

Lordship of Sudbury or Abbey Place

Parish/ County	West Ham Essex	Principle source	Victoria County History
Date	History of Lordship		Monarchs
871	Creation of the English Monarchy		Alfred the Great 871-899 Edward Elder 899-924 Athelstan 924-939 Edmund I 939-946 Edred 946-955 Edwy 955-959 Edgar 959-975 Edward the Martyr 975-978 Ethelred 978-1016 Edmund II 1016 Canute 1016-1035 Harold I 1035-1040 Harthacnut 1040-1042 Edward the Confessor 1042-1066
Pre-Conquest	Alestan holds the lordship containing what will be Sudbury. It measures 8 hides (960 acres) and 30 acres in total. As well as this lordship in West Ham he also holds four other lordships in Essex.		
1066	Norman Conquest- Battle of Hastings		Harold II 1066 William I 1066-1087
1086	Domesday		
	Alestan's lands in West Ham are split into two, the Sudbury part passing to Sir Ranulph Peverel. He holds it as part of his barony of Hatfield Peverel.		
1091	Sir Ranulph dies leaving a son and heir Sir William (<i>he had fought at the Battle of Hasting with William the Conqueror and had been rewarded with over 100 lordships. His lordships in the Domesday Book totalled 162 and were collectively known as the Honour of Peverel. They include Nottingham and Peverel Castles</i>).		William II 1087-1100
Circa 1130	William dies and Sudbury with all the Peverel lands in the eastern counties escheats (revert) to the Crown, the rest of his lands passing to his son William.		Henry I 1100-35
1141	King Stephen grants Sudbury to Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, then to Geoffrey's son Ernulf.		Stephen 1135-54

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1141 cont.	King Stephen is defeated at Lincoln and Geoffrey acknowledges Empress Matilda as his sovereign. She confirms his Constablership of the Tower of London which he should have inherited from his father. He is also appointed High Sheriff of Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex and London.	
1143	Geoffrey plays King Stephen and Empress Matilda off against each other in order to increase his wealth and position. King Stephen arrests him, and he is threatened with execution. Geoffrey surrenders Pleshey and Saffron Walden Castles and the Tower of London. Geoffrey launches a rebellion against King Stephen.	
1144	Geoffrey becomes a bandit in the fen country using the Isle of Ely and Ramsey Abbey as his base. He is besieged by King Stephen, during a skirmish he is wounded by an arrow and dies. Ernulf is disinherited for supporting his father's revolt and Sudbury reverts to the Crown.	
Unknown	Part of Sudbury is granted to William de Longspee (illegitimate son of King Henry). The other part is granted to Isaac (son of Josce the Rabbi), a prominent Jew, and his sons.	Henry II 1154-89
Unknown	William grants land worth 40 shillings per annum to Stratford Abbey.	
1189	There are anti-Semitic riots and Isaac's part returns to the Crown. It is granted to Henry de Cornhill who pays £7 16 shillings to the Exchequer for it.	
1190	Stratford Abbey owes ½ knight's fee of service for Sudbury however the charter by King Richard states scutage (fee in lieu of knight's service) does not have to be paid.	Richard I 1189-99
1198	King Richard grants Sudbury to Leonard Succuhull de Venez along with land in Exning and Westhall in Suffolk for one knight's fee of service.	
1201	John de Venez (Leonard's son) receives a royal charter for Sudbury. He enfeoffs (grants in return for a service) Sudbury to Stratford Abbey for £31 1 shilling per annum.	John 1199-1216

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1204	King John disseises John from his lordship and grants it to Peter de Preaux.	
1207	The Abbey agrees to pay King John £100 to buy out Peter's lordship.	
1211	The Abbey makes its payments direct to the Exchequer.	
1215	Magna Carta	
1215-1217	First Barons War	Henry III 1216-72
1230	King Henry grants the honour of Peverel to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent and the Abbot is ordered to render knight's service to the Honour.	
1232	King Henry blames Hubert for a failed expedition to France Hubert is imprisoned in Devizes Castle for treason. The Honour is confiscated, and the Abbot returns to paying the servants of the Crown.	
Unknown	The servants tender to make the rents hereditary.	
1264-1267	Second Barons War	
1309	The Abbey purchases £10 of the rent revenue from Philip de Beauvais.	Edward I 1272-1307 Edward II 1307-27
1321	The Abbey purchases £10 of the rent revenue from Richard le Rous.	Edward III 1327-77 Richard II 1377-1399 Henry IV 1399-1413 Henry V 1413-22 Henry VI 1422-61 1470-71
1455-1487	War of the Roses	Edward IV 1461-70 1471-83 Edward V 1483 Richard III 1483-5 Henry VII 1485-1509 Henry VIII 1509-47
1534	The Act of Supremacy – Church of England	
1538	Stratford Abbey is dissolved, and any lordship held of the Crown vanishes.	

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1545	The Crown is recorded as the owner of Sudbury. It is not recorded again.	
1642-1651	English Civil War	Edward VI 1547-53 Mary I 1553-58 Elizabeth I 1558-1603 James I 1603-25 Charles I 1625-49 Charles II 1660-85 James II 1685-88 William III 1688-1702 Anne 1702-14
1750-1850	Industrial Revolution	George I 1714/27 George II 1727/60 George III 1760-1820 George IV 1820-30 William IV 1830-7 Victoria 1837-1901 Edward VII 1901-10 George V 1910-36 Edward VIII 1936
2020	The title appears not to have been used for 475 years.	George VI 1936-52 Elizabeth II 1952-