HISTORIC TOWNS IN ESSEX
~CASTLE HEDINGHAM~

HISTORIC TOWNS ASSESSMENT REPORT
1999

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Essex County Council

CASTLE HEDINGHAM
TOWN ASSESSMENT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

This report is an archaeological and historical assessment of Castle Hedingham and forms part of the Essex Historic Towns Survey. This is an extensive urban survey as defined by English Heritage (1992a) of 32 historic settlements in Essex. This project, funded by English Heritage, forms part of a nationwide reassessment of the management of the urban archaeological resource. The project is being carried out by Essex County Council's Planning Department and takes as its basis a survey carried out by the County Council in the early 1980's. This was published as Historic Towns in Essex (Eddy and Petchey 1983) and adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by the County and District Councils.

This report has been compiled using a number of sources, including the Essex Sites and Monuments Record (ESMR), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest, records held by the County Planning Department's Historic Buildings Section, and various cartographic and documentary records (following an assessment of such records by Dr Chris Thornton of the Victoria County History, Essex). The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the ESMR database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS).

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Castle Hedingham is in Braintree District. It lies on the northern slope of the valley of the River Colne and to the east of the Colchester to Cambridge route. The town is sited on glacial gravels and clays; until recently there was marsh to the west between the town and the river. The hinterland to Castle Hedingham comprises the Hundred of Hinckford, which is an undulating boulder-clay rural landscape with scattered villages and hamlets. The nearest town is Halstead, which has been historically a rival to Castle Hedingham.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TOWN

It is sited on the northern slope of the valley of the River Colne and to the east of the Colchester to Cambridge route. There was a Saxon settlement of some size there by the end of the Saxon period. However, it owes its development as a town to the presence of Hedingham Castle and the subsequent patronage by the de Veres, Earls of Oxford, who were the lords of the manor.

Hedingham was granted to Aubrey de Vere in 1066, and he probably erected a ringwork shortly after being confirmed in his new lands. The ringwork had two baileys, a small

inner one on the north-eastern side and a larger outer bailey on the south-western side. In 1142 Aubrey de Vere III was made Earl of Oxford by the Empress Matilda; the building of the castle keep within the ringwork may mark this event. The keep has been dated stylistically to *c*.1125-1160 (Brown, 1995). In about 1496 the thirteenth Earl undertook a major rebuilding programme. A plan by Israel Armyse dated to 1592 and an early seventeenth century survey show the results of this rebuilding. Within the old ringwork stood the keep, a stone gatehouse, the Great Brick Tower, a brick turret, chapel, hall and pantries, kitchens, stone lodgings and a well. There was a curtain wall on two sides of the mound. The inner bailey contained stables, a brewhouse, barns, a granary and a tennis court and archery butts.

Castle Hedingham is a typical castle town, lying below the castle of the de Veres, rather then being more conveniently placed beside the Colchester/Cambridge route. It was possibly deliberately founded by the de Veres, in the same manner as the de Mandevilles founded Saffron Walden and Pleshey and the de Lucys founded Chipping Ongar.

The medieval town of Castle Hedingham is sited on the south-western side of the outer bailey. It was roughly hemispherical in plan, with the outer bailey forming the limit of the town on one side and the town defensive ditch on the other sides. In the centre was the church with a triangular market-place immediately to the east of it. There is no town charter, but a market was however in existence by 1216. In the later medieval period the town extended into the bailey area, which was presumably no longer needed as a defence for the castle and the northern limits of the town became Bayley Street and the Sudbury Road. The growth of Halstead in the late thirteenth century at a better placed routeway junction probably led to the decline of Castle Hedingham as a town. This is indicated by the de Veres' attempt to suppress Halstead's market.

Notable medieval buildings within the town include the twelfth century church , 'The Old Moot Hall' which is fifteenth century in date and a probable public building to the rear of the Hedingham House. There also used to be a Benedictine Nunnery to the north of the town and a hospital 'at the gates of the castle' (Eddy and Petchey, 1983). The latter may have been sited on the current playing field immediately to the south of the town, where St James' Well was also located.

The important mid-twelfth to fourteenth century Hedingham pottery industry may have been founded by the de Veres of Castle Hedingham (Terry Pearson pers. comm.). The production sites which have been found have however all been to the south of Castle Hedingham, mostly in a roughly triangular area around Sible Hedingham, Gosfield and Halstead.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the castle buildings, with the exception of the keep, were systematically demolished. Hedingham Castle House was constructed in the eighteenth century in the inner bailey and the castle and its grounds made into a landscape park.

The post-medieval cartographic evidence shows that the morphology of post-medieval town. differed little from that of the medieval town. However, neither the town defensive ditches or the outer bailey ditch were functional, and the nunnery and hospital were no longer extant, presumably being casualties of the Reformation.

There is little in the way of industrial archaeology at Castle Hedingham. There was once a water mill on the River Colne immediately to the west of the site of the nunnery and a wind mill on the south side of the Sudbury Road, approximately half a kilometre to the east of the town limits, but neither of these is extant. In 1837 there was an attempted revival of the Hedingham pottery industry.

EVIDENCE

DOCUMENTARY

Summary assessment of the documentary and cartographic material
by Chris Thornton (Victoria County History)

The town is poorly served with documentary material. Almost no medieval sources have been discovered and there are relatively few deeds in the ERO. The first source providing reasonable details on the town is likely to be the survey and map of 1592. A further map from 1690 and two nineteenth century maps could enable a reasonable reconstruction of the spatial development of the settlement. A series of court books and rentals survive from the mid-eighteenth century in the ERO. There is a good collection of drawings of church and castle in the BL. Among the secondary sources see: L.A. Majendie, 'The plan of Hedingham Castle as disclosed by recent excavations and compared with a survey made in 1592' (1869). Several brief histories of the settlement are listed in the Victoria County History Bibliography.

Place-name and documentary evidence

Castle Hedingham is first mentioned in 1086 in the Domesday Book as *Haingheham* (Rumble, 1983). This has been translated as the 'ham of *Heðin*'s people' and was occasionally interchanged with the name of the Hundred, 'the ford of *Heðin*'s people' (Hinckford). The prefix of Castle is first recorded in 1248.

The Domesday Book records a sizeable community which grew from 64 households in 1066 to 87 households in 1086. It is unusual in having the 15 burgesses in Sudbury, Suffolk, included in the assessment. As a result of the addition of the Sudbury properties Hedingham became the most valuable of de Vere's lands.

'Land of Aubrey de Vere
Hundred of Hinckford
Aubrey holds (Castle) Hedingham in lordship, which Wulfwin held as a manor, for 2 hides. Always 4 ploughs in lordship; 6 men's ploughs.
15 villagers, 7 smallholders; 8 slaves.
Woodland, 200 pigs; meadow, 30 acres; then 1 mill, now none; now 6 'arpents' of vines.
Then 11 cattle, 140 sheep, 80 pigs, 4 cobs; now 160 sheep, 100 pigs, 1 cob, 100 goats.
13 Freemen who could not withdraw (and) who held 1 hide and 10 acres. Always 7 ploughs.
Then 15 villagers, now 18; now 22 smallholders; then 6 slaves, now 2; who have 3 ploughs.
Woodland, 60 pigs; meadow, 43 acres; always 1 mill.
Value then £13; now £20.
To this manor are attached 15 burgesses in Sudbury; they are assessed in the £20.

Of this manor, Robert Blunt holds 35 acres, Warin 25 acres, Pinson 15 acres, Godwin 15 acres; who have 5 ploughs.
Value £7 in the same assessment.'

Aubrey de Vere probably erected a ringwork shortly after being confirmed in his new domains, in the years immediately following 1066. In 1142 Aubrey de Vere III was made Earl of Oxford by the Empress Matilda; the building of the castle keep may mark this event. It has been dated stylistically to *c.*1125-1160 (Brown, 1995). The only military actions involving the castle were the siege by King John in 1215 against the rebellious 3rd Earl and the counter-siege by the Earl shortly after.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Above ground remains

The above ground archaeological remains in Castle Hedingham consist of the castle ringwork and keep, the inner bailey bank and ditch and short lengths of the outer bailey bank and ditch. The built environment within the town includes the church and domestic and public buildings (see Section 4.3). There are a number of important monuments associated with the church, including a twelfth century cross-shaft. The original medieval street-pattern is also preserved. To the south of the town a short length of bank which may represent the line of the outer town defence ditch is still extant, and in the grounds of the Memorial Hall there is the remnants of another ditch and bank on the line of the inner defence ditch.

Excavations

In 1853 excavations took place in the castle under Mr Harrod and Sir Beevor, but no record of these exists. Further excavations were carried out in 1868 by the owner Mr Majendie. A brief note, with a plan by F. Chancellor was published (Majendie, 1869). They uncovered the foundations of the Great Brick Tower, two other brick towers, the Chapel, the hall with pantries and cellars below, the rubble foundations of the Gatehouse Tower and part of the curtain wall. The RCHME has carried out a geophysical survey of the interior of the ringwork, and in 1995 they surveyed the castle earthworks (Brown, 1995).

Within the town there has only been one small trial-trenching exercise (ESMR 16069), an amateur excavation to the rear of No. 4 St James Street (ESMR 16068) and three watching-briefs (ESMR 16062, 16067 and 17211). A geophysical survey of the playing field containing a length of the town defences and the hospital site has been undertaken by P. Cott (ESMR 16316). Recording also took place of the archaeological deposits at Maplecroft Cottage, Sudbury Road outside the town limits.

Table 1: Archive and publication record

ESMR	SITE	ARCHIVE LOCATION	PUBLICATION
16062	3. Falcon Sq. (CH2)	Finds: None; Archive: ESMR	ECC Int. Rep., H. Brooks, ESMR
16063	Maplecroft, Sudbury Road	Finds: C. Bird (owner); Archive: ESMR	Priddy, D., 1991, 'Medieval pottery from Maplecroft, Sudbury Road, Castle Hedingham', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 22, 175-6
16067	Rear of Old School House, 38 St James Street (CH3)	Finds: None; Archive: ESMR	ECC Int. Rep., H. Brooks, ESMR
16068	4, St James Street	Archive & finds: Not known	Newspaper clipping in ESMR
16069	Pottery Lane (CH1)	Finds: Not known; Archive: ESMR	ECC Int. Rep., Andrews, D. & Brown, N. 1985, ESMR
16316	Geophysical survey of playing field	Archive: Peter Cott	Cott, P. "Resitivity survey report on the Playing Field, Sudbury Road, Castle Hedingham', 1995, ESMR
17211	Trinity Cottage, Sheepcot Lane	Archive: ESMR; Finds: Discarded	Havis, R. 1996 "Trinity Cottage, Sheepcot Lane, Castle Hedingham" Note , ESMR
6787	Hedingham Castle earthwork survey	Archive: RCHME	Brown, M. 1995 "Hedingham Castle, Castle Hedingham" RCHME Int. Rep.

Finds

Saxon finds   by Sue Tyler (Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group)
A single coin of Aethelred II (979-1013) (ESMR 16206) has been found in the town.

Medieval pottery   by Helen Walker (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)
The important mid-twelfth to fourteenth century Hedingham pottery industry may have been founded by the de Veres at Castle Hedingham (Terry Pearson pers. comm.). Both fine and coarse wares were produced. The fine ware has a smooth micaceous, typically creamy orange fabric, while forms comprise mainly jugs which are often highly decorated and have a mottled green, or plain lead glaze. The remains of several production sites have been found, and all known sites lie to the south of Castle Hedingham, mostly in a roughly triangular area around the villages of Sible Hedingham, Gosfield and Halstead (see also Halstead Assessment Report).   None of this kiln material has been published apart from a small selection from a site at Kemp's wood (Petchey 1976).

A small group of Hedingham coarse ware cooking pots was excavated from *Maplecroft* just outside the town on the Sudbury Road *(Walker 1991, 175-6)*. The finds are interesting because there are some unusual rim forms present and because there are examples of the 'fine' version of Hedingham coarse ware, where there appears to be no added sand-tempering to the fabric. Sherds of Hedingham fine ware are also present. In addition, there is a sherd of residual Mill Green fine ware, another type of Essex pottery which was made near Ingatestone in south-central Essex. A small excavation at *Pottery Lane* (*Andrews 1986, 151 CH1*) produced six medieval sherds comprising early medieval ware, medieval coarse ware, a sandy orange ware rod handle from a jug, and a slip-painted and glazed sherd of sandy orange ware. None of this material appears to be Hedingham ware, although the two early medieval ware sherds could be

early Hedingham products. In addition an entry on the SMR notes that thirteenth century pottery was found at Falcon square.

LISTED BUILDINGS

in consultation with B. Watkins and D. Stenning (Essex County Council Historic Buildings and Design)

The schedule of listed buildings provided in this report is derived from the List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest. This List has been compiled over many years through the work of many inspectors and, as a result, the reliability of the List varies from District to District. Time was extremely limited and very few interiors were looked at, or even the rear wings of buildings. Where further research has been carried out on individual buildings, this has often shown the limitations of the List descriptions. The List for Castle Hedingham was originally compiled in 1984, and can be considered to be of fair reliability.   It has been possible to supplement the information provided in the List through the knowledge and records of the County Historic Buildings and Design Section.

There are 115 buildings or structures listed as being of special architectural or historical importance. Of these 2 are Grade I, 3 are Grade II* and the remaining 110 are Grade II. The castle, parish church of St Nicholas and the cross in the churchyard are twelfth century in date. The castle bridge and two houses are fourteenth century in date and a further two houses are fifteenth century.

Table 2: Listed Buildings grouped by century of origin

CENTURY	NUMBER
12	3
13	0
14	3
15	2
16	26
17	41
18	25
19	11

These dates are derived from the list descriptions, however in the case of The Old Crown which is Listed as seventeenth century in origin, further examination has shown that the core is a fifteenth century open hall-house with contemporary crosswings. Extensions took place in the sixteenth/seventeenth century which encroached on to Crown Street by extending the two crosswings with an additional bay. The Bell public house is a fifteenth century long-wall jetty house with contemporary brick fireplace with trefoil and ogee trefoil arches over mantle beam.

The castle keep has a flint rubble core with Barnack stone facing, the church is also built of flint rubble with stone dressings and the castle bridge is built of brick. All the remainder of the buildings until the beginning of the eighteenth century are of timber-framed construction. The majority of these were plastered or rough rendered, but a few had panels of pargetting.   Two ancillary buildings, a barn and a stables, are weatherboarded. However, by the seventeenth century approximately a quarter of the

buildings were constructed with brick infill panels or brickfacing on the timber-frame. By the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there were 15 brick built buildings, accounting for about half of the buildings belonging to that period, the remainder are timber-framed.

Spatially the sixteenth century buildings are concentrated in the centre of the town, around the edge of the infilled market-place. The seventeenth century buildings are more widely distributed, but again the majority are within the town centre and along Church Ponds. There appears to have been a flurry of building in the eighteenth century along the western side of Church Lane with the building of a row of 12 timber-framed cottages; Nos. 1-8 are brick-and-flint faced, whilst 9-12 are plastered.

There are an equal number of buildings described in the List as 'cottages' and 'houses', with 41 examples each. The cottages are concentrated in Church Ponds, Falcon Square and Church Lane, whilst the houses predominate in St James Street, Queen Street and Bayley Street, demonstrating a possible spatial division on the basis of social status linked to dwelling size.

SYNTHESIS

PRE-URBAN SYNTHESIS

Roman

A small Roman settlement was located on the west bank of the Colne, opposite the site of the Medieval town. A second Roman settlement has been partially excavated about half a kilometre to the south of the town on the site of Anglian Waters Source Works (Lavender, 1996). A Roman coin (ESMR 6818) was found just to the west of the town and the Church of St Nicholas incorporates reused Roman material in its fabric. The Roman evidence is not urban in its nature.

Saxon

The archaeological evidence for the Saxon period consists of a single late 10th century coin of Aethelred II (ESMR 16206). The Domesday Book (see below) records that at the end of the Saxon period it was a manor belonging to Wulfwin and 13 Freemen, and that it contained a total of 64 households. This is quite a sizeable population, however it is not known whether they were all gathered together forming a proto-urban settlement or whether they were dispersed throughout the Hedingham manor.

URBAN SYNTHESIS

Medieval synthesis and components

Castle Hedingham is a typical castle town, lying below the castle of the de Veres, rather then being more conveniently placed beside the Colchester/Cambridge route. It may have been deliberately founded by the de Veres, in the same manner as the de Mandevilles founded Saffron Walden and Pleshey and the de Lucys founded Chipping Ongar.

The Castle ringwork, and the inner and outer baileys are thought to have been constructed during the years immediately following 1066. There were presumably

buildings associated with it to house the de Veres and their retinue, but no trace of these survives. The stone keep was built in the first half of the twelfth century.

There is no town charter, but a market was in existence by 1216 (Eddy and Petchey, 1983). Originally the south-western side of the outer bailey formed the limits of the town with the market-place sited immediately in front of the bailey. By the late medieval period the town extended into the bailey area, which was presumably no longer needed by the castle and the new northern limits of the town became Bayley Street and the Sudbury Road. The growth of Halstead in the late thirteenth century at a better placed routeway junction probably led to the decline of Castle Hedingham as a town. This is indicated by the de Veres' attempt to suppress Halstead's market at that date.

The 1592 Armyse survey shows approximately what the town would have looked like in the late medieval period. It is roughly hemispherical in plan, bounded by the Bayley Street on the northern side and the outer town defensive ditch on the southern side. Originally the northern boundary was probably the outer bailey ditch, but by the late medieval period the outer bailey had been breached and houses built along Bayley Street. In the centre was the triangular market-place, (this was infilled by the beginning of the post-medieval period) with the Church of St Nicholas to its west.

Little is known about the town's economy, except that it was the market town for the surrounding area and probably also provided ancillary services for the occupants of the castle. Also the important mid-twelfth to fourteenth century Hedingham pottery industry may have been founded by the de Veres at Castle Hedingham, although those production sites which have been found, all lie to the south of Castle Hedingham, mostly in a roughly triangular area around Sible Hedingham, Gosfield and Halstead.

The medieval urban components are:-

The castle (TL 7868 3586)
Hedingham Castle (ESMR 6787) is located on a spur of land overlooking the northern bank of the River Colne, in a position which controls access along the valley. The castle mound is located on the tip of the spur. The RCHME has undertaken a major survey of the castle earthworks (Brown, 1995).

The castle consists of a central ring-work (142m x 133m at the base and 121m x 91m on the top), created by excavation of a deep ditch across the spur and the steep scarping of the natural slopes. The mound is between 8.7m and 10.6m higher than the present base of the surrounding ditch. There may have been a bank on the perimeter of the earthwork. However, the bank that is now there consists of the levelled remains of successive buildings that used to stand around the edge of the castle mound, and is therefore not original. The ditch at the base of the mound has a counterscarp bank, (averaging 3m high and 23-38m wide).

The ring-work had two baileys, a small inner bailey on the north-eastern side and a larger outer bailey on the south-western side. The inner bailey , which is still largely complete, is rectilinear in plan (77 x 43m), and is defined by a ditch (8.7m deep by 28m wide) cut into the natural spur of land, and an inner bank. The outer bailey plan is more conjectural but it appears to have extended as far as the rear boundary of the properties which face onto Church Ponds, with Bayley Street bisecting it on a northwest-southeast

axis, covering an area of approximately 5.17 ha.   Where it joined the castle mound on the western side it is still visible as two large banks with a narrow steep-sided ditch between, however this has dwindled away by the time it reaches Bayley Street. The outer bailey boundary is visible on the southern side of Bayley Street within the current property boundary as a high, steep scarp. The eastern return of the boundary is less certain but it may be similar to the western side and may incorporate the westernmost of the two ponds in the castle grounds. The distance of the early medieval town from the castle and the layout of the town street-plan helps to confirm the existence of an outer bailey on this side. However, by the late medieval period the town had encroached into the outer bailey area with building along Bayley Street.

The castle keep and fore-building were added to the ring-work in the first half of the twelfth century. The keep is an exceptionally fine example of the type, and retains significant amounts of its original internal architectural detailing. There is no trace of contemporary buildings or defences associated with the keep, apart from a fore-building. However, the usual range of domestic structures, and possibly a curtain wall, are to be expected.

The castle was besieged during the wars of King John's reign, but little is known of the castle in the following two centuries. In about 1496 the thirteenth Earl, John de Vere, undertook a major rebuilding programme, including the bridge which is still standing today, following his support of Henry Tudor at Bosworth. A survey in 1592 by Israel Armyse (ERO T/B 106) and an early seventeenth century survey (ERO D/DMh P1) show the results of this rebuilding. Within the old ringwork stood the keep, a stone gatehouse, the Great Brick Tower, a brick turret, chapel, hall and pantries, kitchens, stone lodgings and a well. There was a curtain wall on two sides of the mound. The inner bailey contained stables, a brewhouse, barns, a granary and a tennis court and archery butts. In 1853 excavations took place in the castle under a Mr Harrod and Sir Beevor, but no record of these exists (Brown, 1995). The excavations in 1868 by the owner Mr Majendie were drawn by F. Chancellor and briefly described by Mr Majendie (Majendie, 1869). They uncovered the foundations of the Great Brick Tower, two other brick towers, the Chapel, the hall with pantries and cellars below, the rubble foundations of the Gatehouse Tower and part of the curtain wall.

The parish church (TL 7846 3560)
The parish church of St Nicholas (ESMR 6784-6) is largely built of flint rubble with stone dressings, the tower, porch and parapets are in red brick. The foundations of an early twelfth century apsidal chancel are said to have been found within the present chancel. The present chancel, nave, north and south aisles date from *c.*1180. An arch was inserted each side of the first bay of the nave in the fourteenth century. The north vestry was added in the fifteenth century and the south porch in the early sixteenth century. There are a number of medieval features and fittings, including a rare twelfth century wheel window in the east gable of the chancel, a thirteenth/fourteenth century wall-painting and an early twelfth century carved figure of a praying woman. Also in the churchyard is a cross-shaft which is thought to be twelfth century in date on the basis of the carving although the actual shaft is more Saxon in style.   The cross was found in the cellar of the Old Falcon Inn, and in 1921 it was re-erected as part of a war memorial; its original site is not known but it may have been a market-cross.

The town defences

There appears to have been two lines of town defences. An inner defence (TL 7852 3548) and an outer one (TL 7858 3540); it is not known whether they were contemporaneous in construction.

Evidence for the innermost defence (ESMR 10676) consists of a length of ditch approximately 50m long by 14m wide by 3m deep, which survived until the 1980's in the garden of No.26 St James's Street. There are the remnants of a possible bank and ditch in the wasteground adjoining the Memorial Hall, Church Lane, which are probably part of the same monument. From this point it appears that the western side of the town defence probably ran along the western side of the fields which are immediately behind the properties fronting Church Lane. On crossing Nunnery Street it would have joined in with the arm of bank and ditch protruding out from the western side of the castle ringwork.

The outer defence (ESMR 16077) is indicated on the 1592 map as the 'Dungyon Dytch' and is shown as running from halfway along the 'chapell yard' (now the playing field) boundary along a surviving property boundary to Sheepcot Road. It is still visible in places as a slight bank and two small ponds may also mark the line of its ditch. It must have turned a sharp corner on reaching Sheepcot Road as a ditch was observed during a watching-brief (ESMR 17211) at Trinity Cottage, Sheepcot Road, where it lay on a northwest-southeast axis, parallel to the road. Here it appears that the bank was formed by the cutting of a ditch along the base of a natural spur of land, in the same manner as the construction of the castle mound. The ditch was more than 2.5m wide, the building of Trinity Cottage having removed the southern side of it. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill, and have been dated to the mid-thirteenth century. The western limits of the outer ditch is uncertain, though it may have joined in with the inner defensive ditch on this side.

The eastern corners of both defences have been located by resitivity in the playing field by Peter Cott in 1995. The survey shows two substantial ditches in the western half of the field, and also indicates that they may be linked at the corner by a smaller ditch, possibly for drainage purposes. Between the ditches, running north-south, a high resistance anomaly may reflect the presence of a wall or a series of narrow buildings crammed into the gap. The survey information is supported by an aerial photograph (NMR AP: 58/308/5017-8) which also shows the corner of a ditch. What happens to the ditches once they cross the Sudbury Road is unclear, but they presumably linked into the outer bailey defences.

The 1592 survey shows the eastern end of Bayley street as 'portway' and there is a small building sited in the middle of the road. It corresponds to the point where both the inner and outer town defensive ditches meet the Sudbury Road and may refer to a gate into the town. However, 'Portway' is also a local family name, and it may simply record the ownership of the building. There must have been some sort of gateway feature however where the town defences crossed the Sudbury Road and correspondingly on the western side where they crossed Nunnery Street.

The street-plan

The medieval street-plan does not appear to have been substantially different from that recorded by Armyse in 1592, or indeed that existing at the beginning of this century.

Originally the south-western side of the outer bailey formed the north-eastern limit of the town and the inner town defence marked the remainder of its extent. By the late medieval period the town had encroached into the bailey area, which was presumably no longer needed as a defence for the castle and the new northern limits of the town became Bayley Street and the Sudbury Road. St James's Street ran from the Bayley Street/Sudbury Road junction down to the market-place at Falcon Square. Crown Street ran down on the western side from the Bayley Street/Nunnery Street junction to the churchyard, where it divided, becoming Church Ponds on the northern side of the church and Church Lane on the western side. Church Ponds in turn led into the market-place. Queen Street runs from the market-place southwards towards Sible Hedingham.

The tenements (TL 7854 3562)
Many of the current properties still retain the original tenement plot outline; although a number of the plots, particularly on the southern side of St James's Street, have been amalgamated to form larger gardens.

The market place (TL 7855 3558)
The market is recorded as having been in existence in 1216 (Eddy and Petchey, 1983). The market place is triangular in plan, bordered by St James Street, Luces Lane/Falcon Square and the churchyard. The market-place was infilled by the end of the medieval period, by two blocks of buildings with a narrow lane between, leaving Falcon Square as a far smaller triangular open space. Buildings associated with the market-place include 'The Old Moot Hall', the public building to the rear of Hedingham House and the medieval shopfronts incorporated into the Falcon Inn (see below). The cross-shaft found in the cellar of the Falcon Inn, which borders the market-place, may have been a market-cross. Thirteenth century pottery has been found in Falcon Square.

The hospital (TL 7879 3555)
Between 1221 and 1263 the de Veres founded a hospital 'at the gates of the castle' with its own chapel (Eddy and Petchey, 1983). The 1592 survey shows a field labelled as 'Chappell Yard' (where the parish playing field is now); this is thought to be a reference to the hospital and its chapel having once stood there. A resitivity survey of much of the field failed to locate it although an area of higher readings was noted on the eastern side, outside the line of the town defences. It is not known when the hospital was abandoned, but certainly this had taken place by 1592 and probably at the same time as the Reformation.

The nunnery (TL 7780 3560)
Shortly after the keep was completed the de Veres founded a Benedictine nunnery dedicated to St Mary, St James and the Holy Cross just to the west of the town (ESMR 6816), on the banks of the Colne. The precise foundation date is uncertain, but its rights were confirmed in 1191 and a further bequest made in 1340. In 1950 the OS reported the presence of a small fragment of flint-rubble walling close to ground-level. In the early 1980's the construction of a barn on the Nunnery Street frontage disturbed a number of skeletons. The Nunnery was presumably demolished following the Reformation.

St James Well (TL 7882 3555)
St James Well (ESMR 6790) was located on the eastern edge of the medieval town in Chappell Yard.

Moot Hall (TL 7852 3555)

'The Old Moot Hall' dates to the fifteenth century or earlier, and may indeed have originally been a public building such as a Moot Hall or Market House. It is the earliest building, so far identified, within the infilled area of the market-place.

Medieval shops (TL 7854 3561)

The former Falcon Inn (4, Falcon Square) still retains evidence for medieval shop-fronts facing on to the market-place. Most of these were subsequently removed to make space for a carriageway to the rear of the inn.

Public building (TL 7850 3554)

The early sixteenth century Hedingham House (1, King Street), which faces onto the infilled market-place, has to its rear a range of longwall jettied form. This range is of particular interest in that its plan form is representative of a 'public building', i.e. the ground and first floors show virtually no signs of divisions and the access to the first floor is gained from an external door at the end of the building where the stairs lead directly to the upper floor. This plan form is common for guild halls, marriage-feast houses and other buildings with a public function. Hedingham House itself is also of complex build, and incorporates roof raises, floor and stack insertions etc. It is late fourteenth or early fifteenth century date (B. Watkins pers. comm.).

Post-medieval and modern synthesis and components

There appears to have been little development in post-medieval Castle Hedingham. The 1592 map by Armyse shows the layout of the early post-medieval town, which is little changed from that of the medieval town, with the exception of the completion of the infilling of the market-place and further building along Bayley Street. The most significant development in the post-medieval history of the town was that caused by the Reformation, which probably led to the dissolution of both the hospital and the nunnery.

The castle was abandoned and the buildings deliberately dismantled (with the exception of the Keep) in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century Hedingham Castle House was built in the inner bailey and the castle grounds remodelled to form a landscape park with ornamental lakes.

The 1846 tithe map shows that the town changed little either in extent or density of occupation from 1592. It was not until the 20th century that any changes really took place, and these largely take the form of ribbon development along Nunnery Street and small housing estates to the north-west and south-east of the town. There has been one significant area of infill within the historic core, with the recent building of Castle Close on the area of land marked as the 'The Lord's Hopground' within the outer bailey.

The economy of the town largely centred on its function as a market for the surrounding area. The 1775 Majendie map shows that the marshy ground to the east of the town was largely under hop cultivation, as were some of the fields on the eastern side. As a consequence it is probable that there was an oast-house and even perhaps a small brewery within the town itself, though there are no trace of these. There was a brief revival of the pottery industry by Bingham in 1837 (Bradley, 1968).

The post-medieval and modern urban components are:-

The Castle (TL 7868 3586)
At some point between 1561 and 1592 the seventeenth Earl of Oxford razed most of the buildings, with the exception of the keep, on the castle mound. Further demolition took place in 1666 to prevent Dutch prisoners-of-war being kept in the castle. With the death in 1703 of Aubrey de Vere, the 20th Earl the Earldom became extinct.

Hedingham Castle House (TL 7878 3589)
In 1713 the estate of Hedingham Castle was sold to Sir William Ashurst, who demolished the existing buildings in the inner bailey and built the present house in their place, and also levelled the area around the keep. The house (ESMR 6788) was completed in 1719, and is built of red brick with stone dressings. Subsequent landscaping of the grounds destroyed much of the southern portion of the inner bailey ramparts. A new home farm was also built on the lower ground to the south-east of the house; this was burnt down in the 1830's.

Hedingham Castle House Gardens (TL 7880 3580 centred)
Sir William Ashurst and his son between 1713 and 1719 laid out a new garden, this involved the removal of part of the inner bailey earthwork, the creation of a small formal garden within the inner bailey, a parkland with a formal canal and avenues of elms and limes outside the castle defences, and a kitchen garden south of the castle mound. In the late eighteenth and nineteenth century the formal plan was overlain with more naturalistic planting, especially of woodland on the sides of the castle mound and the slopes on either side of the canal.

Dovecote (TL 7886 3579)
The only remnant of the Hedingham Castle Home Farm is the octagonal red brick dovecote, which has the date 1720 written on it in black brick.

The parish church (TL 7846 3560)
In the early seventeenth century the nave was shortened by one bay at its west end and the west tower was built (dated 1616). The seventeenth century brickwork of the tower, porch and parapets is particularly fine. The west window, which is reputed to have come from the Tudor Hall in the castle, incorporates shields and emblems of the Earls of Oxford. There are some good eighteenth century head- and foot-stones in the churchyard, which has been 'tidied'. The church was restored in the nineteenth century.

The street-pattern
The 1592 map by Armyse shows the street-pattern of the early post-medieval town, which is little changed from that of the medieval town, with the exception of the completion of the infilling of the market-place. Crown Street and Church Lane were called Back Lane, whilst St James Street was subdivided into the High Street at the eastern end and the market-place at the western end. The 1775 Majendie map and the 1846 tithe map shows the town little changed either in extent or density of occupation from 1592.

It was not until the 20th century that any changes really took place, and these largely take the form of ribbon development along Nunnery Street and small housing estates to the north-west and south-east of the town. There has been one significant area of infill

within the historic core, with the building of Castle Close on the area of land marked as the 'The Lord's Hopground' within the outer bailey.

The built-up area (TL 7854 3562)
The 1775 and 1846 maps show that the town little changed either in extent or density of occupation from 1592. There had been some extra building along Bayley Street and Church Lane and ribbon development along Nunnery Street, but nothing on a large scale. Within the historic core there was some rebuilding and remodelling, with larger buildings subdivided into smaller dwellings and smaller buildings amalgamated to form larger units. A number of tenement plots were also amalgamated to form larger gardens. This was particularly common on the south side of St James Street which may have been an area of higher social status.

An amateur excavation in 1975 at the rear of No. 4 St James Street (ESMR 16068) found a 'Tudor' brick floor at a depth of 10ft, probably the floor of a cellar. Two small test-pits were excavated in Pottery Lane (ESMR 16069) and found a number of post-medieval features, suggesting backyard activity on the site. There is an 1887 report that a 'large quantity' of human bones were found in the garden of 13 Pye Corner (ESMR 16072), at the junction of Bayley Street and Crown Street in association with a gold ring. This site has been interpreted as a post-medieval charnel pit. However, this is an unusual location for one as they are usually confined to consecrated ground, and this interpretation must be regarded as uncertain.

The town defences
The 1592 Armyse survey shows that neither of the two town defensive ditches were complete and functional by the end of the sixteenth century.   Part of the outer defensive ditch, labelled 'Dungyon Dytch', is depicted. The southern part where it met Sheepcot road is shown as having been incorporated into the back gardens of the properties fronting Queen Street, whilst the northern end in Chappell Yard is not shown at all. Evidently it was no longer complete and had no further defensive function. The inner defensive ditch is not shown at all, however the garden of the property shown as belonging to William Butcher (No. 24 St James Street) has a long thin extension to the north , running behind the garden of its neighbour which echoes the known line of the inner defensive ditch at this point.

The market-place and house (TL 7854 3556)
The Armyse survey of 1592 clearly shows that the triangular market-place had been infilled by that date, with the 1592 market being restricted to the southern side of the infill (the western end of the High Street, now St James Street). The building labelled No. 2 on the north side of the 1592 market-place is identified as the Market-Hall in Armyse's survey.

The Nunnery (TL 7780 3560)
The Benedictine Nunnery is depicted on the 1592 map as a ruin and had presumably been demolished following the Reformation. Nunnery Farmhouse which partially occupies the site is sixteenth century in origin and was probably built following the transferral of the Nunnery's land from religious to secular ownership.

The Hospital (TL 7879 3555)
The 1592 map does not show the medieval Hospital, although the site of its presumed location is labelled 'Chappell yard' and is shown as containing a single building with a tall chimney.

St James Well (TL 7882 3555)
The well was no longer extant by 1950, the post-medieval hand-pump having been replaced by a man-hole cover.

The water mill (TL 7771 3555)
The 1592 map shows a water mill and mill house on the River Colne immediately to the west of the site of the nunnery.

The wind mill (TL 7898 3556)
The 1846 tithe map shows a mill (ESMR 6782) on the south side of the Sudbury Road, approximately half a kilometre to the east of the town limits.

Meeting house (TL 7841 3540)
The 1775 map shows a Meeting House on the site of the present police station.

The Poor Houses (TL 7840 3556)
The 1775 map shows The Poor Houses on the site of the present Congregational Chapel.

The Congregational Chapel (TL 7840 3556)
The Congregational Chapel is nineteenth century in date, and stands on the site of the Poor Houses.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN

Castle Hedingham is of considerable archaeological and historical importance, as an example of a small medieval and post-medieval market town. There appears to have been a late Saxon settlement on the site, but the development of the urban area is due to the construction of Hedingham Castle and the consequent patronage of the town by the de Vere family. The town's hinterland consisted of the rural parishes of Hinckford Hundred, although its economic influence was reduced in the late thirteenth century with the growth of Halstead. Economically it was only of local importance, but archaeologically it is of national importance due to the presence of the castle, the preservation of the medieval morphology of the town and the quality of the standing buildings.

The town is visually a 'historic town', dominated by the castle keep and earthworks. There are a large number of late medieval and post-medieval buildings still standing, emphasising its medieval origins and layout. The castle is open to the public.

SURVIVAL

There has been little modern development in Castle Hedingham and what there has been has been largely confined to the area outside the historic town, so recent destruction is unlikely to be a major factor in the survival of archaeological remains. Within the urban area the deeper features such as the town defences and the outer bailey ditch should still be relatively unscathed as indeed the watching-brief at Trinity

Cottage, Sheepcot Road demonstrates. The archaeological evidence for the interior of the medieval town is likely to consist of foundations for timber-framed or earth-fast timber buildings, yard areas and accompanying features such as cess-pits and boundary ditches. The excavations at the castle in the nineteenth century uncovered masonry foundations and it is probable that much of these still remain *in situ.* The Nunnery and the Hospital may also have had masonry foundations. The survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good and the present stock of buildings whether listed or unlisted represents an important and well-preserved archaeological resource.

Waterlogged deposits are expected to be rare or absent either in the town or the castle. However they are expected to be present in the deeper features such as the defensive ditches and wells. The soil type is alkaline and conducive to the preservation of bone and shell. Man-made artefacts such as pottery, metalwork and building materials should survive well.

Within the castle area the only excavations that have been undertaken, were in the nineteenth century; there is no documentation for the 1853 excavations and the 1868 has only very sparse documentation. The survey of the castle undertaken in 1995 by the Royal Commission has proved rather more informative (Brown, 1995). Within the urban area there has been one small trial-trenching exercise, two watching-briefs and a small amateur excavation with no surviving documentation. A resitivity survey was also undertaken in the parish playing-field.

The town is poorly served with documentary material. Almost no medieval material sources have been discovered, but there is a rather better collection of post-medieval court books and rentals. The cartographic material is more helpful, with maps dating from 1592, 1690, 1777 and the nineteenth century allowing analysis of the spatial development of the town and castle in the post-medieval period to be undertaken. The early post-medieval cartographic material is also helpful in understanding the morphology of the late medieval town.

CURRENT PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

The Castle mound and inner bailey defences are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 3). There are 115 buildings or structures Listed as being of Special Architectural or Historical Importance. Of these 2 are Grade I, 3 are Grade II* and the remaining 110 are Grade II. The majority of the Historic Town is a designated Conservation area, however this does not include the medieval and post-medieval ribbon development along Nunnery Street or the site of the Benedictine Nunnery. The countryside around the Village Envelope is a designated Special Landscape Area (Colne Valley). The Braintree District Local Plan was adopted in 1995 and although Castle Hedingham is not discussed specifically, it does appear on the plan (Braintree District Plan, Inset 15).

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

The understanding of the development and function of the small medieval and post-medieval town and the testing of theories on social action, economy, politics etc. have been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997; Ayres in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming).

The research priorities for the medieval and post-medieval period are:-

- Fieldwork undertaken at Castle Hedingham has been largely concentrated within the area of the castle motte, however recent work has identified the town defenses. Subsequent fieldwork should be targeted to address specific questions of the towns internal morphology, including proving the existence of a second bailey, the dating of the town defenses, examine whether the defenses are contemporaneous and whether the space between the two ditches was open ground or occupied.
- The period of transition from the late Saxon settlement to the medieval town needs to be examined.
- The relationship between castle and town, including the issue that the town was directly founded by the de Vere family and the effect of patronage on the urban economy, would benefit from further study. The relationship between Castle Hedingham and its rural hinterland also merits further research.
- Castle Hedingham provides an ideal opportunity to examine the processes of stagnation and decline within a town, both morphologically and artefactually.
- Further excavation will be needed before the medieval and post-medieval pottery evidence can reveal anything about dating, trade and distribution networks and socio-economic factors. All the unpublished kiln material should be located, assessed and published. An excavation of the castle might provide well-dated ceramic sequences, and comparison of town and castle assemblages, may provide evidence of how they interacted. It may also shed light on the hypothesis that the industry was founded in association with the Norman castle. The presence of the 'fine' version of Hedingham coarse ware is interesting as it only seems to occur in the north of the county. Further excavation may reveal evidence of dating and the nature of the more localised Hedingham products.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Documentary sources

Archive	Classmark	Number	Date	Description
B.L.	Eg.	2849	c. 1230	Mortuary roll of Lucy, foundress and prioress.
ERO	D/DMh		1339-1968	Majendie Archive estates and family records of the Majendie family of Castle Hedingham
B.L.	Harl. Ch.	51 D.6	1340	Bequests to Castle Hedingham nunnery.
E.R.O.	D/DPr	139 By	1488-9	Roll of de Vere revenues.
B.L.	Harl. Ch.	Rolls N. 4, 5.	1546-47, 1556-57	Account rolls of Honor of Castle Hedingham.
E.R.O.	D/DU	65/72	1563	Extent of earl of Oxford, including Hedingham Castle.
E.R.O.	T/B	106	1592	Survey of manor of Hedingham Borough.(see map)
E.R.O.	T/A	153/6	1594	Rentals, including manor of Hedingham Borough.
E.R.O.	D/DPr	145	1596	Feodary of Honour of Hedingham Castle.
E.R.O.	D/DQy	1	1690	Estate map including conventional drawings of the Castle and part of the village street. Scale: 20 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	D/DSm	M58	1765	Rental, including manor of Hedingham Borough.
E.R.O.	D/DSm	M59	1802	Rental of Honour of Hedingham castle.
B.L.	Add. MS.	25357, ff. 18-19	1811	Sketches of Castle.
B.L.	Add. MS.	36362, ff. 70-2	1818	Drawings of church and castle.
E.R.O.	D/Z	2/7/240; 2/12; 2/18/23	1833-1922	Land tax assessments
E.R.O.	D/CT	173	1846	Tithe map. Shows castle.Scale: 20 in. to 1 m
E.R.O.	D/DSm	M11	1876	Rental of manor of Hedingham Borough.
B.L.	Add. MS.	37723, f. 27	1890-1897	Plan of earthworks at the Castle.
B.L.	Add. MS.	42006, f. 69	19th cent.	Drawings of the church.
B.L.	Add. MS.	42013, ff.103-04	19th cent.	Drawings of the Castle.
E.R.O.				Halstead Rural District records.
B.L.	Add. MS.	6735, 6743, 6753	n.d.	Sketches of Castle Hedingham, Castle and Church.
B.L.	Add. MS.	5811, 6730, 6735, 6736, 6740, 6744, 6753	n.d	Include church notes with drawings of castle and church. See catalogue for folio numbers.
E.R.O.	T/B	1	n.d.	List of manorial documents, deeds, maps for Honour of Hedingham Castle.

APPENDIX 2:   Listed Buildings

SERIAL NO.	DATE	STREET	NO.	NAME	BUILDING TYPE	GV	GRADE	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2
8/1	12	Bayley Street		Hedingham Castle	Castle	Y	I	Flint rubble, Barnack stone facing	
8/13	12	Church Lane		Church of St Nicholas	Parish Church	Y	I	Brick, flint rubble, stone dressing	
8/14	12	Church Lane		War Memorial Cross	War Memorial	Y	II		
8/2	14	Bayley Street		Hedingham Castle, Bridge	Bridge	Y	II*	Brick	
8/118	14	St James Street		High House and The Trading Post	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/126	14	St James Street	28 & 30	Spencers[30]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rough rendered	
8/6	15	Bayley Street	23	Dower House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/111	15	St James Street	1	The Old Moot House	Restaurant	Y	II	Timber framed, plaster infill	
8/10	16	Castle Lane	8	Veres	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/24	16	Church Ponds	20 & 22		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plaster-pebbledashed	
8/25	16	Church Ponds	24 & 26		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
8/32	16	Falcon Square	1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
8/37	16	Falcon Square	7	Porters	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/36	16	Falcon Square	5 & 6		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, ashlar lines	
8/35	16	Falcon Square	4	Falcon House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plaster infill	
8/33	16	Falcon Square	2	Heron Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/34	16	Falcon Square	3	Bennets	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick plinth
8/42	16	King Street	1	Hedingham House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, parget panelling	
2/60	16	Nunnery Street		Stable	Stable	Y	II	Timber frame, weatherboarded	
2/56	16	Nunnery Street		The Rising Sun Inn	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/58	16	Nunnery Street		Nunnery Farmhouse	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/69	16	Nunnery Street	118, 120		House	Y	II	Timber farmed, plastered	
8/98	16	Queen Street	1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/81	16	Queen Street	34, 36, 38	The Manse, The Cedars, Gray's Shop	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
8/87	16	Queen Street		The Wheatsheaf Inn	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Pargetting and ashlar lines
2/80	16	Queen Street	40		House	Y	II	Timber framed, panel	

								pargetted	
8/117	16	St James Street	19 & 21	The Vine	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/114	16	St James Street	11	Bank House	House	Y	II	Timber framed	Brick
8/122	16	St James Street	14 & 16		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rough rendered	
8/121	16	St James Street		The Bell Inn and shop adj. The Bell Inn	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/125	16	St James Street	26	Saddlers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/120	16	St James Street		Orbell House and Post Office Residence	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/124	16	St James Street	24	Blue Boar House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered infill	
8/75	16/17	Pye Corner	3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rough rendered	
8/8	17	Bayley Street	31 & 33	Hillcrest and The Dolls House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
8/7	17	Bayley Street	29		House	Y	II	Timber framed, parget plastered	Brick
8/11	17	Castle Lane	4 & 6	Veres Cottage and Tinkers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plarget plastered	Thatched roof
8/12	17	Castle Lane	2		House	Y	II	Timber framed, parget plastered	Thatched roof
8/18	17	Church Ponds	4		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/20	17	Church Ponds	8	Glenthorne	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/21	17	Church Ponds	10	Sloemans	House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick	
8/23	17	Church Ponds	14, 16 & 18		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick facing, plastered	
8/26	17	Church Ponds	30, 34, 36, 38		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick	
8/27	17	Church Ponds	3 & 1	Church Cottage[3] and Pump Cottage[1]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, parget plastered	
8/19	17	Church Ponds	6	Melford	House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick	
8/31	17	Crown Street	14		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/29	17	Crown Street	3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rough rendered	
8/28	17	Crown Street	1	The Old Crown	Inn	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
8/39	17	Falcon Square	9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/38	17	Falcon Square	8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rough rendered	
8/41	17	Falcon Square	11 & 12		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick	
8/45	17	King Street	2 & 4		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/116	17	Luce's Lane	17	Luces Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, brick	

2/66	17	Nunnery Street	72		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/67	17	Nunnery Street	74		House	Y	II	Timber framed, parget panel	
2/68	17	Nunnery Street	106 & 108		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
2/70	17	Nunnery Street	122 & 124		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/71	17	Nunnery Street	132		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Panel pargetted
2/65	17	Nunnery Street	66, 68 & 70		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/55	17	Nunnery Street		Wood Hall	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/59	17	Nunnery Street		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, weatherboarded	
2/57	17	Nunnery Street	95		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick	
8/72	17	Pottery Lane	1 & 2		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
8/77	17	Pye Corner	9	Rose Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/76	17	Pye Corner	5, 6, 7 & 8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, brick	
8/78	17	Pye Corner	13		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
2/89	17	Queen Street	23	Sheepcote	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/84	17	Queen Street	22 & 26		House	Y	II	Timber framed, panel pargetted	
8/86	17	Queen Street	4	Palmers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/88	17	Queen Street	25	Flaglands Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, parget plastered	
8/115	17	St James Street	15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/113	17	St James Street	9	Buckleys and Buckley Saxon Cycles	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/112	17	St James Street		Outbuilding	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/119	17	St James Street		Post Office	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
2/135	17	Sudbury Road		Badgers And Camille Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/4	18	Bayley Street		Hedingham Castle House	House	Y	II*	Brick, stone dressing,	
8/3	18	Bayley Street		Hedingham Castle, Stable Block, + retaining wall	Stable	Y	II	Brick	
8/9	18	Bayley Street	37		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
2/5	18	Bayley Street		Dovecote	Dovecote	Y	II	Brick	
8/16	18	Church Lane	1-8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, flint facing	
8/15	18	Church Lane		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed,	Brick

								weatherboarded	
8/17	18	Church Lane	9-12		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/44	18	King Street	5	Augusta House	House	Y	II	Brick	
8/43	18	King Street	3		House	Y	II	Brick	
2/61	18	Nunnery Street		Cartlodge	Cart Shed	Y	II	Timber frame, weatherboarded	Brick
2/63	18	Nunnery Street	58 & 60	Cherry Lawn and Fern Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick
2/64	18	Nunnery Street	62 & 64	Lindon Cottge And Cherry Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, flint faced	
8/73	18	Pye Corner	1	Astles	House	Y	II	Brick	
8/74	18	Pye Corner	1	Astles, iron railings	Railings	Y	II	Cast iron	
8/94	18	Queen Street	15	The Vicarage	House	Y	II*	Brick	
2/79	18	Queen Street		Pooles Bridge	Bridge	N	II	Brick	
2/92	18	Queen Street		Trinity Hall	House	Y	II	Timber framed, panel pargetted	
2/90	18	Queen Street	21	Stocks	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rough rendered	Brick
8/93	18	Queen Street	17	Front Garden Wall Trinity Hall,	Garden Wall	Y	II	Brick	
2/129	18	Sheepcot Lane		Trinity Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, ashlar lined plastered	
8/128	18	St James Street	38	The Old School House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	
8/123	18	St James Street		Milestone	Milestone	Y	II	Stone	
8/127	18	St James Street	36	Fishers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered	Brick plinth
2/136	18	Sudbury Road		Milestone	Milestone	Y	II		
2/139	18/19	Sudbury Road		Outbuilding	Outbuilding	Y	II	Flint, brick dressing	
8/22	19	Church Ponds	12	The Bakery	Shop	Y	II	Brick facing	
8/30	19	Crown Street	2 & 4		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rough rendered	
8/40	19	Falcon Square	10		House	Y	II	Gault brick	
8/54	19	Luces Lane	1	Birdbrook House	House	Y	II	Brick	
2/62	19	Nunnery Street		Small Cartlodge		Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded, random brick	
8/10001	19	Pye Corner	11 & 12		House	Y	II	Brick, rendered	Timber framed
2/82	19	Queen Street		Gazebo	Gazebo	Y	II	Flint, brick dressing	
2/83	19	Queen Street		United Reformed Church	Church	Y	II	Gault brick	
8/85	19	Queen Street		Railings	Railings	Y	II	Cast iron	
8/96	19	Queen Street	15	Pump	Pump	Y	II	Cast iron	
2/91	19	Queen Street	19		House	Y	II	Brick	

APPENDIX 3: Urban components list

ID	LIST
MEDIEVAL	
1	Hedingham Castle - including ring-work, keep and other buildings, bridge, inner and outer baileys
2	Parish Church of St Nicholas - includes churchyard and stone cross
3	Town defence - inner defensive ditch
4	Town defence - outer defensive ditch
5	Streets, lanes and alleys
6	Tenements
7	Market-place
8	Hospital - included chapel, dedicated to St James
9	Nunnery - Benedictine, dedicated to St Mary, St James and the Holy Cross
10	St James' Well
11	Possible Moot Hall
23	Medieval shops
24	Public building - possible guild-hall, marriage-feast house, etc.
POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN	
12	Castle
13	Hedingham Castle House
14	Dovecote
15	Parish Church of St Nicholas
16	Streets, lanes and alleys
17	Built-up area
18	Market-house
19	Congregational chapel
20	Water-mill
21	Windmill
22	Meeting-house (demolished)
990	Hedingham Castle House Gardens

CASTLE HEDINGHAM
Environs

N
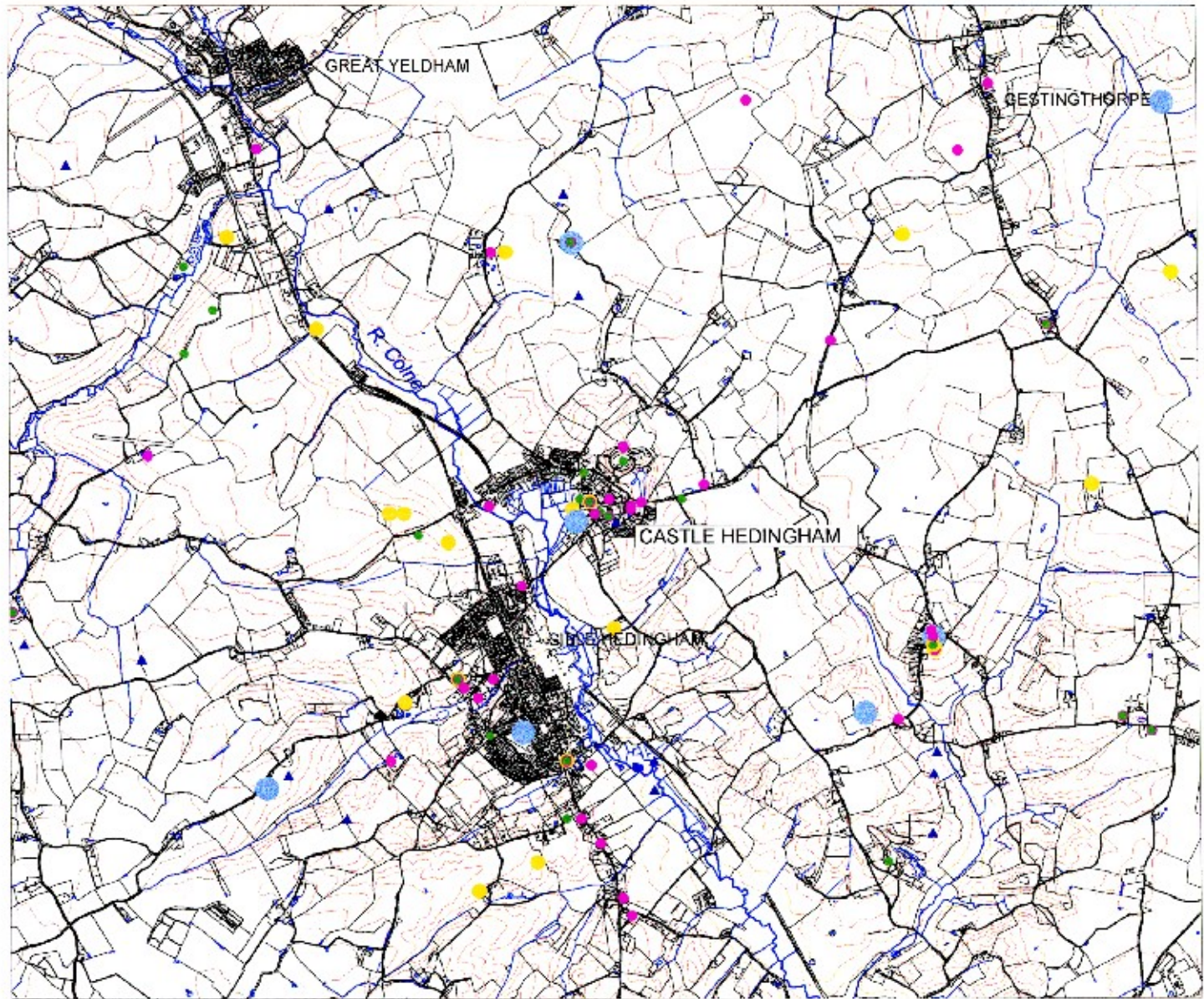
SMR SITES
- PREHISTORIC
- ROMAN
- MEDIEVAL
- POST MEDIEVAL
- MODERN
- UNCERTAIN

GREAT YELDHAM

GESTINGTHORPE

R. Colne

CASTLE HEDINGHAM

SIBLE HEDINGHAM

0   1   2 Kilometers

CASTLE HEDINGHAM
Historic Town Extent

N

HISTORIC TOWN EXTENT
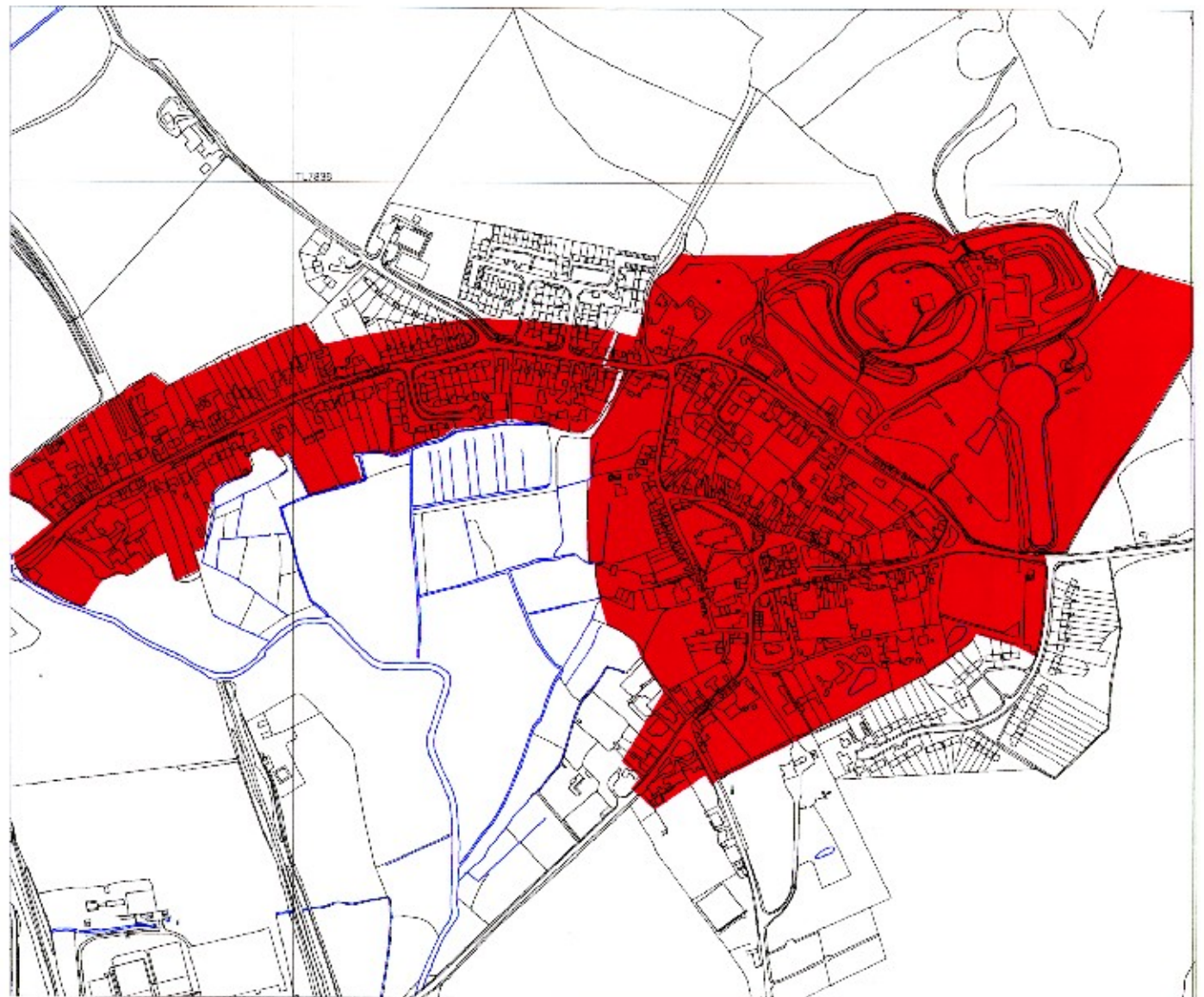
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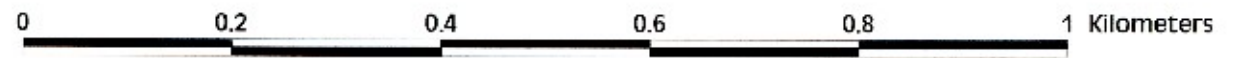
CASTLE HEDINGHAM
SMR AND LISTED BUILDINGS

N

LISTED BUILDINGS BY CENTURY
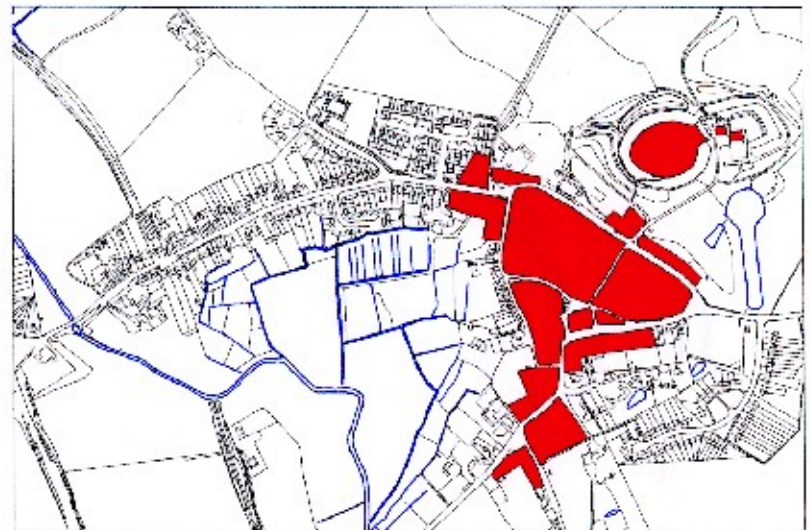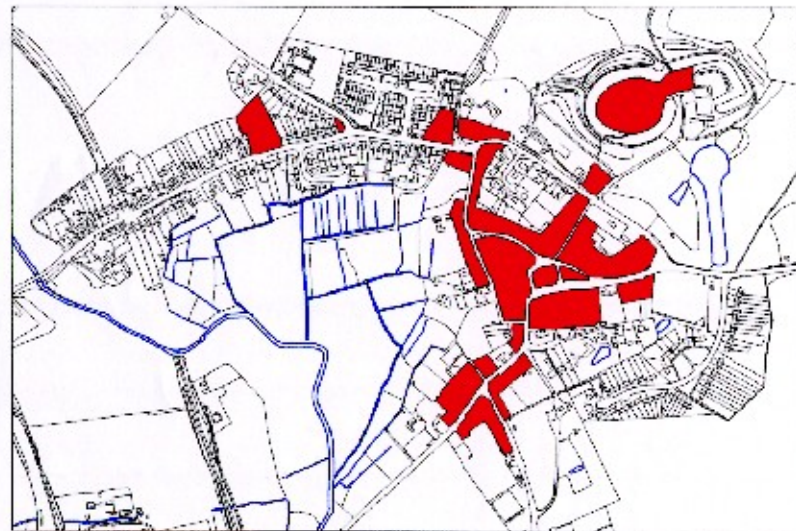- 12
- 14
- 15
- MEDIEVAL
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19

SMR SITES

0   0.2   0.4   0.6   0.8   1 Kilometers
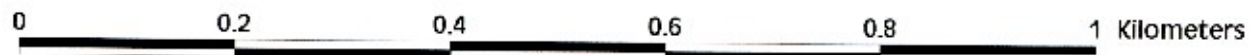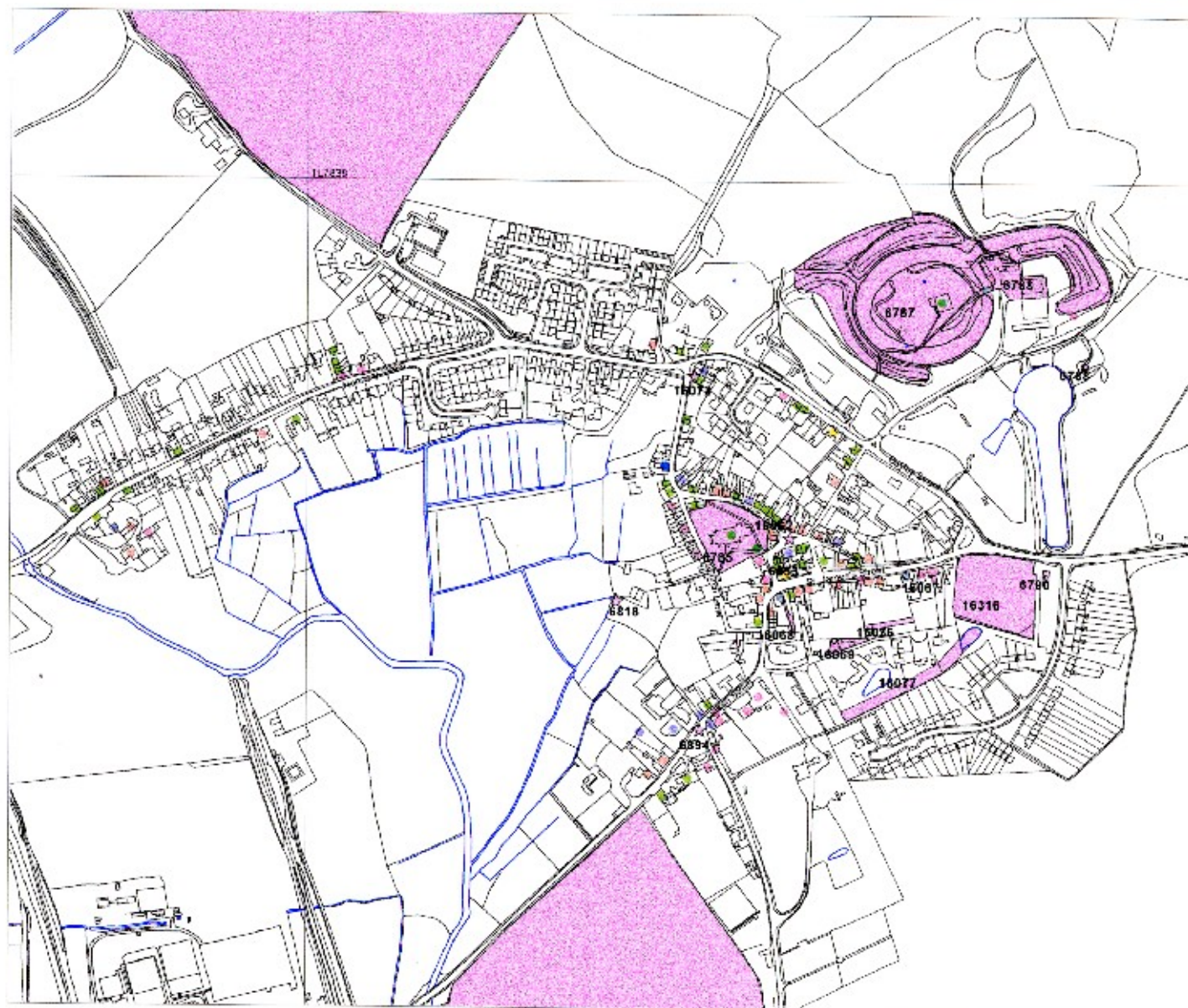
Development of Castle Hedingham from the Cartographic Evidence
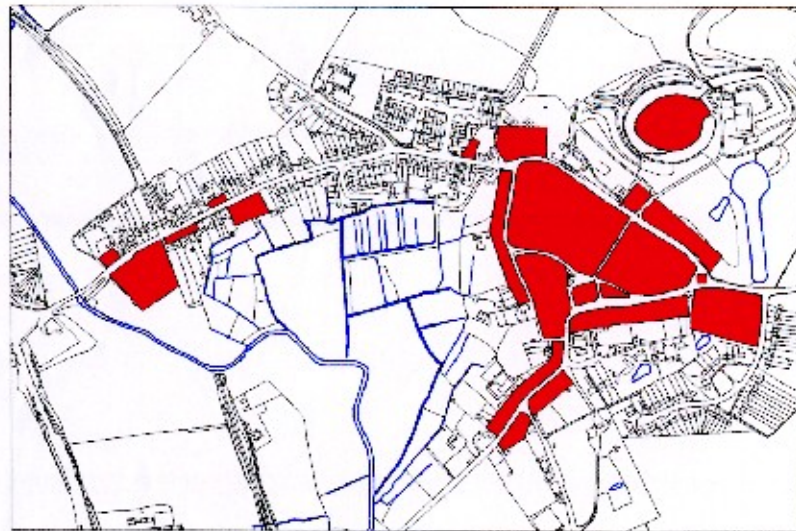
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1777

1846
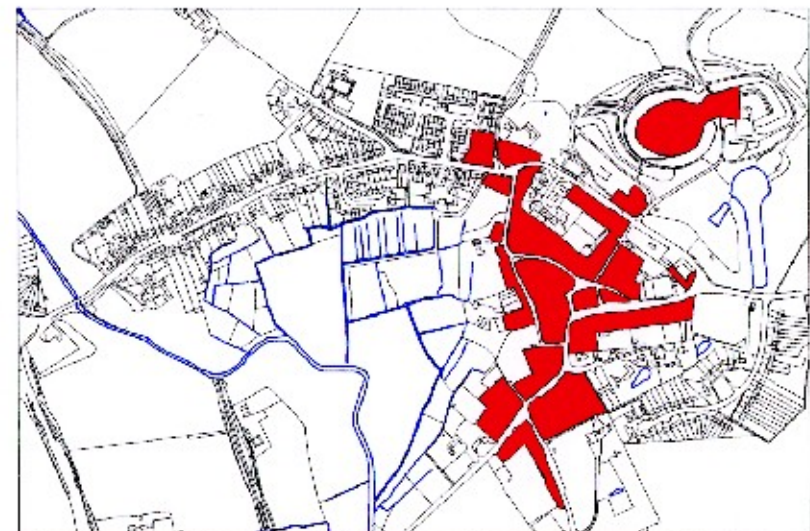
1881

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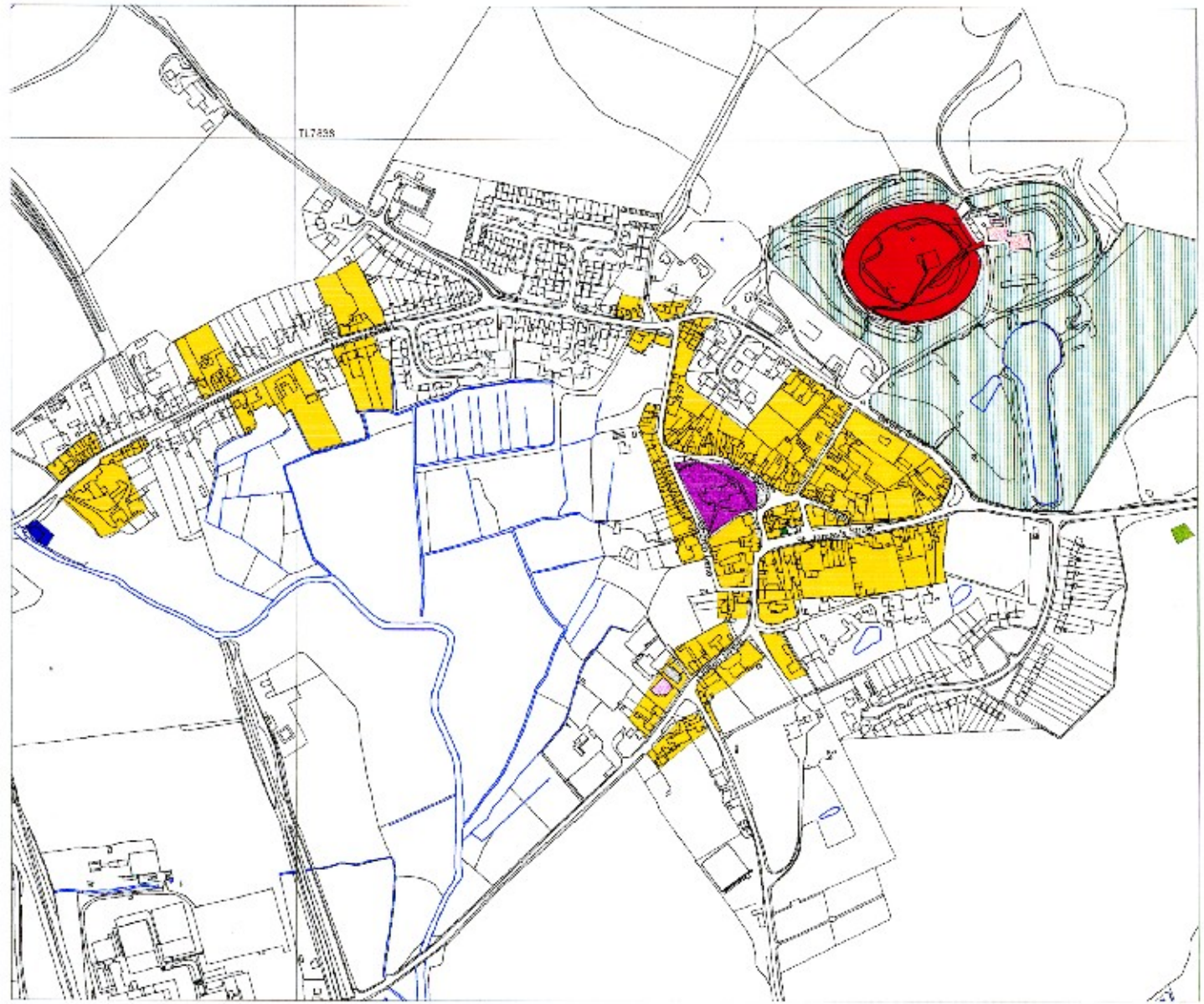
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CASTLE HEDINGHAM
MEDIEVAL INTERPRETATION

N
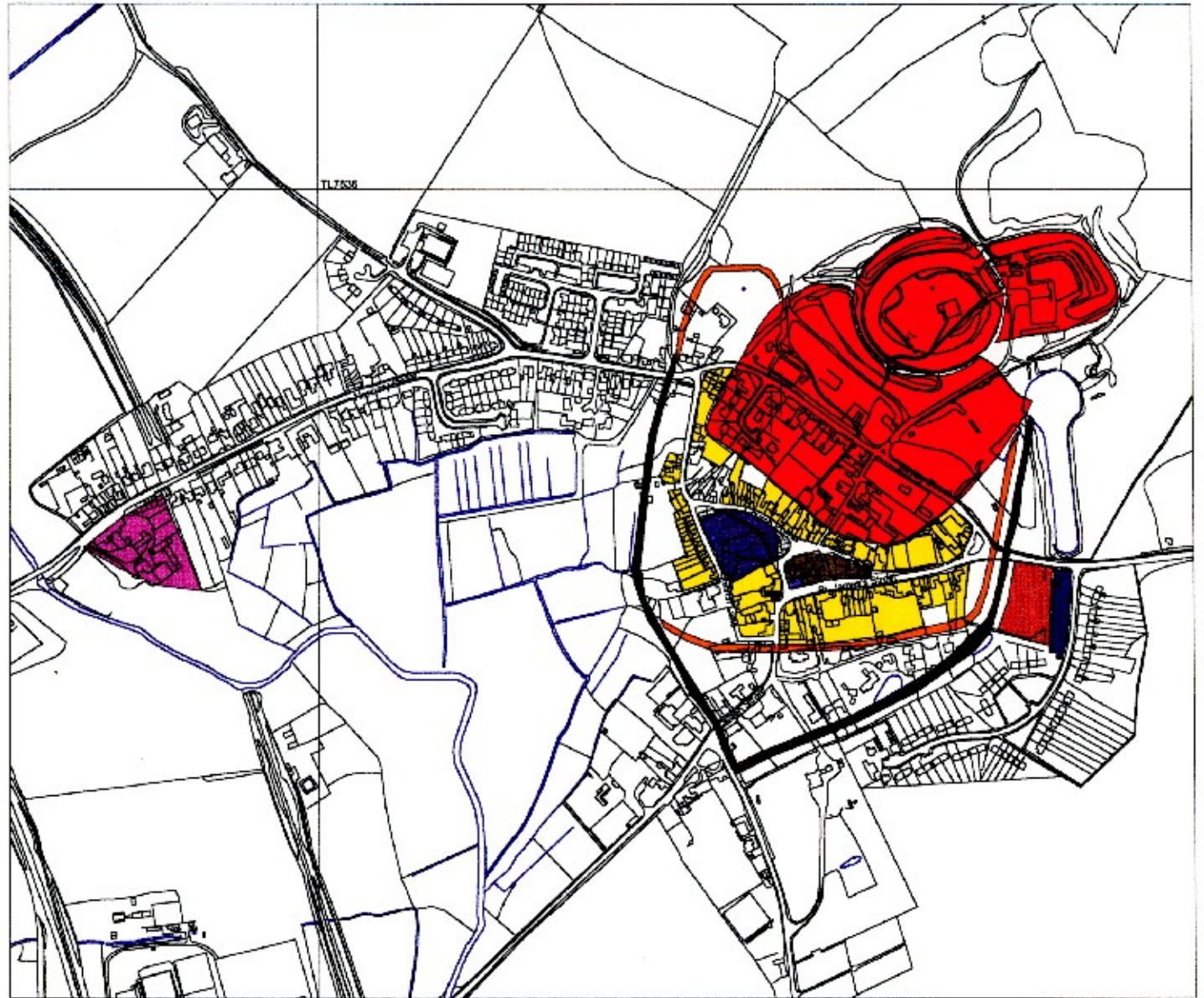
KEY

⬛	HEDINGHAM CASTLE
⬛	HOSPITAL
⬛	MARKET-PLACE
⬛	NUNNERY
⬛	PARISH CHURCH
⬛	POSSIBLE MOOT HALL
⬛	PUBLIC BUILDING
⬛	SHOPS
⬛	ST JAMES' WELL
⬛	TENEMENTS
⬛	TOWN DEFENCE - INNER DEFENSIVE DITCH
⬛	TOWN DEFENCE - OUTER DEFENSIVE DITCH

TL7536

0   100   200   300   400   500   Meters
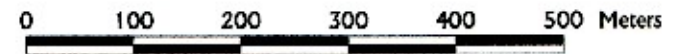
CASTLE HEDINGHAM
POST-MEDIEVAL INTERPRETATION
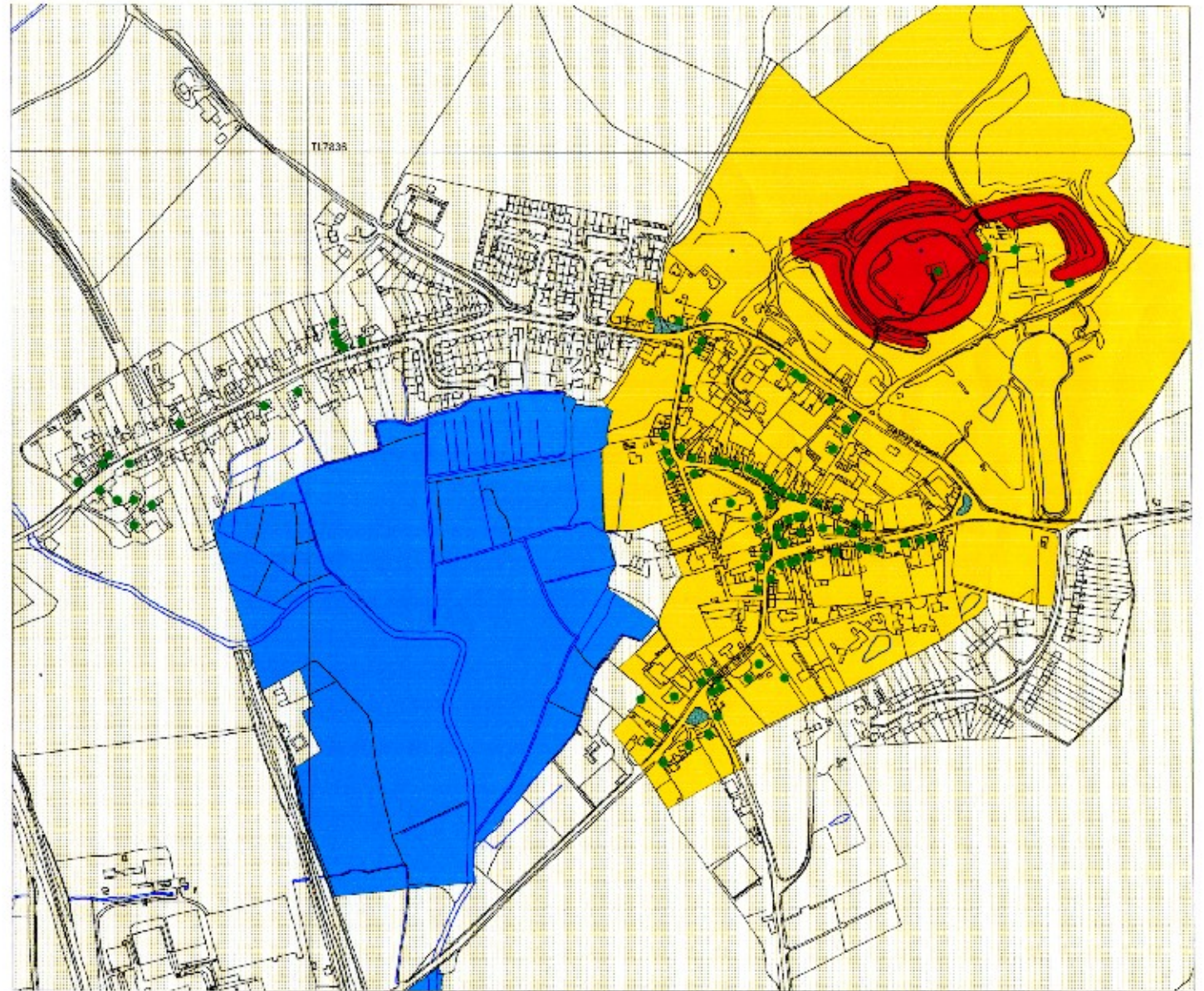
KEY
BUILT-UP AREA
CASTLE
CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL
DOVECOTE
HEDINGHAM CASTLE HOUSE
MARKET-HOUSE
MEETING-HOUSE (DEMOLISHED)
PARISH CHURCH
WATER-MILL
WINDMILL
HEDINGHAM CASTLE HOUSE GARDENS

0   0.2   0.4   0.6   0.8   1 Kilometers
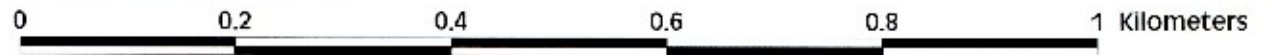
CASTLE HEDINGHAM
Constraints

N

KEY
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Common Land
- Conservation Area
- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
- Special Landscape Area

0   0.2   0.4   0.6   0.8   1 Kilometers