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New London Road, Moulsham Grange*

House, now NHS centre, date stone 1907. Three storeys, with a crosswing and two ranges at 90 degrees to the south. Red brick. Gabled plain tile roofs. Mullion and transom windows with hood mouldings. Front projection 2 storeys with crenulated parapet with wide Tudor arch forming a recessed entrance.

Significance

A good quality Edwardian building, relatively unaltered. Townscape and architectural interest. Group value with Highfields.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



New Street, Banking Chambers (corner of Waterloo Lane and High Street)*

Bank, now offices, 1906. Three storeys. Red brick with stone dressings. Splayed corner, gable to New Street front. Hipped slate roof. Modillion cornice. Waterloo Lane elevation with substantial brick chimney stacks.

Significance

A high quality Edwardian building which represent a period of expansion in the town. Architectural, townscape and historic interest. Group value with 1 and 2 High Street (number 2 grade II listed).

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New Street, Chelmer Mill – see Hoffmans Way

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New Street, Globe House

Remains of the former Hoffmans ball-bearings factory, now flats and offices. Designed by W. Ralph Low, 1897-8, extended 1910-11 and 1997-8. Four storey office block fronting the street and five storey factory building, now mostly 5 storeys, in brick with 42 bays. Front elevation large gabled pediment with dentil cornice, rusticated stone door surround with broken pediment, timber sash windows. Elongated L-plan, to rear ranges small paned metal framed windows with centre pivot opening.

Significance

An important remnant of Chelmsford industrial heritage. Historic, architectural and townscape value. Group value with the adjacent mill building.

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New Street, Adjacent Hoffmann's, 2 no. home guard defence posts

During WWII Hoffmann's was defended by part of the 6th Essex Battalion Home Guard. Two brick defence posts remain, constructed of fletton brick with concrete floor and roof slabs, each elevation has a loophole for rifle fire.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Significance

During WWII Chelmsford was ringed with defences, these two defence posts are rare survivals of Home Guard defences associated with Chelmsford's industry.



New Writtle Street, Bird in Hand Public House

Public house, c.1870. 2 storeys, hipped slate roof with parapets to front. Red brick with stone lintels and cills. Front elevation splayed corner and bay window with stone surrounds. Splayed corner incorporates double entrance doors, decorative lintel and stone tablet inscribed 'the Bird in Hand'.

Significance

A fine example of a latter C19 purpose built public house with good detailing. Townscape and architectural and historic interest.



Old Court (off Arbour Lane), 1-22 (inclusive)

Police Station, now houses. C.1842. 2 storeys. U shape plan form open to the eastern side. Central block with projecting entrance with door case. Slate roofs mostly hipped, with a parapet to the central block. Rendered walls, with rusticated ground floor incorporating keystones to window heads to north and south ranges. Number 1 yellow brickwork with gauged arches to opening. Number 22 a reconstructed replica of number 1. Mixture of small paned sash and casement windows with painted stone cills. Original plans held at the Essex Record Office (reference Q/Apb2)

Significance

An early example of a police station in the borough, associated with the development of the prison in the early C19. A rare example of a formal planned square. Townscape interest due its central space and formal relationship on the approach from Arbour Lane.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Parkway, 3 no. spigot mortar bases, East and West of Moulsham Mill and Meadow View

The Army and Navy roundabout and associated roads were heavily defended during WWII. Road barriers and tank traps covered all roads, all of which have gone. Each road was covered by fire from a 29mm spigot mortar, which would have been operated by the Chelmsford home guard. Each mortar was placed on a concrete pedestal, with a purpose designed octagonal pit, in these examples slightly elevated to prevent flooding. From war time records three were constructed on the site and all three survive, two of which have been filled in. The emplacement to the west of Moulsham Mill is visible above ground and is constructed of single skin fletton brickwork. There is a central, circular concrete pedestal with steel pin to mount the spigot mortar. The octagonal pit has four equally spaced ammunition alcoves, with an L-shaped access trench on the western side.

Significance

During WWII Chelmsford was ringed with defences, the three spigot mortars are a rare survival and good examples of these defences associated with the home guard. A complete group, three examples of only nine known in the borough.



Primrose Hill, 50 and 51

Houses, c.1864. 2 storey detached villas. Originally shoe makers cottages, with workshops accessed by the central passageway. Gabled slate roofs. Substantial chimney stacks to end walls. Yellow stock brick. Render string course at first floor window cill level. Front elevation sash windows, ground floor with rounded headed red brick arches incorporating keystones. Central doorways with simple rendered doorcases with fan lights. No. 50, Albert Cottage, with a two storey rear extension with a hipped roof and single storey conservatory. No. 51 with a rectangular stone set above the door inscribed with 'CRISPIN COTTAGE 1864'.

Significance

A pair of small mid C19 suburban villas with original detailing. Small pre 1880 villas are rare in the borough and these are examples of a high quality. Architectural and historic interest. Number 50 and 51 form a group.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Primrose Hill, 61

House and stable block, c.1900. Detached house, 2 storeys. Stock brick with red brick dressings, full height bay window to front. Sash windows. Gabled slate roof. Stable block to rear, 2 storey with attached single storey workshop. Red brick, gabled slate roofs. Vertically boarded timber doors. External timber access stairs. The starting point for Chelmsford carnival.

Significance

A rare surviving combination of house and stable block in an urban setting, one of only a few examples in the town. Historic interest.

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Rainsford Lane, Fire Station, Roadside Block and Tower

Fire Station, 1959. 1 and 2 storeys and practice tower. T plan, incorporating a single storey 5 bay appliance shed, central 2 storey block and single storey southern range with offices, mess rooms and accommodation. Flat roofs throughout. Pale brown brick, red brick and cedar cladding with pre cast concrete cills and lintels. Some windows with pre cast concrete surrounds. Large pane windows. Tower 7 storeys with red brick incorporating infill panels on the north and south sides. Glazed roof top element with copper clad roof.

Significance

A good example of 1950s architecture. The tower is a prominent landmark.

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Rainsford Road, Trinity Methodist Church*

Pale brown brick church designed by Cubitt Nichols, 1961. Two storeys with a hall over the worship area, with narrow full height windows. Copper roof to main block and concrete flat roof covered in asphalt to side annex, with curved parapet. Large cross to front elevation, carved relief, etched glass windows.

Significance

Chelmsford's population expanded significantly in the post war years, which lead to the provision of numerous churches and other community buildings. Trinity Methodist church is a building of exceptional architectural quality and social interest due to its links with the community. A local landmark.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Rainsford Road, 65, The Globe

Public house, mid C20. Neo Tudor. Two storeys, gabled plain tiled roofs. Central gable flanked by chimney stacks and two ranges of casement windows. Front porch offset to the west. Decorative timber framing to the upper floor and gables.

Significance

One of a few high quality Neo Tudor public houses in the borough. Townscape and architectural interest.

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Rectory Lane, Cemetery Gatehouse and Lodge (number 81)

Single storey gate house. Gable carriage arch with scissor brace common rafters. Gabled slate roofs with projecting parapets. Kentish rag stone with limestone dressings, including four quatrefoil openings to each side. Two storey gate house, with gabled slate roofs, offset three sided bay, gabled dormer and chimney stack, two storey rear wing, matching detailing and materials with gate house. Designed by Chancellor, 1859. Church cemetery closed 1918.

Significance

High quality buildings associated with the cemetery and an important architect. Architectural, historic and townscape interest.

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Rectory Lane, 49 and 50

1 1/2 storey cottages at 90 degree to Rectory Lane. Designed by Frederick Chancellor, date stone 1882. Red brick with fine detailing, including rubbed brick arches and string courses. Gabled half dormers. Plain tiled roof. Substantial ornate central brick chimney stack. Timber sash windows.

Significance

Exceptional well detailed and unaltered cottages, designed by a locally important architect. Architectural and townscape interest.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Shrublands Close, 1-36 (inclusive)

Maisonettes, Mid 1930s. Built in blocks of 4, 2 storeys. Flat roofed. Full height projection to the front and rear of each block. Reinforced concrete entrance canopies with a curved edge. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with brick banding below first floor cills, formed in plain tiles. Brick chimney stacks. Original windows metal framed set within timber sub frames, with horizontal glazing bars. Three-light windows with central high level leaded light fan light. Original doors painted timber, 2/3rds glazed with horizontal glazing bars. Some original doors and windows surviving, mostly replaced, in a few cases replicating the original horizontal emphasis. Low red brick boundary walls to the front with three conglomerate bricks embedded within. Built on the former orchard of Shrubland House (demolished).



Significance

A rare interwar modern movement planned estate, the only such example in the borough. Some minor alterations, but the overall quality of the group is still legible. Some original doors and windows remaining, which add considerably to character. Architectural, historic and townscape interest.



Springfield Green, 40 and 42

Almshouses, late C19. Single storey. Two crosswings, with plain tile roofs, gabled to front, hipped with gablets to rear. Flint walls with red brick dressings, including canted brick cills. Decorative timber framing to front gables, with 1875 and 1878 inscribed to exposed tie beams. Built by Mary Anne Seabrook in memory of her parents John and Mary.

Significance

A pair of almshouses with good detailing and prominently positioned at the edge of the green. Architectural, historic and social interest.



Springfield Road, 122

Shop/house, now restaurant. Late C19. 2 1/2 storey, red brick, half timbered gables, plain tile roof with ornate ridge tiles. Oriel window to front. Central dormer. Large gable to rear. Grouped sash windows with stone lintels. Sunflower frieze below front gables.

Register of buildings of local interest

Unparished urban area of Chelmsford



Significance

A good quality late C19 building with exceptional detailing, prominent at the road junction. Townscape and architectural interest.

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Springfield Road, 195, Odd Fellows Arms



Public House, mid-late C19. 2 storeys, with 1 and 2 storey rear wings. Hipped slate roof. Gault brick, now rendered. Front single storey bay with hipped roof. Sash windows with painted stone cills.

Significance

A long established and prominent public house. Townscape, historic and architectural interest.

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Springfield Road, 249, Red Lion Public House



Public house, mid C19. 2 storeys. Hipped slate roof with orange clay half round ridge tiles. Central and end chimney stacks. Gault brickwork, now painted. Flat roof additions to the rear. Sash windows set in deep reveals, with stone cills and brick arches.

Significance

A long established and prominent public house. Townscape, historic and architectural interest.

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Springfield Road, Prison

Prison. First phase built by Thomas Hopper, 1822-8, based on the 'silent' system, with 7 cell blocks radiating from a central octagon containing the governor's house, chapel and turnkey's room. Altered 1845-8, by Hopper with Joshua Jebb, to the

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'separate' system of solitary confinement on the model of Jebbs Pentonville (giving maximum supervision), which involved demolition of 1 wing, enlargement of 2 wings, enlargement of individual cells and a new governor's house to the south-west. Main blocks of brown brick with slate roofs. Hospital block, 1901. Red brick. North east side. Hipped Slate Roof. New larger prison as a replacement championed by John Disney, Great Great Grandfather of Walter Disney. First brick laid by Thomas Gardiner Bramston, of the Springfield Gaol select committee, on October 22nd 1822. Built by a workforce of local builders and inmates from Moulsham Gaol sentenced to hard labour. First governor Thomas Clarkson Neale, serving until 1862, a local historian and founder of the Chelmsford Museum in 1835. Used for filming the popular 1970s BBC television show Porridge.

Significance

Although much altered and extended the prison retains its basic plan form and phasing of historic interest which shows the changing methods of detention. Part of a group with the 1823-26 boundary wall (grade II listed) and the former Chaplin's House of c.1860 (grade II listed). A prominent landmark from Springfield Road, Sandford Road and the approach from Arbour Lane.



Springfield Road, Essex Police Headquarters

Police headquarters, designed by Clare and Ross, won in competition in 1900, completed 1902. Edwardian free baroque style, red brick with stone dressings, adorned with cupolas, gables with segmental pediments, bays, etc. Main buildings flanked by separate chief constable's house and recruits' accommodation, with stable block and gate house.

Significance

One of a number of high quality buildings constructed during a period of expansion and civic pride. Associated with important architects. Architectural and historic interest.

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Springfield Road: 222-230 (even), 234- 240 (The Grange, flats 1-9) (even), 319 and Mounthill Avenue: Clovelly, Bellmans, Marrowells, Fairfield, Medlars, Hilberry

Houses, now houses, flats and nursery. Late C19. Laid out between c.1885 and c.1900. Some with date stones, i.e. Clovelly 1899, Hanley House 1897. Mostly 2½ storeys of red or stock brick, some with half timbering, decorative brick gables, render or plain tile hanging. Mostly with bay windows. Sash windows, with stone cills and gauged brick arches. Substantial brick chimney stacks. 240 Springfield Road (formerly Oaklands) designed by Frederick Chancellor, 1889, and with a decorative shell canopy to the entrance doors and a semi-octagonal corner turret. Bellmans, Marrowells, Hilberry, Clovelly and 234 Springfield Road with single storey side conservatories. 319 Springfield Road lodge cottage, formerly to Redgates House (now demolished).



Significance

A good quality group of suburban late C19 villas and a lodge cottage. Good detailing and a high survival of original features. Late C19 housing is common in the town centre and its suburbs, but this group stands out due to architectural quality and relative completeness, and although some latter twentieth century infilling has taken place, the overall townscape quality remains.



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Springfield Road, 247

Shops and flats, late C19. Queen Anne revival style. 2 storeys. Yellow brick with red brick detailing. Gabled roof clad in slate. Gabled pediment to Springfield Road and splayed corner with oriel window. Shop front to ground floor with pilasters, fascia and corbels.

Significance

A well detailed and prominent late C19 building. Townscape and architectural interest.



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Springfield Road, 250, Tyrells

House, now Reserve Forces and Cadets Association for East Anglia. Designed by Chancellor, 1888. 2½ storeys. Gables, paint tiled roofs, with shaped ridge tiles. Half timbered gables, partly with plain tile hanging. Red brick. Sash windows with gauged brick arches and stone cills.

Significance

A good late C19 building, with fine detailing, relatively unaltered. Designed by an important local architect. Townscape and architectural interest.



Springfield Road, 291

House, mid C19 or earlier. Red brick, gabled roof with projecting parapet to each end set on brick corbelled kneelers. 2 rear windows with hipped roofs. Front elevation: with 2 full height bays, stone dressings, 3 windows range, central porch. Sash windows centrally with margin lights.

Significance

A prominent and relatively unaltered mid C19 brick building, possibly incorporating early fabric. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.



Springfield Road, 306, Harvester



Public house with restaurant. Mid C19 or earlier, altered late C19. Two storeys. Main roof plain tiled with half hips. Rendered walls. Front elevation 3 bays, with half timbered gables and decorative barge boards. Substantial red brick chimney stack. Inscription 'The Plough Inn', noted as such on a map of 1876.

Significance

A prominent building with a good front elevation and pre 1840 origins. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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Springfield Road, 347, Whittles Hall

House, now flats, 1860s, possibly by Chancellor. 2 storeys. Domestic gothic. Plain tile roofs. Stock brick with dressings of yellow and red brick, with gables and massive chimneys. Similar in style to Clarence House, 212 New London Road.

Significance

A rare, early example of domestic gothic architecture in the borough. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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Springfield Road, 413-419 (odd)

Houses, early-mid C19. Two story with gabled roofs clad in slate. No. 419 with higher wing with a hipped roof. Gault brick front elevations, no. 417 ground floor with ashlar lined render. Rear elevations red brick and render. Nos. 413 and 415 with margin light sashes, hipped roof single storey bays and open porches. Nos. 417 and 419 with arches head fanlights. No. 419 with a date stone 'Upper Terrace 1826'.

Significance

A group of good quality early-mid C19 houses on a prominent approach to the town. Townscape, architectural and historic interest.

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St Johns Road, 50

House, mid C19. 2 storey villa, now attached to number 52. Brick, now painted to front. Red brick to side. Dentil eaves detail. Hipped slate roof. Central Roman Doric doorcase with open pediment, dated 1843. First floor blind window. Sash windows, ground floor 1 pane over 1, first floor three panes over one.

Significance

A good example of a mid C19 villa, with a high quality doorcase. Part of a group with number 48 (grade II listed). Townscape and architectural interest.



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Tindal Square, 3*

Shop, C19. 4 Storeys, rendered front elevation, corrugated iron top floor, previously Fred Spalding's photographic studio. Sash windows.

Significance

Architectural, historic and townscape interest. Associated with a locally important person. Group value with 1 (grade II listed), 4 and 5 Tindal Square and 2 and 3 Duke Street (grade II listed). Group depicted in late C19 and early C20 photographs, still largely the same.

Tindal Square, 4*

Shop, C19 or earlier. 3 storeys, rendered front elevations, sash windows and parapet. Plain tiled roofs.

Significance

Architectural, historic and townscape interest. Group value with 1 (grade II listed), 3 and 5 Tindal Square and 2 and 3 Duke Street (grade II listed). Group depicted in late C19 and early C20 photographs, still largely the same.

Tindal Square, 5*

Shop, C18 or earlier. Three storeys with plain tiled roofs behind a parapet, sash windows. Late nineteenth century Neo Tudor range to rear, fronting onto church yard, of exceptional quality with decorative timber framing, jetty and oriel window.

Significance

Architectural, historic and townscape interest. Group value with 1 (grade II listed), 3 and 5 Tindal Square and 2 and 3 Duke Street (grade II listed). Group depicted in late C19 and early C20 photographs, still largely the same.



Townfield Street, 1-2, Royal Steamer*

Public House, mid C19. Two storey, brick, now painted. Prominent corner building. Hipped slate roof. Sash windows with painted stone cills.

Significance



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A prominent landmark associated with the expansion of Chelmsford following the arrival of the railway, of social, townscape and architectural interest. Group value with the adjacent terrace and the White Horse.

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Townfield Street, 3-24A (consecutive)*

Terraced houses, Mid C19. Two storey, stock brickwork. Slate clad gabled roofs. Each cottage with a single ground and first floor window and front door to one side. Chimney stacks to party walls. Sash and casement windows, some original units remaining. Brick arches to openings. Various rear extensions.

Significance

A street of mid C19 terraced houses, built as railway workers cottages. Townscape and historic interest. Group value with the Royal Steamer and the White Horse.

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Townfield Street, 25, The White Horse*

Public House, mid C19. Two storey, brick, now painted. Prominent corner building. Plain tiled roof with parapet to front gable supported on kneelers. Bay to front with festoon to parapet. Sash windows with stone cills, stone lintels to front and brick arches elsewhere.

Significance

A prominent landmark associated with the expansion of Chelmsford following the arrival of the railway, of social, townscape and architectural interest. Group value with the adjacent terraced houses and the Royal Steamer.

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Trinity Road, Primary School

School, 1909-11 by W.H. Pertwee. Red brick with stone dressings, including string courses, cills and key stones. Slate roof. Central cupola. Decorative gables. Sash windows.

Significance

A prominent building of townscape, social and architectural interest, associated with an important local architect. One of a few high quality Edwardian schools in the borough.

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Victoria Road South, Central Baptist Church*

Church, 1908-9, designed by William Hayne of Frinton-on-Sea, built by A.E Farr of Frinton-on-Sea. Gothic style, red brick and stone dressings with tiled roofs. Gabled front with porches, which on the right side project up to a pyramid roofed tower. Lead capped ventilation louvre to main roof. Tracery windows to tower and right hand corner. Long trefoil lancet windows flanking central entrance.

Significance

Important Edwardian church of historic, architectural and townscape value. Group value with the Frederick Chancellor and East Buildings.



Victoria Road South, Frederick Chancellor Building*

Built 1904-6 designed by Frederick Chancellor as the library, science museum and art school. Neo Tudor design, E plan in red brick with stone dressings and baroque motifs, slate roof with cupola. 3 gables to the front, 2½ storeys, 2 storeys to rear. Original drawings held in the Essex Record Office (reference D/F 8/233), showing “Columbine concrete fire proof floor” overlaid with wood blocks and cement skirtings. Natural ventilation system with wall voids venting to the cupola.

Significance

Important Edwardian public building of historic, architectural and townscape value, associated with an important local architect. Group value with the Central Baptist Chapel and East Buildings.



Victoria Road South, East Building (also known as the Law Building)*

Former school of technology designed by J. Stuart, 1931. 3 storeys, dark red bricks mixed with blue bricks, with stone dressings. Good art deco detailing, including a stained glass window to the stairwell.

Significance

A good example of an art deco building, rare within the borough. historic, architectural and townscape value, associated with an important local architect. Group value with the Frederick Chancellor Building and Central Baptist Chapel.

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Note: The former ARU central campus forms part of a wider development site with planning permission, where master planning work will seek to reconcile regeneration and conservation objectives.

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Wells Street* – see **Duke Street**.

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Westway, Britvic Tower

Britvic was founded in Chelmsford in the mid-C19. During the late 1930s the company's owner, Ralph Chapman, recognised the impact of depression and the need for the widespread availability of vitamin C. He developed a way of bottling fresh fruit juices without the need for preservatives. In 1949 the brand was marketed successfully which was followed by the construction of a new factory on the Westway site.

The tower was constructed as part of the company's original factory opened in 1955. It is designed in an eastern European modernist style. Four sided, tapering out to the top. Four sides clock. Restored December 2007.

Significance

Prominent local landmark, a symbol of the company's long standing association with Chelmsford, a rare example of modernist architecture in the borough.

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Widford Road, Widford Lodge



House, now school, mid C19, extended late C19 and early C20. Gault brick with yellow brick and stone detailing. Doorway with stucco surround and portico with ionic columns, flanked by bays with stone dressings. Hipped slate roof. Sash windows, mostly tripartite. Side elevation with Italianate detailing. Various historic documents held by the school and the Essex Record Office, including photographs of c.1900 (ERO reference I/mb 403/1/49 and 50) and a sale catalogue including plans (ERO reference D/F 33/17/16).

Significance

A good mid C19 villa set within extensive grounds, many original features. Architectural and historic interest. Group value with Widford Lodge Cottage (44 Widford Road).

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Widford Road, 44

Cottage, early C19. Gault brick single storey, with hood moulded gothic sashes and external shutters. Diagonal chimney stacks to south range.

Significance

A rare example of an early C19 cottage, with high quality detailing. Architectural and historic interest.

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Widford Road, Village Hall

Village hall, opened 1912. Thought to have been built by Bolton and Paul prefabricated buildings, Norwich. Corrugated iron with gabled roof and decorative barge boards. Porch with double 2 centred arch boarded doors.

Significance

A rare example of a prefabricated village hall of historic interest.

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Widford Road, Sir Evelyn Wood Public House

Public house, mid C19. Two storeys, hipped slate roof, painted brickwork. Margin light sash windows. Canted bay to north side.

Significance

A good example of a mid-late C19 public house. Architectural, townscape and historic interest.

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Widford Road, footway outside Sir Evelyn Wood Public House

Blue granite setts laid in brick bond forming a footway to the front of the Sir Evelyn Wood Public House, approximately 13 metres long x 1 metre deep.

Significance

The only known remaining section of historic footway remaining in the borough.

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Wharf Road, Springfield Basin*

Termination of the Chelmer and Balckwater navigation, basin, completed 1797. Dundee stone copings on brick embankments. Cement filled holes along the wharf edge mark the position of former bollards and cranes. Water is fed from the southeast via a culvert from the River Chelmer.

Significance

Prior to the navigation the route from the closest port at Maldon took two days by horse and cart, via one of the highest points in Essex, Danbury. The basin was the terminus, once bustling with activity. The basin itself remains as an important feature of the navigation. Historic interest due to the impact the basin had on the commercial and industrial expansion of the town in the late C18 and early C19. Group value with the feeder channel, warehouse on the northern side of the basin and waterfront place.



Wharf Road, Basin Feeder Channel*

Feeder Channel to the basin, late C18 and later. Diverts water from the River Chelmer, south of the Springfield (Treen) road bridge, which flows east, then south, then east under Wharf Road. Some C19 brick wall walling adjacent the concrete sluice.

Significance

An essential feature of the navigation supplying water to Springfield Basin. Historic interest and group value with the basin.



Wharf Road, Warehouse north side of Springfield Basin*

Warehouse, now store, C19. Single storey, timber framed and weather boarded, brick plinth, gabled slate roof. Inserted double doors on the northern side. A break in the brick plinth on the southern side marks the position of a former opening to take goods from barges, now blocked.

Significance

One of the few remaining buildings associated with the industrial function of the navigation, which played an important role in the town's industrial development. Historic interest and group value with the basin and Waterfront Place.

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Wharf Road, Waterfront Place Restaurant*

Warehouse, now restaurant, early C20. Single storey. Yellow stock brick, 9 recessed windows, with brickwork corbelled out to each bay and brick arches to openings. Gabled slate roof. Originally used for the storage of timber or coal.

Significance

One of the few remaining buildings associated with the industrial function of the navigation, which played an important role in the town's industrial development. Architectural and historic interest. Group value with the basin and the warehouse on the northern side of the basin.



Wood Street, St Johns Hospital*



Originally a workhouse designed by William Thorold, 1837-38. Mostly destroyed by fire in 1886. Infirmary retained, red brick, gabled slate roof, small paned sash windows, some alterations to fenestration.

Main hospital rebuilt by Chancellor, 1889. Pavilion plan with long pavilion wards linked to give control and segregation of paupers. Central block with kitchen, stores, dining room, chapel, administration and master's house. With three storey men's and boys' wards to the east and two storey women's and girls' wards to the west. 1 and 2 storey porters lodge, receiving and casual wards to the road frontage. Central east-west corridor connecting all wards to the central administration block and forming segregated airing courts. Red brick with sash windows and slate roofs. Original plans held at the Essex Record Office reference D/F 8/473, D/F8/530A and D/F 8/529.



Infectious disease block, 1869, designed by Charles Pertrose. Two storey, five bay front, central projection, hipped slate roof, sash windows with brick arches and stone cills. Some minor alterations to fenestration.

Significance

Remains of the original workhouse on the site. The only pavilion-plan workhouse in the region. Buildings and phasing which show the changing attitudes and practices of healthcare. Work associated with important architects. Long running institutional use with immense social importance. Well preserved, with additions and alterations which are reversible. Architectural and historic interest.

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Wood Street, 89, Fox and Hounds Public House

Public house, mid C20. Neo Tudor. 1 ½ storeys. Gabled plain tiled roof. Central 2 storey gabled element with decorative timber framing. 2 flat roofed dormers. Entrances to either side recessed. Small paned metal framed windows.

Significance

One of a few high quality Neo Tudor public houses in the borough. Townscape and architectural interest.



Writtle Road, Cemetery

Cemetery chapel and lodge, designed by Charles Pertwee, 1885-6. Stone entrance block, incorporating chapel and lodge, with a triple arched entrance with half timbered gable. Used as a CBC museum offices and store 1988-2006.

Significance

A purpose built chapel and lodge with contemporary grounds, designed by an important local architect. Architectural, townscape and historic interest.



Writtle Road, Crompton House

Former office block of the Crompton and Co Arc Works, an electric lighting factory, designed by John Salter, 1896. Stock brick with red brick dressings, street frontage 23 bays broken up by two three-bay gables. Later used by Marconi radar division. The site rapidly expanded in the early twentieth century, but the remainder of the site has been redeveloped for housing (2002).

Significance

A prominent building associated with Chelmsford's industrial heritage. Townscape, historic and architectural interest.