

WITHAM

Historic Town Assessment Report

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WITHAM

TOWN ASSESSMENT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This report is an archaeological and historical assessment of Witham 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).

For the purposes of this study the Roman period is the time-span between 43-410, the Saxon period is 410-1066, the medieval period is 1066-1536, the post-medieval period is 1536-1900 and the modern period is 1900 to the present day. This corresponds to the period divisions used by the ESMR.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Witham is located on the London to Colchester road, at the point where it crosses the River Brain, and within the angle formed by the confluence of the Rivers Brain and Blackwater. The natural subsoil comprises glacial clays and gravel. The highest point is the small spur of Chipping Hill on the 30m contour on the east bank of the Brain. The earliest settlement in Witham was focused on this spur. However in the thirteenth century the settlement was deliberately moved to lie along the main road (Newland Street), on the north bank of the River Brain.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TOWN

The Chipping Hill area of Witham appears to have been occupied throughout much of the prehistoric period. Chipping Hill Camp earthwork is a bivallate (double-ditched) hill-fort probably constructed in the Iron Age. The focus of settlement appears to have shifted in the Roman period about a mile to the south-west to the Maltings Lane/Ivy Chimneys area. Here there was a Roman temple followed by an early Christian chapel and baptismal font and evidence of extensive occupation. There is however also evidence for Roman activity in and around Chipping Hill, including a possible building.

Evidence of Early Saxon occupation has also been found at Maltings Lane. In 912 King Edward the Elder 'went with some of his forces into Essex to Maldon and camped there while the *burh* was being made and constructed at Witham, and a good number of people

who had been under the rule of Danish men submitted to him' (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle). The location of the Witham *burh* is a matter of some debate. Possible sites include Chipping Hill Camp and the *Wulvesford* Enclosure identified by Rodwell in the area of Newland Street. In the later Saxon period Chipping Hill was again the focus of occupation at Witham, with a Royal holding, sizeable population and a mill. It probably also had a market function, as the 'Chipping' place-name suggests.

In 1147 King Stephen and Queen Matilda gave the manor of Witham to the Knights Templar. The Templars organised the development of the present town centre along the London-Colchester road in, or just before, 1212, when the market charter for a 'new town' at Wulvesford was granted. The new town quickly developed as a thriving commercial centre, although occupation also continued at Chipping Hill. There is considerable documentary evidence for the cloth-making industry in Witham during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. However, Witham remained a small market town, with a steady but unspectacular growth in population, housing and industry throughout the post-medieval and early modern period. The main industrial elements were based on agriculture, including the cloth industry and the production of seeds. In the mid 1960's the Town Development Scheme, in conjunction with London overspill housing, led to enormous expansion of the town.

EVIDENCE

DOCUMENTARY

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

The town and various manors in the parish have broken series of court rolls beginning in the late thirteenth century. Most series of accounts, rentals etc. are scattered chronologically and no period before the seventeenth century appears particularly well documented. Court rolls of the manor of Newland survive from the late sixteenth century, and those from Chipping Witham from the late seventeenth century, until the twentieth century. There are several seventeenth century rentals. The Essex Record Office (ERO) has a large quantity of mainly seventeenth century or later deeds but map sources appear to be limited and the best are from the mid-nineteenth century. Urban District Council records are available from the late nineteenth century. Among secondary sources see: W. Rodwell, *The Origin and Development of Witham* (1993); R.H. Britnell, 'The Making of Witham', *History Studies*, 1 (1968); M.C. Wadhams, 'The development of buildings in Witham, 1500-1800' *Post-medieval Archaeology*, VI (1972); J. Gyford, *Witham, 1500-1700: Making a Living* (1996).

Assessment of the place-name and documentary evidence

Witham is first mentioned by that name in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle as having been the site of a *burh* constructed by Edward the Elder in 912.

The Domesday Book records Witham in 1066 and 1086 (Rumble, 1983: 1,2. 20,11. 32,3. 68,2). In 1066 King Harold was the dominant land-holder in Witham although there were also three smaller land-owners. In total there were 23 villagers, 11 smallholders, 6 slaves and 58 freemen, who between them held 22 ploughs and 1 mill. By 1086 the landholding situation had become considerably more complicated, with Peter the Sheriff holding the largest land-holding for King William I, in addition a further 10 people held portions of land. In total there were 15 villagers, 13 smallholders, 9 slaves and 57 freemen, with 11

ploughs and 1 mill in 1086. The drop in the number of plough teams was due to cattle plague. Witham is unusual in the large numbers of freemen present.

The earliest reference to the Chipping Hill earthworks is in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695), when it was noted that destruction was already taking place due to farming operations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Above ground remains

No above ground remains survive for the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon period. The major earthwork monument of Chipping Hill Camp was bisected by the railway in the nineteenth century, quarried and ploughed throughout the post-medieval period, and is now largely under housing. The above ground remains surviving date to the medieval and post-medieval period and consist of the church, street-pattern, mill ponds and leats and the built environment, both Listed and unlisted.

Excavations

The earthworks at Chipping Hill have been subject to antiquarian interest since the seventeenth century. Originally they were interpreted as a Roman camp, and later as the site of Edward the Elder's *burh*. However subsequent excavation of sections across the defensive ditches by F. Cottrill in 1933-5, B.K. Davison in 1969-71 and R. Flook in 1988, demonstrated that the earthwork was either Late Bronze Age or Iron Age in date (the latter is most probable) with some remodelling in the medieval period. Excavation to the south-west of the town at Witham Lodge in 1970-1 revealed a major Iron Age enclosure, and in 1979-82 a Roman and Early Christian religious site was excavated at Ivy Chimneys. There have also been a number of small-scale excavations within the area of the medieval town, the most informative being that at Collins Lane. In 1996 large-scale evaluation of the Maltings Lane area established the presence of Roman and Saxon settlement on the site.

Table 1: Archaeological fieldwork

ESMR	SITE	DATE	ARCHIVE LOCATION	PUBLICATION
8106-14	Chipping Hill Camp	1933-5 & 1969-71	Finds & archive dispersed, see pub. for details	Rodwell, W., 1993, "The origins and early development of Witham, Essex: a study in settlement and fortification, prehistoric to medieval" Oxbow Mono. 26
8110	Deal Cullen Seed Works	1980	Archive & finds: Not known	Hope, J., "Recording at the Deal Cullen Seed Works" 1980, B.A.S Rep.
8117-8	41, Chipping Hill	1985	Archive: ESMR, Finds: Not known	Walker, H. 1985, "Pottery from garage foundation at 41, Chipping Hill, Witham" ESMR
8173-4	102-118 Newland St (WH1)	1985	Archive: ESMR, Finds: not known	Andrews, D.D. "Work of the ECC Arch. Section", <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 17, 1986, p.151
16406	Freebourne Farm Estate	1986	Archive: ESMR, Finds: None	Bedwin, O. 1986 "Freebourne Farm Estate, Witham" ESMR
8115	33, The Avenue	1987	Archive: ESMR, Finds: None	Priddy, D. 1987 "33, The Avenue, Witham" ESMR
8106-14	Button & Engineering Factory (WH3)	1988	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: County Hall	Rodwell, W., 1993, "The origins and early development of Witham, Essex: a study in settlement and fortification, prehistoric to medieval"

				Oxbow Mono. 26
8106-14	'Saxons'. Earls Mead, Chipping Hill (WH2)	1988	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: County Hall	Rodwell, W., 1993, "The origins and early development of Witham, Essex: a study in settlement and fortification, prehistoric to medieval" Oxbow Mono. 26
14398-9	Collins Lane (WH5)	1991	Finds: Montrose Rd, Archive: County Hall	Havis, R., "Witham, Collins Lane", <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 23, 1992, p.102
16414	Bridge Hospital, Maldon Rd.	1993	Archive: ESMR, Finds: None	Havis, R., 1993, "Bridge Hospital, Maldon Rd., Witham", ESMR
16413	Greenfield, Maldon Rd.	1993	Archive: ESMR, Finds: None	Ingram, M., 1993, 'Greenfield, Maldon Rd., Witham, Essex: W/B' ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
16415-6	32 Mill Lane (WH6)	1994	Archive: Bocking Place, Finds: Montrose Rd.	Foreman, S., "Witham, 32 Mill Lane" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 26, 1995, p.246 & "32 Mill Lane, Witham", ECC Int. Rep.
16417-8	George Public House, Collingwood Rd (WH7)	1995	Archive & finds: H. Brooks	Brooks, H. "Arch. eval. to rear of the George P.H., Collingwood Rd." Int. Rep., 1995, ESMR
14047	Maltings Lane	1995	Archive & finds: H. Brooks	Brooks, H., 1995, 'Archaeological fieldwalking evaluation of land south of Maltings Lane, Witham, Essex'
16419	157 Newland St (WH8)	1995	Finds: None, Archive: Bocking Place	Clarke, R. "157, Newland St., Arch. eval.", ECC Int. Rep. 1995
17424-6	Wood End Farm, Maltings Lane	1996	Archive: Bocking Place, Finds: Montrose Rd.	Garwood, A., 1996, 'Wood End Farm, Maltings Lane, Witham: Arch. Eval.', ECC Int. Rep.
17428-9	143/147 Newland Street(WH9 96)	1996	Archive: Bocking Place, Finds: Montrose Rd.	Garwood, A., 1996, '143/7 Newland Street, Witham: Arch. Eval.' ECC Int. Rep.
14047, 16463-8, 17423	Maltings Lane	1996	Archive: Bocking Place, Finds: Montrose Rd.	Wade, A., 1997,, 'Maltings Lane, Witham: Arch. Eval.' ECC Int. Rep., ESMR

Finds

Saxon finds by Sue Tyler (Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group)

A quantity of early Saxon pottery has been recovered from domestic contexts at the Maltings Lane site to the south of the urban area (Wade, 1997). A small amount of late Saxon pottery was recovered from Witham Lodge. Excavations at Chipping Hill Camp recovered Thetford-type ware and St Neots ware dated to c. 900, confirming its occupation in the late Saxon period.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery by Helen Walker (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

Witham's siting on the London to Colchester route would suggest that extended distributions of pottery types from those areas can be anticipated. A possible kiln site has been identified to the south-east of the town, and requires further investigation.

Summary by site:

Medieval pottery

Excavations at *Chipping Hill Camp* produced the upper part of a Thetford-type ware spouted pitcher and a St Neots ware inturned bowl rim, dated by coin evidence to c. 900. Pottery dating to the 12th and 13th century was also excavated and includes a small early medieval bowl, medieval coarse vessels from the Mile End kilns near Colchester and sherds of Hedingham fine ware including part of a strip jug with ring-and-dot stamps around the neck (*Rodwell 1993, 102-7*). A later excavation at *41 Chipping Hill* produced only two sherds, both of medieval coarse ware (*Walker 1985, SMR report*). A couple of excavations in the Newland Street area of the medieval town have also produced pottery. A large pit group was excavated at *Collins Lane WH5* (described in roundups Havis 1992, 102 but no pottery report published) which produced fragments of Hedingham fine ware, sherds from a Mill Green fine ware jug, showing combed decoration, and the remains of perhaps four ?Harlow ware slip-painted jugs. In addition, there are sherds from about eight assorted, decorated sandy orange ware jugs. Coarse wares are present including jugs with slashed handles and one cooking pot. All the pottery appears to be contemporary, datable to the mid-13th to early-14th century. Medieval pottery was also found at *11 The Avenue* and there are also references to 11th to 12th century pottery found at a garden in Witham (whereabouts unknown) which is housed at Colchester Museum.

Not within the medieval town, but worth mentioning, is a possible medieval kiln site to the SE of the town at NGR TL 8241 1293, where a large amount of medieval pottery was found in 1949 by F.K. Horwood. The location of the finds is unknown.

Post-medieval pottery

Part of a 16th century-type cup with an all over brown glaze was excavated from *Chipping Hill Camp* (*Rodwell, 1993, 107*). A small group of late medieval sandy orange ware and post-medieval red earthenware dating from the late 15th to 17th century was excavated from *41 Chipping Hill* (*Walker 1985 SMR*). The forms comprised mainly the remains of large jugs, storage jars and cisterns, the latter sometimes slip-painted. One small, unglazed sandy orange ware jar has a yellowish residue on the inside and may have been used as a crucible. A similar group was excavated at *32 Mill Lane*, in the Newland Street area (*Foreman 1995, 246*) where finds include part of a sandy orange ware cistern dating to the late 15th/16th century and a post-medieval red earthenware flanged dish rim, which is probably later, dating to the 17th century. In addition part of a bellarmine was found at *11 The Avenue*, also in the Newland Street area.

LISTED BUILDINGS

in consultation with Brenda Watkin and Dave Stenning (Listed Buildings)

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 Witham was originally compiled in 1973, and it can be considered to be of poor 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.

81 buildings are Listed in Witham, of these one is Grade I, nine Grade II* and 71 are Grade II. The following table lists the number of buildings by their date of initial construction.

NUMBER	CENTURY
14	1
15	7
Medieval	2
16	10
17	14
18	41
19	5

Table 2: Listed Buildings by century

A number of buildings merit special mention:-

- 'The Old Manor House', Chipping Hill is a good example of an overshoot cross-passage house and also has a very good late fifteenth century brick chimney stack with external decorative trefoil on its display flank.
- 126 Newland Street is also a fifteenth century overshoot cross-passage dwelling, the passage leading through to a rear parlour, whilst the bay at the front may have been a shop. It is Listed as eighteenth century in date.
- Struggles and Druggles (26-28), Chipping Hill, are vernacular houses of typical Essex crosswing form. They are Listed as being of sixteenth century date but further research by the Historic Buildings Section has disproved this. No. 26 is a mid-fourteenth century hall and crosswing. No. 28 is a late fourteenth or early fifteenth century crosswing which originally served a now demolished hall.
- No. 33 Newland Street is a fifteenth century crosswing, not seventeenth century as the List suggests.

SYNTHESIS

PRE-URBAN SYNTHESIS

Prehistoric

The site of the later town of Witham was located in the Palaeolithic period on the shore of a large Hoxnian lake. The excavations at Ivy Chimneys (Turner, 1982) recovered over thirty Palaeolithic hand-axes that had been collected as votive deposits in the Roman period. These may have had an immediate local origin or may have been gathered more widely afield and been transported to the Witham area. There is flintwork evidence for Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity at Chipping Hill, but to date no evidence for occupation. Late Neolithic evidence at Chipping Hill suggests occupation of the site at that time. The Late Bronze Age is represented at Chipping Hill by a buried soil which the enclosure ditch is cut through.

At some date between the Late Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age (probably the latter date) the sand and gravel spur of Chipping Hill (TL 8197 1519) was encircled by two almost concentric earthworks of sub-circular plan (Rodwell, 1993). The inner enclosure ditch measures c. 270m by 180-220m, enclosing an area of c. 3.5 ha. The 1971 section across the inner ditch showed it to be about 10m wide and 3.6m deep. The maximum dimensions of the outer circuit are c. 380m across, enclosing an area of c. 10.3 ha. The 1988 section across the outer ditch revealed that it was 8.5m wide at the top and at least 3.3m deep. Limited excavation within the interior in 1933-5 revealed occupation layers dating to the Iron Age and a number of features. The cutting of the railway through Chipping Hill Camp in 1844 uncovered several inhumation burials and three Late Iron Age pokers, probably from a hoard.

Excavations in 1970-2 and 1979-80 at Ivy Chimneys, Witham Lodge, 2km to the south-west of Newland Street (TL 8106 1365) revealed evidence for an Early or Middle Iron Age enclosure, containing at least six round-houses and a number of four-post structures (Turner, 1982). There was also a possible precursor to the Roman temple, located outside the enclosure ditch. Examination of a sewer trench close to the London-Colchester road at Witham Lodge in 1970 revealed a pair of parallel ditches, that have been interpreted as representing a large enclosure (56 ha.) which enclosed the previous enclosure (Rodwell, 1993). This hypothesis has however not been proven. The construction of the ditches can not be dated, but silting up of the inner ditch had begun by the later Roman period. Occupation of the site continued into the Late Iron Age period.

Roman

There is some evidence in the form of stray finds of Roman activity at Chipping Hill Camp (TL 8197 1519), and Roman brick (possibly from a hypocaust) was found on the north-western side of the Chipping Hill Bridge (ESMR 8340). However, the primary focus of settlement appears to have been 2km to the south-west at Ivy Chimneys (Turner, 1982, TL 8114 12363) and Maltings Lane (Wade, 1997, TL 8167 1327). In the first century AD the settlement at Ivy Chimneys was replaced by a temple complex, with the probable *temenos* delimited by a ditch. Within the *temenos* was a man-made pond, two timber-built structures interpreted as temples and a pottery kiln. Votive objects were recovered, including a chalk figurine and over thirty Palaeolithic hand-axes. In the late fourth and early fifth century a small stone building, a small sunken hexagonal, tile-lined pond and a larger timber-revetted pond were constructed. The former two structures have been interpreted as a Christian chapel and baptismal font (Turner, 1982). At Maltings Lane evidence was found for domestic occupation during the Roman period, including rubbish-pits and ditches, as well as considerable quantities of Roman building material residual in Saxon contexts. The finds suggest a second to third century date with a lesser degree of activity into the fourth century.

URBAN SYNTHESIS

Saxon synthesis and components

Saxon features dating to the fifth to seventh centuries including two possible Sunken Featured Buildings, a possible well, ditches, post-holes and rubbish-pits, as well as a possible cemetery area indicated by a single cremation, were excavated at the Maltings Lane site (Wade, 1997). At Ivy Chimneys (Turner, 1982) the walls of the stone chapel were almost completely robbed and the floor tiles removed and the font was back-filled with rubble. There is some evidence for other activity including the digging of a large pit which contained the remnants of a burnt daub wall which may be Saxon in date. The early Saxon evidence from Chipping Hill is slighter, consisting of a single sherd.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that in 912 King Edward the Elder 'went with some of his forces into Essex to Maldon and camped there while the *burh* was being made and constructed at Witham, and a good number of people who had been under the rule of Danish men submitted to him'. The location of the Witham *burh* is a matter of some debate, although Chipping Hill Camp, which was still a substantial earthwork at that date, is the most probable site. Rodwell (1993) has argued against Chipping Hill Camp as the *burh* site, both because of the paucity of finds of a suitable date and for locational reasons and has postulated two alternative sites for the *burh*; the *Wulvesford* Enclosure and the Burhgate Field Enclosure at Rivenhall End.

In the later Saxon period Witham became the hundredal centre. It is probable that the moot was held in Chipping Hill Camp, although Christy (1928) has suggested as an alternative meeting-place a mound which stood in the grounds of the Vicarage, adjacent to the church. The Domesday Book records that in 1066 Witham was a Royal holding with a sizeable population and a mill. It probably also had a market function, as the 'Chipping' place-name suggests.

The Saxon urban components are:-

Chipping Hill Camp (TL 8197 1519)

Chipping Hill Camp is the preferred option for the site of the tenth century *burh*, as it would have been a dominant landscape feature at that period. However the only late Saxon evidence from the site consists of a sherd of St Neots ware, a sherd of Thetford-type ware and a tenth century penny. The location of the church and the late Saxon market town at Chipping Hill, immediately outside one of the entrances to the earthwork, is very reminiscent of the layout of the nearby late Saxon town of Maldon and lends support to the suggestion that this area remained the dominant focus of activity in the Witham area at this period.

Wulvesford Enclosure (TL 8224 1441)

Rodwell (1993) postulated the existence of a D-shaped enclosure at the southern end of Newland Street, controlling the ford across the Brain and the main London-Colchester route. This he refers to as the *Wulvesford* enclosure on the basis of the original place-name for the area that was to become Newland Street. The evidence for an enclosure is topographical and cartographic. Maldon Road forms one arm of the proposed enclosure, as at this point it curves down from the London-Colchester road to Saul's Bridge, across the River Brain. Maldon Road has a bank along the south-western side, which is clearly depicted on the tithe map of 1839. Rodwell argues that the road runs along the line of the enclosure ditch, although it is possible that the road is simply a sunken road and the bank is not a bank but the original land-surface. The north-western arm of the enclosure is more problematical. It has been suggested that Lockram Lane marks its line, however this lane dates to the seventeenth century, developing as a short-cut to the Church and Witham Mill. A tenant called Ade de la Holleditche (Britnell, 1968) had a house in the vicinity of the later Lockram Lane in about 1320, and Rodwell has suggested that the appellation of *Holleditche* may be a reference to a landscape feature at that point. To date excavation within the area of the proposed enclosure has failed to reveal any Late Saxon evidence.

The built-up area (TL 8179 1352)

The late Saxon built-up area appears to have been sited at Chipping Hill where the market and church were sited, outside the north-western gate of Chipping Hill Camp. In 1066 (Rumble, 1983) there were 98 households in the Witham land-holding, but it is not known how many were resident at Chipping Hill.

The market (TL 8175 1531)

The place-name 'Chipping' suggests that the market at Chipping Hill maybe of late Saxon origin, although the earliest documentary reference to a market is medieval in date. The most probable location for a market at Chipping Hill is on the site of the later triangular medieval market-place.

The parish church of St Nicholas (TL 8172 1537)

The parish church of St Nicholas is located 150m to the north-west of the outer defences of Chipping Hill Camp. Rodwell (1993) has suggested that it was located within a circular enclosure, but this remains to be proven. The current structure is medieval in date but it is probable that it had a late Saxon predecessor on the site. It has been argued (Rodwell, 1993) that it would have been the Minster Church for Witham Hundred.

The manorial hall (TL 8193 1523)

The location of the manorial hall is thought to have been on the site of Temple Farm (now The Grange), which was the only habitation located within Chipping Hill Camp (Rodwell, 1993).

The mill

The Domesday Book records that there was one mill at Witham in 1066. This would have been located on the River Brain, probably at the point where the Chipping Hill road crossed the river (TL 8154 1538).

Medieval synthesis and components

The Domesday Book records Witham in 1086 (Rumble, 1983), and again the King was the principal land-holder. Although the estate was administered for him by Peter the Sheriff, however there were also a further ten land-owners holding considerably smaller holdings. There was a total of 94 households in the Witham area, although it is not known how many of these were resident in the built-up area. Early medieval Witham was located on the site of its Saxon predecessor at Chipping Hill, where the parish church and market were located. At some date between 1136 and 1146 the Empress Matilda granted Witham Church to the canons of St-Martin-le-Grand, London. In 1147 King Stephen gave the manor of Witham to the Knights Templar. The development of the present town centre along the London-Colchester road appears to have taken place in, or just before, 1212, when the market charter for the 'new town' at Wulvesford was granted. Following the dissolution of the Knights Templars the manor of Witham passed into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers. There is considerable evidence for the cloth-making industry in Witham during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (Gyford, 1996).

The medieval urban components are:-

Built-up area

Chipping Hill: The earliest medieval settlement at Witham was located at Chipping Hill (TL 8176 1531), along Chipping Hill Road and Church Street. Rodwell (1993) has argued that the Church Street tenement plots are a planned medieval development, probably dating to the first half of the twelfth century. Each one of the twenty-one plots along Church Street measures approximately 34m deep by 19m wide, enclosing an area of about a sixth of an acre. However the oldest surviving buildings at Chipping Hill are a group of fifteenth century structures on Chipping Hill road, facing on to the market-place. The nature of the settlement at Chipping Hill changed following the establishment of the Newland Street market. The market continued for some time but the market-place area had become infilled by the late medieval period.

Newland Street: In or around 1212 the Templars founded a new market town 0.9km to the south of Chipping Hill, on the London-Colchester road, where it crosses the River Brain (TL 8214 1448). In 1212 this area was called *Wulvesford*, but it quickly adopted the name of Newland. Plots, mostly of half an acre, were laid out along both sides of the road, and a total of 44½ acres was divided into 61 building plots. In addition to the building plots, by the 1260's rents were levied on seventeen shops. The plots on the south-eastern side were backed by a back-lane. There were also tenement plots along the east side of Maldon Road. Rodwell (1993) has suggested that the Bridge Street plots were the first to be developed, however this is unlikely as the land at this point did not belong to the Templars (Gyford, 1996). Excavation at 143/147 Newland Street (ESMR 17428-9) close to the southern end of the street found medieval rubbish pitting within the plot, suggesting that this site at least was never developed in the medieval period,

possibly because of its proximity to the river flood-plain. An evaluation at 157 Newland Street, immediately adjacent to the river, found no evidence for any medieval activity on the site at all, again probably because of the risk of flooding.

Parish Church of St Nicholas (TL 8172 1537)

The parish church is thought to have had a Saxon predecessor on the site. The current structure is however medieval in date; the earliest surviving portions are twelfth century, but the church was substantially rebuilt and enlarged from c.1330. The early fourteenth century structure consisted of a nave with north and south aisle, chancel and west end tower. The chancel chapels on the north and south side are fifteenth century.

Chipping Hill Market (TL 8173 1531)

Chipping Hill market was located on the presumed site of the Saxon market, in the triangular area of land immediately to the south of the parish church where the Chipping Hill road and Church Street met. The earliest documentary reference to a market dates to 1153/4, but it refers to the holding of a market at Witham in the time of Henry I (1100-35). A survey of 1185 (Britnell, 1968) records the rental of stalls and shops, as well as the occupations of some of the tenants (three smiths, a mason, a thatcher, a baker and a skinner). The Chipping Hill market continued to be held after the granting of the new market at Newland Street, but had ceased functioning by 1379 (Rodwell, 1993).

Newland Street Market (TL 8211 1452)

The Newland Street market and a yearly fair were granted in 1212 to the Knights Templar and the London/Colchester road widened to form a market-space. Rodwell (1993) has proposed an initially wedge-shaped market, which was subsequently encroached on by planned building plots. However, excavations to the rear of the George Public House, Collingwood Road (ESMR 16417-8) and Collins Lane (ESMR 14398-9) have failed to find any trace of this proposed market-plan, demonstrating instead that the area were respectively used as an area of rubbish-pitting and a quarry. It is therefore now suggested that the market-place was smaller and triangular in plan. It was partially infilled in the late medieval/post-medieval period. By the 1260's rents were levied on seventeen shops, and in 1258 the list of tenants included a tailor, baker, shoemaker, chapmen, cordwainer, tanner, draper, fisher, salter, smith, turner, dyer, miller, fuller, packman, carpenter and mason.

Chapel

An Inquisition of 1309 (Rodwell, 1993) records that the manor of Witham had a chapel and chaplain. This does not appear to be a reference to the parish church, and it is presumed that it refers to a chapel at Newland Street. The location of this chapel is however unknown, although it is probable that it would have been sited close to the market-place.

Market Cross (TL 8208 1447)

A cross, presumably a market-cross (possibly actually a building like the post-medieval market-house), was located in the middle of the market-place. It is referred to in a tithe list dating to c.1320 (Britnell, 1968).

Chipping Hill Camp and Manor House (TL 8197 1519)

Part of the outer defensive ditch of Chipping Hill Camp was re-cut in the early thirteenth century. Rodwell (1993) has suggested that the site was re-defended as a small castle, but there is no evidence to support this. The royal manorial hall is thought to have been located within Chipping Hill Camp, on the site of the later Temple Farm. The tenure of the manorial complex would have been transferred to the Knights Templar in 1147, and it is their ownership that gave Temple Farm its name. In 1608 the manorial survey of Witham referred to Temple Farm as 'the site of the aforesaid manor' (Rodwell, 1993). The field names of 'Temple Barns', 'Barn Croft' and 'Chapel field' suggest that the manorial

complex included barns and a chapel. However Crossing Temple some four kilometres to the north of the town was the main centre of administration for the Templar estates. The current building (The Grange) on the site is eighteenth century in date.

The mills

There were two mills within the Witham urban area, Chipping Hill Mill (TL 8154 1536) and Newland Mill (TL 8174 1473). There is a 1307 reference (Britnell, 1968) to the lord's fulling-mill being in disrepair, but it is not clear which mill is referred to.

The almshouses (TL 8234 1476)

A row of fifteenth century almshouses were located on the street frontage of the later site of The Grove.

Post-medieval and modern synthesis and components

Until the mid 1960's Witham remained a small market town, with a steady but unspectacular growth in population, housing and industry. The cloth-making industry reached a peak in the seventeenth century, before declining in the eighteenth. With the exception of Crittal Windows, the main industrial elements were based on agriculture and the production of seeds. In the mid 1960's the Town Development Scheme, in conjunction with London overspill housing, led to enormous expansion of the town.

The built-up area

The steady expansion of Witham continued throughout the post-medieval period. In the seventeenth century Lockram Lane, and the housing along it was constructed. The seventeenth century was the peak period for the cloth-making industry in Witham, and three possible cloth warehouses have been identified in the town; these were to the rear of 61 Newland Street, No. 4 Guithavon Street and the front portion of 16, Newland Street (Gyford, 1996). The woolcombers' and weavers' houses concentrated in the Mill lane area. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the half-acre medieval tenement plots in Newland Street and Bridge Street were infilled with courts and yards. Guithavon Street was built in 1841 by W.H. Pattison. In the 1870's the building of Collingwood Road provided a direct link between Newland Street, the railway station and Chipping Hill.

The parish church of St Nicholas (TL 8172 1537)

The church remained largely a medieval structure, although some re-modelling of the upper storeys of the tower took place in the seventeenth century.

All Saints Church (TL 8192 1461)

All Saints Church, Guithavon Street was built in 1841 by Brown of Norwich. It is of grey gault brick with stone dressings and knapped flint panels. It was built as a chapel-of-ease for St Nicholas Church, but was closed in 1971.

Newland Street market (TL 8206 1444)

The market at Witham continues until the present day, however the original market-place became gradually infilled. The surviving buildings in the infilled market-place date to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A market house (The Market Cross) stood at the apex of the infilling.

The market house (TL 8209 1448)

The market house (Market Cross) was sited in the market-place. It was certainly in existence in 1595 when it was mentioned in a will (Gyford, 1996) and was in need of

repair in 1690. It had been demolished by 1790. The building appears to have been two-storey, with the ground floor open-sided.

Meeting House

The Dissenting meeting house in Newland Street opened in 1715.

Congregational Church (TL 8198 1442)

The Congregational Church (now the United Reformed Church), Newland Street, was erected in 1840, replacing the old Meeting House which had fallen into disrepair. It is of red brick with a grey brick pedimented facade, and contains many original internal fittings.

Almshouses

The Newland Street almshouses were still in use but in considerable disrepair in 1712. They were destroyed when The Grove was built. Henry Barwell paid for replacement buildings at the end of Bridge Street to be built, and these may have reused the timber frame of the demolished buildings.

Bridge Union Workhouse (TL 8161 1339)

The Union workhouse was built in 1839 following plans by Scott and Moffatt. It is typical of Scott and Moffatt designs, comprising a detached single storeyed entrance range with a central pedimented archway leading through to the E-shaped main workhouse building behind. The main range is three storeys high with a characteristic four-storey octagonal hub in the centre. An infirmary (now demolished) stood to the south-west of the workhouse, this was possibly built between 1901-8 when the complex was used as a school for children suffering from ringworm. The original workhouse buildings now house Bridge Hospital.

The Grove (TL 8234 1472)

The grove was a large private house built by Henry Barwell, a prosperous baize cloth merchant, in the early eighteenth century. It stood at the northern end of Newland Street, and the line of its avenue has been preserved as The Avenue road. It was demolished in 1932 and the site of the house and park built over.

The railway (TL 8207 1519)

The Eastern Counties Railway came to Witham in 1843, and its route cuts straight through Chipping Hill Camp.

The mills

There were two Roller Flour Mills, one was demolished in 1925 and the other in 1971. The mill houses survive.

Maltings

Gibb's tannery, Maltings Lane, was in use as a tannery in the sixteenth century. By the early eighteenth century it had become a maltings, with the addition of a kiln. There was a maltings in Collins Lane, built in about 1700 in red brick with blue header diaper work. This building was converted in 1995 and is now Superdrug in the Grove Centre.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Witham is of considerable archaeological and historical importance as the site of a Saxon *burh* and as an example of a medieval 'new town'.

The Chipping Hill area of Witham appears to have been occupied throughout much of the prehistoric period. Chipping Hill Camp earthwork is a bivallate (double-ditched) hill-fort probably constructed in the Iron Age. There is evidence for Roman activity in and around Chipping Hill, including a possible building. However the main focus of settlement appears to have shifted in the Roman period about a mile to the south-west to the Maltings Lane/Ivy Chimneys area. Here there was a Roman temple followed by an early Christian chapel and baptismal font and evidence of extensive occupation. Evidence of Early Saxon occupation has also been found at Maltings Lane. In 912 King Edward the Elder 'went with some of his forces into Essex to Maldon and camped there while the *burh* was being made and constructed at Witham, and a good number of people who had been under the rule of Danish men submitted to him'. The location of the Witham *burh* is a matter of some debate. Possible sites include Chipping Hill Camp and the *Wulvesford* Enclosure identified by Rodwell in the area of Newland Street. In the later Saxon period Chipping Hill was again the focus of occupation at Witham, with a Royal holding, a sizeable population and a mill. It probably also had a market function, as the 'Chipping' place-name suggests.

In 1147 King Stephen and Queen Matilda gave the manor of Witham to the Knights Templar. The Templars organised the development of the present town centre along the London-Colchester road in, or just before, 1212, when the market charter for a 'new town' at Wulvesford was granted. The new town quickly developed as a thriving commercial centre, although occupation also continued at Chipping Hill. There is considerable documentary evidence for the cloth-making industry in Witham during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. However, Witham remained a small market town, with a steady but unspectacular growth in population, housing and industry throughout the post-medieval and early modern period. The main industrial elements were based on agriculture, including the cloth industry and the production of seeds. In the mid 1960's the Town Development Scheme, in conjunction with London overspill housing, led to enormous expansion of the town.

SURVIVAL

The surviving above ground remains date to the medieval and post-medieval period and consist of the church, street-pattern, mill ponds and leats and both Listed and unlisted buildings. Chipping Hill Camp has been substantially damaged, although cut features such as the double ditches do survive in areas beneath the post-medieval housing. Archaeological fieldwork has also revealed the survival of cut features, and some shallow stratigraphy within the remainder of the area of historic Witham. All the main archaeological sites have been fully published. Areas of water-logging can be anticipated in the immediate vicinity of the rivers and waterlogged deposits may survive in deeper features such as the Chipping Hill Camp ditches, wells and cess-pits within the remainder of the town. Soil-conditions are conducive to the preservation of faunal remains and artefacts such as ceramics, building materials and metal. Witham is moderately well documented for the medieval period, with good documentation from the seventeenth century onwards. Chipping Hill and parts of Newland Street retain enough of their historic buildings to preserve the appearance of a historic market town of medieval origin.

CURRENT PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

Most of medieval and post-medieval Witham is located within the current Conservation Area, the principal exceptions are the two mills, Chipping Hill Camp and Bridge Hospital. There are 81 buildings Listed in Witham: of these one is Grade I, nine Grade II* and 71 are Grade II. The green at Chipping Hill is Common Land and the disused Maldon-Witham railway has been made a Country park. Areas of the river flood-plain are designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and the land to the south-east of Witham is a Special Landscape Area.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

The development of towns is poorly understood for the Saxon period and particular attention needs to be made to the 'proto-urban' centres, as at Witham (Rippon, 1996). With regard to this the archaeology of Witham has a significance at a national level.

The research priorities for the Saxon period are:-

- The archaeological investigation of the possible candidates for the site of the Saxon *burh*, Chipping Hill Camp and *Wulvesford* enclosure, in order to establish which is the burh and attempt to determine its morphology and period of occupation.
- The role of Witham as a royal estate centre with a possible Minster church and a triangular market-place needs to be further examined.
- To examine the relationship between Witham and its hinterland.

The understanding of the development and function of the medieval and post-medieval small market 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 within Witham has to date added little to our knowledge of the medieval town, principally because the areas of development have led to a concentration of archaeological investigation on the area of the Roman settlement and the backlands rather than the street frontage. Subsequent fieldwork should need to be targeted to correct this imbalance.
- The period of transition from the late Saxon settlement to the medieval 'new town' needs to be examined.
- 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. Extended distributions of ceramic types should be looked for as Witham lies on the London to Colchester road. The Collins Lane pit group should be published.
- The role of the cloth trade in the development of the town and how it is represented in the archaeological and historical record is an important area of research.
- Witham provides an opportunity to examine the development of a 'new town' on a green-field site, and associated issues of patronage and commercial support. It also provides an opportunity to examine the processes of decline in the Chipping Hill area, following the founding of Newland Street.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Documentary sources

Archive	Classmark	Number	Date	Description
B.L.	Add. Ch.	13933-35	temp. Hen. III, 1293, 1337	Grants of lands.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	41475	14th cent.	Memoranda conc. custody of Cressing chapel by the rector of Witham, and grant of the rectory by King Stephen to the College of St. Martin le Grand, London.
P.R.O.	SC6	1124/12	Edw. I or II	Account of Templars lands, incl. Witham.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	M98	1280-1366	Court rolls of manors of Newland and Witham.
P.R.O.	SC2	174/32	4 Edw. II	Court roll of Witham.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	M86	1327-1656	Notes on court rolls of manors of Newland and Chipping.
P.R.O.	SC 11	494, 520	17-18 Edw. III	Rental and memorandum of possessions of Canons Ashby Priory [Northants.] in Witham.
P.R.O.	SC6	849/37	23-26 Edw. III	Accounts.
P.R.O.	SC2	174/33	1-3 Ric. II, 1,2,4,7 Hen VII.	Court rolls of manors of Witham (1-3 Ric. II) and Newland (1-7 Hen. VII).
P.R.O.	SC6	1107/15	9 Hen. V to 1 Hen. VI	Manor of Bacons in Witham.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	Q1	1413-86	Rentals of manors of Newland, Cressing Temple and West Hanningfield.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	41523(1)	1415	Rental of Little Waltham alias Powers manor.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	M99-100	1422-42	Court rolls of manor of Witham.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	41524	1450	Foundation of chantry in the church.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	41482	1462	Extract of court roll of Witham with Cressing.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	41526	1561	Rental of manor.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	M26-86	1581-1907	Court rolls, books, rentals of the manor of Chipping.
E.R.O.	T/B	71/1	1608	Survey of the manor of Witham.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	41528	1608	Extract of court roll of Newland manor.
P.R.O.	LR1	215, ff.1-13	6 Jas I.	Survey of the manor.
P.R.O.	SC2	74/915	21 Jas I	Maundeville and Tutbury honors, including full list of tenants and holdings with fines and services in the Hundred of Witham (?). Memoranda of courts to be held.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	M101-107	1672-1856	Manorial documents of Witham Vicarage.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	M87-97	1687-1887	Court rolls, books, rentals of manor of Chipping.
E.R.O.	T/M	35	1752	Estate map of Blunts Hall in W and SW of Witham showing Merchants bridge and Castle bailey. Scale: 10 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/P	30/3/5	1762	Glebe map covering centre of parish. Buildings including church drawn in perspective. Town not shown. Scale: 20 in. to 1 m.
B.L.	Add. MS.	36362, ff. 119-122	1825	Drawings of church.
E.R.O.	D/CT	405	1839	Scale: 26.6 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/DBw	M140-5	1841-1939	Court books of manors of Newland, Chipping and Witham Vicarage.
E.R.O.	D/DU	541/6	c. 1850	Centre of parish and Chipping Hill with immediately surrounding rural areas. All buildings as well as roads and streets. Bench-marks and spot heights. Prob. prepared for local Board of Health. Scale: 24 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/DU	541/6	c. 1850	General plan of the town of Witham.
E.R.O.	D/DUWi		1894-1974	Witham Urban District

APPENDIX 2: Listed buildings

Serial No.	Date	Street	No.	Name	Building Type	GV	Grade	Material
1/23	Med	Newland Street	2, 4	Newbury House[2], Avenue House[4]	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
1/31	Med	Newland Street		Red Lion Inn	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed,plastered
3/1	14	Chipping Hill		The Parish Church of St. Nicholas	Church	Y	B	Flint rubble
3/17	15	Chipping Hill	18	Smithy	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/13	15	Chipping Hill	51-55[odd]		House	Y	II	Timber frame, plastered
3/12	15	Chipping Hill	43, 45		House	Y	II	Timber frame, plastered
3/15	15	Chipping Hill	24	Mortimers		Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/8	15	Church Street	24, 26		Building	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/53	15	Newland Street	128	The Crotchet	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/62	15	Newland Street	63		Hall House	Y	II	
3/128	15	Terling Road		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
2/75	16	Bridge Street	23-27[odd]		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
3/14	16	Chipping Hill	26-30 [even]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/10	16	Chipping Hill	35	Barnardiston	House	Y	II	Timber frame, plastered
3/4	16	Church Street	4, 6		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/58	16	Newland Street		Spread Eagle Hotel	Hotel	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
1/61	16	Newland Street	61		Building	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/49	16	Newland Street	100		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/35	16	Newland Street		White Hart Hotel	House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/25	16	Newland Street	16	Roslyn House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
1/29	16	Newland Street	3	Freebournes House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
3/19	16	Powershall End		Spring Lodge Farm Barn	House	N	II	Brick
3/93	16	Terling Road		Powers Hall	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/20	16-17	Powershall End		Wall	Wall	N	II	Brick
3/16	17	Chipping Hill	20, 22		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/2	17	Church Street	7	Woolpack Inn		Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/114	17	Church Street	2	White House Public House	Building	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/33	17	Newland Street	29-33 [odd]		Building	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/95	17	Newland Street		Wall	Wall	Y	II	Brick
1/27	17	Newland Street	36	George Inn	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/32	17	Newland Street	9-13 [odd]		Building	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/63	17	Newland Street	83		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/71	17	Newland Street	121, 123		Building	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/72	17	Newland Street	125, 127		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/74	17	Newland Street	149, 151		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/136	17	Powershall End	26	Stourton	House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/94	17	Powershall End	58	Spar Place	House	N	II	Timber framed, brick

3/132	17-18	Church Street	42-48[even]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/37	17-18	Newland Street	56, 58a & 58		Building	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/78	18	Bridge Street	12		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, brick
2/117	18	Bridge Street	10	Croft House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, weatherboarded
2/79	18	Bridge Street	28	Bridge House	House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered, rendered
3/113	18	Chipping Hill		The Vicarage	House	Y	II	Brick
3/130	18	Chipping Hill	16	Bramstons	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/116	18	Chipping Hill	4	The Grange	House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered,
3/18	18	Chipping Hill		Chipping Hill Bridge	Bridge	N	II	Brick
3/9	18	Church Street	28-40[even]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/3	18	Church Street	11		House	Y	II	Brick
1/155	18	Collins Lane		The Maltings	Maltings	N	II	Flemish bond brick
2/120	18	Guithavon Street	5-15 [odd]		Terraced House	N	II	Brick
2/21	18	Guithavon Valley		Old Mill House [Beau Manor]	House	N	II	Brick
1/153	18	Maldon Road	27		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/123	18	Newland Street		Whitehall Cinema [Library]	House	Y	II	Gault brick
1/26	18	Newland Street	22-26 [even]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/46	18	Newland Street	90		Building	Y	II	Brick
2/70	18	Newland Street	117, 119		House	Y	II*	Brick
1/44	18	Newland Street	78	London House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/73	18	Newland Street	129		Building	Y	II*	Brick
1/38	18	Newland Street	60		Building	Y	II	Brick, rendered
1/66	18	Newland Street	89, 91		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/65	18	Newland Street	87		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/64	18	Newland Street	85		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
1/60	18	Newland Street	57	Midland Bank	House	Y	II*	Brick
1/59	18	Newland Street	53, 55		House	Y	II	Brick
1/57	18	Newland Street	47		House	Y	II	Brick, cement rendered
1/30	18	Newland Street		High House	House	Y	II*	Brick
1/28	18	Newland Street	1-5	Grove Cottages	House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/52	18	Newland Street	126		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
2/50	18	Newland Street	118	Highway Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/41	18	Newland Street	66		House	Y	II	Brick
2/49A	18	Newland Street			Outbuilding	N	II	Brick
1/40	18	Newland Street	64		House	Y	II	Brick
1/20	18	Newland Street	68	Includes 2-6 Guithaven Street	Building	N	II	Brick
1/42	18	Newland Street	72		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/43	18	Newland Street	74, 76		Building	Y	II	Brick

1/45	18	Newland Street	86		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/39	18	Newland Street	62		Building	Y	II	Brick
1/47	18	Newland Street	92		Building	Y	II	Brick
3/133	18/19	Church Street	54a, 54		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
1/119	18/19	Guithavon Street	1		House	N	II	Brick
3/137	18/19	Powershall End	28, 30		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
3/129	19	Chipping Hill	14	Recess	House	Y	II	Brick
2/126	19	Guithavon Street		All Saints Church	Church	N	II	Gault brick, stone dressing,
2/125	19	Newland Street		Witham United Reformed Church	Church	N	II	Brick, stocco dressing
1/24	19	Newland Street	6-12 [even]		Terraced House	Y	II	Gault brick
1/126	19	Newland Street	65		House	Y	II	Gault brick
3/135	19	Powershall End	3		House	N	II	Brick
3/139	19	White Horse Lane		Warehouse occupied by Thomas Cullen and Sons	Warehouse	N	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
3/140	19	White Horse Lane		Warehouse occupied by Thomas Cullen and Sons	Warehouse	N	II	Brick
3/15		Church Street	1, 3			N	II	
1/35		Maldon Road		House		N	II	

APPENDIX 3: Urban components list

ID	DESCRIPTION
PREHISTORIC	
880	CHIPPING HILL CAMP
881	IVY CHIMNEYS
ROMAN	
882	CHIPPING HILL CAMP
883	IVY CHIMNEYS
884	MALTINGS LANE
SAXON	
885	CHIPPING HILL CAMP
886	WULVESFORD ENCLOSURE
887	BUILT-UP AREA
888	MARKET
889	PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS
890	MANORIAL HALL
891	MILL
MEDIEVAL	
892	BUILT-UP AREA
893	PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS
894	CHIPPING HILL MARKET
895	NEWLAND STREET MARKET
896	CHAPEL
897	MARKET CROSS
898	CHIPPING HILL CAMP AND MANOR HOUSE
899	THE MILLS
900	THE ALMSHOUSES
POST-MEDIEVAL	
901	BUILT-UP AREA
902	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS
903	ALL SAINT'S CHURCH
904	THE MARKET
905	THE MARKET-HOUSE
906	MEETING HOUSE
907	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
908	ALMSHOUSES
909	UNION WORKHOUSE
910	THE GROVE
911	THE RAILWAY
912	THE MILLS
913	MALTINGS