

**Historic building recording at
161 Shrub End Road,
Colchester, Essex CO3 4RG**

December 2018



**report prepared by
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**commissioned by
BG Designs
on behalf of
Mr Flannigan**

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex in December 2018.

The building is a late Georgian cottage constructed between 1777 and 1839. Four extensions were subsequently added to it. Two have recently been demolished. The other two date from the 20th century. The cottage has had all its windows and external door replaced with modern examples, but some original, or possibly original, features and fittings survive within.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on a historic building recording of 161 Shrub End Road in advance of its proposed partial demolition and subsequent renovation. The recording work was commissioned by BG Designs on behalf of Mr Flannigan and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in December 2018. The site is located approximately 3km south-west of Colchester on the junction between Shrub End Road and King Harold Road at NGR TL 9740 2351 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 181865) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in July 2018 proposing the partial demolition and renovation of the existing 2-storey house and the construction of new ground-floor extensions.

In response to this application, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that a Historic England Level 2 building survey be made of the building (CBC 2018). This recommendation was given based on the site being highlighted by the CHER as a potentially undesignated heritage asset. This recommendation was made based on the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2018) and agreed with the CBCAA. 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.

Prior to the commencement of the survey two extensions of the building were demolished. The figures attached to this report (Fig 2-7) show these extensions but obviously it has not been possible to further analyse or record them. The north-west extension has been interpreted as a kitchen based on its labelling on the architects plans.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the building. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which defines a Level 2 survey as:

“...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.”

In particular the record considered:

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

4 Methodology

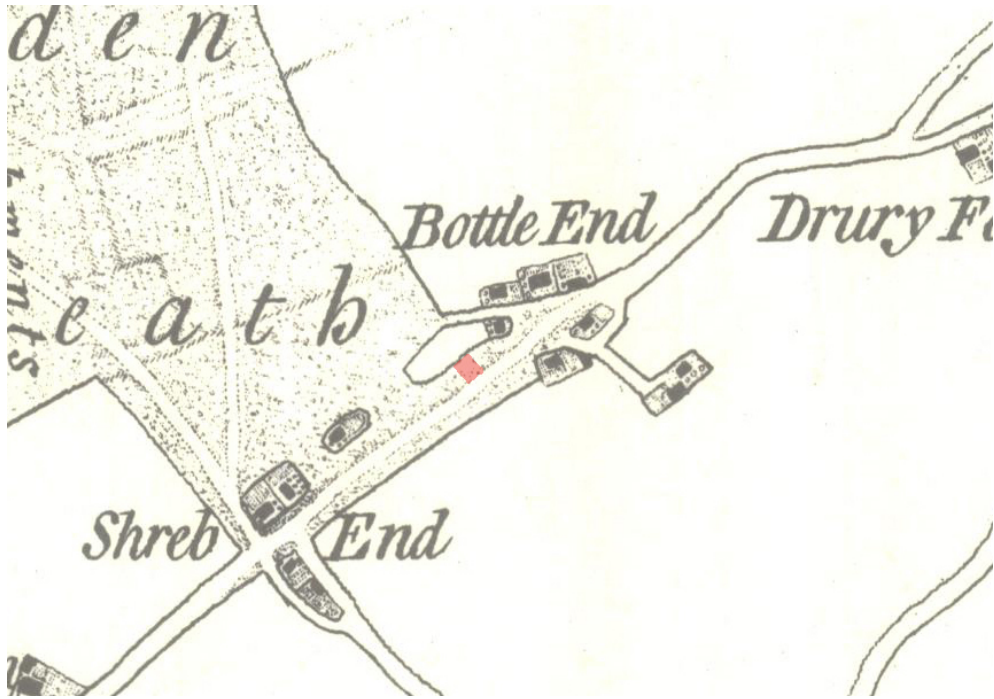
The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of 161 Shrub End Road.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased elevations and floor-plans of the building at a scale of 1:100.
- A description of the building. 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 2)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk), the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

The 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex shows what is now Shrub End Road to the south-west of Colchester (Map 1). Although several buildings are depicted on the road none appear to be the one detailed in this report. This probably means it was constructed post-1777.



Map 1 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex. Approximate current location of 161 Shrub End Road highlighted in red.

161 Shrub End Road first appears as an “L”-shaped building on the 1838 tithe map of Lexden (Map 2).



Map 2 1838 tithe map of Lexden (ERO D/CT 220). 161 Shrub End Road highlighted in red.

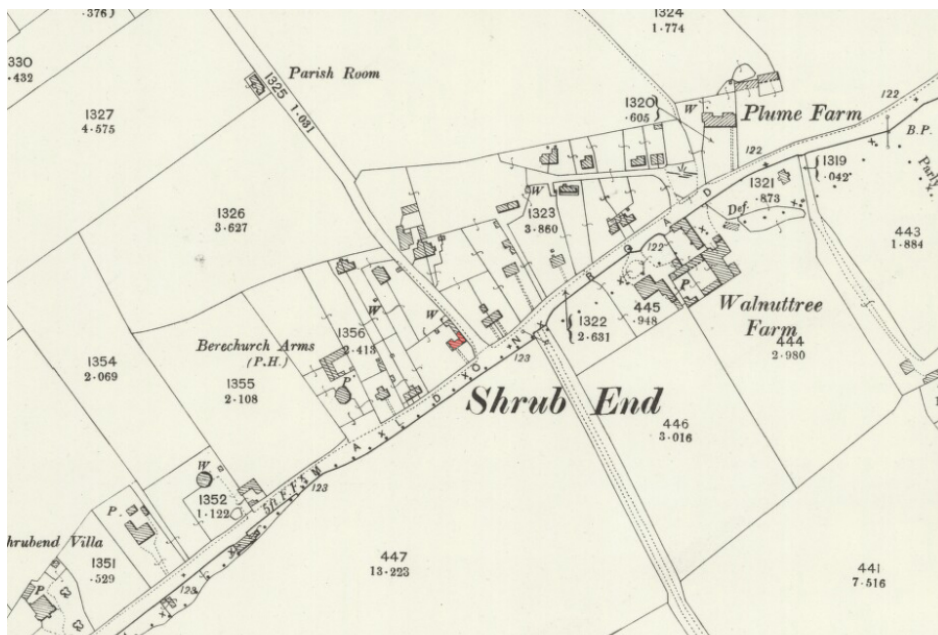
The associated title apportionment records that the plot of land consisted of a cottage and garden and was owned and occupied by a Samuel Sargeant.

The first edition 6-inch OS map again shows the building, this time with another wing to the north-west (Map 3). This wing could be the recently demolished kitchen (see descriptive record below).



Map 3 1875 6-inch OS map. 161 Shrub End Road highlighted in red.

The 1896 OS map shows the same building with another extension, this time to the north along King Harold Road (Map 4). This extension is no longer standing.

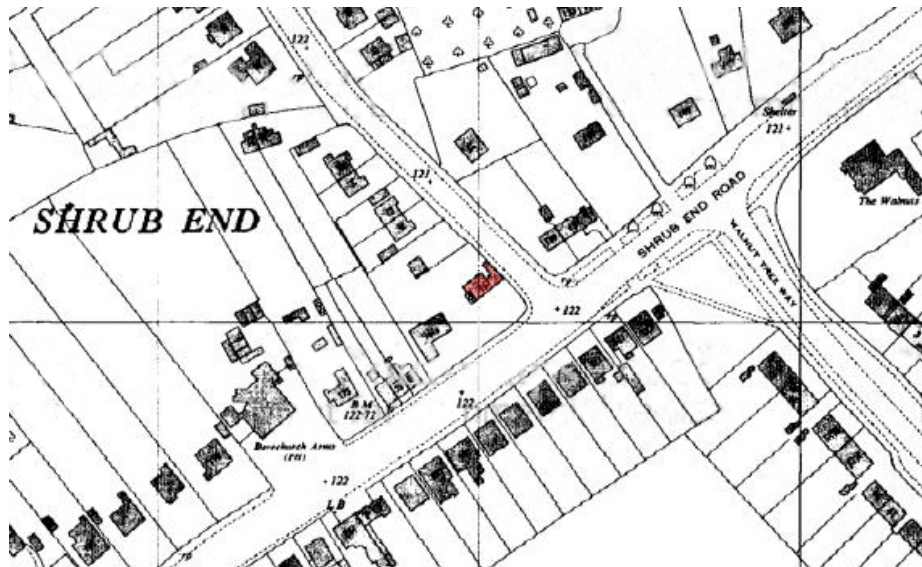


Map 4 1896 25-inch OS map. 161 Shrub End Road highlighted in red.
The 1921 OS map shows the site as much the same (Map 5).



Map 5 1921 25-inch OS map. 161 Shrub End Road highlighted in red.

Finally, the 1969 OS map (Map 6) shows the north-eastern extension reduced in size and a second extension added to the north, which seems to be the current bathroom (see below). This is the layout of the site today, as it was before the recent partial demolition (Fig 1).



Map 6 1969 25-inch OS map. 161 Shrub End Road highlighted in red.

In summary, the cartographic evidence suggests that 161 Shrub End Road was constructed sometime between 1777 and 1838 with an “L” shaped floor-plan. By 1875 a wing had been added to the north-west of the building, giving it a “U”-shaped floor-plan. This wing was probably the recently demolished kitchen (see below).

By 1896 the north-east wing had been extended along King Harold Road to the north. Finally, between 1921 and 1969 the north-east extension was reduced back to its original size (or possibly rebuilt) and a third and final extension was added to the north of the building (the W.C.).

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-7)

161 Shrub End Road is aligned north-east/south-west. It measures approximately 10.3m x 6.1m in size and covers around 65.2 square metres.

The main range of the building has two-storeys, while the surviving extensions (containing a W.C. and the cupboard; see below) comprise a single-storey.

Exterior

All the windows detailed below are modern plastic casements and are replacements for the original windows.

The building has a gabled roof (Photograph 1). The two surviving extensions have mono-pitched roofs projecting off of the main building. All these roofs are covered in slate tiles with the exception of the small cupboard extension which is covered in peg-tiles.



Photograph 1 South-east elevation of building. Modern windows and door visible, along with scar left by demolition of porch.

The building has two brick chimney stacks rendered in concrete or plaster. One is at the south-western gable end of the main structure and is original to the building (Photograph 1). The other is at the south-eastern end of the W.C. extension, but appears to have been a part of the, now demolished, kitchen extension (Fig 2 and Photograph 3).

The main two-storey range of the building is timber-framed but the two extensions are brick-built. The timber-frame is supported on a degraded brick-plinth that is largely below ground but has been exposed in two locations around the building. This plinth is constructed of bricks with measurements of 200mm x 110mm x 60mm.

South-east elevation (Fig 4)

The building is rendered on this elevation (Photograph 1). It has four windows, two on the ground-floor and two on the first-floor. A modern half-glazed PVC door provides access into the building from this elevation, although it is in an original doorway. The scar of the recently demolished porch is visible around the door; interestingly in the location of the porch the building is not rendered but weatherboarded (see pg 17).

South-west elevation (Fig 5)

The building is rendered on this elevation (Photograph 2). It has a single window on the ground-floor. The building's original chimney is on this elevation, as is the small cupboard extension, roofed in peg-tile. The south-west elevation of the W.C. extension comprises the surviving chimney and interior wallpaper of the recently demolished kitchen extension (Photograph 4).



Photograph 2 South-west elevation of building. Cupboard extension visible to left. Photograph taken facing north.

North-west elevation (Fig 6)

The main building is weatherboarded on this elevation (Photograph 3). The brick-built W.C. extension is constructed of bricks measuring of 220mm x 100mm x 65mm and has a single modern plastic awning light on this elevation.



Photograph 3 North-west elevation of building. Demolished kitchen extension visible to right. W.C. extension visible to left. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 4 Location of demolished kitchen extension. Four-panel door visible, as well as brick chimney of kitchen. Photograph taken facing east.

A four-panelled wooden door leads from the main building into what was until recently the kitchen extension. This doorway could have been added to the building when the kitchen extension was constructed (see historical background above). Alternatively it is original to the building and would have led outside prior to the construction of the extension. Adjacent to this door is another opening which has been blocked with timbers and insulation (Photograph 4). This may be an earlier doorway, although it is considerably smaller than the current one.

In areas where the weatherboarding has been removed on this elevation are several studs with chiselled carpenter's marks (Photograph 5). Although not all of these carpenter's marks are fully visible, they appear to be consistent with the timbers placement in the frame (i.e. they are original studs and not reused). All the timbers visible on this elevation are machine-cut.



Photograph 5 Detail of chiselled carpenter's mark "IV" on stud above four-panel door on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 6 North-east elevation of building. Lower register entirely removed, timber framing partially visible on upper register. Photograph taken facing west.

North-east elevation (Fig 7)

The main building is weatherboarded on this elevation, while the W.C. extension is painted brick. The lower register of the north-east gable end is entirely absent and would have until recently been the entrance into the demolished extension on this elevation (Fig 2 and Photograph 6).

Immediately above the removed lower register is a section of partially exposed timber-framing. The timber-frame, like on the north-west elevation, is visible as being constructed of machine-cut timber supported by primary bracing (Photograph 7).



Photograph 7 Detail of timber-framing on upper register of north-east elevation, showing primary-bracing. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Interior

The ground floor of the building is divided into four rooms (Fig 2); the W.C. in the extension to the north-west, two rooms in the north-east and south-west of the main building, and a central entrance hall with stairs leading up to the first-floor.



Photograph 8 Detail of cupboard in W.C. extension, built into chimney-stack. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 9 Four-panel door in W.C. extension. Photograph taken facing south-east.

W.C. extension

The room in the W.C. extension is plastered, partially-tiled and has exposed regularly-sized floorboards measuring 110mm in width. The room has an internal cupboard built into the brickwork of the adjacent chimney accessed by a single-panel door with moulded bevelling (Photograph 8).

Between the W.C. and the entrance hall is a four-panel door that has had the top two panels removed and replaced with hammered-glass panes (Photograph 9). Like the cupboard door it has moulded bevelling around the panels. The door is secured by a lock case (although the handle has been removed).

South-west room

This room has a red-brick fireplace on the south-west wall constructed of bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 60mm and laid in lime mortar (Photograph 10). Immediately to the north-west of the fireplace is a three-panel doorway leading to the cupboard extension (Photograph 11). Unfortunately the door had warped significantly in its frame and couldn't be opened.



Photograph 10 Detail of brick fireplace in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 11 Detail of three-panel door leading into cupboard extension. Photograph taken facing west.

This room is plastered, although in places the plaster has fallen off revealing the laths beneath (Photograph 10). The floorboards are also exposed in this room and are a regular 160mm in width.

In the eastern corner of the room is a display cupboard that could be original to the building (Photograph 12).

The door between this room and the entrance hall is made of four-panels and is secured by a lock case (Photograph 13).



Photograph 12 Display cupboard in south-west room on ground-floor.
Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 13 Four-panel door between south-west room and entrance hall on ground-floor.
Photograph taken facing north.

North-east room

This room is featureless. The walls are plastered and the floor is covered by a concrete screed. As mentioned previously, the north-east wall of this room is entirely absent and would have until recently led into an extension (Fig 2).

The door between this room and the entrance hall is made of four-panels and has a lock case. Also present on this door above the lock on the entrance hall side is an embossed metal panel with a decorative design (Photograph 14).



Photograph 14 Detail of embossed metal panel on door between north-east room and entrance hall on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 15 Stairway in entrance hall. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Entrance hall

This room has plastered walls and is dominated by the stairway up to the first-floor (Photograph 15) which consists of 205mm wide wooden treads and 210mm tall risers. No balusters or handrail survive. Beneath the stairway is a cupboard with no door. The floorboards are exposed in the hall and measure 160mm in width.

The first-floor of the building has two rooms, one to the north-east and one to the north-west, separated by a small landing (Fig 3).

North-east room (first-floor)

The walls of this room are plastered and the 220-230mm wide floorboards are exposed. One of the floorboards has been replaced by part of a sign advertising a business in St Johns Street in Colchester, with an associated Telex number visible (Photograph 16). This probably dates this repair to post-1945. One of the floorboards has been removed exposing the machine-cut joists beneath, which measure 120mm x 40mm in size.



Photograph 16 Detail of replacement floorboard in north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.



The access between this room and the landing is through an original door constructed of 4 vertical planks. These planks are rebated and have small beaded mouldings on both sides of the door (Photograph 17). The planks are held together by three battens and the door is attached to the frame by two round-end strap hinges with strong tapers (Photograph 18).

The door has a small keyplate on its exterior (outside the room), but the corresponding lock case on the interior has been removed (Photograph 17).

Photograph 17 Vertical-planked door in north-east room. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 18 Detail of hinge on door in north-east room. Photograph taken facing south-west.

South-west room (first-floor)

The walls of this room are plastered. The floorboards are exposed but unlike all the other rooms they vary significantly in size, suggesting the floor may have been the subject of repair work (Photograph 19). There are two types of floorboards, one type has a width of 160-170mm and one has a width of 210-270mm. One of the floorboards has been removed exposing the machine-cut joists beneath, which measure 120mm x 40mm in size.



Photograph 19 Varying floorboard widths in south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing east.

The access between this room and the landing is through an original door identical to the one in the north-east room (Photograph 20). Unlike the other door, however, it has a spring latch above the removed lock case (Photograph 21).



Photograph 20 Door in south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 21 Detail of spring lock on door in south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.

7 Discussion

The cartographic and architectural evidence suggests that 161 Shrub End Road is a surviving example of a late Georgian cottage. Although all the windows and the exterior door are modern replacements (pg 6) several original features remain within the interior of the building.

The plan form of the building is simple and unassuming. One peculiarity is the lack of a heating source to the north-east of the cottage, which suggests that there may have originally been a second fireplace and chimney on the north-east elevation. Unfortunately the complete removal of the north-east elevation's lower register has removed any trace of this chimney, if indeed it was present.

The slate roof of the cottage is laid at a 35 degree angle. This is consistent with the use of slate as a roofing material (Brunskill 1994, 60) and suggests that the building has been roofed in slate since its construction. The segment of exposed weatherboarding in the location of the porch (pg 6) shows that the render on the south-east elevation is a later addition, apparently laid directly onto weatherboarding. This is presumably also the case for the south-west elevation (pg 7). The original appearance of the cottage, then, was an entirely weatherboarded structure with a slate roof.

The two surviving extensions are both clearly modern additions to the structure. The W.C. extension doesn't appear on mapping until 1969 and its regular spacer-bond brickwork leaves little doubt as to its origins. The four-panel door leading into this extension is probably a modern replica intended to match with the other doors on the ground-floor (see below). Alternatively the door may have been re-used from elsewhere.

The cupboard extension, because of its small size, is impossible to trace on cartographic sources but its three-panel door is a style that becomes popular in the post-Edwardian period (Yorke 2006, 89) and so probably dates the extension to between 1920 and 1940 (assuming the door is original to the cupboard).

Although the other extensions have been demolished, they are (at the time of writing) still visible on Google Maps. Pictures of them are reproduced below and some interpretation attempted.



Photograph 22 South-east elevation of building prior to demolition. Porch visible, along with rendered face and modern windows of north-east extension. Photograph taken facing north-west. Copyright Google 2019, image captured September 2017.



Photograph 23 North-west elevation of building prior to partial demolition. North-east extension visible as two partially(?) brick-built structures, roofed in pan-tile and corrugated metal sheeting. Apparent Flemish-bond brickwork on street frontage. Kitchen extension visible, rendered, roofed in slate and with modern? window. Photograph taken facing south. Copyright Google 2019, image captured September 2017.

These images appear to show the porch on the south-east elevation of the building as being of fairly modern construction, which in turn dates the rendering of that elevation as being fairly recent (as the porch was in place when the rendering was applied; see above).

The kitchen extension is in keeping with the appearance of the house, with a rendered facade and a slate roof. Presumably the render on this extension was added at the same time as the main building. The construction material of the kitchen extension remains uncertain.

The north-east extensions both have more recent roofing material than the other extensions – whether these coverings are original to the buildings or not is uncertain. Ascribing functions to these extensions is equally difficult; certainly the northernmost one appears to be open ended and may have been an external store. The larger extension projecting directly off the north-east of the cottage may have been an earlier kitchen. It is also possible that these two extensions have been entirely rebuilt and are not the same ones visible on the earlier mapping (pg 3).

The cottage has several internal features of interest. The variance in the width of floorboards in the building is, in particular, instructive. In general, floorboards narrowed in size as time progressed (Hall 2005, 165). Following this it could be surmised that the sections of larger floorboards on the first-floor (pg 15) are original to the building with the thinner floorboards in the rest of the building (pg 11) being later replacements. This evidence is of course subjective; it is possible that the larger floorboards upstairs are earlier replacements of the original floorboards, which were even wider.

Display cupboards first become popular in the 18th century (*ibid*, 197) and so the example on the ground-floor (pg 12) could be original to the building. Alternatively of course it could have been added to the building sometime in the Victorian period.

The four-panelled interior doors on the ground-floor (excluding the half-glazed one leading to the modern W.C. extension; see above) could be original to the building (pg

11). Although each of these doors has a modern handle their lock cases could be original. Four-panelled doors started to come into fashion in the late 18th century but do not become commonplace until the Victorian period (*ibid*, 42).

If these four-panel doors are original to the building the one leading into the recently-demolished kitchen extension must have originally led to the exterior of the structure. If these doors are not original then this doorway is likely a later addition and the four-panel doors were inserted as replacements sometime in the 19th century, probably when the kitchen extension was added (pg 4).

In contrast, the two vertical-planked doors on the first-floor seem to be original to the building. Their rebated and beaded planks are typical of the 17th to the mid-19th century (*ibid*, 36). The door's hinges (pg 15) have a strong taper, to the extent that the round end of the hinge is barely connected. This is a peculiar feature common in 18th-century hinges that continues into the early 19th century (*ibid*, 53-2). The spring latch on the southern door (pg 16) is machine-made and as a result is likely a Victorian addition rather than an original Georgian feature (*ibid*, 60).

Given this dating evidence it seems unlikely that the doors on the first-floor post-date 1840, and so the case for them being original to the building (which first appears on the 1838 tithe map) is quite compelling. These vertical-planked doors being original to the building certainly does not preclude the possibility of the four-panel doors on the ground-floor (see above) also being original. It was common practice in Georgian homes for the more publicly accessible spaces (such as the entrance hall and dining rooms) to contain finer fixtures and fittings than that of the more private areas of the house (such as the bedrooms). Although this convention is found more commonly in higher status properties (Yorke 2008, 32) it certainly would have been adopted by the lower levels of society.

161 Shrub End Road, although not an architecturally impressive building, is a reminder of how the common person would have lived in the late Georgian period. If it had been identified during the compilation of the local list¹ it would be present on it (Crummy, *Pers comm*). Being constructed with a timber-frame in a time when brick was increasingly becoming the material of choice shows a continuation of a vernacular heritage. It also shows that the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th/early 19th century was sometimes slower to take hold outside of major population centres and that many of its products and advances remained relatively inaccessible to those further down the social strata.

Although lacking the grandeur of the country manors or urban terraced houses popular at the time, the person for whom this cottage was constructed must have been successful in their own right – even houses such as this were beyond the reach of many.

¹www.colchesterhistoricbuildingsforum.org.uk

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank BG Designs and Mr Flannigan for commissioning and funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Mark Baister.

Figures are by Mark Baister, adapted from architects plans by BG Designs.

The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Colchester Borough Council.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brunskill, R.W.	1994	<i>Timber Building In Britain (2nd ed)</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an historic building recording at 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4RG</i>
CBC	2018	<i>Brief for Level 2 Historic Building Recording at 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4RG</i> by J. Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
DCLG	2012	<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 Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
Hill, L.	2005	<i>Period House Fixtures & Fittings 1300-1900</i>
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>
Yorke, T.	2006	<i>The 1930s House Explained</i>
Yorke, T.	2008	<i>British Architectural Styles: An Easy Reference Guide</i>
Yorke, T.	2012	<i>British Interior House Styles: An Easy Reference Guide</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
display cupboard	a cupboard, often without a front and with a curved back and specially shaped shelves. Designed to display and enhance the appearance of prize items
Edwardian	the reign of King Edward VI, from 1901 to 1910. Often also used to describe broad social or architectural trends from 1990-1918
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
Georgian	the reigns of kings George I - IV and William IV, from 1714 to 1837
HE	Historic Environment
lath and plaster	a technique used to finish interior surfaces of buildings, it consists of narrow strips of wood (laths) which are nailed horizontally to wall studs or ceiling joists and then coated in plaster
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
rim-latch	a latch that is fitted by screws onto the inside face of the door
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
stretcher-bond	a brickwork bond where each course consists of only stretchers – indicating a cavity wall
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

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 Colchester Museum under accession number COLEM: 2018.129.

12 Contents of archive

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1384)

Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)

Site digital photos and log, attendance register, risk assessment

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Distribution list

BG Designs
Mr Flannigan
Dr Jess Tipper, CBCAA
EHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House
Circular Road North,
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tel.: 01206 501785

email: mb@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 28/02/2019

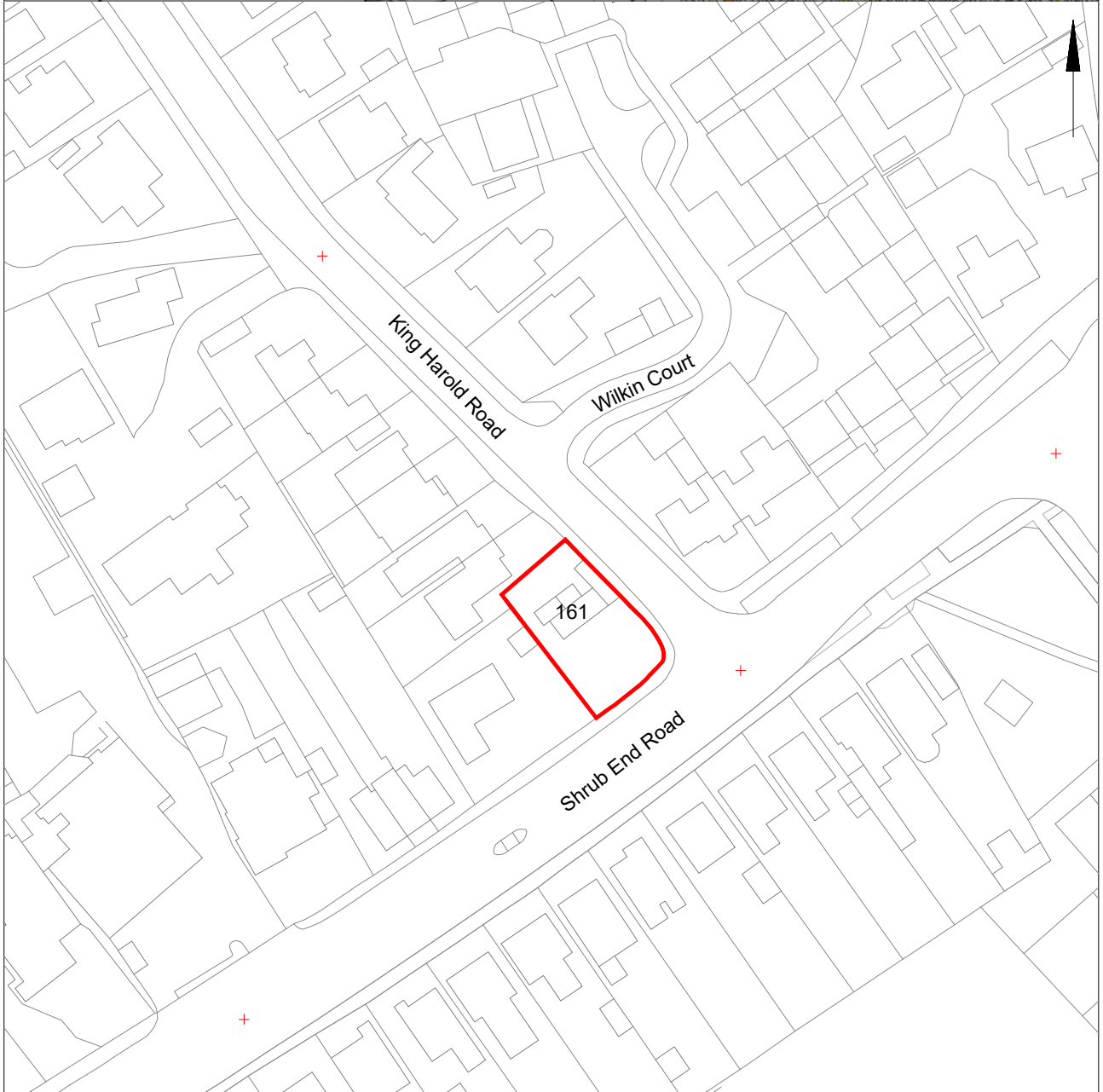
**Appendix 1:
Full digital photographic record
(images on accompanying CD)**

COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	South-east elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-west.
graph_001.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Detail of chimney on south-west elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.
graph_002.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	South-west elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.
graph_003.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Detail of exposed and degraded brick plinth on south-west elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_004.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Detail of exposed red brick plinth on south-east elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-west.
graph_005.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing demolished kitchen and standing W.C. extensions. Photograph taken facing east.
graph_006.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing chimneys. Photograph taken facing east.
graph_007.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing demolished kitchen and standing W.C. extensions. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_008.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Detail of four-panel door on north-west elevation of building, previously leading into demolished kitchen extension. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_009.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing W.C. extension. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_010.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-east elevation of W.C. extension. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_011.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-east elevation of building, showing removed lower register and exposed timber-frame. Photograph taken facing north-west.
graph_012.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-east elevation of building, showing exposed timber-frame. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_013.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-east elevation of building, showing exposed timber-frame. Photograph taken facing west.
graph_014.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing detail of recently demolished kitchen extension. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_015.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	South-west elevation of W.C. extension, showing remains of recently demolished kitchen extension. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_016.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing carpenter's marks on exposed studs. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_017.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing detail of carpenter's marks on exposed studs. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_018.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing detail of carpenter's marks on exposed studs. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_019.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing detail of carpenter's marks on exposed studs. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_020.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing detail of exposed studs. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_021.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	South--west elevation of W.C. extension, showing remains of kitchen extension and chimney-stack. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_022.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	North-west elevation of building, showing detail of cupboard extension. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_023.JPG	

COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing four-panel door between entrance hall and north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing four-panel door between entrance hall and north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of lock case on four-panel door between entrance hall and north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of decorative metal panel on four-panel door between entrance hall and north-east room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing four-panel door between entrance hall and south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of red brick fireplace in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of exposed lathes in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing three-panel door leading into cupboard extension in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of latch on three-panel door leading into cupboard extension in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing four-panel door leading into recently demolished kitchen extension in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of lock case on four-panel door leading into recently demolished kitchen extension in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing display cupboard in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of display cupboard in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of display cupboard in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing four-panel door between entrance hall and south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.

COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of lock case on four-panel door between entrance hall and south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_047.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing half-glazed four-panel door between entrance hall and W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.
graph_048.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing half-glazed four-panel door between entrance hall and W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_049.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of lock case on half-glazed four-panel door between entrance hall and W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_050.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north.
graph_051.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
graph_052.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
graph_053.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_054.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of cupboard in W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_055.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of cupboard in W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_056.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of latch on cupboard in W.C. extension on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_057.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of cupboard under stairs in entrance hall on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
graph_058.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of cupboard under stairs in entrance hall on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
graph_059.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing entrance hall on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_060.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of cupboard under stairs in entrance hall on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north.
graph_061.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of stairway in entrance hall on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_062.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, looking up stairs in entrance hall. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_063.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail surviving wallpaper on landing on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_064.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing doorway between landing and south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_065.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of handle on door between landing and south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
graph_066.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing door between landing and south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_067.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of spring latch and missing lock case on door between landing and south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_068.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of spring latch and missing lock case on door between landing
graph_069.JPG	

	and south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of hinge on door between landing and south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_070.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
graph_071.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing west.
graph_072.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing exposed purlins in south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_073.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_074.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing mismatching floorboards in south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_075.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing door between landing and north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_076.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of keyplate on door between landing and north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_077.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of missing lock case on door between landing and north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_078.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing door between landing and north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_079.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of hinge on door between landing and north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_080.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south.
graph_081.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing west.
graph_082.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing exposed purlins in north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_083.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing view down the stairway to entrance hall. Photograph taken facing south-east.
graph_084.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing remnants of wallpaper in entrance hall. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_085.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of display cupboard in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
graph_086.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of red brick fireplace in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_087.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing detail of red brick fireplace in south-west room on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.
graph_088.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing mismatching floorboards in south-west room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.
graph_089.JPG	
COLEM2018.129_ECC4292_Photo	Interior of building, showing repair of floorboards in north-east room on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north.
graph_090.JPG	



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Fig 1 Site location.



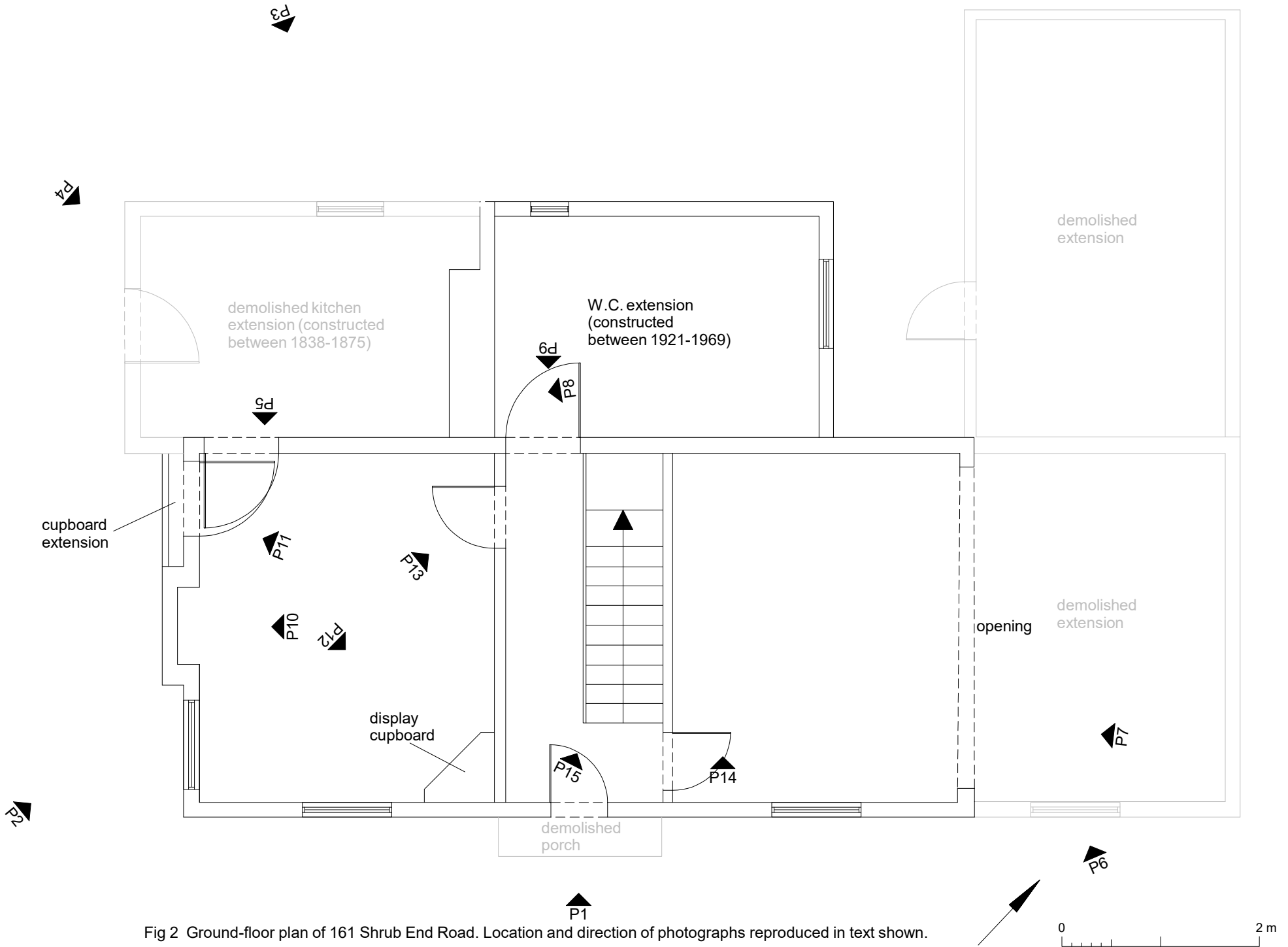


Fig 2 Ground-floor plan of 161 Shrub End Road. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

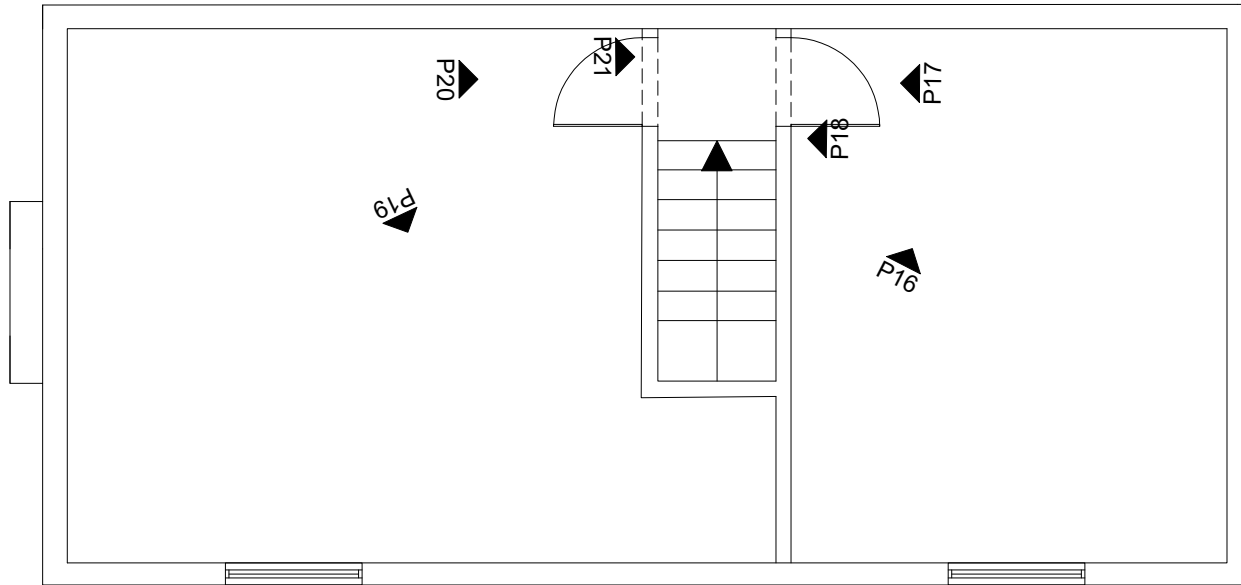
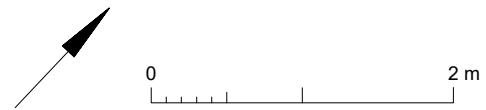


Fig 3 First-floor plan of 161 Shrub End Road. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.



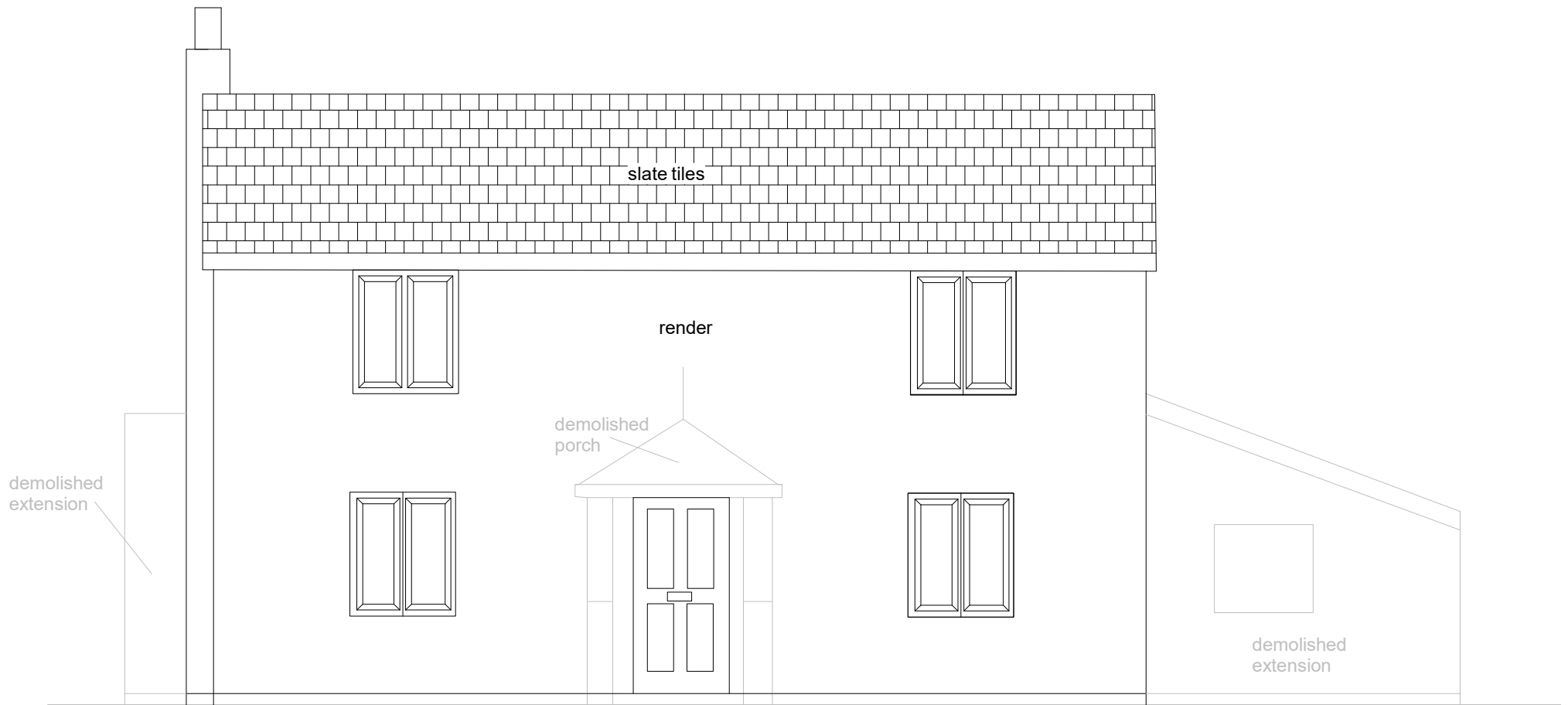


Fig 4 South-east elevation of 161 Shrub End Road.



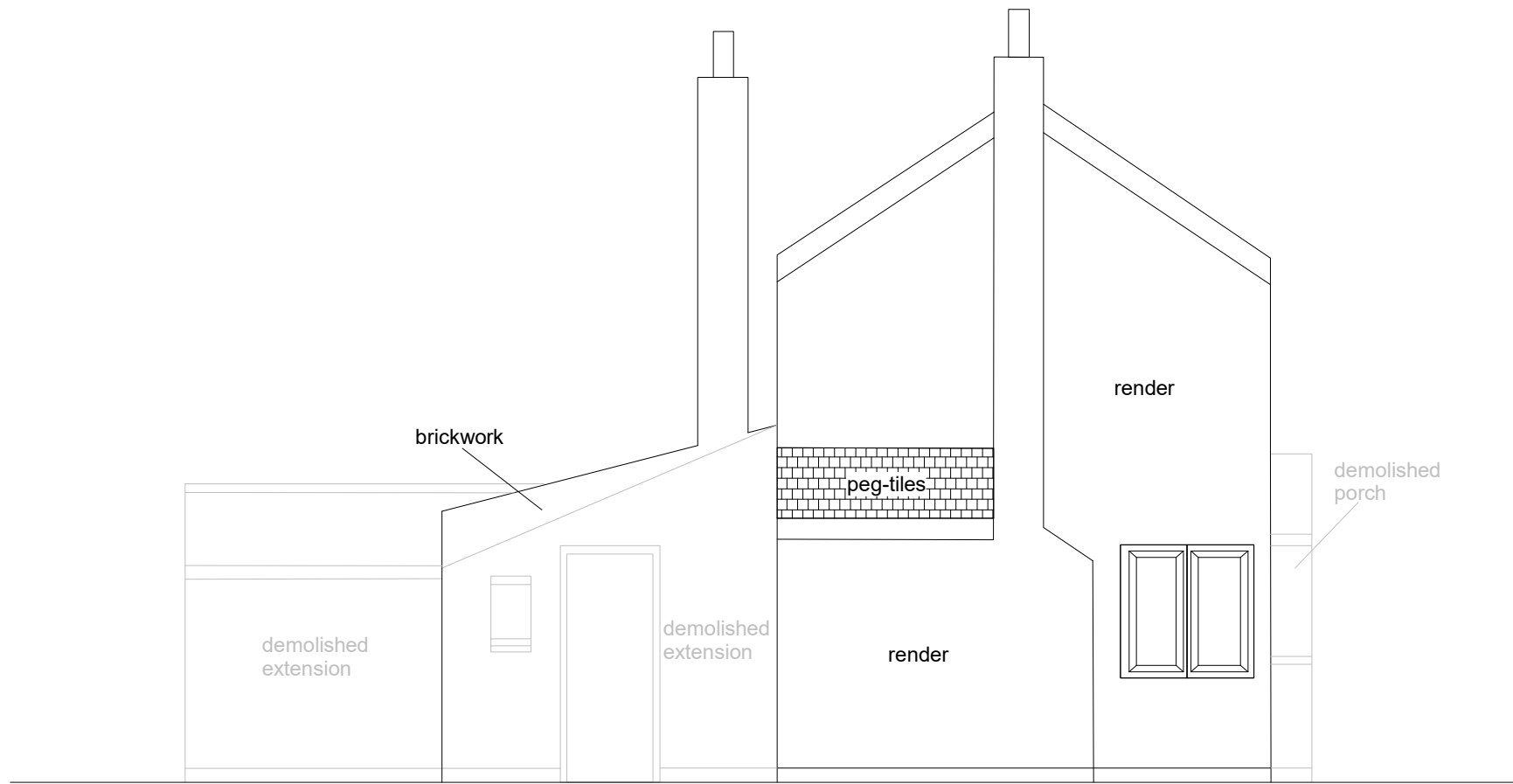


Fig 5 South-west elevation of 161 Shrub End Road.

0 2 m

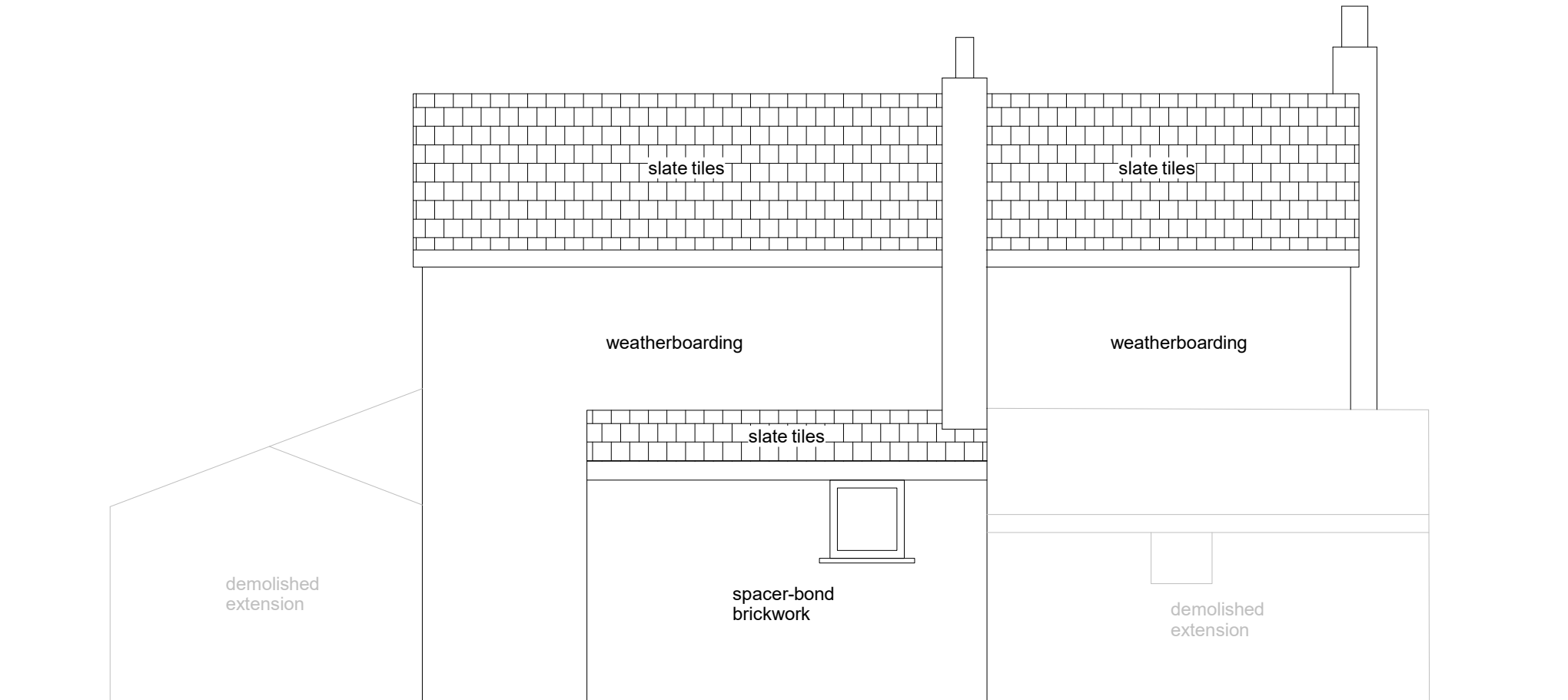


Fig 6 North-west elevation of 161 Shrub End Road.



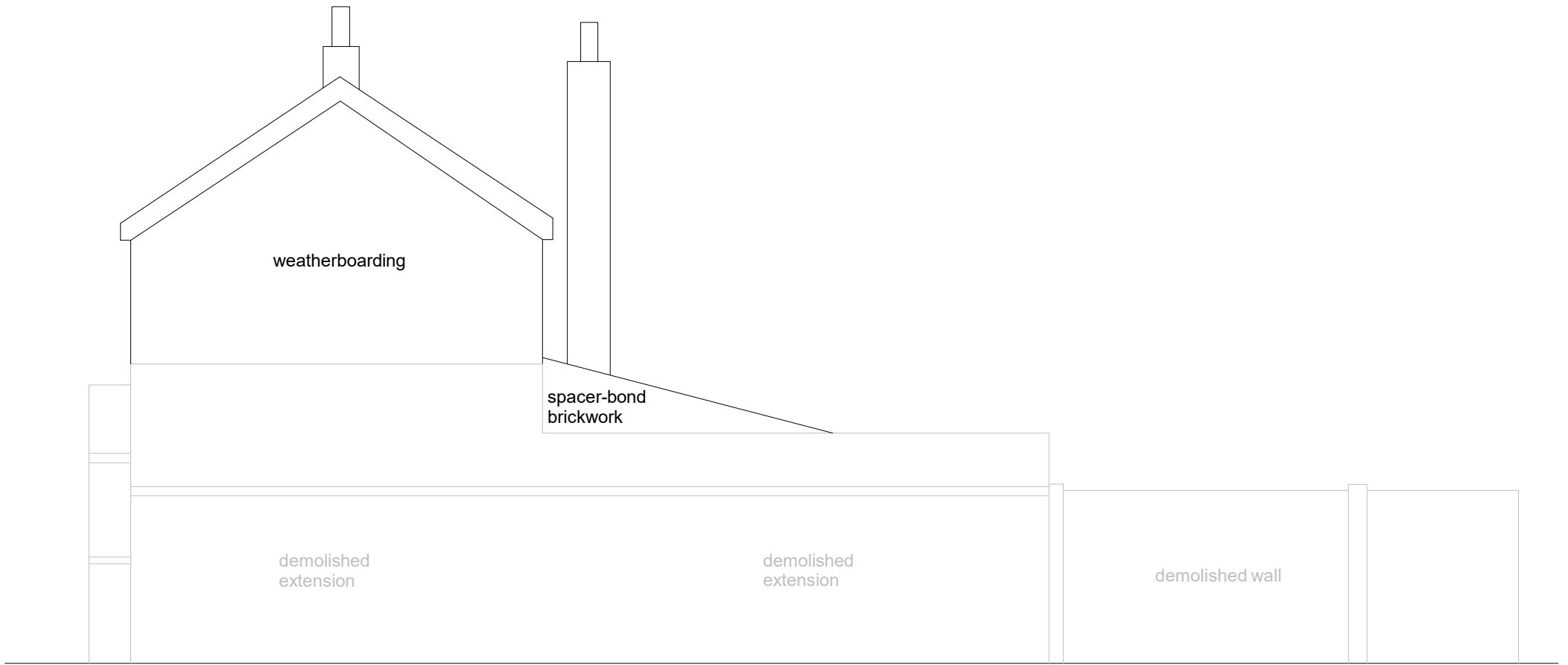


Fig 7 North-east elevation of 161 Shrub End Road.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-336825

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 4RG
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex in December 2018. The building is a late Georgian cottage constructed between 1777 and 1839. Four extensions were subsequently added to it. Two have recently been demolished. The other two date from the 20th century. The cottage has had all its windows and external door replaced with modern examples, but some original, or possibly original, features and fittings survive within.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2018 End: 28-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2018/12f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	181865 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	COTTAGE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CUPBOARD Post Medieval
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 4RG
Study area	41 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9740 2531 51.890812106671 0.869026435946 51 53 26 N 000 52 08 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
----------------------	---------------------------------

Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr R Flannigan

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	2018.129
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	2018.129
Paper Contents	"Survey","other"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 4RG December 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1384
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 bound report with clear plastic front and opaque black back.
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1384.html
Entered by	Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)
Entered on	28 February 2019

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 4RG	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9740 2351 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/12f CHER ref: ECC4292 OASIS ref: colchest3-336825
Type of work: Historic building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: December 2018	Size of area investigated: 41 square metres
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2018.129	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/EHER number(s): -
Final report: CAT Report 1384	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, Modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 161 Shrub End Road, Colchester, Essex in December 2018.</p> <p>The building is a late Georgian cottage constructed between 1777 and 1839. Four extensions were subsequently added to it. Two have recently been demolished. The other two date from the 20th century. The cottage has had all its windows and external door replaced with modern examples, but some original, or possibly original, features and fittings survive within.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: timber-framed, cottage	Significance: *
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: February 2019