

# Historic building recording of 61-63 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0ND

March 2022



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on behalf of FINC Architects

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## 1 Summary

*A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 61 and 63 New London Road, Chelmsford CM1 0ND in March 2022.*

*The buildings detailed in this report are located in what remains of terrace constructed in 1848. Now only four buildings long, nos 61 and 63 are located in the centre of the row. They are three-storey with a basement, and both have a single-storey wing projecting to the south-east. Nos 61 and 63 are a good example of a mid-19th century terrace, which incorporated new and old building techniques and layouts to attract the emerging Victorian middle-class. Not much of the original interior survives, particularly in no 61, but there are small glimpses into the buildings original fabric and form.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out at 61 and 63 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 0ND. The recording work was commissioned by Adam Leatherbarrow on behalf of FINC Architects and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on 10th March 2022. The site is located at NGR TM 19469 27608 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 21/00080/FUL) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in January 2021 for *alterations of no 61 and no 63 to form 3 office (Class E) units & meeting spaces. Demolition of rear wing, single storey rear extension and alterations to fenestration.*

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England building recording be made of the building prior to its conversion (ECC 2022). This recommendation was given based on the building being a grade II listed building. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2022) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

## 3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the southern ranges and a suitable lower level recording on the remaining building elements. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

*“Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.*

*The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group."*

In particular the record considered:

- Plan and form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure(s).
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- The significance of the site in its immediate local context.

## 4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor plan of the buildings at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

## 5 Historical background (Fig 1)

*By Dr Pip Parmenter*

The following background includes extracts from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

*Alterations are proposed to both nos 61 and 63 New London Road, Chelmsford. The buildings are part of a short terrace of four buildings constructed in 1848 and are grade II listed (59-65 New London Road, NHLE no:1141347). The listing reads: 'A terrace built in 1848, of gault bricks with parapet of 4 open bays with circular stone balustrades. Four houses of 3-storeys, 4 window range of pairs of sashes, in stucco architraves with 6 panes each on ground floor, the 2nd floor windows being square. Shop windows inserted in Nos 61 and 65. Two front doors survive in stone surround with flat hoods on consoles. Plastered decorative ceilings in porch recesses. Rear elevation in yellow stock brick with 3 round headed sash windows on 1st floor, with radial and marginal glazing bars. Roofs, 4 low pitched gambles, slated.'*

The buildings are between the medieval centre of Chelmsford to the north-east and Roman Moulsham to the south-east and are directly over the site of the medieval Dominican Friary, founded between 1234 and 1237. The friary was on the main route to London, close to a bridge across the River Can, and the layout of the priory complex allowed for an open space for townsfolk to gather. The Friary was illustrated by William

Stukeley in 1751, was demolished (all bar the kitchen) shortly after the dissolution and a school was established on the site until it too was demolished in the 18th century.



**Illustration 1** The Kitchen, by William Stukeley 1751 (The Bodleian, Oxford).

Excavations of the site in 1939, revealed masonry foundations of four walls which incorporated a stone coffin. In 1970 further excavations revealed parts of the church, which was surrounded by at least 20 burials and had 79 internal burials.



**Plate 1** John Walker's 1591 map of Chelmsford showing the house built on the site of the Dominican Friary.

A map of Chelmsford, drawn by John Walker in 1591, shows a half-timbered house in the area which likely incorporated the monastic kitchen.

A large house, labelled 'Little Water House' is visible in this approximate location on Chapman and André's 1777 map (Map 1), but by the time the 1839 Tithe Map was

published, this seems to have been demolished and the area had been divided into building plots (Map 2). The first cartographic evidence identified for the terrace is the 1881 OS Map (Map 3).



**Map 1** 1777 Chapman and André map showing the approximate location of 61 and 62 New London Road.

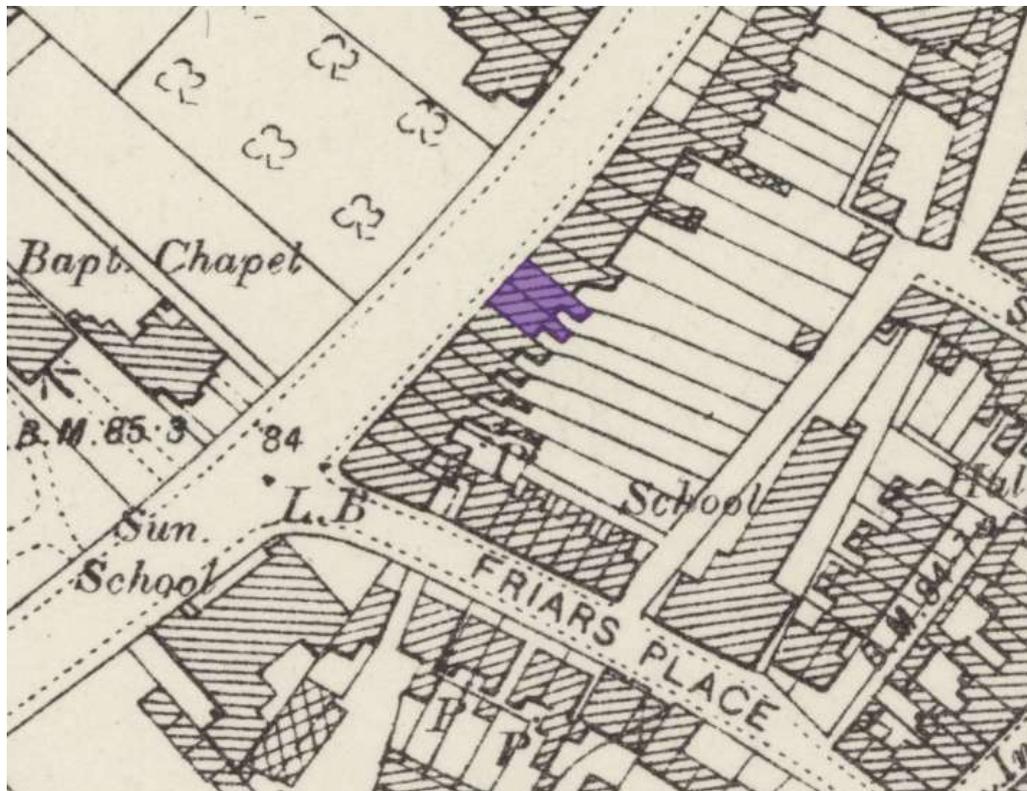


**Map 2** 1839 Tithe Map showing approximate location the development site.

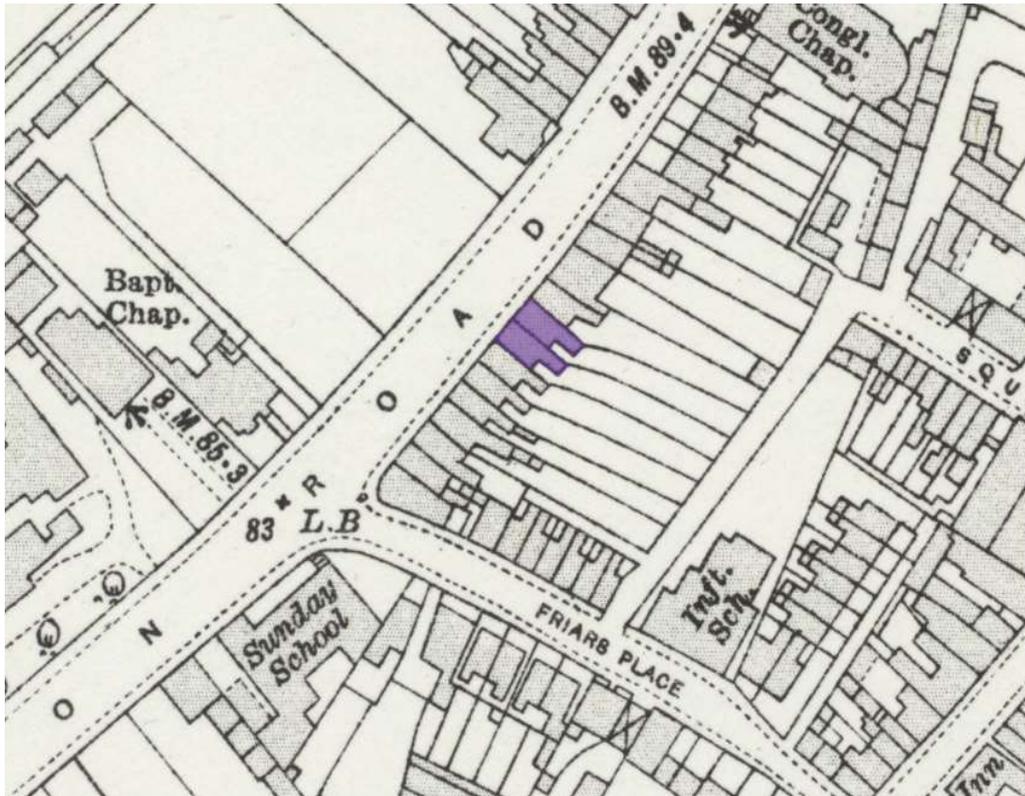


**Map 3** 1881 OS Map with 61 and 63 New London Road highlighted in the purple.

Between the 1839 Tithe Map and the 1881 OS Map there is considerable development along New London Road and in the wider area as the town spreads out from its historic centre to the north-east. This development continues into the 20th century and is documented by the 1897 and 1921 OS Maps (below).



**Map 4** 1897 OS Map, development site highlighted in purple.



**Map 5** 1921 OS Map with 61 and 63 New London Road highlighted.

By 1947, the open land opposite nos 61 and 63 New London Road had been developed and other empty plots have been filled in. The only remaining buildings of what had once been an extensive terrace of houses running north-east towards the River Can, are 59 – 65 (odd). The size and shape of 61 and 63 New London Road remains the same between 1897 and the present day.

The construction of The Parkway in the early 1970s required the demolition of the buildings to the south of no 65, as well as Friars Place. Most of the buildings which now surround nos 61 and 63 New London Road are 20th century offices and shops.



**Map 6** Extract of the 1947 OS Map with the site highlighted in purple.

## 6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-9)

The buildings detailed in this report are the two central buildings in a short four building terrace. The main range of the terrace is aligned north-east/south-west and is three-storeys high with a basement. Both buildings have a single-storey rear wing coming off at a right angle to the south-east. Nos 61 and 63 cover a combined area of roughly 13m by 10m.



**Photograph 1** North-west elevations of no 61 and 63. Photograph taken facing east.

### Exterior

All windows detailed below are replacement timber-framed vertical-sash windows with a stone sill unless otherwise stated.

The north-west elevation of the terrace is constructed from Gault bricks (brick measurement: 215mm x 105mm x 65mm) while the south-east elevation is constructed from yellow stock bricks (brick measurement: 225mm x 110mm x 65mm). Both elevations are laid in Flemish bond. Both nos 61 and 63 have a gabled roof clad in slate with a chimney on the south-west pitch. The construction material of the rear wings is obscured by render (painted white), but it is likely to have also been laid in brick. Both rear wings also have a gabled roof clad in slate.

The north-west elevation has a stone parapet with open bays and circular balustrades, obscuring the gable-end. There is a string course between the ground floor and first floor, probably made of limestone and painted white. There is also a lightly decorative cornice at the top of the elevation.

The ground floor of no 61 is dominated by a modern shop front, with two single-light windows and steps to a glass front door. There is an off-centre sash-window on each of the first and second floors, twelve-light and six-light respectively. Both windows have a flat-arched lintel painted white, which are likely constructed from shaped limestone.

On this elevation the top two floors of no 63 have been painted white, the ground floor beige and the basement level black. There is an off-centre window on all three-storeys and a boarded up opening at basement level. The lower two windows are two-light while the upper is four-light. The first floor window and basement opening have flat-

arched lintels, while the ground floor window has a stucco architrave surround. The second floor window is a larger replacement window, with an imitation flat-arched lintel, that interrupts the corncicing.



**Photograph 2** Detail of window on north-west elevation of no 63 (ground floor). Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 3** Detail of entrance to no 63. Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 4** Detail of original plaster decorative ceiling in entrance way of no 63.

The windows on the first floor of this elevation do not have a sill, instead they sit on the string course.

There is an original doorway on the ground floor of no 63, with a recessed porch and a small staircase. It has an original decorative stone surround and a decorative plaster ceiling. The door is a replacement and the plastered area above the door may have once contained rectangular fanlight.



**Photograph 5** South-east elevation of nos 61 and 63. Photograph taken facing north-west.

On the south-east elevation, the main range of no 61 has six windows. Four are aligned to the south-west, one on each storey and one on the basement. These have a segmented brick arch. The window on the basement level is 16-light, the ground and first-floor windows twelve-light and the second floor nine-light.

The remaining two windows are on the north-east side of the elevation. The lower is located at the bottom of the ground floor. It is a single-light fixed window with no sill or lintel. The upper window is round-headed 28-light sash-window with a brick arch and is located between the ground and first floor.

On this elevation, the main range of no 63 has seven windows, mirroring the locations on 61 with an extra window on the second floor. The two upper-most windows are awning windows with a timber lintel. The top window is a larger replacement two-light window, which sits slightly higher than the original opening. The other second floor window is inserted, four-light and has a red tile sill.

The ground floor and first floor windows have segmented brick arches and are 17-light and four-light, respectively. The window located between the ground and first floor is a round-headed 28-light sash-window with a brick arch. The small window at the bottom of the ground floor is a single-light awning window with no lintel and a red tile sill. At the basement level, the wall has been rendered and painted white. The window is a two-light awning replacement window.

Both rear wings have been rendered and painted white on all elevations. The elevations are also identical in layout, except the south-west elevation of no 61 has two windows and a door and no 63 had three windows and a door. The south-east

elevations of both wings have a single window while the north-east elevations are uninterrupted render.

The windows on the rear wing of 61 are all awning windows with a wooden sill, two of which are single-light and the third six-light.

The windows on the rear wing of 63 are all two-light awning windows with a wooden sill. The window on the south-east elevation also has a much wider timber lintel, perhaps an indication of a previous larger window being present in this location.



**Photograph 6** Detail of windows on south-east elevation (ground and first floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 7** South-east and south-west elevations of no 61. Photograph taken facing north.



**Photograph 8** Detail of window on south-east elevation (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.

### **Interior**

When constructed, nos 61 and 63 would have had the same the floor plans. The layout of the two buildings is still almost identical, the only differences being the removal of some internal walls. Both buildings have two chimney breasts on the south-west wall of every floor in the main range. For room numbers and locations see Figs 2-5.

The roof is constructed from pairs of rafters that rise from a timber wall-plate to meet at a ridge board. Each pair of rafters has a single collar. All the timber used in the roof construction are machine-cut. The roof structure was only visible in no 63, but it can be assumed that the roof of no 61 is constructed in the same manner.

### **Basement**

At basement level, no 61 has three rooms (rooms 1-3) while no 63 has four (rooms 4-7). Rooms 1 and 4 are located in the rear wing. Both contain a modern kitchen and two modern toilets. Room 4 also has an inserted wall that divides off a small lobby area that contains a cupboard. Room 1 has three windows, one on the south-east wall and two on the south-west wall, while room 4 has four, one of the south-east wall and three on the south-west wall. There is also a door on the south-west and north-west walls of both rooms. Both have a lower floor level in the lobby area with a step up to the kitchen and hallway.



**Photograph 9** Interior of room 1 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 10** Interior shot room 4 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.

In the main range, the basement of no 61 has two rooms and no 63 has three. Room 3 and room 6 are hallways with a staircase, up to the ground floor, and a cupboard beneath them. Both have a door in the north-west wall. Room 6 also has a door in the south-west wall.

Two rooms, 5 and 7, make up the rest of the basement level of no 63, whereas in no 61 these rooms have been combined to form one large room (room 2). Both buildings have a window on the south-east and north-west wall and a cupboard built into the northern corner.

Of the two former fireplaces in no 61, one is open (but not working) with a modern wooden surround and the other sealed. The fireplaces in no 63 have both been covered over.



**Photograph 11** Interior shot of room 2 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south.



**Photograph 12** Interior shot of room 7 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-west.

### **Ground Floor**

The ground floors of nos 61 and 63 mirror that of the respective basement levels minus the cupboards and the rear wing, plus the addition of the main entrance on the north-west wall and the shopfront of 61. In the hallway of no 63 (room 11), an original wooden arch is located at ceiling height. It is a plain arch painted white that would have been incorporated into the structure to support the dividing wall on the floor above.

Similar to the basement level of no 61, one fireplace is open (but not working) with a modern wooden surround and the other sealed. In no 61, the fireplace in room 10 has

been covered while in room 12 there is a modern reproduction fireplace flanked with glazed red tiles and a carved wooden surround.



**Photograph 13** Interior of room 8 (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.



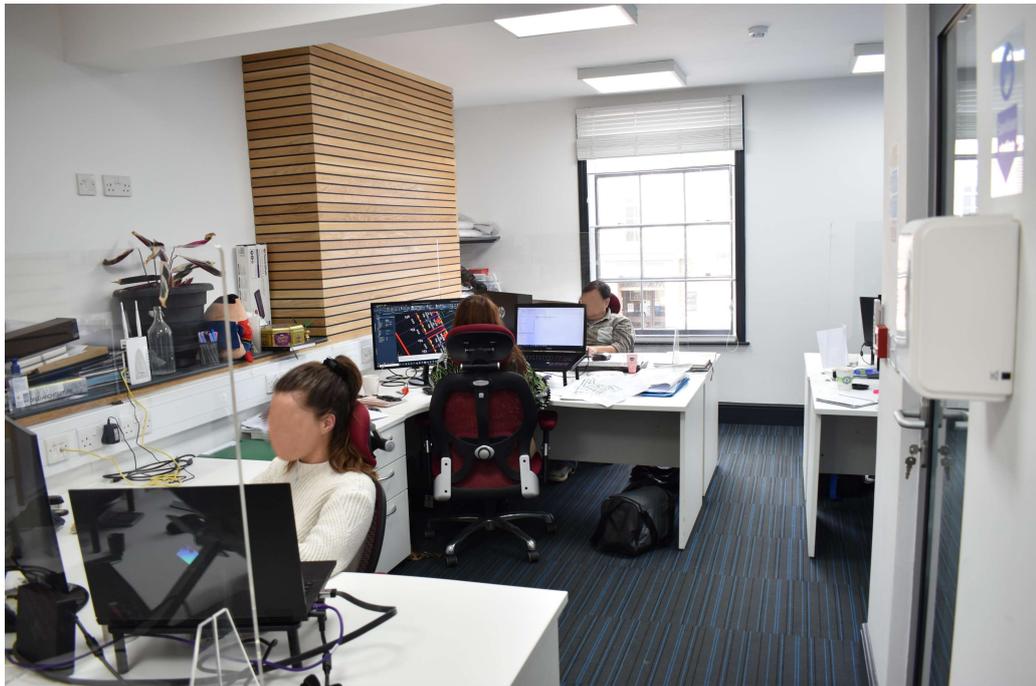
**Photograph 14** Detail of original timber arch in room 11 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.

### ***First Floor***

The layout of the first floors of nos 61 and 63 are the same as the respective basement levels minus the cupboards and the rear wing.

Removal of the plaster board on the wall between rooms 16 and 17 in no 63 has revealed a timber frame beneath. The wall has a middle post with a stud and diagonal through-brace either side. Carpenters marks are present in the form of 'I' and 'II' on the braces and stud. Baltic timber marks were also observed on both studs. Further removal of plaster, this time around the frame of the doorway between rooms 15 and 17, has exposed the wooden pegs used to peg the timber door frame together. The timber used in the stud wall and the door frame is machine-cut.

The location of both former fireplaces in no 61 were obscured at the time of recording. Both possible fireplaces in no 63 have been plastered over.



**Photograph 15** Interior of room 14 (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.



**Photograph 16** Detail of stud wall between room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 17** Detail of carpenters marks 'II' on stud and brace of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 18** Detail of Baltic Timber marks in stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing east.



**Photograph 19** Detail of timber pegs in doorway in room 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 20** Detail of stairs in room 13 (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.



**Photograph 21** Interior of room 18 (second floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south.

### ***Second Floor***

The top floor, or attic, of both buildings is one large room (rooms 18 and 19) with a staircase in the eastern corner. Room 19 has two windows on the south-east wall while room 18 only had one. Both rooms have one window on the north-west wall. The ceiling of these top-floor rooms is sloped due to the roof structure. There is some

evidence in no 63 that the attic was originally split into three rooms with the same layout as the floors below. The attic would have been the same in no 61.

The location of both former fireplaces were obscured at the time of recording in no 61 and covered no 63.



**Photograph 22** Interior shot of room 19 (2nd floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north.

## 7 Discussion

Terraced houses were first introduced in Britain in the 1630s and became a trademark of British architecture during the Georgian period. They were designed to be inhabited by one household, with space for a family and their servants in relatively close quarters (Ravetz and Turkington, 1995).

By the early Victorian period many towns and cities had attractive streets for the wealthier urbanites, lined with the identical façades of a terraced row, but the reign of Queen Victoria saw huge changes in domestic housing. The Industrial Revolution introduced mass manufacturing which meant houses became cheaper and easier to build and in turn more affordable to buy. This was also a time of the emerging middle classes, who as a result moved into more substantial homes which incorporated mass-produced details to imitate the fashionable homes of the rich (Yorke, 2011).

While buildings in the early Victorian period were still built with many 'Regency' style characteristics, gradually Victorian architecture emerged as a style of its own, shaped by the rapid growth in population and the influence of new technologies. The rapidly expanding canal system in the early 19th century allowed for different building materials to be shipped around the country, contributing to changes in the vernacular architecture (Chambers, 1986). Richer Victorian clients began to move away from the use of stucco plaster, a popular choice for render in the Regency period, and chose carved stones and colourful bricks. Stone that had once been hand-carved by a stone mason was now cut by steam-powered machinery, making it more accessible and affordable.

The terrace recorded at New London Road is a classic example of an early Victorian terrace in many ways. The façade has a parapet obscuring the roof, a style that was popularised during the Georgian period but was slowly abandoned after the 1850's as fashions changed (Yorke, 2005). The front facing elevation is built in Gault brick while

the rear is yellow stock brick. The development of the canals and railways allowed fine quality bricks to be transported all over the country. As these bricks were more expensive than common bricks, it was not unusual for only the façade to be built with them and cheaper, more common bricks used on the other elevations. (Yorke, 2008).

This terrace also exhibits signs of the gradual changes to Victorian architecture. Previously, stucco plaster would have been used as a render, covering at least the basement and ground floor, to emulate more expensive stone construction. The use of stucco only around the ground floor window is evidence of how its use slowly fell out of favour towards the mid-19th century, as other materials became more available. Carved stone as the lintels, window sills, parapet and string course is a sign that Victorian builders were embracing the use of materials imported from elsewhere in the country.

At this time, the front entrance to houses began to be set back so that a short porch was recessed within the body of the house. These porches usually had some sort of decorative elements, such as tiles flanking the door or, as in the case of no 63, a decorative plaster ceiling, along with a small flight of stairs leading to the entrance. The stairs, necessary to enter due to a half basement raising the ground floor level, and set back entrance would have made the approach to the front door more dramatic (Yorke, 2005). The surviving porch of no 63 New London Road is similar, if not identical, to the type of porch that would have also been present on no 61.

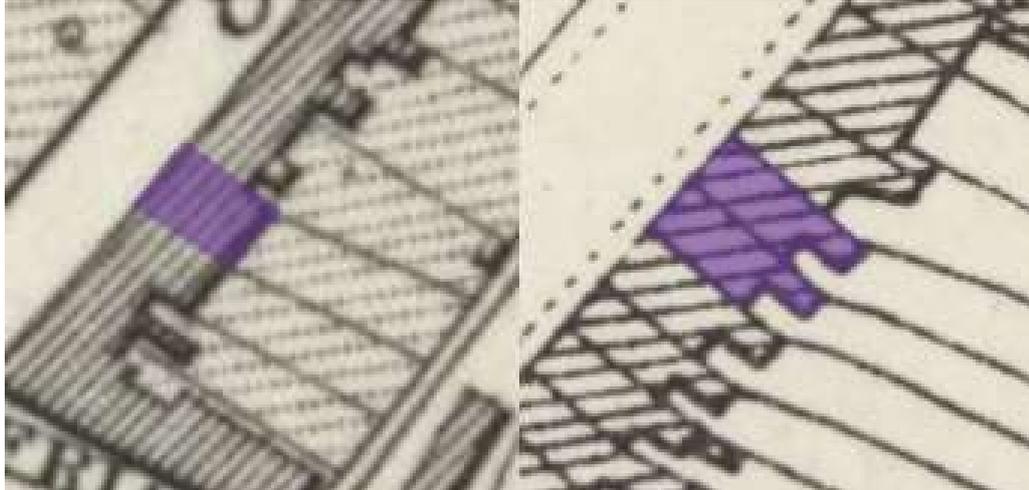
During this period, the plan of large detached and terraced houses began to evolve. The service rooms were now located in lighter half basements or the increasingly common rear wing or extension (Yorke, 2011). The advantage of a constructing a rear wing, particularly on a terrace, was that extra space could be created on the lower floors without the need to expand the width of the building. The main rooms in large houses used to be flexible spaces with the furniture moved around to suit the rooms need at the time, but by the early 19th century more individual rooms with specific uses were built into houses.

The original layout of the New London Road terraces would have probably incorporated a kitchen in the basement with a scullery in the rear wing, living quarters for the family on the ground and first floors and either storage or sleeping quarters for live-in servants in the attic rooms. The half basement and rear wing are an indication that Victorian architects understood the need to improve working conditions for servants, to try and stop them being attracted to more lucrative factory jobs (Yorke, 2011).

Although it is not immediately obvious from looking at the available cartographic information, it is evident that the rear wing was constructed prior to 1881, likely at the same time as the main range. On the first addition 6-inch OS map (Map 7), the part of the terrace containing nos 61 and 63 is depicted as rectangular with no defined rear wing. It can be noted, however, that when compared to the surrounding terrace buildings, with a more defined shape, the block projects to the same point\*. When compared with the later 1897 map (Map 8), which defines all the rear extensions on the terrace, this shows them to also protrude to the same point. The lack of definition on the 1st edition OS map is not unsurprising as the early 6-inch OS maps tend to lack the detail we have come to appreciate of modern maps.

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\* The rear wings of nos 61 and 63 are defined on the 1st edition 25-inch OS Map also dating there construction to pre-1881, however a copy of the map was not accessible at the time of writing.



**Maps 7 and 8** Extracts of the 1881 (left) and 1897 (right) OS Maps, demonstrating the size of the extension in comparison to the surrounding terrace.

It is also notable that the other buildings in the terrace have the same size and shape wing at the rear, an indication that they were probably constructed at the same time as each other when the main range of the terrace was built.

The terrace at New London Road is a good example of early Victorian architecture, a time when vernacular architecture was moving away from the classic Regency styles and gradually becoming what we recognise as Victorian. The architect of this terrace has explored the use of new materials in construction, which had become more readily available due to the Industrial revolution, and imitated designs favoured by the upper classes to appeal to the emerging middle-class. The incorporation of the rear wing and half basement is also indicative of a time that acknowledges that conditions for servants needed to improve (especially the dark basement-dwelling kitchen typical of the Georgian terrace) for households to improve staff retention.

The popularity of the grand architectural terrace peaked in the mid-19th century, not long after the New London Road Terrace was built, after which the richer population turned more towards individual houses. After this peak, the terraced house became synonymous with the working class, becoming a solution to the demand for cheap urban housing. The fact that this section of terrace has survived almost 200 years, and is still sought, after is a testament to the hardy materials and new techniques that emerged during the Industrial revolution.

## 8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Adam Leatherbarrow for commissioning and FINC Architects for funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Sarah Veasey.

Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architects drawings by FINC Architects. The project was monitored by Mark Baister for Essex County Council. The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

## 9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

|             |      |  |
|-------------|------|--|
| CAT         | 2022 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at 61-63 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0ND by S Veasey</i> |
| Chambers, J | 1986 | <i>The English House</i>   |

|                             |                         |   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| CIfA                        | 2014a<br>(updated 2019) | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| CIfA                        | 2014b<br>(updated 2019) | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>   |
| MHCLG                       | 2021                    | <i>National planning policy framework</i>   |
| EAA 14                      | 2003                    | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney   |
| EAA 24                      | 2011                    | <i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott  |
| ECCPS                       | 2021                    | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Building Recording at 61 &amp; 63 New London Road, Chelmsford</i> by M Baister   |
| Historic England            | 2015                    | <i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>  |
| Historic England            | 2016                    | <i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>   |
| Goodheart, C                | 2019                    | <i>A Brief Introduction to Terraced Housing</i> at <a href="https://heritagecalling.com/2019/11/15/a-brief-introduction-to-terraced-housing/">https://heritagecalling.com/2019/11/15/a-brief-introduction-to-terraced-housing/</a> accessed on 29/07/2022 |
| Ravetz, A and Turkington, R | 1995                    | <i>The Place of Home: English Domestic Environments, 1914-2000</i>  |
| Yorke, T                    | 2005                    | <i>The Victorian House Explained</i>  |
| Yorke, T                    | 2008                    | <i>British Architectural Styles: An Easy Reference Guide</i>  |
| Yorke, T                    | 2011                    | <i>Tracing the History of Houses</i>  |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| carpenter's marks | symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly   |
| CAT               | Colchester Archaeological Trust  |
| CIfA              | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists   |
| collar            | a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)  |
| EHER              | Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC   |
| ERO               | Essex Records Office   |
| Flemish-bond      | a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course  |
| Georgian          | the reigns of kings George I - IV and William IV, from 1714 to 1837  |
| HE                | Historic Environment   |
| header            | a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e widthways  |
| modern            | period from the 19th century onwards to the present  |
| NGR               | National Grid Reference  |
| OASIS             | <b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a> |
| post              | in wall frames horizontal members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay                        |
| rafter            | an inclined timber following the slope of the roof   |
| ridge-board       | a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters   |
| sill-beam         | the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)   |
| stud              | in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame   |
| stretcher         | a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways   |
| string course     | a raised horizontal band or course of bricks on a building   |

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| tie-beam   | beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall  |
| truss      | a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load  |
| vernacular | a style of architecture used in the construction of domestic and functional buildings for ordinary people, as opposed to public or monumental buildings |
| Victorian  | the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901  |
| wall-plate | a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters   |

## 11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford Museum under the accession code CHMER:2022.010.

## 12 Contents of archive

### Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:  
The report (CAT Report 1799)  
Original site record (plans and notes)  
Site digital photos and log

### Digital record

The CAT WSI  
The report (CAT Report 1799)  
Digital plans  
Site digital photos and log

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### Distribution list

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Mark Baister, ECCHEA  
EHER



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email: [sv@catuk.org](mailto:sv@catuk.org)

checked by: Philip Crummy  
date:

## Appendix 1:

### Full digital photographic record

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_001.JPG | Interior shot of room 19 (2nd floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_002.JPG | Interior shot of room 19 (2nd floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-west.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_003.JPG | Interior shot of room 19 (2nd floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_004.JPG | Detail shot of window on south-east wall of room 19 (2nd floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                              |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_005.JPG | Detail shot of window on north-west wall of room 19 (2nd floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.                              |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_006.JPG | Detail shot of window on south-west wall (above staircase) of room 19 (2nd floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_007.JPG | Detail shot of stairs to second floor of no 63 (room 15). Photograph taken facing south-east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_008.JPG | Detail of stud wall between room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                                       |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_009.JPG | Interior shot of room 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_010.JPG | Interior shot of room 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_011.JPG | Interior shot of room 16 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_012.JPG | Detail of window on south-east wall of room 16 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                                   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_013.JPG | Detail of window on north-west wall of room 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.                                   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_014.JPG | Detail of carpenters marks 'II' on stud and brace of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_015.JPG | Detail of carpenters marks 'II' on stud and brace of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_016.JPG | Detail of carpenters marks 'II' on stud and brace of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_017.JPG | Detail of carpenters marks 'I' on stud and brace of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_018.JPG | Detail of carpenters marks 'I' on stud and brace of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.  |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of carpenters marks 'l' on stud and brace of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of empty mortices in beam of stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                 |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of Baltic Timber marks in stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south.                         |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of Baltic Timber marks in stud wall of room 16 and 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing east.                          |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of doorway in room 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of doorway in room 16 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of timber pegs in doorway in room 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                                     |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of timber pegs in doorway in room 17 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                                     |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of window of south-east wall of room 15 (1st floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                                  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of staircase to first floor of room 11 (ground floor no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                                   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of original timber arch in room 11 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                                    |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Interior shot of room 12 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph take facing south.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Interior shot of room 12 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph take facing east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of fireplace in room 11 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-west.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of window of north-west wall of room 11 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.                               |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of front door of (room 11, ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of window on north-west elevation of no 63 (ground floor). Photograph taken facing north-west.                                     |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | North-west elevations of no 61 and 63. Photograph taken facing east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | North-west elevation of no 61 and 63. Photograph taken facing west.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | North-west elevation of no 63. Photograph taken facing south-east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | North-west elevation of no 61. Photograph taken facing south-east.  |

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|---|---|
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_040.JPG | Detail of boarded up basement window of no 63. Photograph taken facing south-east.                          |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_041.JPG | Detail of entrance to no 63. Photograph taken facing south-east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_042.JPG | Detail of entrance to no 63. Photograph taken facing south-east.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_043.JPG | Detail of original plaster decorative ceiling in entrance way of no 63.                                     |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_044.JPG | Detail of original stone doorway surround of no 63.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_045.JPG | Interior of room 10 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing west.                                  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_046.JPG | Interior of room 10 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north.                                 |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_047.JPG | Detail of window of south-east wall of room 10 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_048.JPG | Interior shot of room 11 (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_049.JPG | Detail of staircase to ground floor in room 6 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_050.JPG | Interior shot of room 7 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-west.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_051.JPG | Interior shot of room 7 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-east.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_052.JPG | Detail of window on north-west wall of room 7 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_053.JPG | Interior of room 5 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south.                                      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_054.JPG | Interior shot of room 5 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing north.                                 |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_055.JPG | Detail of window on south-east wall of room 5 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_056.JPG | Interior shot room 4 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-east.                               |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_057.JPG | Interior shot of room 4 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_058.JPG | Detail of window on south-west wall of room 4 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-east.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_059.JPG | Detail of window of south-west wall of room 4 (Basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-west.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_060.JPG | Interior of toilet cubical of room 4 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-west.               |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_061.JPG | Detail of door in room 4 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.                           |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_062.JPG | Detail of doorstep in room 6 (basement of no 63). Photograph taken facing south-west.                       |

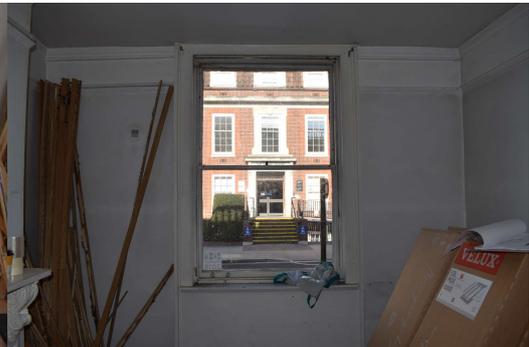
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| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_063.JPG | Exterior detail of windows on south-west elevation of no 63. Photograph taken facing north-east.                   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_064.JPG | South-west and north-west elevations of no 63. Photograph taken north.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_065.JPG | Detail of inserted supports for a security shutter on south-east elevation of no 63. Photograph taken facing west. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_066.JPG | Detail of vents on south-west elevation of no 63. Photograph take facing south-east.                               |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_067.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.              |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_068.JPG | South-east elevation of no 63. Photograph taken facing north-west.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_069.JPG | South-east and south-west elevations of no 61. Photograph taken facing north.                                      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_070.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation of no 61. Photograph taken facing north-west.                             |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_071.JPG | South-east elevation of no 61 and 63. Photograph taken facing north-west.  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_072.JPG | Detail of window on south-west elevation of no 61. Photograph taken facing north-east.                             |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_073.JPG | Detail of window on south-west elevation of no 61. Photograph taken facing north-east.                             |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_074.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation of no 61. Photograph taken facing north-west.                             |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_075.JPG | Detail of door on south-west elevation of no 61. Photograph taken facing north.                                    |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_076.JPG | North-east elevation of no 61. Photograph taken facing north-west.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_077.JPG | Detail of inserted window on south-east elevation (second floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.     |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_078.JPG | Detail of windows on south-east elevation (second floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.             |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_079.JPG | Detail of windows on south-east elevation (ground and first floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_080.JPG | Detail of windows on south-east elevation (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north-west.             |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_081.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation (ground floor of no 63). Photograph taken facing north.                   |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo graph_082.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.              |

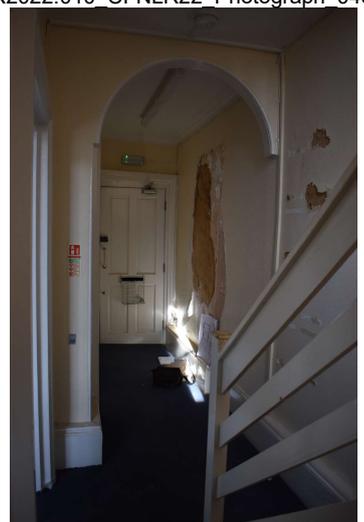
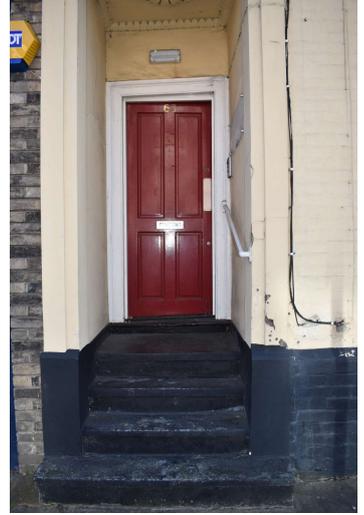
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| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_083.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_084.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.       |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_085.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation (second floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_086.JPG | Detail of window on south-east elevation (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.      |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_087.JPG | Interior shot of room 2 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south.                                |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_088.JPG | Interior of room 2 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.                                |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_089.JPG | Detail of door in room 2 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                          |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_090.JPG | Detail of window on north-west wall of room 2 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-west.     |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_091.JPG | Detail of window on south-east wall of room 2 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.     |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_092.JPG | Detail of stairs in room 3 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                        |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_093.JPG | Detail of window in room 3 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing east.                              |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_094.JPG | Interior of room 8 (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_095.JPG | Interior of room 8 (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_096.JPG | Detail of window on south-east wall of room 8 (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_097.JPG | Interior of room 9 (ground floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_098.JPG | Detail of window in room 13 (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                    |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_099.JPG | Detail of stairs in room 13 (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                    |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_100.JPG | Interior of room 14 (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_101.JPG | Interior of room 14 (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                            |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_102.JPG | Detail of window on north-west wall of room 14 (first floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing north-west. |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNL22_Photo_103.JPG | Detail of window on south-east wall of room 18 (second floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south.     |

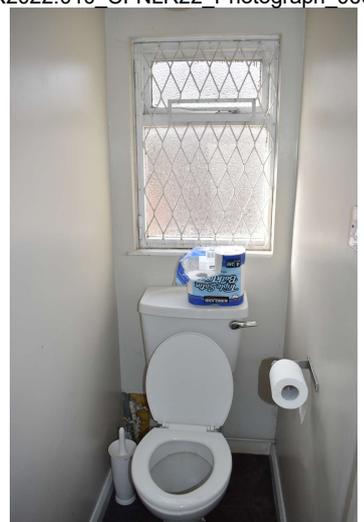
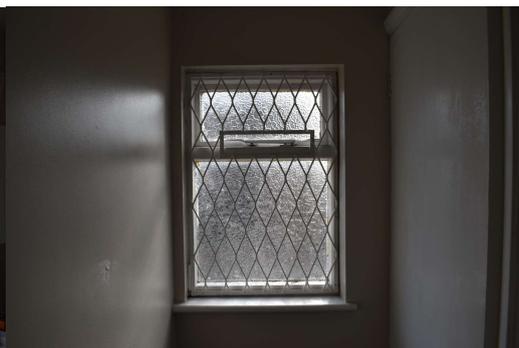
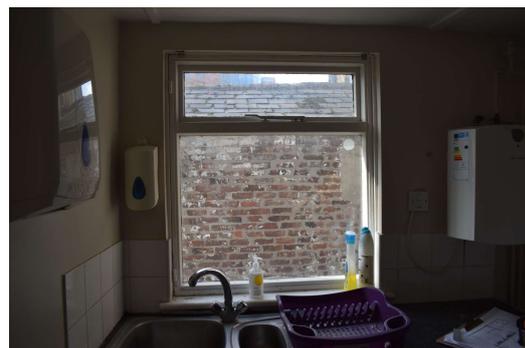
|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Interior of room 18 (second floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                       |
| graph_104.JPG               |  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Interior of room 18 (second floor of no 61). Photograph taken facing south.                            |
| graph_105.JPG               |  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Interior of room 1 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east.                            |
| graph_106.JPG               |  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of window on south-east wall of room 1 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-east. |
| graph_107.JPG               |  |
| CHMER2022.010_CFNLR22_Photo | Detail of window on south-west wall of room 1 (basement of no 61). Photograph taken facing south-west. |
| graph_108.JPG               |  |

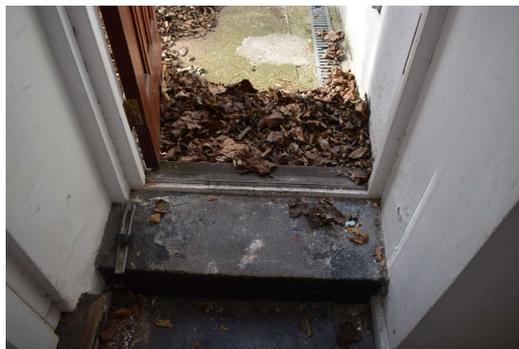
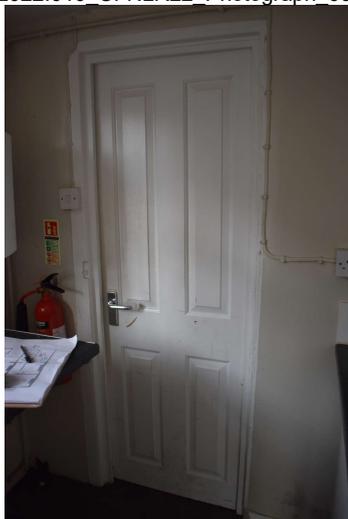


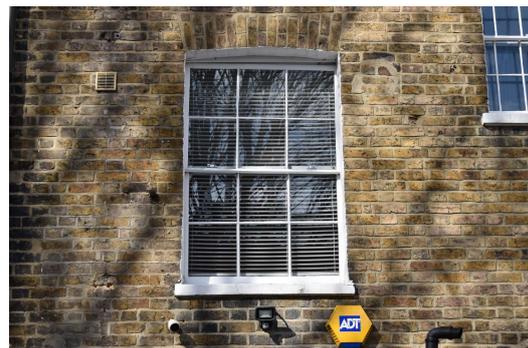


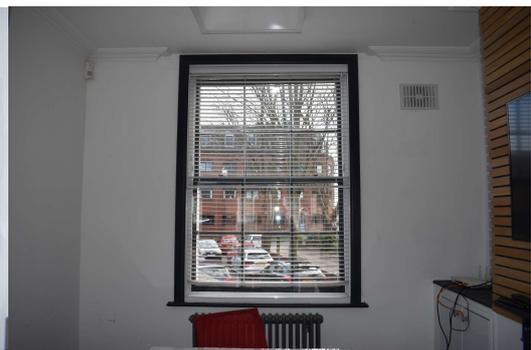
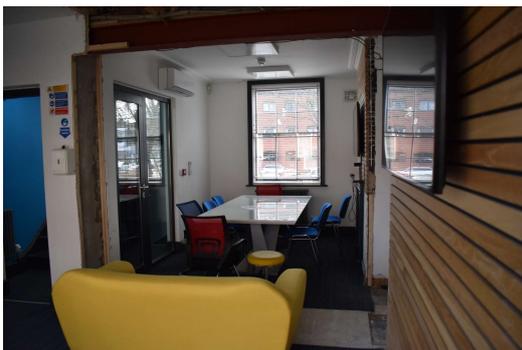
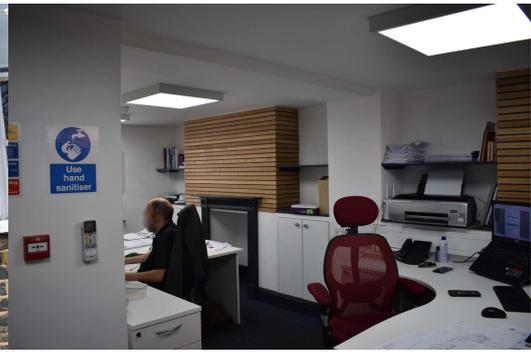


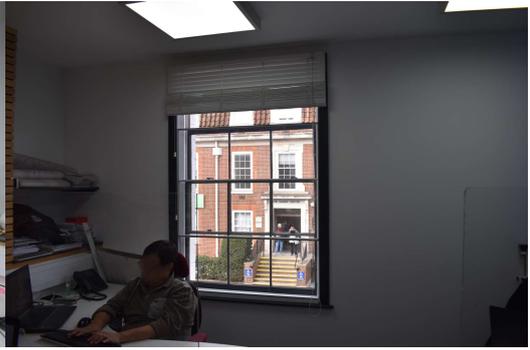
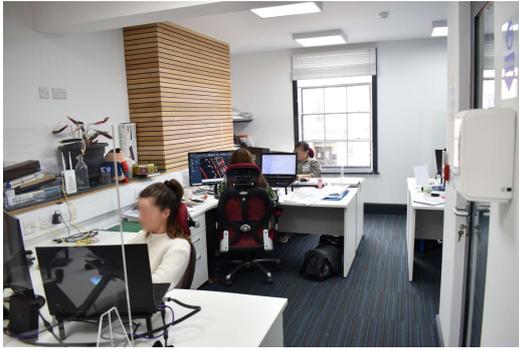
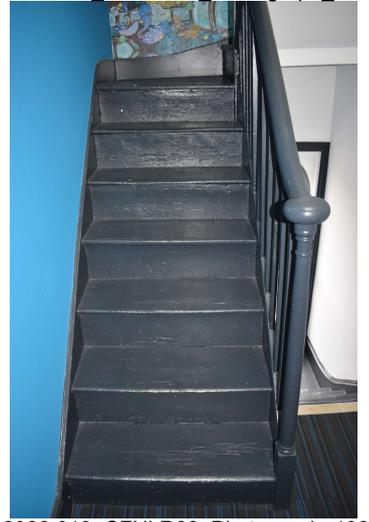


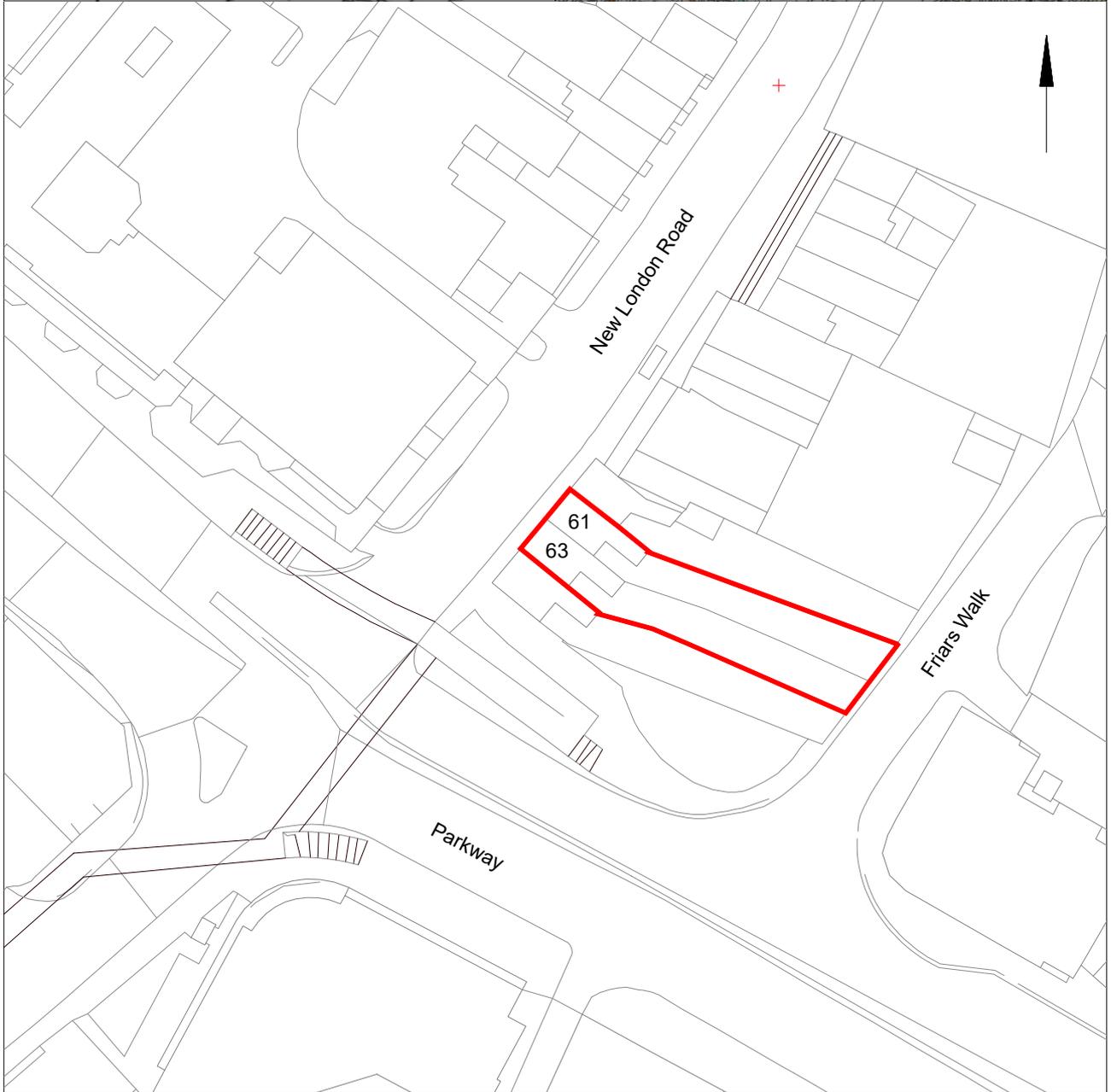
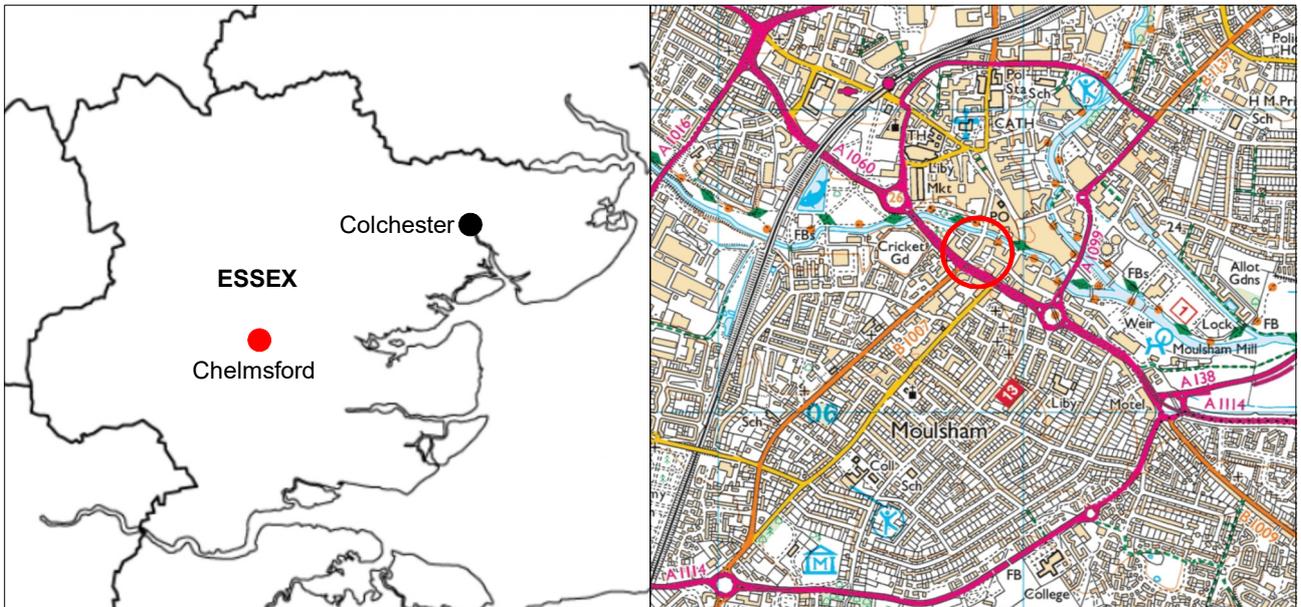












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Fig 1 Site location.



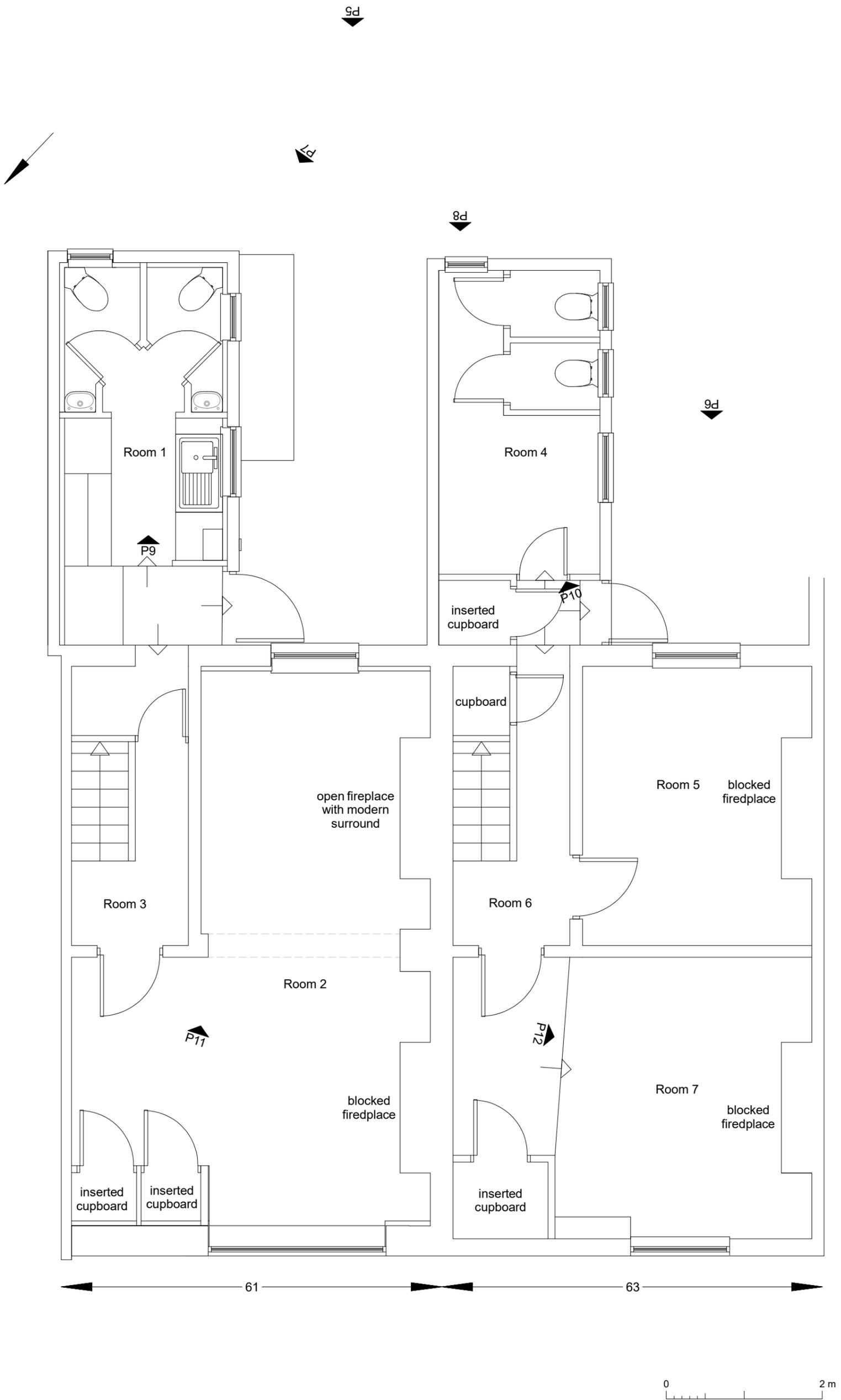


Fig 2 Basement floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

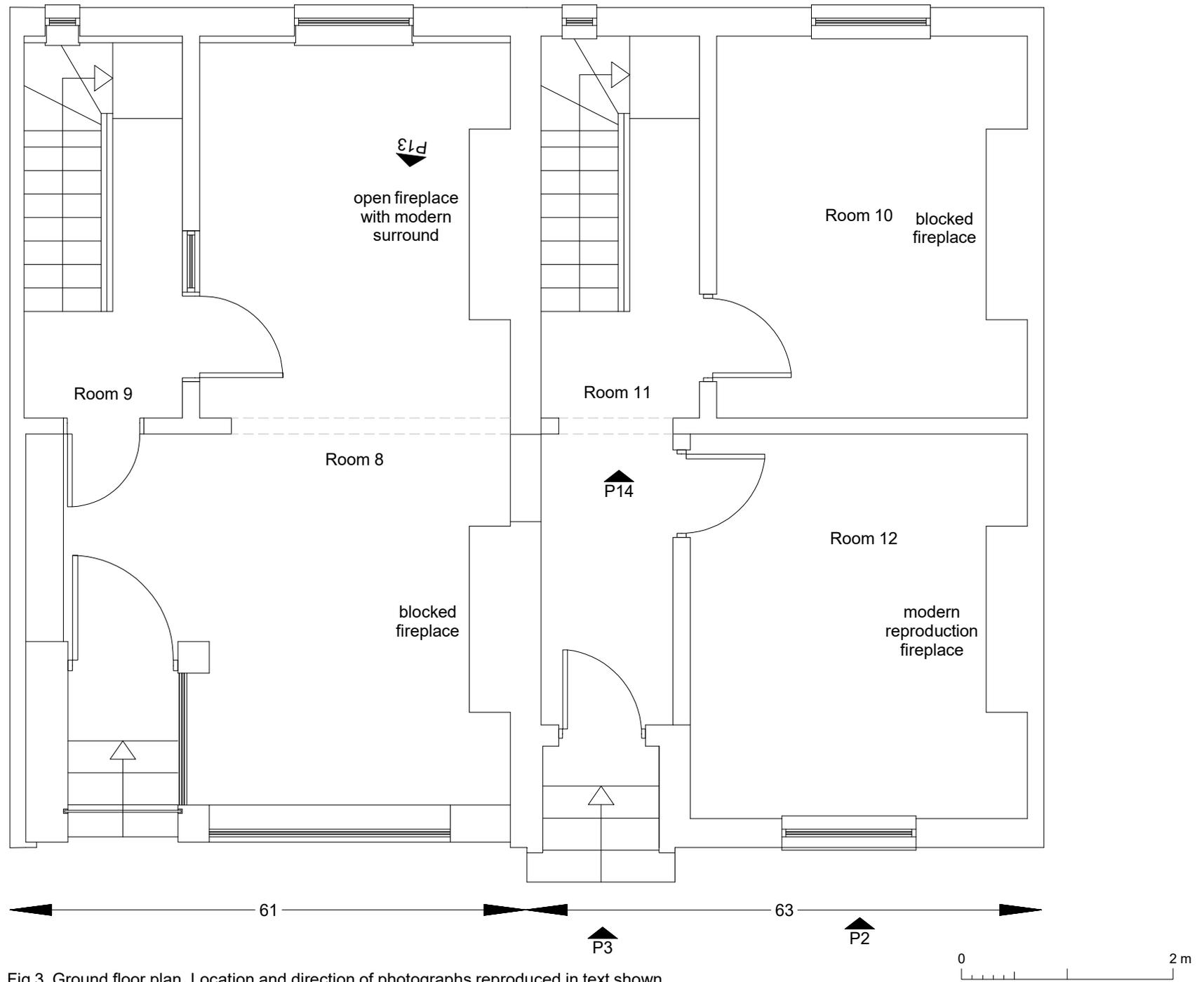


Fig 3 Ground floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

P1

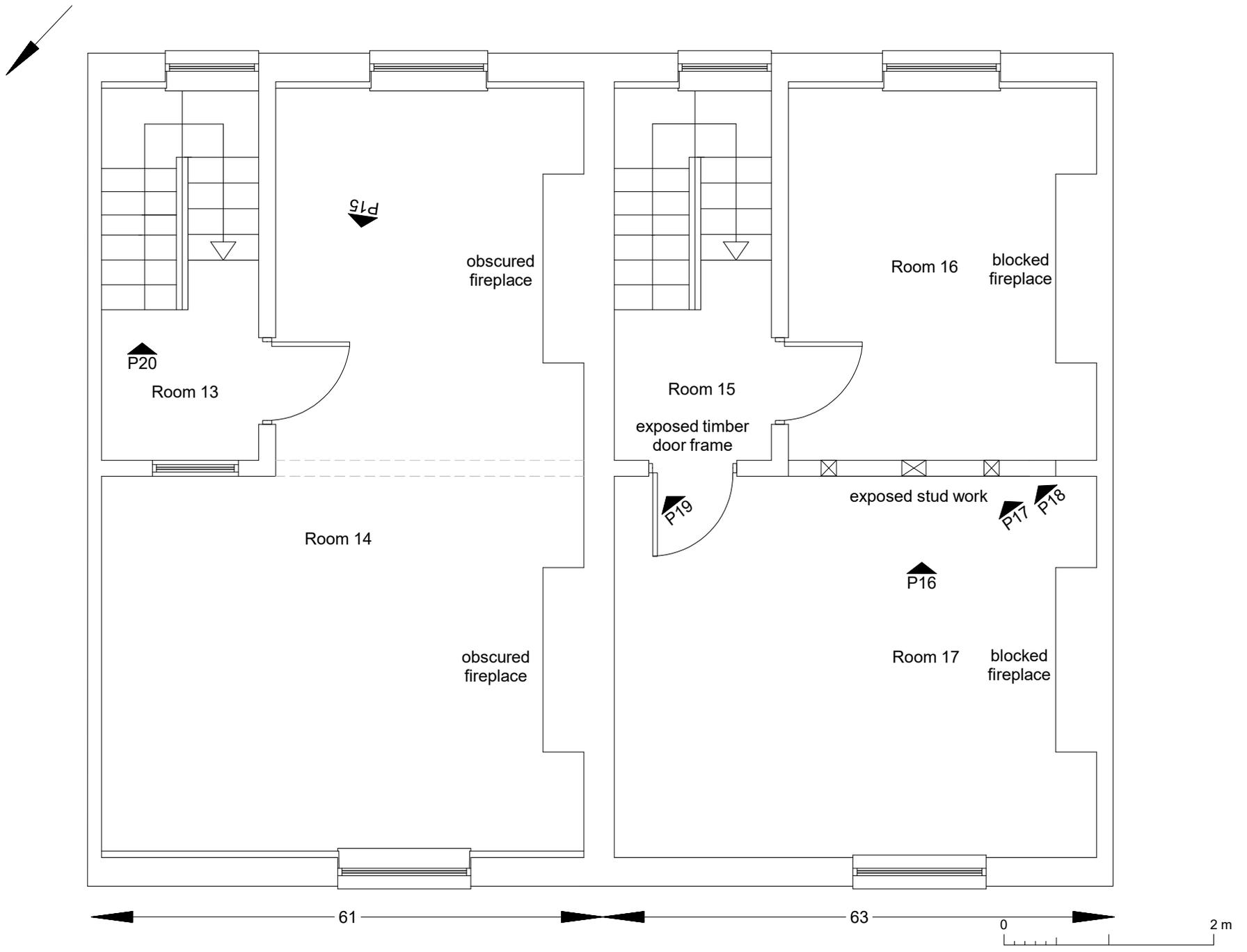


Fig 4 First floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

P22



Fig 5 Second floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

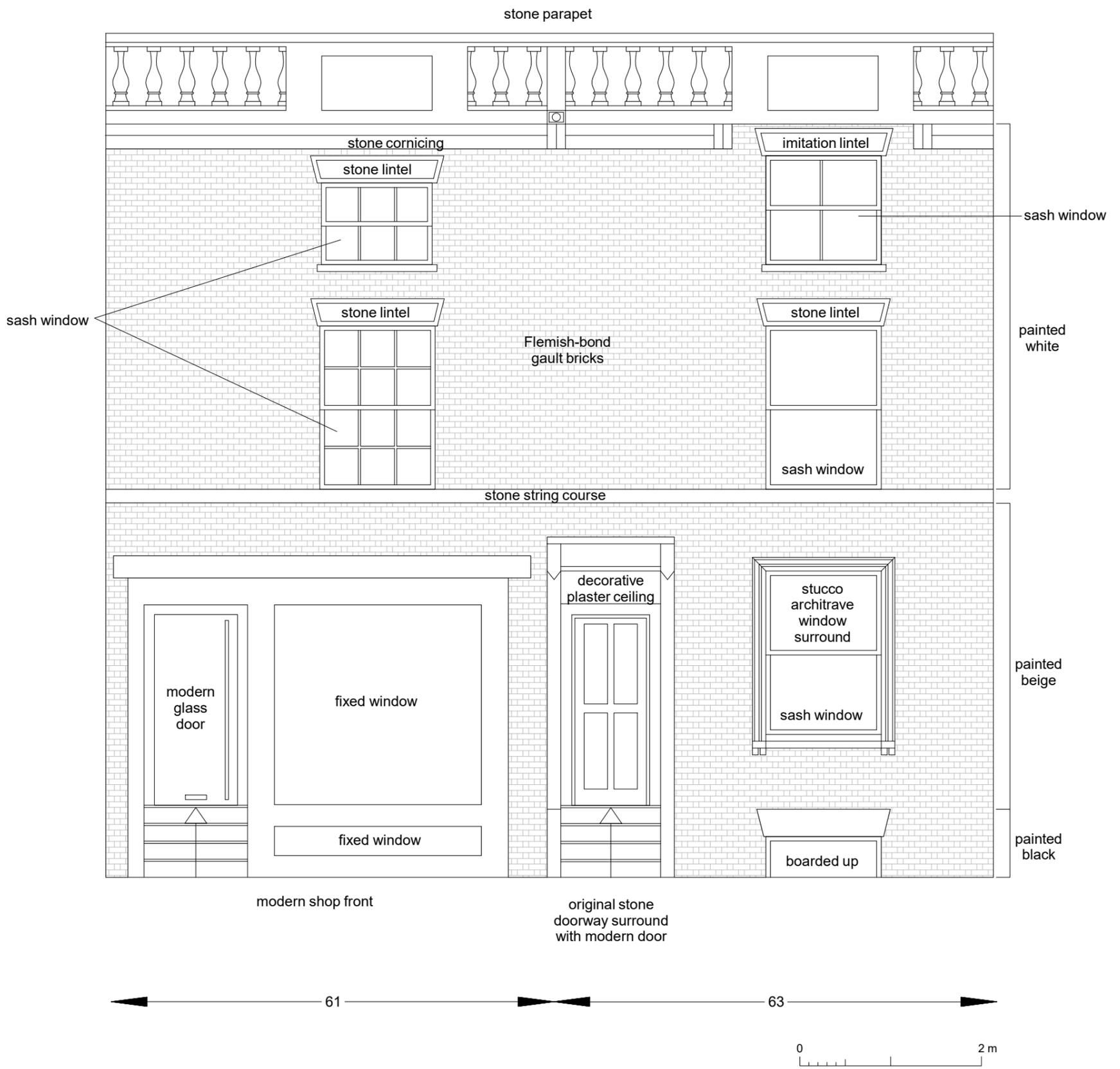


Fig 6 North-west elevation.

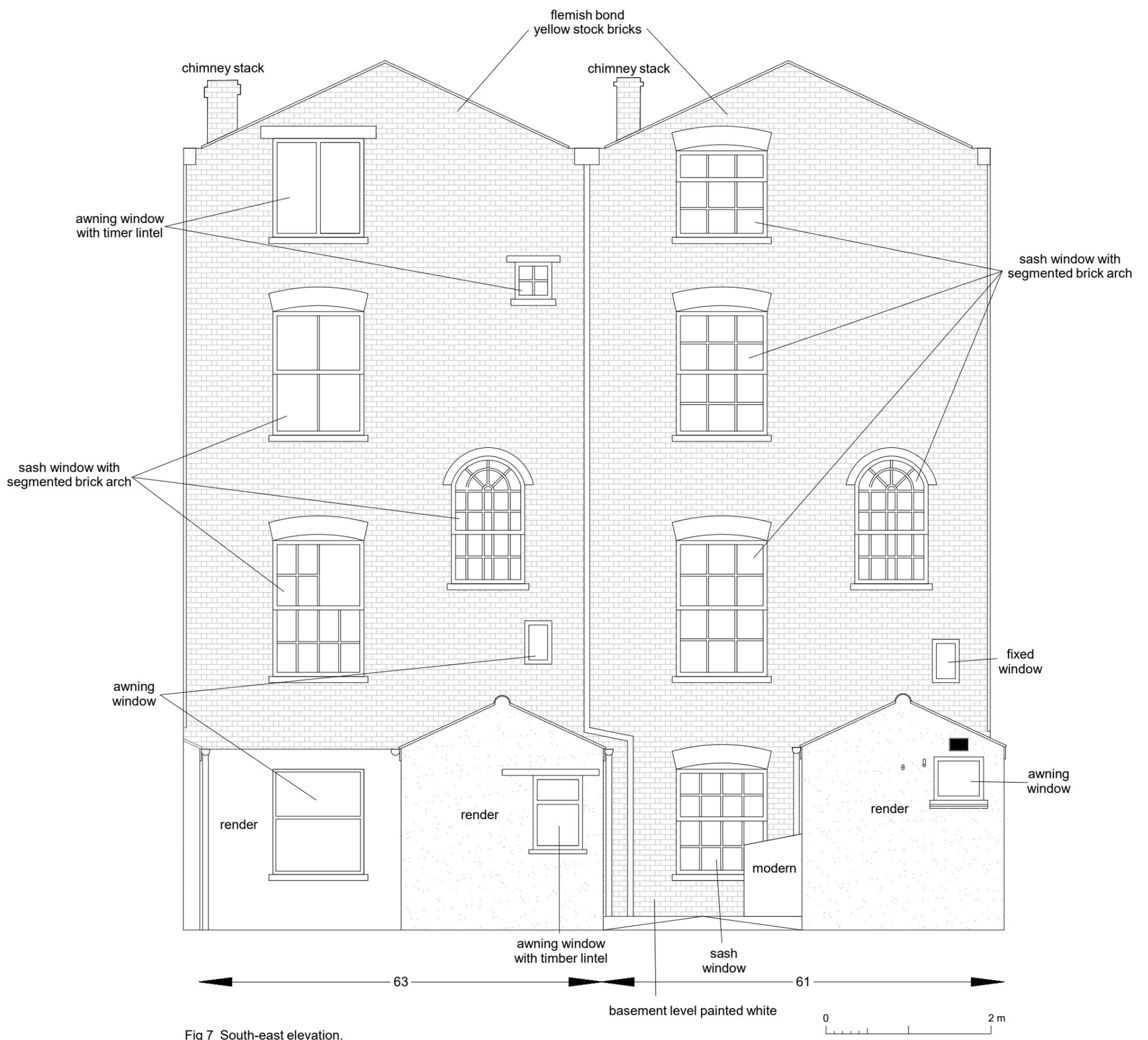
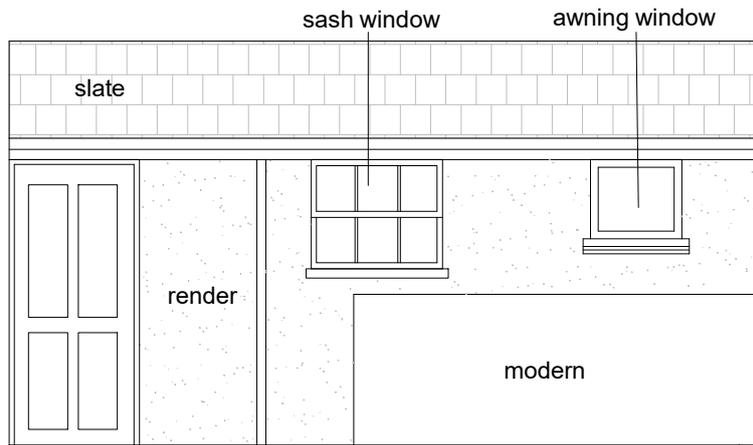


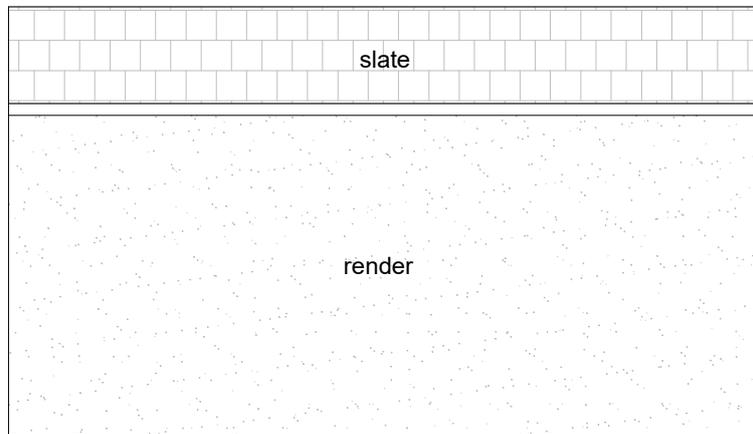
Fig 7 South-east elevation.

South-west



wooden door with  
two fixed windows

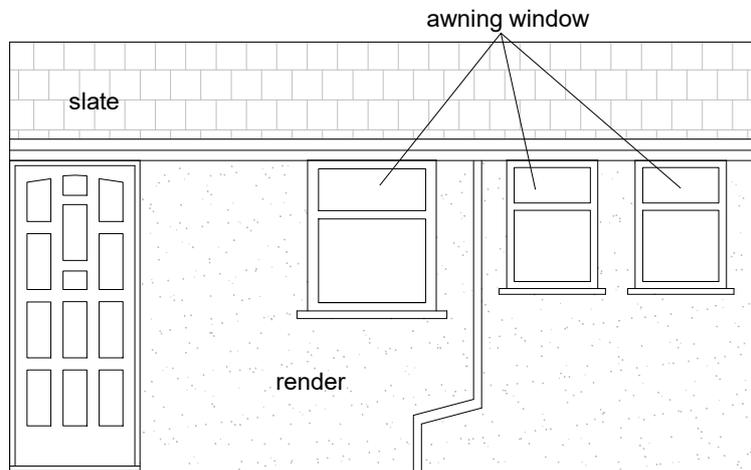
North-east



0 2 m

Fig 8 North-east and south-west elevations of no. 61.

South-west



wooden door with  
one fixed windows

North-east

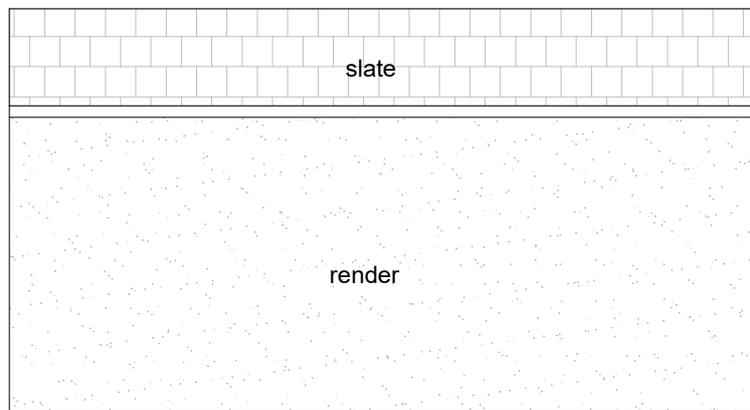


Fig 9 North-east and south-west elevations of no. 63.

## Summary for colchest3-504841

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| OASIS ID (UID)                    | colchest3-504841   |
| Project Name                      | Analytical Buildings Record (Level 3) at 61 & 63 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex  |
| Sitename                          | 61 & 63 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex   |
| Activity type                     | Analytical Buildings Record (Level 3)  |
| Project Identifier(s)             | 2022/02k   |
| Planning Id                       | 21/02529/FUL, 21/02530/LBC   |
| Reason For Investigation          | Planning: Post determination   |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Colchester Archaeological Trust  |
| Project Dates                     | 10-Mar-2022 - 10-Mar-2022  |
| Location                          | 61 & 63 New London Road, Chelmsford, Essex<br>NGR : TL 70840 06511<br>LL : 51.7312799477307, 0.472465623997492<br>12 Fig : 570840,206511 |
| Administrative Areas              | Country : England<br>County : Essex<br>District : Chelmsford<br>Parish : Chelmsford, unparished area                                     |

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Project Methodology         | <p>The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the southern ranges and a suitable lower level recording on the remaining building elements. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:</p> <p>“Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.</p> <p>The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.”</p> <p>The following are included in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.</li> <li>• A large-scale block plan of the site.</li> <li>• Annotated and phased floor plan of the buildings at a scale of 1:50.</li> <li>• A description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.</li> <li>• A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).</li> </ul> |
| Project Results             | <p>Numbers 61 and 63 New London Road are three-storey with a basement, and both have a single-storey wing projecting to the south-east. Nos 61 and 63 are a good example of a mid-19th century terrace, which incorporated new and old building techniques and layouts to attract the emerging Victorian middle-class. Not much of the original interior survives, particularly in no 61, but there are small glimpses into the buildings original fabric and form.</p>  |
| Keywords                    | Town House - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types  |
| Funder                      |  |
| HER                         | Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD   |
| Person Responsible for work | Sarah, Veasey  |
| HER Identifiers             | HER Event No - CFNLR22   |
| Archives                    | Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Chelmsford Museum;   |