

Historic Town Assessment

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KELVEDON HISTORIC TOWN ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

This report is an archaeological and historical assessment of Kelvedon 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

Kelvedon is in Braintree District and the old Hundred of Witham. Essentially it is a linear development along the main London-Colchester route. The eastern limit of the town and the parish is formed by the River Blackwater or Pant, which used to be navigable. The neighbouring village of Feering is located on the eastern side of the river, and the two settlements are now linked by recent developments. The town is sited along a gravel and brickearth terrace above the water-meadows of the River Blackwater.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TOWN

There is evidence for activity in the Kelvedon area from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Evidence of Late Iron Age settlement has been found throughout the area of the Roman town, consisting of individual enclosed house-plots, fields, possibly a temple and some industrial activity. However this settlement is not thought to be urban in nature.

In the Roman period a town developed on the Kelvedon site. Originally this consisted of a civilian settlement and possibly a short-lived fort (Rodwell, 1988). In the late

second century the majority of the built-up area, including a temple and a possible mansio, was enclosed within a defensive ditch, with the cemeteries sited outside. By the end of the Roman period the town was in decline, although there is some evidence for continuation of settlement, not necessarily urban in nature, into the early Saxon period.

The early Saxon period is represented by a cemetery dating to the fifth to sixth centuries. There is a gap in the information in the following centuries until the later Saxon period, when the manor of Church Hall was granted to Westminster Abbey in 998. The Domesday Survey records the landholdings of Kelvedon at the end of the Saxon period.

The medieval town was under the control of several different manors, with Church Hall and Felix Hall holding the majority of the High Street properties. The original focus of the settlement is thought to be around the church, with a second smaller focus at the river crossing-point at Easterford over a kilometre to the east.

In the post-medieval period Kelvedon developed its classic linear development form, with the merging of the medieval settlement foci at the Church Street junction and Easterford. In the modern period Kelvedon and the neighbouring village of Feering have effectively merged, being separated only by the river and the water-meadow. Until the twentieth century Kelvedon was essentially an agricultural community although it also had an economic role as a staging-post town and a provider of accommodation for travellers.

EVIDENCE

DOCUMENTARY

Summary assessment of the documentary and cartographic evidence

by Chris Thornton (Victoria County History)

Kelvedon has a good series of account and court rolls for the manor of Kelvedon Hall starting in the very late fourteenth century and continuing until 1801. There are also some fifteenth century manorial documents from Felix Hall. There appears, however, to be a lack of extents, rentals or surveys which might make a tenement reconstruction difficult, and there are relatively few deeds in the Essex Record Office (ERO). The survival of map sources is about average, although the earliest map of 1605 does very usefully include Kelvedon High Street. There are lists of material relating to Kelvedon in the Huntingdonshire Record Office (ERO T/A 680) and deeds and references to buildings in Kelvedon in the Westminster Abbey muniments (ERO T/A 24, 172). Among secondary sources see: Kentish, B. L., 1974, *Kelvedon and its Antiquities* and Rodwell, K.A., 1988, *The Prehistoric and Roman Settlement at Kelvedon*.

Assessment of the place-name and documentary evidence

The Roman town has been identified as *Canonium*, which was recorded in the Antonine Itinerary IX (Rodwell, 1988, 3). The etymology of the name is 'place on the reedy river', which is consistent with the local topography. The next mention of Kelvedon dates to 998, where it is called *Cynlaue dyne*, which is translated as *Cynelāf's* valley (Reaney,

1935, 290). The name Easterford was also in use as an alternative name for the parish and town in the medieval and early post-medieval period.

The Domesday Book (Rumble, 1983, 6.5 and 27.2) records Kelvedon in 1066 and 1086.

Land of St Peter's, Westminster

Hundred of Witham

In Kelvedon before 1066, 5 hides, which St Peter's holds.

Always 20 ploughs in lordship. Then 8 men's ploughs, now 4.

Then 20 villagers, now 18; then 3 smallholders, now 7; always 3 slaves.

Woodland, 50 pigs; meadow, 25 acres; 1 mill.

Value then 100s; now £8. The Abbot has from it £12.

In lordship 2 cobs, 6 cattle, 35 pigs, 35 sheep.

Land of Hugh de Montfort

Hundred of Witham

William son of Gross holds Kelvedon from Hugh, which Guthmund, a King's thane, held as a manor for 3½ hides. Always 2 ploughs in lordship. Then 4 men's ploughs, now 1.

Always 9 villagers; 3 slaves; 5 smallholders.

Woodland, 50 pigs; meadow, 25 acres; 1 mill. Then 1 cob, 4 cattle, 7 pigs and 40 sheep; now 2 cobs, 140 sheep.

Value then £6; now £7.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Above ground remains

There are no surviving above ground remains of the Iron Age, Roman or Saxon settlements at Kelvedon. The medieval and post-medieval periods are however well-represented in the built environment. Of particular interest are the church, provincial mansion of the Abbots of Westminster, the market-house, manorial court-house, the surviving buildings of Church Hall Manor and the mills. The street-pattern incorporates both Roman and medieval elements.

Excavations

The earliest archaeological fieldwork in Kelvedon was a series of small-scale excavations undertaken by M.J. Campen from the 1940s to the 1960s, numerous finds were collected but no written records were kept. He was assisted by H.J.D. Bennett, who also undertook small-scale investigations on his own account, and was able to provide quite detailed accounts of the fieldwork undertaken (Rodwell, 1988). From 1968-1973 excavations were undertaken by R. Dunnett (Colchester Excavation Committee) and by K. and W. Rodwell (Essex Archaeological Society) in advance of housing development within the area of the Roman town (Rodwell, 1988). From 1977-1981 Essex County Council and the Department of Environment undertook a series of excavations in advance of further development, and an interim report of this work has been published (Eddy, 1982).

ESMR	SITE	DATE	ARCHIVE LOCATION	PUBLICATION
8260, 8321	Chase House (KL5)	-	Finds: None; Archive: ESMR	ECC Internal Report, Eddy, M., ESMR; ECC Internal Report, Clarke, C.P., ESMR
8258	St Mary's Primary School W/B	-	Archive: ESMR; Finds: Discarded	Petchey, M., ECC Internal Report, ESMR
8262-3	Chambers Meadow	1959	Finds and archive: Not known	Kiln excav. by M.J. Campen, ESMR record
14788	Rodwell's Area E	1968	Archive & finds: Colchester Museum	Rodwell, K.A., 1988, "The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex" CBA: Res. Rep. 63
14788	Rodwell's Area F	1968	Archive & finds: Colchester Museum	Rodwell, K.A., 1988, "The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex" CBA: Res. Rep. 63
14793	Rodwell's Area J	1971-3	Archive & finds: Colchester Museum	Rodwell, K.A., 1988, "The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex" CBA: Res. Rep. 63
14789-92	Rodwell's Area B	1970-1	Archive & finds: Colchester Museum	Rodwell, K.A., 1988, "The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex" CBA: Res. Rep. 63
8249-50	Eddy's Trench B	1977	Archive: with Eddy: Finds: Chelmsford Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1982 "Kelvedon: the origins and development of a Roman Small Town" ECC Occ. Paper 3
8251-2	Eddy's Trench C	1977	Archive: with Eddy: Finds: Chelmsford Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1982 "Kelvedon: the origins and development of a Roman Small Town" ECC Occ. Paper 3
8255-6, 14784	Eddy's Trench A	1977	Archive: with Eddy: Finds: Chelmsford Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1982 "Kelvedon: the origins and development of a Roman Small Town" ECC Occ. Paper 3
8256-7	Eddy's Trench D	1978	Archive: with Eddy: Finds: Chelmsford Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1982 "Kelvedon: the origins and development of a Roman Small Town" ECC Occ. Paper 3
8141-4	Eddy's Trench F, Church Street	1978	Archive: with Eddy: Finds: Chelmsford Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1982 "Kelvedon: the origins and development of a Roman Small Town" ECC Occ. Paper 3
8587, 14803	Doucecroft Site (KL4)	1985-6	Archive & finds: Colchester Museum	Clarke, C.P., "Late Iron Age enclosures at Kelvedon: excavations at the Doucecroft site" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 1988, 19, 15-41
8259	Eddy's Trench H, Blandford House	1979	Archive: with Eddy ; Finds: Chelmsford Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1982 "Kelvedon: the origins and development of a Roman Small Town" ECC Occ. Paper 3
8286-90	Eddy's Trench J, The Chase	1981	Archive: with Eddy: Finds: Chelmsford Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1982 "Kelvedon: the origins and development of a Roman Small Town" ECC Occ. Paper 3
8322-5	Sawyers Yard (KL3)	1984	Archive: County Hall; Finds: Colchester Museum	Clarke, C.P. & Martingell, H.E. "Work of the ECC Arch. Section" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 1984-5,

				16, 113-5
8291	5, Swan Lane (KL1)	1984	Finds: Montrose Rd; Archive: ESMR	ECC Internal Report, Andrews, D., ESMR
8292	Sun Inn, Feering Hill (KL2)	1984	Archive: ESMR; Finds: None	ECC Internal Report, Bedwin, O., ESMR
8582	Fabia, St Mary's Square	1987	Archive:ESMR; Finds: None	Andrews, D, 1987, Watching-brief at Fabia, St Mary's Square, Kelvedon, ESMR note
14795-7	Rear of 102 High St (KL6)	1988	Finds: Montrose Rd; Archive: ESMR	Flook, R. "Work of the ECC Arch. Section" <i>Essex Archaeol. Hist.</i> 1989, 20, 147-56
14798	Rear of Brimpton House (KL7)	1989	Archive:ESMR; Finds: None	ECC Internal Report, Crossan, C., ESMR
14799	Barrow Farm, Worlds End Lane, Feering	1991	Archive: ESMR; Finds: Discarded	ECC Internal Report, Wallis, S., ESMR
14800-1	32-34 Fuller's Close	1992	Archive: ESMR; Finds: Discarded	ECC Internal Report, Wallis, S., ESMR
14802	Riverside, Swan Street	1994	Archive: ESMR; Finds: Discarded	Havis, R., 1994, 'Watching-brief at Riverside, Swan Street, Kelvedon' ESMR
14804	17, High Street	1994	Archive:ESMR; Finds: None	Gibson, S., 1994, 'Watching-brief at 17, High Street, Kelvedon', ESMR
16757-9	Rear of Lawson Villas, High St. (KL8)	1996	Archive: Bocking Place; Finds: Montrose Road	Foreman, S., 1996, 'Rear of Lawson Villas, High Street: Evaluation report', ECC Internal Report, ESMR

Table 1: List of fieldwork, archive location and publication record

Finds

Roman pottery by Scott Martin and Colin Wallace (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

The extensive evidence of the Late pre-Roman Iron Age occupation preceding the Roman small town is partly -published to an older standard (no quantified groups) than that currently used. Overall, plenty of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman (into the second century) material has been published, including the first century cremation cemetery. Late groups from the cemetery (inhumations deposited from the late second or beginning of the third century onwards) have also been published, but generally, the later sequences have received scant treatment. It is suggested that this cemetery could have remained in use until the fifth century (Rodwell 1987/8, 50). Future work should perhaps be planned to address the imbalance in our knowledge between early and late Kelvedon. The report on the pottery from the 1977-79 and 1981 excavations (cf. Eddy 1982, 26-31) needs to be completed and published along with any outstanding late Roman and latest Roman groups.

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

There was an Early Saxon cemetery at Feering (ESMR 8238) on the ground adjoining the River Blackwater. The finds for this site are in Colchester Museum, have been looked at by S. Tyler and a report has been written but not published. The associated settlement has not been located although Saxon activity within the Roman small town is attested by the find of a fifth century Germanic ring brooch in upper fill of a Roman ditch (Eddy excavations).

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

The excavations to date have recovered late medieval pottery dating from the fourteenth to fifteenth century, but none of the pottery belonging to the later-twelfth to thirteenth century, so common at other towns in Essex, has been found. Any further excavations should investigate whether this gap is real or apparent. The position of Kelvedon on the London to Colchester Road suggests that extended distributions of pottery types should be looked for as evidence of trading patterns. The post-medieval pottery, and any medieval pottery from Eddy's unpublished excavations in the town during 1977-81, should be located and assessed with a view to publication.

Summaries

Several excavations have taken place here, but no large groups of medieval or post-medieval pottery have been published.

Medieval pottery

Rodwell's excavations in the town produced medieval pottery from areas *B2* and *B6*, located behind the High Street (*Cunningham 1988, 129-31*), where the largest component is made up of late medieval sandy orange wares dating to the 14th to 15th centuries. These include a sgraffito sherd, a slip-coated bowl, part of a dripping dish, and several sherds from jugs and a possible storage jar showing slip-painted decoration. Other finds include a few sherds of medieval coarse ware, a sherd of Hedingham ware, and a sherd of Surrey white ware. Also of interest is a ?15th century standing cup which may be a late version of Hedingham ware. Excavations at *Sawyers Yard* (*Clarke 1984/5, 113-114, KL3*) produced sherds from late medieval ?sandy orange ware jars and glazed ?jugs.

Post-medieval pottery

Small amounts of post-medieval pottery were excavated from Rodwell's areas *B2* and *B6* (*Cunningham 1988, 129-31*). Post-medieval red earthenware makes up most of the assemblage and forms comprise fragments from bowls. Other wares include stoneware and part of a large Staffordshire-type slipware dish. A small collection of pottery from the *Doucecroft site* (*Walker 1988, 34, KL4*) again comprises mainly post-medieval red earthenware, including Metropolitan slipware and black-glazed ware, along with sherds of Surrey-Hampshire white ware, Nottingham/Derby stoneware and a sherd of drab ware, a type of stoneware made in the 1720s to 30s. A watching brief at *32-4 Fullers Close* (by *S. Wallis 1992, unpublished*) produced further sherds of post-medieval red earthenware dating to the late 16th century and 17th centuries. Most of the pottery from excavations at *Sawyers Yard* (*Clarke 1984/5, 113-114, KL 3*) is late-18th century. A site at *Swan Lane* (*Andrews ECC int. Rep., KL 1*) produced a single internally glazed sherd of post-medieval red earthenware.

LISTED BUILDINGS

in consultation with Anne Holden 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 Kelvedon was originally compiled in 1988, 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 99 Listed Buildings in Kelvedon, of which two are Grade I, ten Grade II* and the remainder Grade II. Their dates are represented as follows, based on the information given in the List descriptions.

CENTUR Y	NUMBER
12	1
13	1
14	6
15	14
Medieval	2
16	17
17	16
18	29
19	13

Table 2: Listed Buildings grouped by date

A number of buildings merit special mention:-

- St Mary's House on St Mary's Square is a public building, probably a market hall built by the Abbey of Westminster.
- No. 148/150 is an extremely curious building with a fourteenth century frontage range and an early fifteenth century jettied range to the rear, with a very wide fireplace in the kitchen and a single aisled barn-like building that is not a barn. It is possible that this structure is a purpose-built inn.
- No. 7 High Street (Knight Templars) has the remains of a former wagon entrance; the structure was an inn by 1604.
- At Knights Templars and 150 High Street there are two good fireplaces dating to the early sixteenth century with arched recesses.
- 180 High Street has an interesting example of a very early staircase lean-to 'tower' serving the cross-wing. The staircase is contained partly in the out-shot and partly in the cross-wing, a very unusual method.
- Nos. 1-5 High Street and No. 1 Church Street were the provincial Mansion of the Abbot of Westminster, dating to the early sixteenth century.
- Red House, Church Street was the probable former manor house of Church Hall, and incorporates the remains of a probable thirteenth century large aisled hall.
- At Church Hall Manor there is a late medieval granary, 20 ft square with a massive timber framework on three sides with substantial close studding with surviving external braces and boards rebated into the inner face. The exterior now has brick infill.

- An ancillary building 5 metres to the south-east of Bridgefoot Farmhouse, Maldon Road, was the manorial court-house.

General information gained from the Listed Buildings has been incorporated into the individual period syntheses.

SYNTHESIS

PRE-URBAN SYNTHESIS

Prehistoric

The site of the present Kelvedon is located immediately to the north-east of what was a large lake in the Palaeolithic period and a number of Palaeolithic flint tools have been found in Kelvedon itself. Mesolithic flintwork and one Mesolithic feature have also been found. Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age finds and the occasional feature have also been recovered.

Evidence of Late Iron Age settlement has been found throughout the area of the Roman town. A principal feature of this settlement is the presence of a ditch running along the edge of the gravel terrace, acting as a divide between it and the Blackwater flood-plain. The excavation of Rodwell's Area J (Rodwell, 1988) revealed a small ditched and palisaded enclosure containing two phases of rectangular building. Excavations at the Doucecroft site (Clarke, 1988), on the northern side of the High Street, also revealed enclosures of a Late Iron Age date and a round-house. The excavation of Eddy's Trenches A, H and J (Eddy, 1982) revealed ditches, interpreted as field-ditches, and a number of pits, including one containing a floor made up of briquetage slabs. The evaluation at the rear of Lawson Villas, on the south side of the High Street (Foreman, 1996) also revealed Late Iron Age settlement evidence. The discovery of a votive pot in the vicinity of the Early Roman temple (TL 86430 18872), suggests that the temple may have had a Late Iron Age predecessor or origin. It appears that the Late Iron Age settlement comprised individual enclosed house-plots, fields and some form of an industrial component. However it is not thought to have been urban in nature.

URBAN SYNTHESIS

Roman synthesis and components

The earliest Roman settlement in Kelvedon appears to have consisted of what has been interpreted as a fort (Rodwell, 1988) and a civilian settlement, which probably developed from the preceding Late Iron Age Settlement. The fort was only in use for about a decade, but the civilian settlement survived until the fourth century at least. In the late second century the majority of the built-up area was enclosed within a defensive ditch. A temple and a possible *mansio* were also located within the town enclosure, whilst the cemeteries were sited outside. By the end of the Roman period the town was in decline, although there is some evidence for continuation of settlement, not necessarily urban in nature, into the early Saxon period.

The Roman urban components are:-

Street-pattern

The Roman road from London to Colchester is the dominant feature of the local topography and forms the northern limit of the Roman settlement. Examination of groundworks along the High Street has revealed a considerable depth of well-compacted gravel below the modern road surface, which has been interpreted as the original Roman road. It has been suggested (Rodwell, 1988) that the dog-leg in the road alignment at the western end of the settlement was caused by the presence of a substantial pre-existing feature, such as the possible fort (see below) or indeed the Late Iron Age settlement. A minor road lies to the south of the main road, cutting directly through the Roman settlement. A portion of this was excavated, revealing a gravelled track 3-4m wide.

Fort (TL 8623 1862)

The Rodwell excavations identified what was interpreted as a military-style ditch, associated with military equipment, dating to the mid-first century AD. This has been interpreted by the excavator as a fort (Rodwell, 1988), probably constructed in the aftermath of the Boudiccan revolt, and remaining in use for less than a decade. It cut through the Late Iron Age house enclosure in Rodwell's Area J. The extent of the postulated fort is not known, however it is possible on the basis of the other excavations and the local topography to suggest a roughly square plan (with sides approximately 190-200m long) bisected by the minor road and by-passed by the main road. However, it has been also suggested (Eddy, 1982) that the postulated fort ditch is actually a major field boundary.

Built-up area

The built-up area appears to have developed along the minor road rather than the main road. It has been suggested that it may have originated as a *vicus* located on the eastern side of the fort (Rodwell, 1988). However, the location of the early Roman built-up area approximates to that of the Late Iron Age settlement and may have been a continuation of that settlement. When the fort ceased to be occupied the built-up area extended into that of the fort. In the late second century the central portion of the built-up area was enclosed by an earthen defensive ditch and bank (see below). Building density on the edges of the settlement was low and appears to have been primarily industrial or agricultural in nature. In the third century the industrial buildings in Rodwell's Area B appear to have gone out of use and the land reverted to agriculture. By the fourth century the trade and industry appear to have declined, as did the area of the settlement.

All the buildings excavated within the settlement were timber-framed, with cill beams resting on gravel floors, wattle-and-daub walls and, mostly, thatched roofs (Rodwell, 1988). There was at least one masonry structure, which has been interpreted as a *mansio* (an official staging-post, see below). There were also a number of possible industrial buildings, including a series of open-ended sheds (Eddy, 1982).

Town enclosure

The south-western corner of a large defensive ditch, 5m wide and 2m deep, was excavated in Eddy's Trenches A and B (Eddy, 1982). The south-eastern corner was located by aerial photography, and was shown to run parallel to the playing field's eastern boundary towards the High Street. The northern side of the enclosure was located in 1996 during an evaluation to the rear of Lawson Villas, on the southern side

of the High Street (Foreman, 1996). The Roman road passed through the centre of the town enclosure, presumably with gates at the east and west ramparts.

Temple (TL 8643 1887)

A small round building in the south-eastern quadrant of the town enclosure was investigated. It is interpreted (Rodwell, 1988) as a temple set within a gravelled *temenos* (temple precinct), into which were cut pits containing votive objects. It may have had its origins in the Late Iron Age. Building material for a second, more sophisticated structure with a tessellated floor, was also recovered, but no ground plan could be discerned. Both structures appear to have burnt down in the late second century and it is not known whether they were rebuilt. Other votive material, including a lead *defixio* (tablet with a written curse on it), a small chalk figurine and bronze letters have also been recovered from the town.

Mansio (TL 8643 1885)

A substantial spread of masonry debris including flue tile, roof tile, tesserae and Purbeck marble, covering an area of approximately 70 by 70m, has been interpreted as a *mansio*, which was a staging-post for government officials (Eddy, 1982).

Cemetery

There are four separate cemeteries known from the immediate environs of the town as well as various isolated burials. The south-western cemetery (Rodwell's Area J, TL 8635 1859) lay outside the town enclosure and cut the fort ditch. It contained ninety-five burials and a possible mausoleum. The south-eastern cemetery (Eddy's Trench C, TL 8655 1884) also lay outside the town enclosure, contained forty burials and a second possible mausoleum. The remaining cemeteries are known only by chance finds and nineteenth century excavations (Rodwell, 1988). Burials are recorded from the vicinity of Church Hall (TL 8565 1843), to the west of the town, and from the area of the later Saxon burial ground (TL 8692 1901), to the east of the town on the opposite bank of the Blackwater.

Saxon synthesis and components

The early Saxon period is represented by a cemetery on the border between Feering and Kelvedon parishes, which occupied the same area as one of the Roman cemeteries, suggesting the possibility of there having been some continuity of occupation in the area (Rodwell, 1988). The location of the accompanying settlement is not known. There is more information for the later Saxon period, when there were two principal manors, Church Hall and Felix Hall. The Church Hall manor had been given to Westminster Abbey in 998 by Leofwine son of Wulfstan (Rodwell, 1988). Felix Hall was originally the manor of Filliols, and had been held by Guthmund one of Edward the Confessor's thanes. In addition the later Saxon settlement had two mills and a church.

The Saxon components are:-

Cemetery (TL 8688 1903)

A cemetery dating to the fifth to sixth centuries was located on the eastern side of the River Blackwater, on the border between Feering and Kelvedon parishes. It occupied the same area as one of the Roman cemeteries, suggesting the possibility of there having been some continuity of occupation in the area (Rodwell, 1988).

Built-up area

The location of the Saxon built-up area is unclear. However the Early Saxon cemetery is sited at the eastern edge of the later town, and it is possible that its accompanying settlement was relatively close by. The focus of the later Saxon settlement is more probably in the immediate vicinity of the church at the western end of the later town. In 1066 there were two principal manors in the parish of Kelvedon, Church Hall and Felix Hall. The Church Hall manor had been given to Westminster Abbey in 998 by Leofwine son of Wulfstan (Rodwell, 1988). Felix Hall was originally the manor of Filliols, and had been held by Guthmund one of Edward the Confessor's thanes. The Felix Hall manor incorporated or annexed various smaller estates, including Kelvedon Hall, Coggeshall Hall and Ewell Hall. Rodwell (1988) has suggested that the area of the preceding Roman town was laid out in rectangular plots, at right-angles to the High Street, in the late Saxon period, possibly by Westminster Abbey.

Church

Rodwell (1988) has suggested that the church (TL 8564 1856) is a probable tenth century foundation by Westminster Abbey, or possibly the Bishop of London who held the church in the early medieval period.

Mills

In 1066 there were two mills, probably on the site of the later Easterford (TL 8669 1907) and Grey's Mills (TL 8610 1822).

Medieval synthesis and components

The medieval town was under the control of several different manors, with Church Hall and Felix Hall holding the majority of the High Street properties. However many of the tenements on the High Street were freehold and frequently changed their manorial allegiance. The original focus of the settlement is thought to be around the church, with a second smaller focus at the river crossing-point at Easterford over a kilometre to the north-east.

The medieval urban components are:-

The built-up area

The town consisted of two distinct nuclei of settlement, based on the cross-roads at either end of the High Street. The earliest focus of the medieval town was located at the south-western end of the High Street (TL 8596 1851) where the church was sited and the Maldon Road met the London-Colchester Road. The second focus of settlement was at the north-eastern end of the High Street (TL 8675 1909) at the river crossing (which in the medieval period was some 70m further downstream) and the junction with the Coggeshall Road. The two foci did not meet in the middle at that date.

Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin (TL 8564 1856)

The western wall of the nave of the parish church is twelfth century in date, however the majority of the structure is thirteenth and fourteenth century in date and is of Transitional style. It is built of flint rubble with limestone dressings and externally is fifteenth century in appearance. In the early medieval period the church was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. However in 1330 it was granted to the Manor of

Church Hall held by Westminster Abbey, although this did not come into force until 1356.

Market-place (TL 8591 1840)

No documentary evidence has been found for the granting of a market in Kelvedon, however it is presumed that the town had some form of a market function. The most probable site of a market-place is at the junction of Church Street and the High Street, where the Common Well was sited.

Market hall (TL 8595 1837)

St Mary's House on St Mary's Square is a fifteenth century public building, probably a market hall built by the Abbey of Westminster. It originally had an open ground floor facing on to the probable market square.

Church Hall Manor

In 1294 a survey of the Manor of Church Hall was made (Kentish, 1974), and this recorded a manor house with a dwelling for servants, granary, two barns, a cowhouse, a poultry house and curtilage. Red House, Church Street (TL 8577 1851) was the probable former manor house of Church Hall, incorporating the remains of a probable thirteenth century big aisled hall. The site of the manor subsequently moved to Church Hall Farm (TL 8561 1828), where the surviving buildings include an early fourteenth century aisled-barn of five bays and a late medieval granary, which was later converted into a bothy with the addition of a first floor.

Mansion of the Abbot of Westminster (TL 8390 1843)

Nos. 1-5 High Street and No. 1 Church Street appear to have formed the provincial Mansion of the Abbot of Westminster. Dating to the early sixteenth century, it is a timber-framed building infilled with plaster and yellow brick, with a range of five large bays facing south-east and three rear wings of two bays, forming an E-plan. Following the Dissolution it was converted to an inn.

Manorial court-house (TL 8611 1802)

The manorial court-house was a detached structure, located to the rear of Bridgefoot Farmhouse, on the south-western edge of the town. It is a timber-framed and weatherboarded structure, dating to c.1500.

Vicarage (TL 8559 1848)

The Vicarage is described in a terrier of 1356 as 'one hall near the church with a chamber and solar at one end of the Hall, with a pantry and cellar at the other. Also one house in three parts, viz. for a kitchen with a convenient chamber for guests, and a bakehouse. Also one other house for a stable and cowhouse. He is to have a grange built for him. Also land for his garden and 62 acres of arable land.'

The Common Well (TL 85907 18415)

In 1491 a John Marler bequeathed money for the maintenance of the Common Well which was sited opposite the present Dominican Convent within the presumed market-place.

Mills

The Domesday Book (Rumble, 1983) records two mills in Kelvedon, that probably stood on the sites of the present Easterford (TL 8669 1907) and Grey's Mills (TL 8610 1822)

on the River Blackwater. The 1294 survey of Church Hall Manor (Kentish, 1974) mentions a Windmill Hill although the precise location of this monument is not known.

Post-medieval and modern synthesis and components

In the post-medieval period Kelvedon developed its classic linear development form, with the merging of the medieval settlement foci at the Church Street function and Easterford. In the modern period Kelvedon and the neighbouring village of Feering have effectively merged, being separated only by the river and the water-meadow. Until the twentieth century Kelvedon was essentially an agricultural community, with the area being noted for its seed production. However its position on the London-Colchester road meant that it also had an economic role as a staging-post town and provider of accommodation for travellers.

The post-medieval urban components consist of:-

The built-up area

The 1777 Chapman and André map depicts the town as still retaining its medieval form of two separate foci. However by c.1840 ribbon development was occurring along the High Street and the first edition OS map depicts the majority of the High Street as built-up. In the modern period further infill development led to the practical merging of Kelvedon and the village of Feering, and large portions of the Roman town area have been developed.

Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin (TL 8564 1856)

The parish church was extensively restored in the nineteenth century and an extension for the Sunday School added in 1993.

The Quaker Meeting House (TL 8635 1914)

The Quaker Meeting House opened in 1711 and closed in the 1920s. It stands at the Feering end of the High Street and had its own burial ground.

Aylett's School (TL 8598 1828)

In 1630 Thomas Aylett built a school on the Maldon Road, and a second brick-built building was added in 1743. In 1846 the school was taken over by the British School. At present the eighteenth century school-room is used as the public library.

Parish Workhouse (TL 8605 1870)

The parish workhouse (75, High Street) was built c.1700. In 1834 the master, Thomas Arnold, turned it into a public house, and it is now the Labour Club. The inhabitants were moved to the Union Workhouse in Witham.

Wiseman's Boarding School (TL 8588 1838)

William Wiseman founded Wiseman's Boarding School in 1835, and at its height it had 73 scholars. The school declined in the years following his retirement in 1874 and was eventually destroyed by fire. It was located at the junction of Church Street and the High Street on the site of the present Convent.

Railway (TL 8558 1860)

The London to Colchester railway opened in 1843.

Maltings

In the post-medieval period there were ten malthouses in Kelvedon, but the malt industry declined with the advent of the railway when the barley being transported to Ware for malting. These have not been individually located.

Greys Mill (TL 8609 1821)

A mill complex stood on this site in the seventeenth century (when it was known as Inworth Mill). This burnt down in 1858 and was replaced by the present structures.

Easterford Mill (TL 8669 1907)

The lower floor of Easterford Mill is sixteenth century, but the upper storeys are later, probably dating to the change-over from fulling to grinding. The 12-foot wheel is early nineteenth century in date. The miller's house adjoining the mill is timber-framed and plastered.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Kelvedon is of major importance archaeologically and historically for a number of reasons. There is evidence for activity in the Kelvedon area from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Evidence of Late Iron Age settlement has been found throughout the area of the Roman town, consisting of individual enclosed house-plots, fields, possibly a temple and some industrial activity. However this settlement is not thought to have been urban in nature. In the Roman period a town developed on the Kelvedon site. Originally this consisted of a civilian settlement and possibly a short-lived fort (Rodwell, 1988). In the late second century the majority of the built-up area, including a temple and a possible *mansio*, was enclosed within a defensive ditch, with the cemeteries sited outside. By the end of the Roman period the town was in decline, although there is some evidence for continuation of settlement, although not necessarily urban in nature, into the early Saxon period. The early Saxon period is represented by a cemetery dating to the fifth to sixth centuries. There is a gap in the information in the following centuries until the later Saxon period, when the manor of Church Hall was granted to Westminster Abbey in 998. The medieval town was under the control of several different manors, with Church Hall and Felix Hall holding the majority of the High Street properties. The original focus of the settlement is thought to have been around the church, with a second smaller focus at the river crossing-point at Easterford over a kilometre to the east. In the post-medieval period Kelvedon developed its classic linear development form, with the merging of the medieval settlement foci at the Church Street junction and Easterford. In the modern period Kelvedon and the neighbouring village of Feering have effectively merged, being separated only by the river and the water-meadow. Until the twentieth century Kelvedon was essentially an agricultural community although it also had an economic role as a staging-post town and a provider of accommodation for travellers.

SURVIVAL

A great deal of fieldwork has been undertaken within Kelvedon since the 1940s, largely concentrated on the area of the Roman town. Unfortunately only those excavations undertaken by K. and W. Rodwell and the site at Doucecroft have been fully published (Rodwell, 1988; Clarke, 1988). Although large areas of the Roman town were destroyed or damaged by the development of Kelvedon in the 1970s subsequent work has established the survival of cut features and shallow stratigraphy in open areas,

such as back gardens, within the present urban area. There has been haphazard localised quarrying within the urban area, largely dating to the post-medieval period, but these are small-scale in nature. Waterlogged deposits can be anticipated in the immediate vicinity of the river and probably survive in deeper features such as wells and cess-pits. Soil-conditions are variable, the brickearth is conducive to the preservation of faunal remains whilst the gravels are acidic and faunal survival is poor. Artefacts such as ceramics, building materials and metal survive on both soil-types, albeit in better condition on the brickearths. Kelvedon has a good series of account and court rolls for the manor of Kelvedon Hall and some fifteenth century manorial documents. There is however a lack of extents, rentals or surveys and there are relatively few deeds in the Essex Record Office. The survival of map sources is about average, although the earliest map of 1605 does very usefully include Kelvedon High Street. The buildings, both Listed and unlisted, represent an important resource for the history and character of the town. Kelvedon retains the appearance of a 'historic' town.

CURRENT PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

The site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at the north-eastern limits of the town is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 24866). The medieval town and the majority of post-medieval town is located within the current Conservation Area, however the majority of the Roman town and the Late Iron Age settlement are not included. There are 99 Listed Buildings in Kelvedon, of which two are Grade I, ten Grade II* and the remainder Grade II. Part of the water-meadows, on the eastern edge of the town is a designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. Areas to the south and north of the town are designated Special Landscape Areas.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Late Iron Age and Roman research priorities

The Late Iron Age/Roman transition period has been identified as a key theme in archaeological studies (English Heritage, 1997: Bryant in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming). Going (in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming) has identified a period of defensive building in the later Antonine period and evidence of decay and dereliction in many of the East Anglian regions town after the mid third century. Questions have also been raised regarding the nature of later Roman industries in towns, and the presence of agricultural activities within the urban area (Going forthcoming). With regard to this the archaeology of Kelvedon has a significance at a local, regional and national level.

The research priorities for the Late Iron Age and Roman period are:-

- The records of the unpublished sites should be examined to assess their potential to further our understanding of this important town.
- The origins and subsequent development of the Roman small town from the preceding Iron Age settlement need to be examined.
- Ceramic studies have considerable potential in addressing the problems of economy, dating, social and cultural organisation. There is a need to publish the unpublished pottery groups and a synthesis involving quantification of stratified groups.
- Examination of Kelvedon's relationship with its local hinterland is particularly important.

- The development and subsequent decline of the town in the later Roman period need to be examined, as does the nature of the transition into the Saxon period.

Saxon research priorities

The development of towns is poorly understood for the Saxon period (Rippon, in Bedwin, 1996) and the processes of change from both the Roman to the Saxon period and from the Saxon to the medieval period have been highlighted as having a significance at a national and regional level (English Heritage 1997). The Saxon settlement in Kelvedon can be divided into two time periods. Firstly there is the early Saxon cemetery and the presumed associated settlement which may have been a direct development from the preceding Roman town. Secondly there is the later Saxon settlement and manorial holdings of Westminster Abbey, which formed the precursor of medieval Kelvedon.

The research priorities for the Saxon period are:-

- To establish the location, morphology and nature of the Saxon settlement.
- To examine the mechanics of transition change throughout the Late Roman/Early Saxon period, and the Late Saxon period/early medieval period.

Medieval and post-medieval research priorities

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 Kelvedon to date has 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 town and the backlands rather than the street frontage of the medieval town. Subsequent fieldwork should be targeted to correct this imbalance.
- In the excavations so far carried out, late medieval pottery dating from the 14th to 15th century is present, but no pottery belonging to the later-12th to 13th century, so common at other towns, has been found. Any further excavations should investigate whether this gap is real or apparent. In addition as this town lies on the London to Colchester road extended distributions of ceramics should be looked for as evidence of trading pattern. The unpublished medieval and post-medieval pottery should be located and assessed with a view to publication.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Documentary sources

Archive	Classmark	Number	Date	Description
E.R.O.	T/A	321	1297-1560	Court rolls and bailiff's accounts of manor of Kelvedon.
P.R.O.	SC2	123-125	Edw. II - Geo. III	Books or reliefs and fines for Clare Honor, including Kelvedon. See P.R.O. List and Index VI (1896) for full listing.
E.R.O.	D/DU	19/26A, 27, 29	1329-73	Accounts of Kelvedon Hall.
P.R.O.	SC6	844/37-8	11-13 Edw. III(?)	Serjeants accounts of land of Convent of Westminster.
E.R.O.	D/DU	19/28, 30-39	1355-1801	Court rolls of Kelvedon Hall.
P.R.O.	SC6	845/1	5-6 Hen. V	Farmer's accounts of Kelvedon and Kelvedon Rectory.
E.R.O.	D/DBu	Q1	1413-86	Rental of customary tenants.
P.R.O.	SC6	845/2-3	12-13, 16-17 Hen VI	Accounts.
P.R.O.	SC6	845/4-6	1-6 Edw. IV.	Accounts.
B.L.	Harl. Ch.	Roll G. 15	1502	Fines at court of Felix Hall.
P.R.O.	SC2	173/10	6-8 Hen VII	Courts of Fillolleshall (Felixhall) in Kelvedon.
P.R.O.	SC2	58/726	14, 17-21 Hen. VIII	Courts of Fillolleshall (Felixhall) in Kelvedon.
P.R.O.	SC2	171/82	37-38 Hen. VIII	Court of Bishop of London (?) at Kelvedon.
P.R.O.	E164	46, fo. 303	31 Eliz.	Survey of possessions of Philip Earl of Arundel.
E.R.O.	D/DM	P3	1605	Estate map of Kelvedon and Coggeshall including Kelvedon town street. Buildings including Kelvedon church drawn in rough elevation. Scale: 13.3 in. to 1m.
P.R.O.	SC2	189/30	2 Jas I	Courts of Bishop of London, including Kelvedon.
E.R.O.	T/M	460	1634	Estate map of Woodhouse farm (not town). No scale.
P.R.O.	SC2	172/5	1649-53	Courts of Bishop of London, including Kelvedon.
E.R.O.	D/DWe	P4	1701(1792)	Estate map of Kelvedon. Scale: 20 in. to 1m.
P.R.O.	SC2	190/16	7-8 Geo. II	Courts of Kelvedon alias Church Hall.
E.R.O.	T/M	461/1-2	1788	Map of glebe land. Shows church, vicarage, buildings around the staggered crossroads in village centre. Scale: 16 in. to 1 m.
B.L.	Add. MS.	36362, f.73; 36436, f.363	1825	Views of the church.
E.R.O.	D/DWe	P16	1839	Estate map of Rivendell and Kelvedon. Scale: 10 in. to 1m.
E.R.O.	D/CT	196	c. 1840	Tithe map. Scale: 13.3 in. to 1m.
B.L.	various		med. & post. med.	Various misc. deeds and grants. See catalogue.
E.R.O.	T/A	24		References to buildings in Kelvedon in Westminster abbey muniments. See also E.R.O. T/A 172.
E.R.O.	T/A	680		List of material relating to Kelvedon in Huntingdonshire Record Office.

APPENDIX 2: Listed buildings

Serial No.	Date	Street	No.	Name	Building Type	GV	Grade	Material
9/145	12	Church Street		Parish Church Of St. Mary	Parish Church	Y	I	Flint rubble, cement rendered, english bond brick
9/141	13	Church Street		Red House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, flemish bond brick, plastered
8/215	14	High Street	156, 158, 160	Chambers [156], Dormers [158], Gables [160]	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
9/248	14	London Road		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
9/166	14-16	High Street	31, 33	Oakland Cottage [31]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/211	14-16	High Street	148, 150	Orchard House And Post Office[148],	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
9/162	14-17	High Street	11, 13, 15	Cobbins{15}	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/222	14/15	High Street	180a, b, c		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
9/144	15	Church Street	1	Old Timbers	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/213	15	High Street	152		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/203	15	High Street	76	Western Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/22	15	High Street	26-30 [even]		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
8/188	15	High Street	169, 171, 173	Shepherds[169], Ruskin [171] , Wells Cottage [173]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/170	15	High Street	41, 43, 45,	Kelvedon Lady [41], Mason's Butchers [45]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/167	15	High Street	35, 33		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/252	15	Maldon Road	1	The Old School House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/259	15	Maldon Road		Bridgefoot House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
9/264	15	St Mary's Square		Top House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/263	15	St. Mary's Square		Newman's	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/265	15	St. Mary's Square		St Mary's House	Public Building	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
8/268	15	Swan Street	1	The Old Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/199	15-16	High Street	4-8 [even]	Woodlyn, Dunedin, Oakwood	House	Y	II	Timber framed, roughcast rendered

9/140	Med.	Church Street		Fullerthorne and railing and gate to front	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/189	Med.	High Street	175	T.C. News	House	Y	II	Timber framed, roughcast , plastered
9/137	16	Church Hill		Lingwoods	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/146	16	Church Street		Wall	Wall	Y	II	English bond, irregular bond brick
8/207	16	High Street	140	Gages	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/194	16	High Street	219-221		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, weatherboarded
10/184	16	High Street	125, 127	Walnut House [127]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/201	16	High Street	16	Thomas Sykes Antiques	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/192	16	High Street	195	Heigaines	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/206	16	High Street	138	Peppercorn Whole Foods	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/191	16	High Street	193	Virginia House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick facade, plastered
9/160	16	High Street	7		Inn	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/179	16	High Street	105, 107	Ormonde House [105], Ormonde Cottage [107]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, flemish bond brick
9/159	16	High Street	1-5 [odd]	Knights Templars Terrace	Mansion House	Y	II	Timber framed, flemish bond brick
9/247	16	London Road		Ancillary Building	Building	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
9/246	16	London Road		Granary/ Cottage	Granary	Y	II	Timber framed, vertical oak plank infill
10/260	16	Maldon Road		Ancillary Building		Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
10/255	16	Maldon Road		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
9/267	16	St. Mary's Square		Lavenders And Joyes	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/138	17	Church Hill		Lingwoods Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/153	17	Crabb's Lane		Clark's Farmhouse	House	Y	II	Timber framed, roughcast rendered
10/175	17	High Street	75	Kelvedon Labour Club	Workhouse	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
10/172	17	High Street	61	Forge Cottage Including Attached Railings & Gate	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/183	17	High Street	119		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/168	17	High Street	37	Kentwell	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/210	17	High Street	146	The Lawn House + Railings & Gate	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/180	17	High Street	113	St Andrews	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/217	17	High Street		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
8/208	17	High Street	142	White House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/181	17	High Street	115, 117	Alma Cottage [115], Norbury House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered

				[117]				
8/220	17	High Street	176	Wyvern House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
8/205	17	High Street	136	Bell House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/232	17	Highfields Lane		Ewell Hall	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/244	17	Hollow Road		Cotcroft Cottage	House	N	II	Timber framed, roughcast rendered, weatherboarded
9/250	17	London Road	1 & 3	Gleethorpe [1], Rose Cotage [3]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
10/254	17	Maldon Road		Little Greys	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/269	17	Swan Street		The Old Bridge House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/139	18	Church Street		Lawn Cottage And Railing And Gate To Front	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/149	18	Church Street		Brunswick Villa	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/148	18	Church Street		Brunswick House And Brunswick Cottage	House	Y	II	Brick, plastered
9/147	18	Church Street		The Vicarage	House	Y	II	Brick, plastered
9/142	18	Church Street		Gate, Gateway And Railings On Dwarf Wall	Gate	Y	II	Brick, wrought iron, stone
9/150	18	Church Street		Brunswick Lodge	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/152	18	Coggeshall Road		Moorings	House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/155	18	Crabb's Lane		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
8/209	18	High Street	144	Belle Couture	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/221	18	High Street	178	Bridge House	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
8/219	18	High Street	166	Deacons Newsagents	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
9/200	18	High Street	12	Grangewood	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
8/193	18	High Street		Quaker Meeting House	Storehouse	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
8/187	18	High Street	163	Doucecroft School	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, timber framed, plastered
10/186	18	High Street	133Y39 [odd]		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, roughcast rendered
10/185	18	High Street	131	The George Inn	Public House	Y	II	Timber framed, roughcast rendered
9/161	18	High Street	9	Chase House	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
10/174	18	High Street	71, 73	Spurgeon House [71], Spurgeon Cottage [73]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, flemish bond brick
10/173	18	High Street	65-69 [odd]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/178	18	High Street	103	Ormonde Lodge	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, plastered
9/165	18	High Street	25	Elizabeth House	House	Y	II	Brick
9/164	18	High Street	21, 23	Old Timbers[21]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/230	18	Highfields Lane		Noah's Ark Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered

10/231	18	Highfields Lane		Tanners	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/245	18	London Road		Church Hall Farmhouse	House	Y	II	Timber framed, roughcast rendered
9/253	18	Maldon Road		County Library And Local History Museum	School	Y	II	English bond, flemish bond brick
9/262	18	St. Mary's Square		Rosary Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, flemish bond brick facade
8/272	18	Swan Street		Easterford Mill House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded, plastered
8/271	18	Swan Street		Easterford Mill	Watermill	Y	II*	Timber framed, weatherboarded
8/270	18	Swan Street	3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
10/136	18	The Chase	1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, roughcast rendered
9/154	18/19	Crabb's Lane		Granary	Granary	Y	II	English bond, flemish bond brick
9/143	19	Church Street		Wall	Wall	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
9/163	19	High Street	17, 19	Dial House[17]	House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
9/171	19	High Street	59	Brimpton House	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
10/176	19	High Street	91-97 [odd]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, weatherboarded
10/177	19	High Street	99,	Warehouse And Workshop At Mellons Timber Yard	Workshop	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded
9/198	19	High Street	2	The White Hart Inn	House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick, plastered
8/218	19	High Street	162, 164		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,
9/169	19	High Street	39		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
9/249	19	London Road		St Osyth Cottage	House	Y	II	Brick, timber framed, plastered
10/257	19	Maldon Road		Grey's Mill	Watermill	Y	II	English bond brick
10/256	19	Maldon Road		The Greys And Greys East	House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
10/258	19	Maldon Road		Road Bridge Over River Blackwater	Road Bridge	Y	II	English bond brick
9/266	19	St. Mary's Square		Fabia	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered

APPENDIX 3: Urban components list

ID	DESCRIPTION
LATE IRON AGE	
844	BUILT-UP AREA
845	TEMPLE
846	ROAD
ROMAN	
847	STREET-PATTERN
848	FORT
849	BUILT-UP AREA
850	TOWN ENCLOSURE
851	TEMPLE
852	MANSIO
853	CEMETERY
SAXON	
854	CEMETERY
855	BUILT-UP AREA
856	CHURCH
857	ROAD
858	MILLS
MEDIEVAL	
859	BUILT-UP AREA
860	PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN
861	CHURCH HALL MANOR
862	VICARAGE
863	MARKET-PLACE
876	FELIX HALL MANOR
877	MARKET HALL
878	MANSION OF THE ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER
879	MANORIAL COURT-HOUSE
864	COMMON WELL
865	MILLS
POST-MEDIEVAL	
866	BUILT-UP AREA
867	PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN
868	QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
869	AYLETT'S SCHOOL
870	PARISH WORKHOUSE
871	WISEMAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL
872	RAILWAY
873	MALTINGS
874	GREY'S MILL
875	EASTERFORD MILL