

# COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF MODERN / INDUSTRIAL SITES AND MONUMENTS.

No. 4

## HISTORIC BOUNDARY MARKERS IN ESSEX



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for



Essex County Council  
Planning

Archaeological Advisory Group

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## A SURVEY OF HISTORIC BOUNDARY MARKERS IN ESSEX.

### Summary

A county-wide survey has been undertaken of documented and extant historic boundary markers to determine their risk status and rate of attrition by development and /or oversight. The boundary markers form a heterogeneous group consisting of manufactured columns sometimes to a high degree of expertise, to decorative cast iron pillars, to stout oak posts, natural boulders and pollarded trees. The boundaries they denote include political districts, wards, parishes, estates and spheres of legal and trading jurisdiction, some dating back many centuries.

### Introduction

The primitive instinct to define spheres of influence is not confined to Man but is widespread through the animal kingdom. Some animals such as dogs and cats use scent markers to declare their territory, birds may employ song to alert a potential interloper, but Man has the habit of manufacturing visual markers as well as using natural features in the landscape. Although the markers which are the subject of this Survey define a heterogeneous group of boundaries, they may be broadly divided into parish, civil, estate and trade.

### Parish and Civil Boundaries.

From prehistoric times, Essex has had boundaries within and around it in the form of rivers such as the Stour and Thames. By the 6th century AD, the influence of the Saxon kings of Essex included London and probably parts of Surrey but the division of England between the British under King Alfred and the Danish invaders lead by Guthrum defined the western border of Essex under Danelaw in 886 AD as the River Lea. For 1100 years until the Local Government reorganisations of the 1960s, these essentially with few exceptions remained the County boundaries.

The gradual Christianisation of England in the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries initially centred on the religious centres such as Canterbury, Rochester, Winchester and, in Essex, Barking. Priests eventually moved, mainly in the 10th and 11th centuries, out from the minsters to new more peripheral churches, probably under the patronage of Saxon landlords whom they had converted or who sought spiritual ease; their estates provided the unit which became the ecclesiastical parish whose tenants were required to pay tithe to provide the priest with a living. The bounds of Saxon estates described in charters of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries often correspond closely to the boundaries of modern parishes (such as the boundary



between the parishes of Upminster and South Weald), indicating rugged survival of over 1000 years.

Once the increasing concentration of population meant that "unoccupied" land between communities was no longer available, it became necessary precisely to define the boundary between adjacent landholdings and estates to avoid disputes. Where dispute continued due to failure to secure agreement, the disputed fields sometimes acquired the label of "Flitland" or "Ceast" land.

The pattern and relationship of some estate boundaries to dateable features such as Roman roads suggest they may be of pre-Roman origin and persist through to the medieval and later period. Estates were reorganised in the 11th century when Norman landlords supplanted Saxon, and again after the Dissolution when monastic lands came into lay ownership. But parish and many landholding boundaries frequently remained obstinately intact.

Such boundaries were formerly of much greater importance to the tenants and parishoners than may now be the case. Not only was the tenant interested in to whom tithe, a tenth of his annual income, and Easter dues were to be paid, but, from mediaeval times onwards, the ecclesiastical parish became the unit for the administration of law and order, the repair of roads and bridges, provision for schools and the maintenance of the poor.

The custom of "Beating the Bounds" at Rogationtide in April or May each year is still remembered by some of our older residents. The priest, constable or steward walking the the boundaries with officials and parishoners was a recognition of the annual re-establishment of the sphere of the parish's influence and responsibility. The act was given a religious sanction by the saying of a prayer at each point where the boundary changed direction - and by the rapping of the accompanying children on the hand to ensure they remembered well where the point was! Such points were frequently marked by a prominent natural feature, a boulder, an old tree, a hilltop, or by a manmade ancient barrow, a cross, an erected stone or an iron post. Some acquired appropriate names such as "Amen Corner" or "Mere Field" (from gemaere, Old English = Boundary). Their yearly inspection ensured that such markers were maintained.

Although many of the social and civil responsibilities, such as Poor Law, had been laid to the ecclesiastical parish since the 16th century, some parishes since the Settlement Act of 1662 had become divided into Vills who took on these functions. The Local Government Act of 1889 defined the function of a new administrative unit, the Civil Parish, to whom these responsibilities fell. Since the boundaries of the new civil parishes, particularly in the rural south and Midlands, often coincided with the ecclesiastical parish, the markers frequently served to define both.



### Estate Boundaries.

The mediaeval institutions such as abbeys and churches obtained charters from the Crown to hold land. Gifting land to these religious houses was a means to spiritual salvation and large landholdings were acquired. Founded by the monk Rahere in gratitude for his deliverance from death on a pilgrimage to Rome, the Hospital dedicated to St Bartholomew was built just outside the walls of the City of London on "Shmeyerfeld", marshy ground, in 1123. It was of the new Augustinian Order, the sick cared for by the Canons. At the Dissolution in 1539, the priory was suppressed but, on the petition of the citizens of London and probably by pressure from the king's surgeon Thomas Vicary, new Letters Patent were issued in 1546, granting the hospital to the City.

Throughout the medieval period the Hospital acquired property in over 60 parishes in the City, Essex including Little Wakering, Downham, Dunton, St Lawrence with Steeple, Rainham and Hatfield, and in Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Yorkshire and Somerset. In the 18th century an estate was purchased in Mayland with the advowson to the church. Much of the hospital's property was sold in 1921 in order to build the new south wing in Smithfield which contained wards and operating theatres, and is known as King George V wing, recently (1992) extensively upgraded. The two elegant boundary posts still in place in Little Wakering (ESMR 15003 and 15004) mark the estate given to St Bartholomews by William de Taydena about 1180; another at Steeple Wick (ESMR 13455) marks its landholdings at St Lawrence with Steeple. Bearing in mind the extensive lands in Essex held by the hospital, these three are a tiny remnant of what must have been a much more frequently occurring marker.

### Trade Boundaries.

Successive legislation has granted rights to corporate bodies and to individuals of control of trade in a locality such as the right to levy taxes on imports, and the extent of jurisdiction of such rights has been demarkated by the erection of boundary markers. The City of London has for many centuries held a dominant influence on Essex, not only as a market for its agricultural produce, but also for its exercise of rights and privileges.

The London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act of 1861 is one such example of the right conferred to the City of London to erect boundary posts beside canals, roads, tracks and railways for the purpose of defining its jurisdiction over the charging of duty on the import of certain commodities into the City. Such duties had been levied since mediaeval times, and the funds were used for public works such as the rebuilding of London and St Pauls after the Great Fire of 1666. An Act



of 1851 defined the method of collection of dues, and that of 1861 redefined the sphere of jurisdiction, and directed that the income was to be used for certain purposes such as the Thames Embankment Improvement Scheme and improving Cannon Street .

Older posts were moved to reflect the newly defined boundary of 1861 from earlier positions and many new posts were manufactured. The duty continued to be levied for another 28 years but lapsed after the creation of the London County Council in 1889. Many of the posts remain, and the recognition by the London Corporation of their historical significance has resulted in arrangements with some local authorities to keep them maintained and painted (ESMR 3452, 3453, 3455, 3743, 3808, 4084, 4085, 4086, 4087, 15152).

Another example of a trade duty post results from the grant of rights of jurisdiction by Richard I (1189-1199) to the City of London over the River Thames. The eastern limit of the jurisdiction was a line between the London Stone in Yantlet Creek on the Isle of Grain in Kent to the Crowstone at Leigh in Essex. The City paid 1500 marks to Richard for this privilege in 1197 when he was in need of funds for his Crusade. By a succession of charters of several reigns, the rights were extended from free passage on the river to a monopoly for the erection of wharves and quays, and, in the 19th century, the building of the West India and London Docks.

In 1857 the jurisdiction passed from the City to the Thames Conservancy , and derived income from tonnage of ships entering and leaving the port, tolls on barges and pleasure steamers and the rents from jetties. The dues were used for maintenance of the river such as dredging. The Port of London Act of 1908 transferred the duties to the Port of London Authority and at the same time extended the jurisdiction a further 2 miles east of the old Yantlet Creek to Crowstone line, to a line from Warden Point in Sheppey to Havengore Creek in Essex.

The Old Crowstone which was erected in 1755, now in the Prittlewell Priory Museum Park in Southend (ESMR 15155), was removed in 1950 from the foreshore where it had stood alongside the New Crowstone. A mark called the Crowstone, but apparently not the one now in Prittlewell Park, is referred to in 1746. The name seems to take origin from a tenement called Crowes, perhaps from its occupant, which was close by in 1536. The New Crowstone, still in situ between high and low water mark, was set up in 1837 (ESMR 15154).

It is clear that other trading bodies such as breweries delineated their property by the erection of boundary stones which they inscribed appropriately in the 19th century (ESMR 15175).



### The Survey

The First and Second Editions of the 6" and 25" Ordnance Survey maps of Essex of the last century (mostly between 1873 and 1900) record administrative boundaries and mark boundary posts and stones. Detailed scrutiny of a 14% sample of these maps (sheets 9, 20, 27, 35, 36, 41, 54, 60, 67, 68, 71, 78) revealed the recording of some 103 "posts" or "stones" or markers such as pollarded trees which could be accounted for as boundary marks. Reference to some further 20 boundary markers was recovered from the Sites and Monuments Record, Department of the Environment List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest, from more recent maps and from Essex County Council staff and from local knowledge. These recorded sites must represent only a fraction of the boundary markers which once existed. Several previously undocumented markers were found and recorded.

This survey has concentrated on those natural or manufactured markers, often of iron, granite, sandstone or other durable substance, but all sites where there has been documentary evidence of other types of less durable boundary marker (such as trees, tree stumps) have been inspected. Some of these markers have inscriptions, engravings or other markings declaring their purpose; others not so marked require some research from documentary and other sources to determine their status. (Mile stones, when clearly such, were excluded from this survey since they are a separate category justifying specific study, but where the purpose is unclear, the marker has been included in the present Survey. Further research may elucidate their origin).

The iron posts (ESMR 3452, 3453, 3455, 3743, 3808, 4084, 4085, 4086, 15152, 13455, 15003, 15004 and 15156), probably all of the 19th century, are elegantly cast. With the single exception of the Maldon old borough post (15156), all declare their pedigree with an identifying shield, the estate posts of St Bartholomews Hospital adding for good measure to banish all doubts the initials StBH.

The stones are mainly with much weathered inscriptions, though that on the New and Old Crowstones (15154 and 15155) are decipherable in part; documentary evidence dates these to the 18 and 19th centuries. The Great Tey-Markshall parish boundary stone inscription (ESMR 15153) remains legible; this and the remainder, in the absence of documentary evidence are not securely dateable, but probably of the 18th or 19th centuries.

Except for the two Crowstones (above), and the City of London Coal duty obelisk (ESMR 4087), none of the stones shows evidence of active maintenance, and many are in advanced stages of burial.

The single example of an oak boundary post (ESMR 15168) remains apparently sound between the field edge and Wash Lane, Goldhanger, and is well weathered. It



is at risk from damage during road verge maintenance and from agricultural vehicles. Apart from the sarsens, it may be the oldest of the extant boundary markers found, possibly dating from the 18th century or earlier.

All 123 sites were visited over a 6 month period in 1996 and where the marker was detected it was measured, recorded and photographed. Some of the sites were across fields at a distance from present road access, some concealed in boundary ditches by brambles and undergrowth, some at busy road junctions rendering the business of measuring and photographing something of a hazard to the Recorder's continued survival.

The attrition rate of these markers over the past 100 years has been high. Of the 103 sites documented in the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, only 7 retain the marker *in situ*, in varying states of maintenance or decay. Successive OS surveys have pretty accurately recorded these markers and their demise; if a previously recorded marker was not shown on the current 1:10000 map there was a 99% probability that it no longer exists. Of the 20 markers determined from sources other than the Ordnance Survey, 16 are *in situ*. Road widening, ploughing, hedge removal and building development seem to have been responsible for the majority of the casualties. Even where the former site of the marker remains "open" such as in a park or in a new estate, the marker often has not been preserved. Few have had protected status. Some retain a functional status in that they continue to mark a present boundary; others have an historic significance, witness to a former estate, trading right or zone of civil or ecclesiastical responsibility which may be many hundreds of years old. They are rapidly diminishing survivors of important civil, ecclesiastical and industrial aspects of this County's heritage.

Under each of the individual entries, a recommendation is made as to the future action to be taken; those of especial importance are recommended for Listing in an attempt to retain the few examples that survive.

Future research and reports from the public and from staff will no doubt identify further examples; these sites will be inspected and, where indicated, added to the Sites and Monuments Record.



### Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the help of the following in the preparation of this Survey and Report:

Shane Gould (Essex County Council Planning Department)  
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The Staff of Prittlewell Priory Park Museum, Southend  
The Staff of the Essex Record Office  
The landowners and tenants who were good enough to provide local information.

James Kemble.



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## THE SURVIVORS.

[L] = currently Listed Grade II

<u>Parish and Civil Boundary markers</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>ESMR</u>
Great Tey - Markshall parish boundary stone. [L]	TL8441 2588	15153
Maldon old borough (now Ward) boundary post.	TL8884 0794	15156
East Donyland - Berechurch boundary stone.	TM0061 2202	15161
East Donyland - Berechurch boundary stone.	TM0066 2214	15162
Sheering - Matching boundary pollard.	TL5127 1245	15166
Harlow - Latton (now constituency) boundary stone.	TL4822 1002	15167
Little Totham - Goldhanger boundary post.	TL8885 0900	15168
South Weald - Upminster (now Constituency) post.	TQ5668 9148	15170
Ingatestone - Fryerning boundary sarsens.	TQ6512 9967	15178
	TO6512 9958	15179
Gt Wakering/Nth Shoeburv marker (p. 146)	TO 934 867	15182
<u>Estate boundary markers:</u>		
Pleshey Stone	TL6610 1430	1164
Steeple Wick, St Bartholomews Hospital, post. [L]	TL9455 0446	13455
Little Wakering, St Bartholomews Hospital, posts.[L]	TQ9344 8832	15003
	[L]TQ9343 8831	15004
<u>Trade boundary markers:</u>		
City of London Coal duty posts.	TL3881 0444	3452
	TL3893 0437	3453
	TL3933 0399	3455
	TL4371 0040	3743
	TL4077 0444	3808
	TL4457 9838	4084
	TL4316 9945	4085
	TL4589 9629	4086
	TL4520 9767	4087
	TL4060 0488	15152
City of London River Thames jurisdiction posts.	TQ 858 853	15154
	[L] TQ8764 8737	15155
Writtle brewery, stone.	TQ6888 9305	15175



Water Utility Markers:

Layer Road, Colchester.	TL9870 2396	15157
Layer Road, Colchester.	TL9869 2395	15158
Clive Road, Warley.	TQ5927 9136	15174
Great Easton-Great Dunmow Road.	TL617 244	15180

Scheduled Nature Reserve Boundary Markers:

Jacks Hill, Theydon Bois.	TL4322 9945	15150
Jacks Hill, Loughton.	TL4312 9944	15151

Uncategorised Markers:

Circular Road North, Colchester.	TL9914 2421	15159
Roman Hill, East Donyland.	TM0077 2130	15163
The Drive, Warley Hill.	TQ5927 9205	15173
Noak Hill Road, Great Burstead.	TQ6779 9201	15176
Wash Road, Noak Hill Bridge.	TQ6842 9045	15177



The following documented sites of boundary markers investigated were found to have no markers in situ:

NGR and ESMR:

BP.TL39230436. 15181	M. TL91871856.15211	BS.TQ59789227.15241
BP.TL55553684. 15183	M. TL92201883.15212	BS.TQ59449214.15242
BP.TL55633588. 15184	M. TL92831895.15213	BS.TQ59569200.15243
BP.TM10463047.15185	M. TL95301795.15214	BS.TQ59019186.15244
	M. TL95281784.15215	BS.TQ59639192.15245
BP.TM12602969.15186	M. TL96001609.15216	BS.TQ58929163.15246
BP.TL98652862. 15187	M. TL51471301.15217	BS.TQ59669145.15247
BP.TL91972386. 15188	M. TL45400780.15218	BP.TQ72089100.15248
BP.TL98902363. 15189	BP.TL83300844.15219	BP.TQ72049169.15249
BP.TL98632325. 15190	BP.TL88660857.15220	BP.TQ72789188.15250
BS.TL99082404. 15191	BP.TL88070781.15221	BS.TQ67459322.15251
BP.TL89202150. 15192	BP.TL84670580.15222	BS.TQ68569325.15252
BP.TL86852094. 15193	BP.TL84800550.15223	BS.TQ68629322.15253
BP.TL86361962. 15194	BP.TL84750550.15224	BS.TQ68489319.15254
BP.TL87101847. 15195	BP.TL84820543.15225	BS.TQ67869182.15255
BP.TL87501825. 15196	BP.TL84130508.15226	BS.TQ67938900.15256
BP.TL87561809. 15197	BP.TL83110423.15227	BS.TQ93529097.15257
BP.TL88201860. 15198	BP.TL82650410.15228	BS.TQ93539127.15258
BP.TL87301778. 15199	BP.TL82610328.15229	BS.TQ94539177.15259
BP.TL87331750. 15200	BP.TQ70219868.15230	BS.TQ94449168.15260
BP.TL87161737. 15201	BP.TQ70139777.15231	BS.TQ94629190.15261
BP.TL86801693. 15202	BP.TQ71509736.15232	BS.TQ95009227.15262
BP.TL89031661. 15203	M. TQ52909469.15233	BS.TQ95579226.15263
BP.TL89821645. 15204	M. TQ59089488.15234	BS.TQ96849216.15264
M. TL93372157.15205	M. TQ62979375.15235	BS.TQ94739135.15265
M. TL93372132.15206	M. TQ63139388.15236	M. TL82638946.15266
M. TL93352112.15207	M. TQ63089184.15237	BS.TL89668900.15267
M. TL92471907.15208	BS.TQ59569218.15238	M. TL91608866.15268
M. TL93291957.15209	BS.TQ59739222.15239	M. TL92208720.15269
M. TL91601850.15210	BS.TQ59639227.15240	M. TL92308644.15270
		M. TL92248572.15271

BP=boundary post. BS=boundary stone. M=boundary mark (material unspecified)



### THE INVENTORY

The Inventory contains information for assessed sites of the Survey. Individual Record Sheets were compiled for the surviving markers with information under the following fields: Form, Site Name, NGR, ESMR No, NMR No, Parish, District, Site Description, Materials, Assessed Date, Significance, Current (1996) Status, Recommended Action, Management, Grading, References, Date of inspection.

(Essex County Council Planning 1996 document provides more detailed description of the methodology).

Markers are graded as follows:

- 0 - no longer extant
- \* - extant, 20th century
- \*\* - extant, 19th century, damaged / weathered
- \*\*\* - extant, pre-19th century, damaged / weathered
- \*\*\*\* - extant, 19th century, complete or near-complete
- \*\*\*\*\* - extant, pre-19th century, complete or near-complete

A current and, where possible, a 19th century map extract is included for each surviving marker site together with a black and white photograph. The Records have been entered on the Sites and Monuments Record.

The Inventory is ordered by ESMR number.



**FORM** Stone

**SITE NAME** Mashbury Road - Good Easter Road, Pleshey

**NGR** TL 6610 1430

**ESMR** 1164

**NMR No**

**PARISH** Pleshey

**DISTRICT** Chelmsford

**SITE DESCRIPTION** On the verge at the junction of the Mashbury, High Easter and Pleshey roads, a recumbent partially buried irregular boulder, c 45 x 55cm.

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Reported as the "Pleshey Stone", recorded by RCHM as set into the garden wall of Mount House, 500 yards northeast of the church, with the inscription "Ricardus Rex ii", indicating royal possession of Pleshey Castle after 1397.

**MATERIAL** Stone

**DATE** ? 14th century

**CURRENT STATUS** None

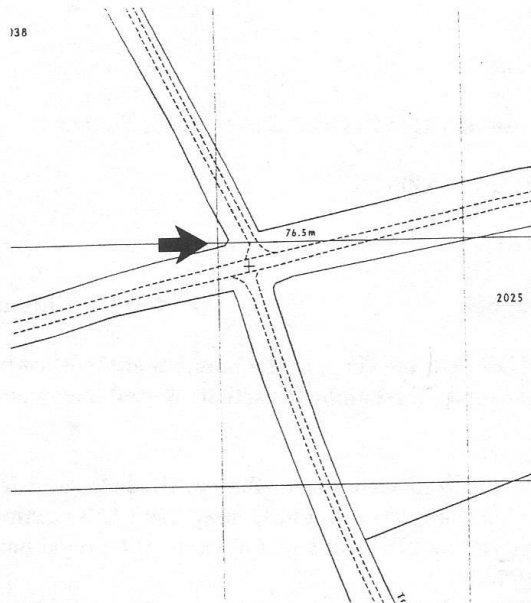
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MANAGEMENT** None

**GRADING** \*\*\*

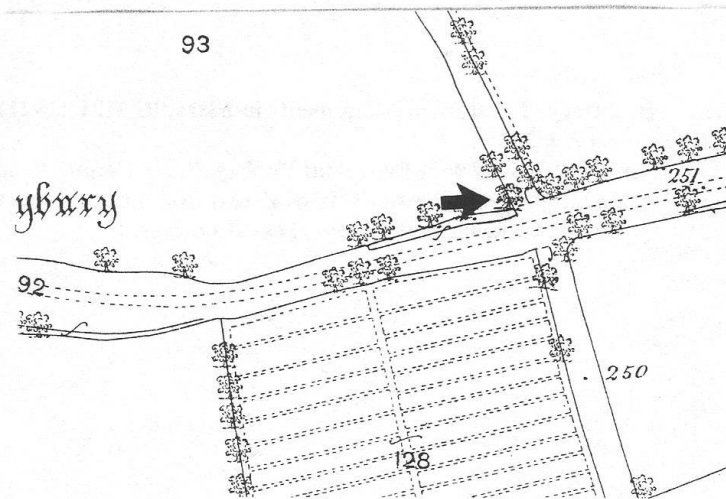
**References:** Inventory of Historical Monuments in Essex, RCHM, (1921)  
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Essex Archeological Society excavation report.





OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 6614 1991

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 43.2 1875



Stone, Mashbury - Good Easter Rd., Pleshey  
ESMR No. 1164



**FORM** Boundary post

**SITE NAME** City of London Coal Duty Post, S side of Colemans lane, Epping Forest.

**NGR** TL 3881 0444

**ESMR** 3452

**NMR No**

**PARISH** Nazeing  
Waltham Holy Cross

**DISTRICT** Epping Forest

**SITE DESCRIPTION** S side of Colemans Lane (a "green lane" path).

Cast iron City of London Coal Duty Post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2). Defaced inscriptions on N face: City of London shield with St Georges cross and sword. Below the collar: 18?? VR  
CAP 42.

On N side of plinth: Regents Canal Iron works  
Henry C ?

Ht 1.26m, width 0.25 m.

**MATERIAL** Cast iron

**DATE** c 1860

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Jurisdiction of City of London (see Reference).  
Nazeing - Waltham Holy Cross parish boundary.  
One of ?two extant in Essex.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MANAGEMENT** Post being maintained, painted white with red shield

**GRADING** \*\*

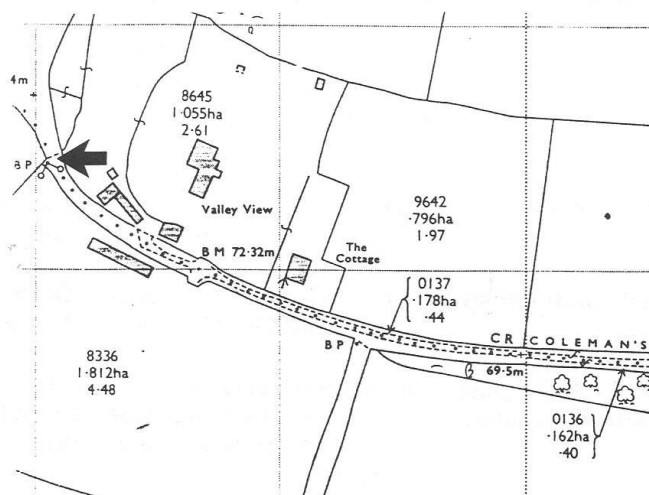
Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks. Typescript in Loughton public library (E 336.2785.532).  
25" OS Map 1st edition, c 1874.

Inspected 18.7. 96.



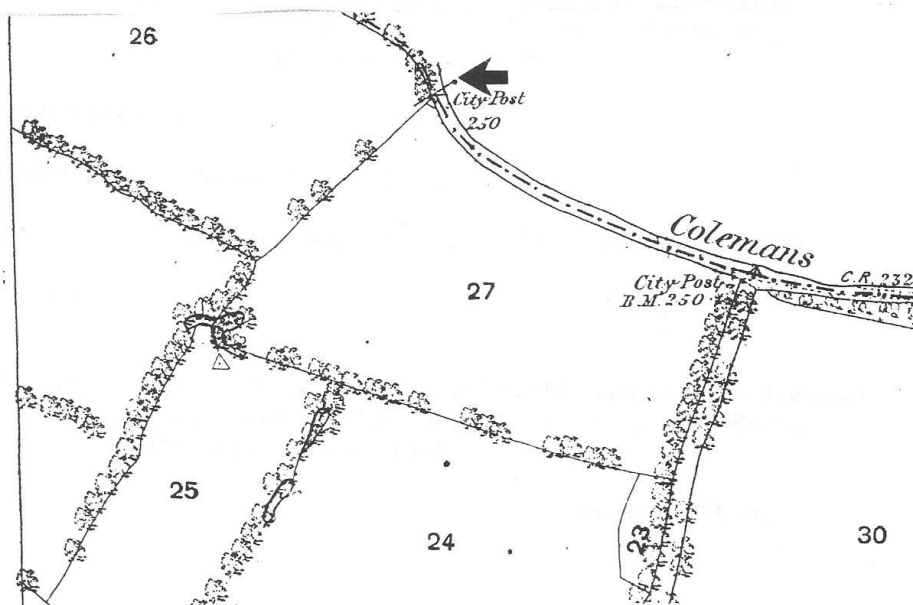
City of London Coal Duty Post, S side of Colemans Lane, Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 3452





OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 3804/3904 1973

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 49.7 1874

FORM Boundary post  
SITE NAME City of London Coal Duty Post, Colemans Lane, Epping Forest.  
NGR TL 3893 0437

ESMR 3453 NMR No

PARISH Nazeing DISTRICT Epping Forest  
Waltham Holy Cross

SITE DESCRIPTION Junction of Colemans Lane and an overgrown "green lane"  
called Lousehall lane, on S side of Colemans Lane.

Cast iron Coal duty Post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed  
apex (Nail type 2). Inscriptions on N face: City of London arms with St Georges  
cross and sword; below the collar: 26 VIC  
CAP 42.

On N and S sides of plinth: Regents Canal Iron Works London  
Henry Crissell 1864.

Ht 1.37m, width 0.25m.

MATERIAL Cast iron. DATE 1864.

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see Reference).  
Nazeing - Waltham Holy Cross parish boundary.  
One of two extant in Essex.

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Post being maintained, painted white and with red shield.

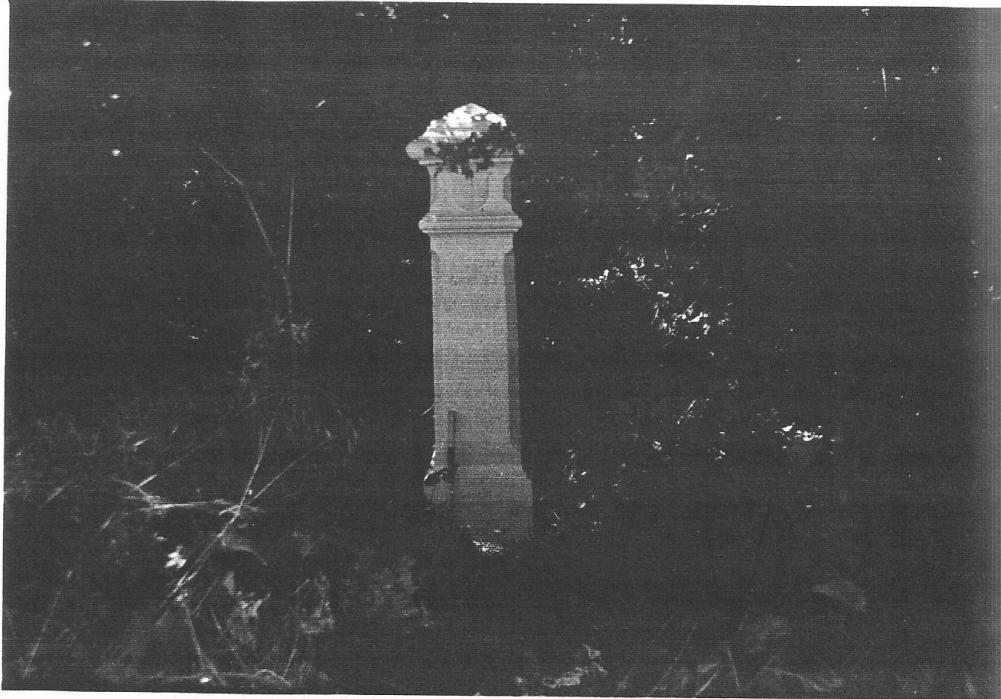
GRADING \*\*\*\*

Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary  
Marks. Typescript in Loughton public library (E 336.2785.532).  
25" OS map 1st edition, c 1874.

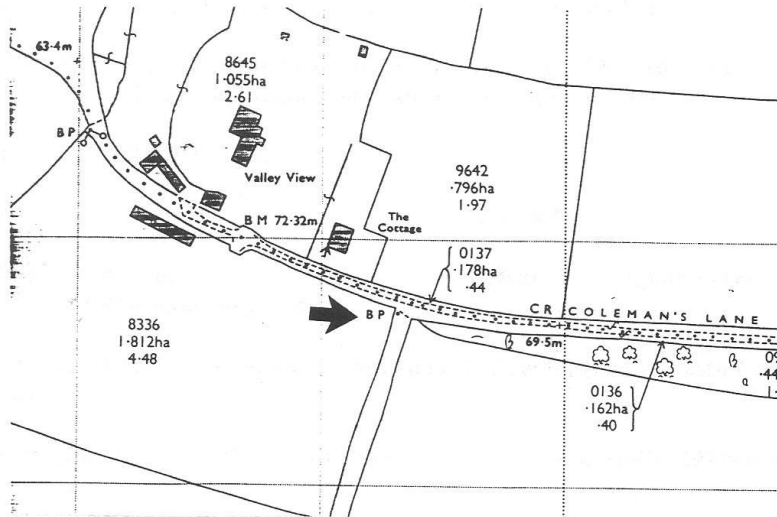
Inspected 18.7.96

20

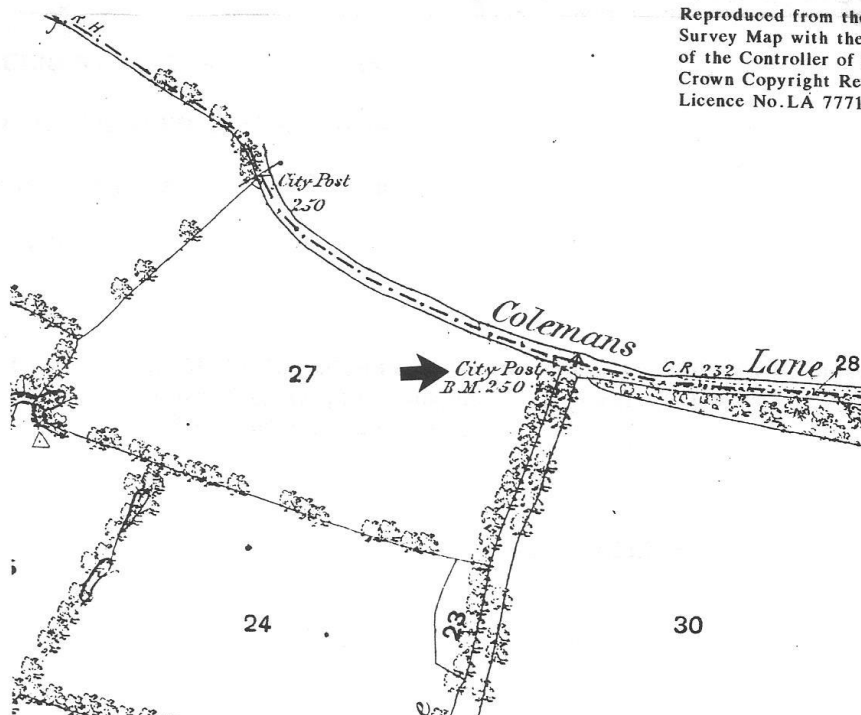




City of London Coal Duty Post, Colemans Lane, Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 3453



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 3804/3904 1973



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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 49.7 1874



**FORM** Boundary post (no longer extant; lost since 1972)  
**SITE NAME** City of London Coal Duty post; junction of St Leonards (formerly Bury) Road, and Colemans Lane, Epping Forest.  
**NGR** TL3923 0436  
**ESMR** 3454 **NGR No**  
**PARISH** Nazeing **District** Epping Forest  
Waltham Holy Cross

**SITE DESCRIPTION** West side of St Leonards Road at junction with Coleman Lane.

City of London Coal Duty post (Nail type 2g) shown in Nail's (1972) inventory.

**MATERIAL** Cast iron **DATE** 1864

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Jurisdiction of City of London (see Reference)  
Nazeing-Waltham Holy Cross parish boundary

**CURRENT STATUS** None

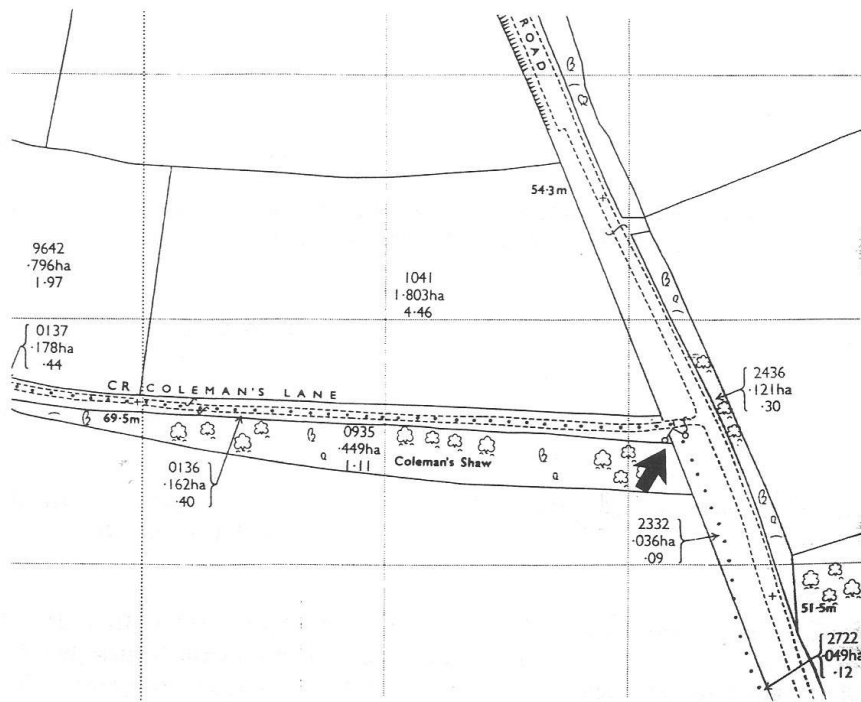
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MAINTENANCE** None

**GRADING** 0

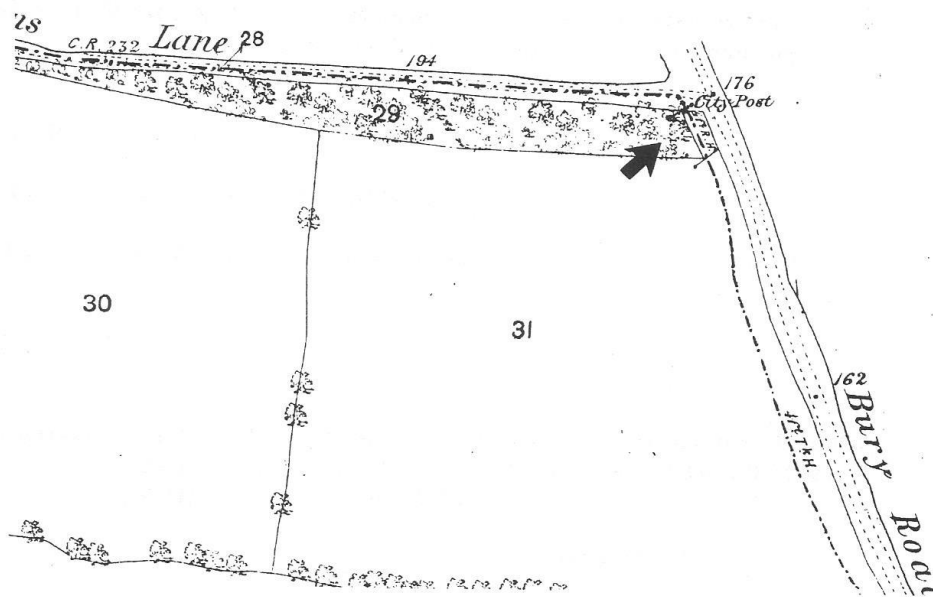
**Reference:** Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks. Typescript in Loughton public library (E 336.2785.532)  
25" OS 1st edition map, c 1874.

Inspected 18.7.96.



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 3804/3904 1973

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 49.7 1874



FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME City of London Coal Duty Post, junction of St Leonards (formerly Bury) Road and Waltham Road, Epping Forest.

NGR TL 3933 0399

ESMR 3455

NMR No

PARISH Nazeing  
Waltham Holy Cross

DISTRICT Epping Forest

SITE DESCRIPTION West side of junction of St Leonards Road (formerly Bury Road) with Waltham Road ( Marsh Hill) on verge.  
Cast iron City of London Coal Duty Post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2c). Inscriptions on N face: City of London shield with St Georges cross and sword. Below the collar: 24 VICT  
Ht 0.70m, width 0.23m.

MATERIAL Cast iron

DATE 1861

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see reference).  
Nazeing - Waltham Holy Cross parish boundary.  
One of four extant in Essex.

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Post being maintained, painted white with red shield

GRADING \*\*\*\*

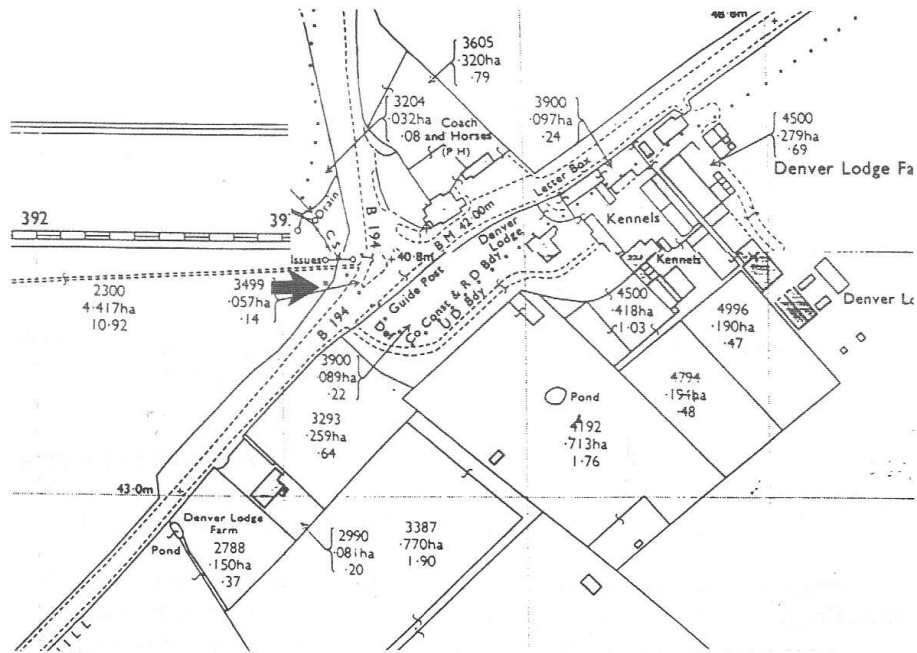
Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks. Typescript in Loughton public library (E336.2785.532).  
25" OS map 1st edition, c 1874.

Inspected 18.7. 96.



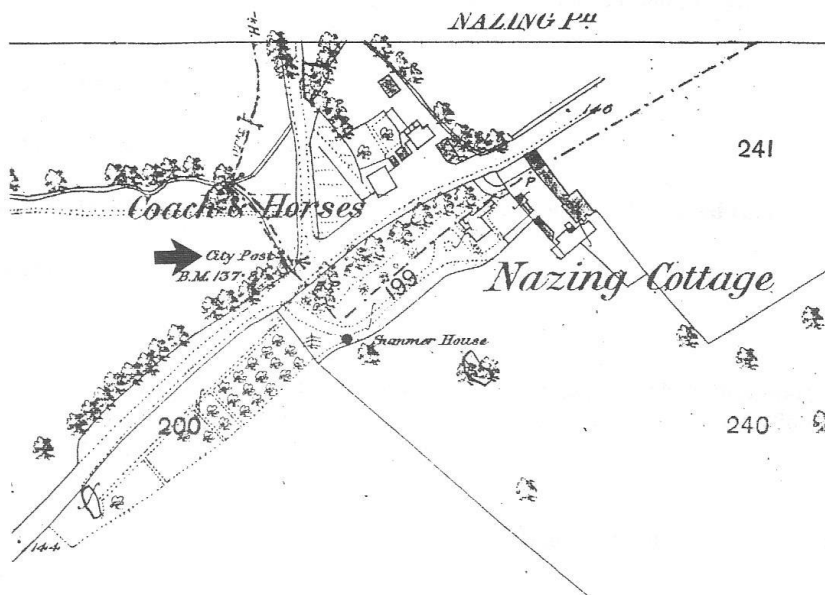
City of London Coal Duty Post, junc. St Leonards Lane & Waltham Rd., Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 3455





OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 3904 1973

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 49.11 1873

FORM Boundary post  
SITE NAME Ambresbury Banks, City of London Coal Duty Post, Epping Forest.  
NGR TL 4371 0040  
ESMR 3743 NMR  
PARISH Epping Upland DISTRICT Epping Forest  
Waltham Holy Cross

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

On verge, east side of A.11 (Buckhurst Hill to Epping), 200 yards N of junction with Upshire Road west of Ambresbury Banks (earthwork),

Cast iron City of London Coal Duty post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2c). Inscriptions on N face : City of London arms with St Georges cross and sword. Below the collar: 24 VICT

Height 0.90m, width 0.25m.

MATERIAL Cast iron DATE 1861

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see Reference).  
Epping - Waltham Holy Cross parish boundary.  
One of four extant in Essex.

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Post being maintained, painted white, shield painted red.

GRADING \*\*\*\*

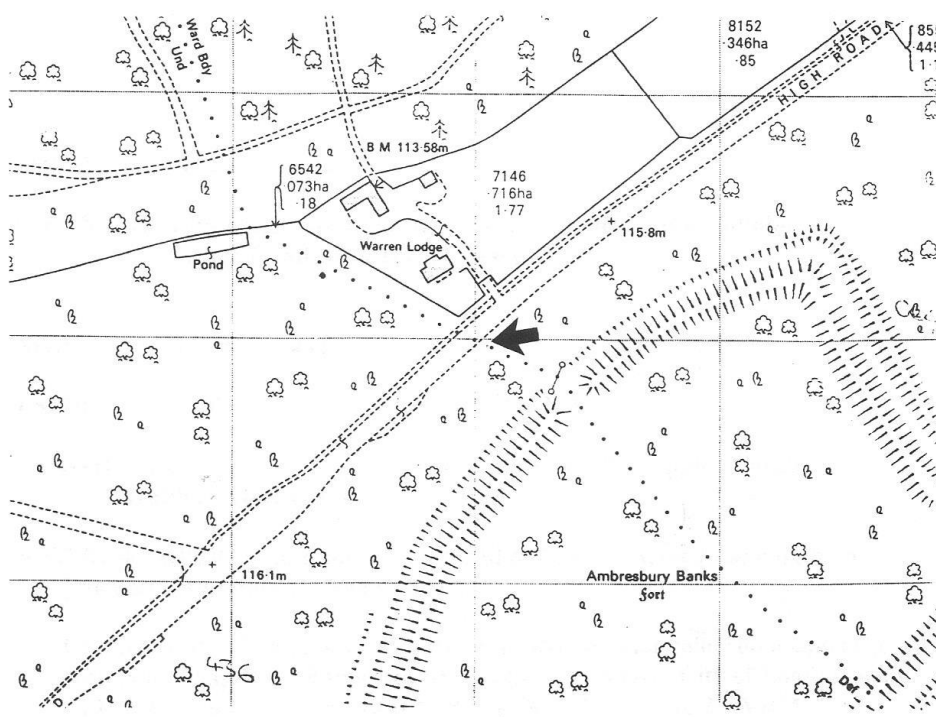
Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London & Their Boundary Marks. Typescript. (Copy in Loughton public library, E336.2785.532)  
25" OS map 2nd edition, c 1897.

Inspected 24.7.96.



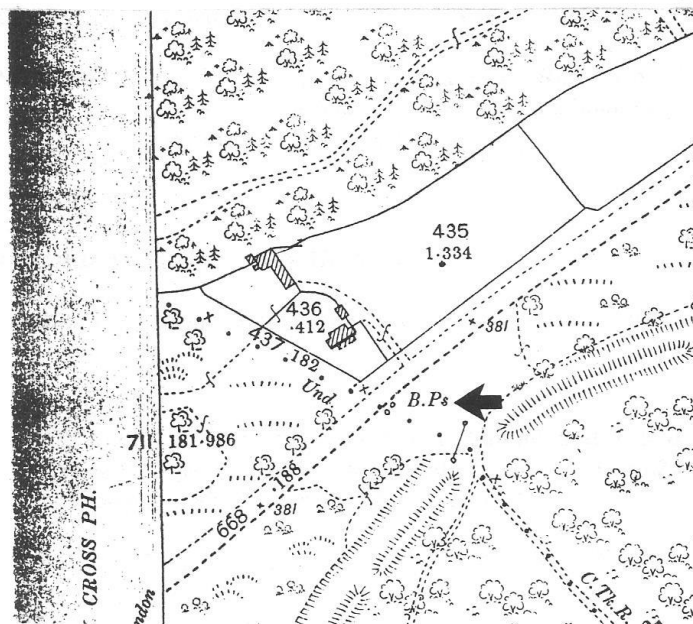
City of London Coal Duty Post, Ambresbury Banks, Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 3743





OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4300 1985

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 58.1 1897

FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME City of London Coal Duty Post. Longfield Shaw, Bumbles Green Lane, Bumbles Green, Nazeing.

NGR TL 4077 0444

ESMR 3808

NMR No

PARISH Nazeing  
Waltham Holy Cross

DISTRICT Epping Forest

SITE DESCRIPTION In woodland at S end of Bumbles Green Lane path, at junction with Longfield Shaw (wood).

Cast iron City of London Coal Duty Post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2f). Inscriptions on S face: City of London arms with St Georges cross and sword. Below the collar: 24 & 26 VICT  
CAP 42

On plinth: Regents Canal Iron Works  
Henry Crissell 1864 London

Ht 1.31m, width 0.25m.

MATERIAL Cast iron

DATE 1864

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see Reference).  
Nazeing - Waltham Holy Cross parish boundary.  
One of ?two extant in Essex

CURRENT STATUS None

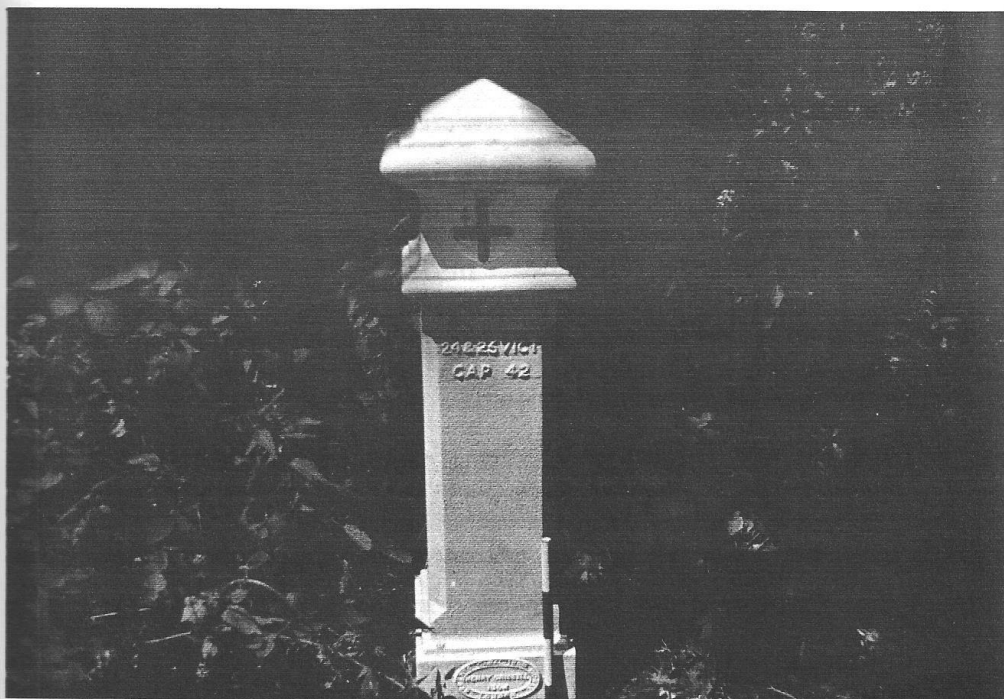
RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Post being maintained, painted white with red shield.

GRADING \*\*\*\*

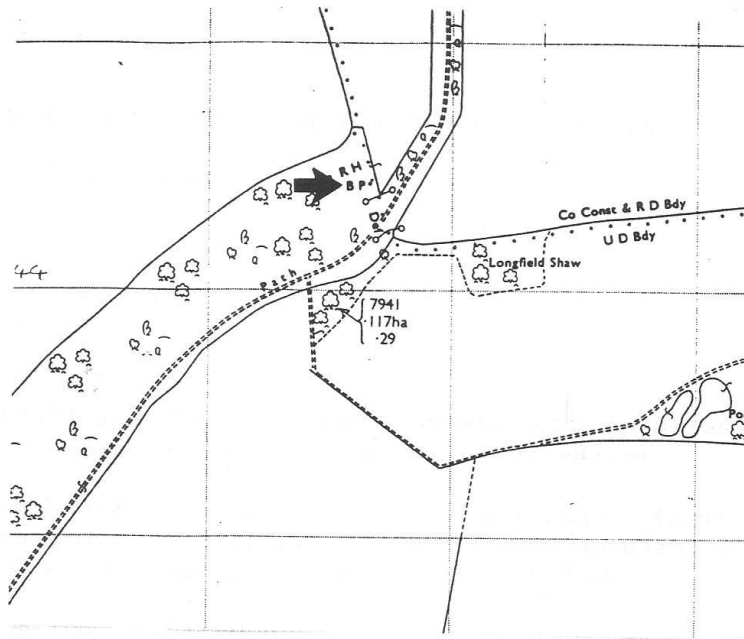
Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks. Typescript in Loughton Public Library (E336.2785.532)  
[Not shown on 25" OS map 1st edition c 1873]

Inspected 18.7.96.



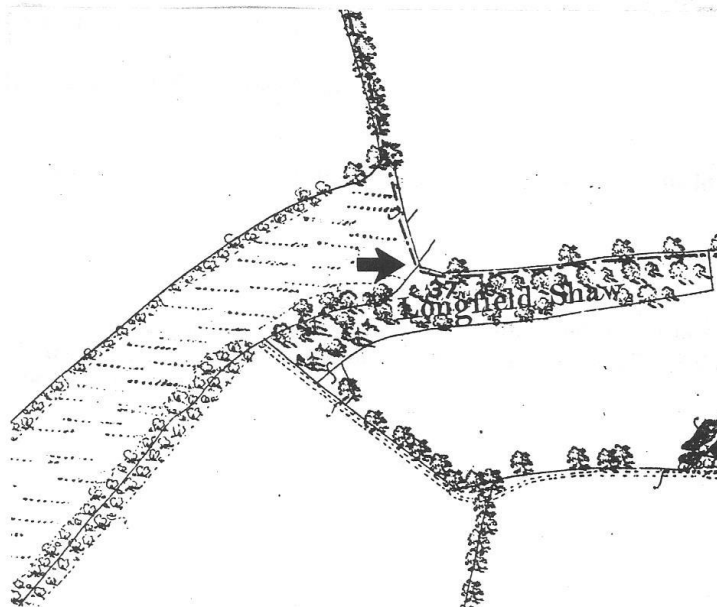
City of London Coal Duty Post, Longfield, Shaw, Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 3808





OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4004 1973

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 49.7 1873

FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME City of London Coal Duty Post, Debden Lane, Loughton.

NGR TL 4457 9838

ESMR 4084

NMR No

PARISH Theydon Bois  
Loughton

DISTRICT Epping Forest

SITE DESCRIPTION West side of Debden Lane between Theydon Bois and Loughton, opposite the drive of "The Boundary" (house), on verge.

Cast iron City of London Coal Duty Post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2d). Inscriptions on E face: City of London shield with St Georges cross and sword. Below the collar: 4 & 25 VIC  
CAP 42.

Ht 1.05m, width 0.25m.

MATERIAL Cast iron

DATE 1861

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see reference).  
Theydon Bois - Loughton parish boundary.  
Only example in Essex.

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Post being maintained, painted white with red shield

GRADING \*\*\*\*

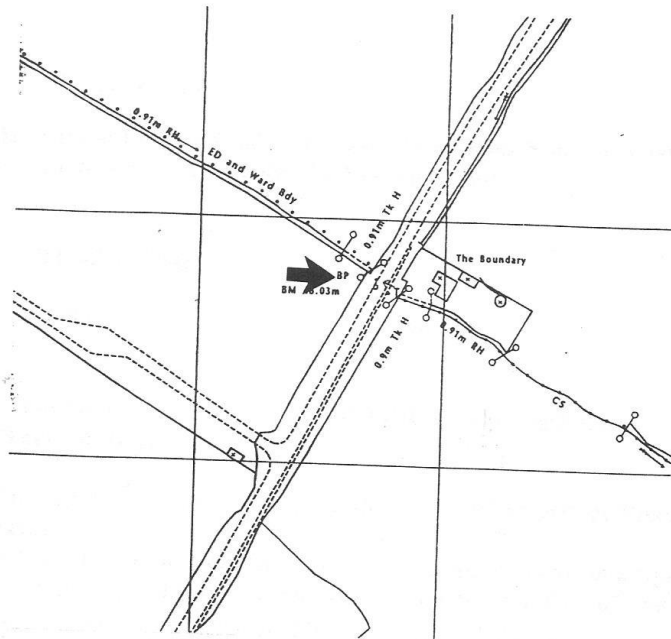
Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks. Typescript in Loughton public library (E336.2785.532).  
25" OS map 1st edition, c 1874.

Inspected 24.7.96.



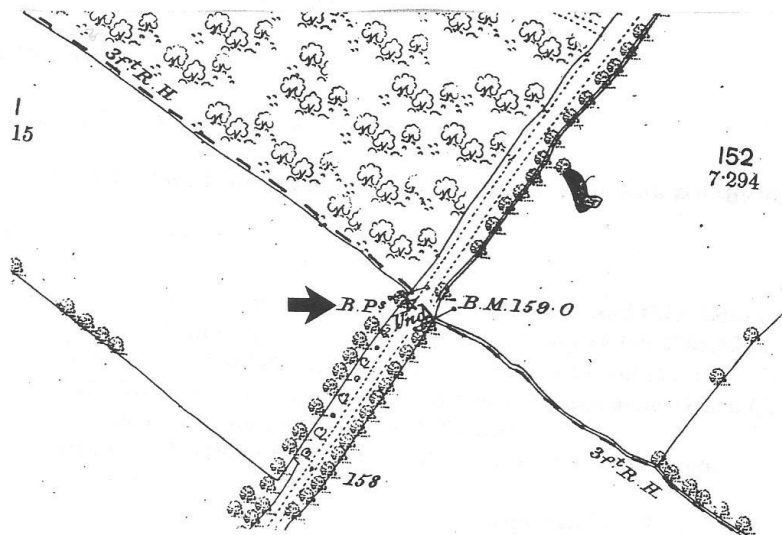
City of London Coal Duty Post, Debden Lane, Loughton, Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 4084





OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4498 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 58.5 1874

FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME City of London Coal Duty Post, Jacks Hill, S side of Theydon Bois to Waltham Abbey Road, Epping Forest.

NGR TL 4316 9945

ESMR 4085 NMR No

PARISH Loughton DISTRICT Epping Forest  
Theydon Bois

SITE DESCRIPTION S side of Theydon Bois to Waltham Abbey Road at Jacks Hill, on verge.  
Cast iron City of London Coal Duty Post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2c). Inscriptions on N face: City of London arms with St Georges cross and sword. On pillar: 24 VICT.  
Ht 0.95m, width 0.25m.

MATERIAL Cast iron. DATE 1861

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see reference).  
Loughton - Theydon Bois parish boundary; the line of the boundary is unchanged since before AD 1062.  
One of four extant in Essex.

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Post being maintained, post painted white with red shield

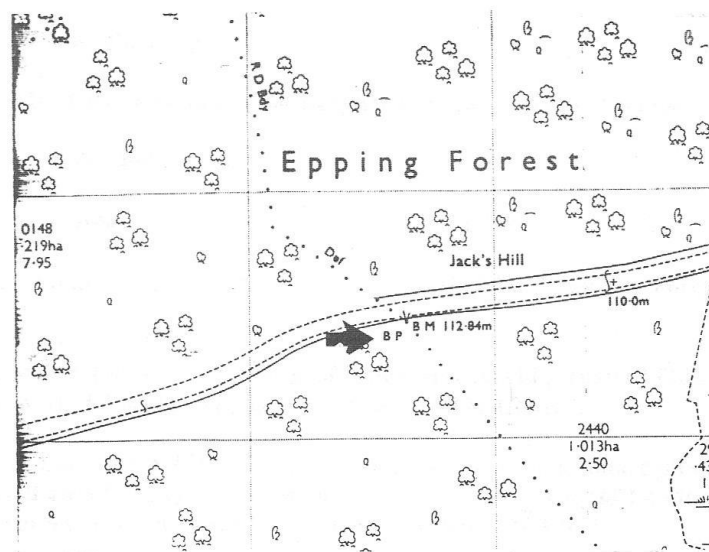
GRADING \*\*\*\*

Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks. Typescript in Loughton public library (E336.2785.532).  
Kemble, JM (1844) Chartae AngloSaxonicae, 813. vol IV, p 157. Charter of King Edward, AD 1062 gives bounds of Tippedene (Hart, C.R. (forthcoming) identifies this with Debden).  
Reaney, PH (1935) Place Names of Essex, EPNS vol 12, p 66.  
25" OS map 2nd edition, c 1896.

Inspected 24.7.96.

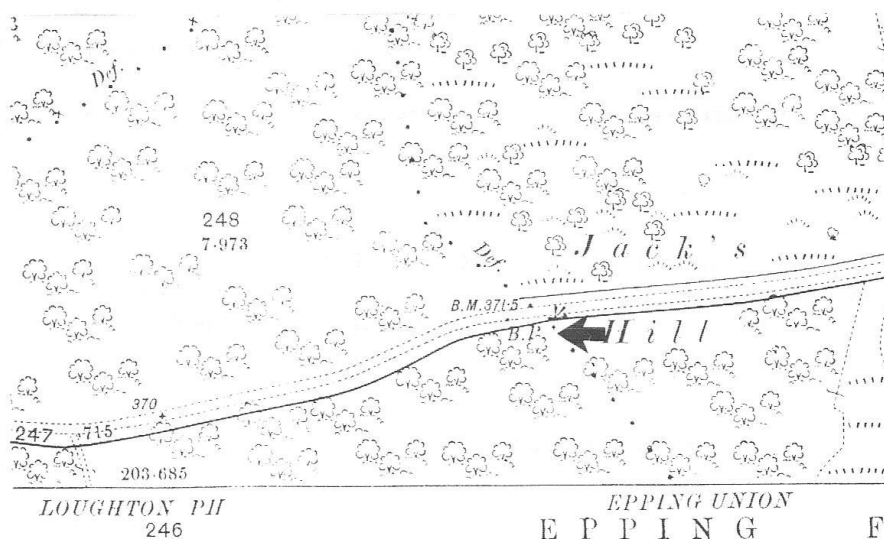


City of London Coal Duty Post, Jacks Hill, Theydon Bois  
ESMR No. 4085



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4399 1972

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 57.4 1896



FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME City of London Coal Duty Post, S side of A113, Abridge.

NGR TL 4589 9629

ESMR 4086

NMR No

PARISH Lambourne

DISTRICT Epping Forest

SITE DESCRIPTION South verge of Chigwell to Abridge road (A113), 0.5 mile southwest of Abridge, opposite driveway of "The Chase",

City of London Coal Duty Post. Rectangular collar on a square plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2c). Inscriptions on W face: City of London arms with St Georges cross and sword. Below the collar: 24 VICT.

Ht 1.15m, width 0.25m.

MATERIAL Cast iron

DATE 1861

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see Reference).  
Previously Lambourne - Chigwell parish boundary.  
One of four extant in Essex

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Post painted, but flaking; being overgrown by oak sapling.

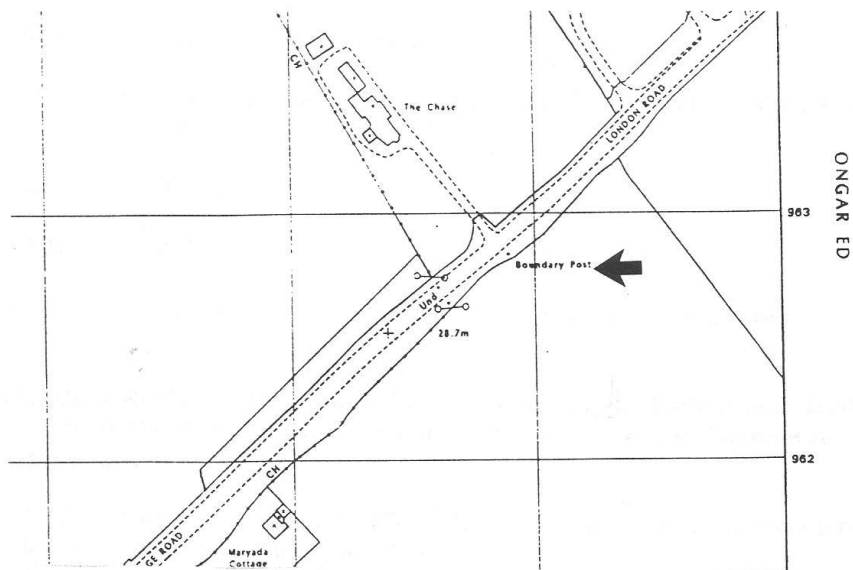
GRADING \*\*\*\*\*

Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and Their Boundary Marks. Typescript. (Copy in Loughton public library E336.2785.532)  
25" OS map 1st edition, c 1874.

Inspected 24.7. 96.

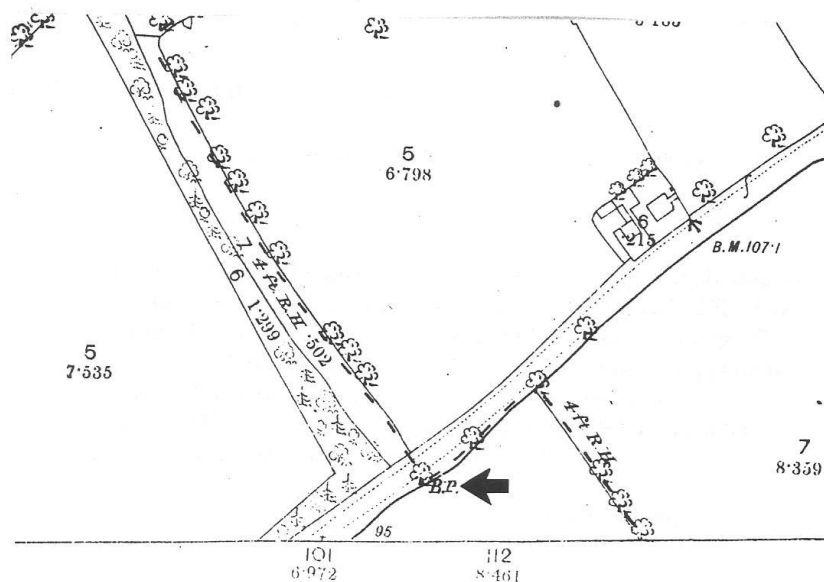


City of London Coal Duty Post, S side of A113, Abridge  
ESMR No. 4086



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4596 1996

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 58.9 1874

**FORM** Boundary Stone (obelisk).  
**SITE NAME** City of London Coal Duty stone, east of Theydon Bois to Debden railway line.  
**NGR** TL 4520 9767  
**ESMR** 4087 **NMR No**  
**PARISH** Theydon Bois **DISTRICT** Epping Forest  
**SITE DESCRIPTION** On SE side of Central Underground Railway line, 1500 m south of Theydon Bois station on embankment under trees within railway perimeter.  
 A tall (c. 4m) stone obelisk with City of London shield on the shaft. (Nail type 4c).  
 Inscription on the plinth 14 & 15 VIC / C 146.  
**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** City of London jurisdiction (see reference).  
 Previously Theydon Bois - Loughton parish boundary;  
 the boundary has been almost unchanged since before  
 AD 1062.  
 One of four extant in England (Nail, 1972).  
**MATERIAL** Stone **DATE** c 1850  
**CURRENT STATUS** None  
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List grade II  
**MANAGEMENT** Obelisk being maintained and painted  
**GRADING** \*\*\*\*

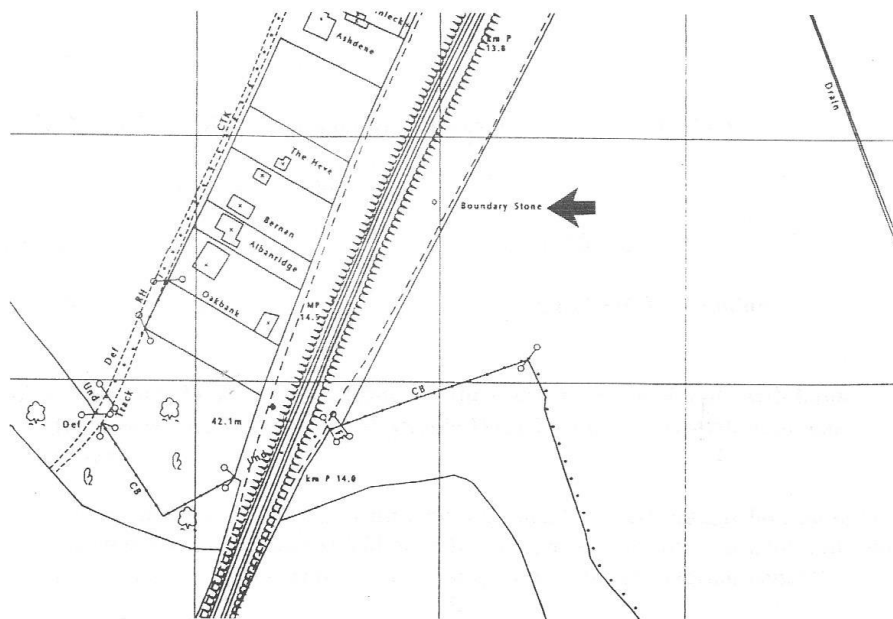
Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary Marks. Typescript in Loughton public library (E 336.2785.532).  
 Kemble, JM (1844) Chartae AngloSaxonicae, 813. vol IV, p 157.  
 Charter of King Edward, AD 1062 gives bounds of Tippedene  
 (Hart, CR (forthcoming) identifies this with Debden).  
 Reaney, PH (1935) Place Names of Essex, EPNS vol 12, p 66.  
 25" OS map 1st edition c. 1874. ("Obelisk").

Inspected 12.96.



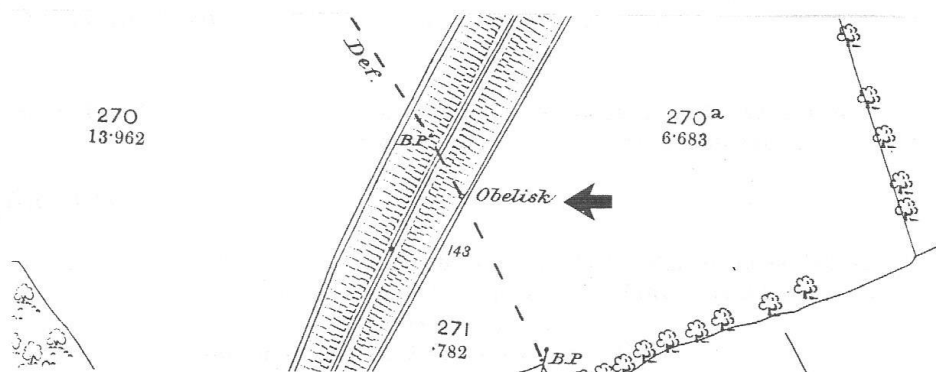


City of London Coal Duty Post, E side of Theydon Bois to Debden Railway Line  
ESMR No. 4087



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4597 1995

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 58.9 1874

**FORM** Boundary post  
**SITE NAME** St Bartholomews Hospital estate post, Steeple Wick  
**NGR** TL 9455 0446  
**ESMR** 13455 **NMR No**  
**PARISH** Steeple **DISTRICT** Maldon

**SITE DESCRIPTION** On east slope of the southern extremity of earth bank (former sea wall), 350m SE of Steeple Wick Farm, 3.5 m north of an oak sapling,

Cylindrical cast iron post with a circular head. A rectangular face on west side bears the arms and shield of St Bartholomews Hospital (argent and sable party per pale, a chevron counterchanged) with the inscription beneath:

S<sup>T</sup> B H

Height: 40 cm. Width including the rectangular face: 16 x 16 cm

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Boundary marker of property of St Bartholomews Hospital London. (Steeple - St Lawrence parish boundary). Two similar posts were in situ on Ramsey sea wall in 1978, now lost. This is now the only representative extant.

**MATERIAL** Cast iron **DATE** 19th century

**CURRENT STATUS** Grade II listed

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** Maintain current listing.

**MANAGEMENT** Post is rusting and leaning; partially overgrown. Inscriptions clear. Requires maintenance.

**GRADING** \*\*\*\*

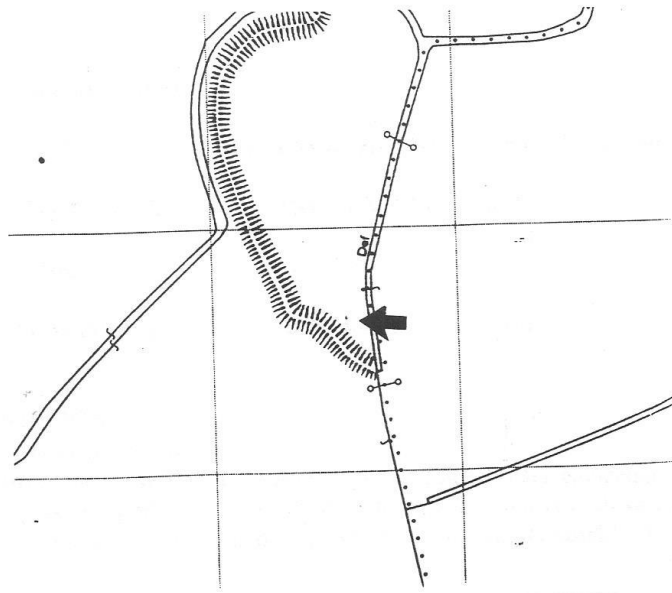
**Reference:** Medvei, VC (1974) The Royal Hospital of St Bartholomew 1123-1973, p 33. St Lawrence with Steeple was one of the several Essex estates held by St Bartholomews Hospital.  
 [Not shown on 25" OS Map 1st edition, 1874].

Inspected 13.11.96.



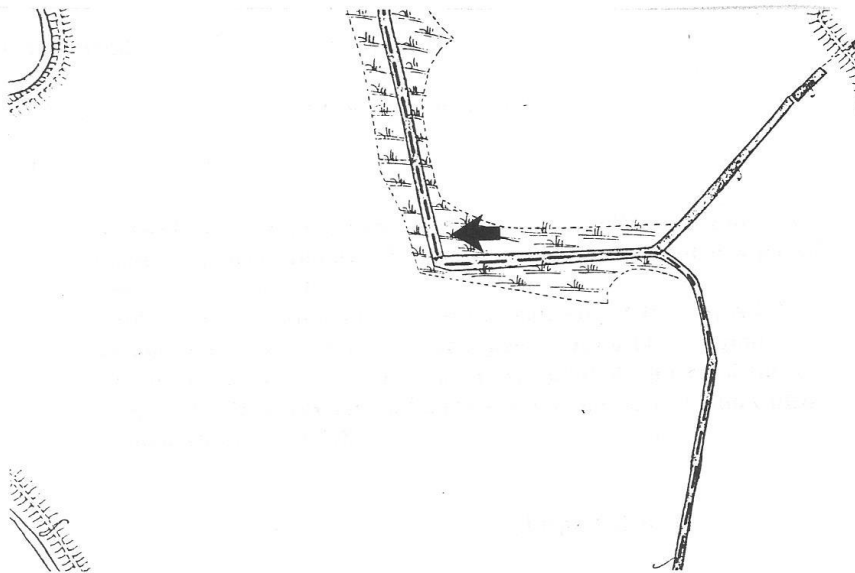
St. Bartholomews Hospital estate post, Steeple Wick  
ESMR No. 13455





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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 55.10 1874

FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME St Marys Church , Little Wakering Road, Little Wakering.

NGR TQ 9344 8832 IRIS EX/AAG/SG6

ESMR 15003 NMR

PARISH Little Wakering DISTRICT Rochford

#### SITE DESCRIPTION

On NW side of church tower;

Post painted black; ht 0.85m, width 0.15m; rectangular base, circular collar and capped by bellshaped head with finial. Below head is panel with shield and inscription S T B H. A similar post (ESMR 15004) stands outside the church yard.

MATERIAL Cast iron DATE 19th century

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Marks estate property of St Bartholomews Hospital since c 1180 (see Introduction).

CURRENT STATUS Listed grade II

RECOMMENDED ACTION Maintain existing status

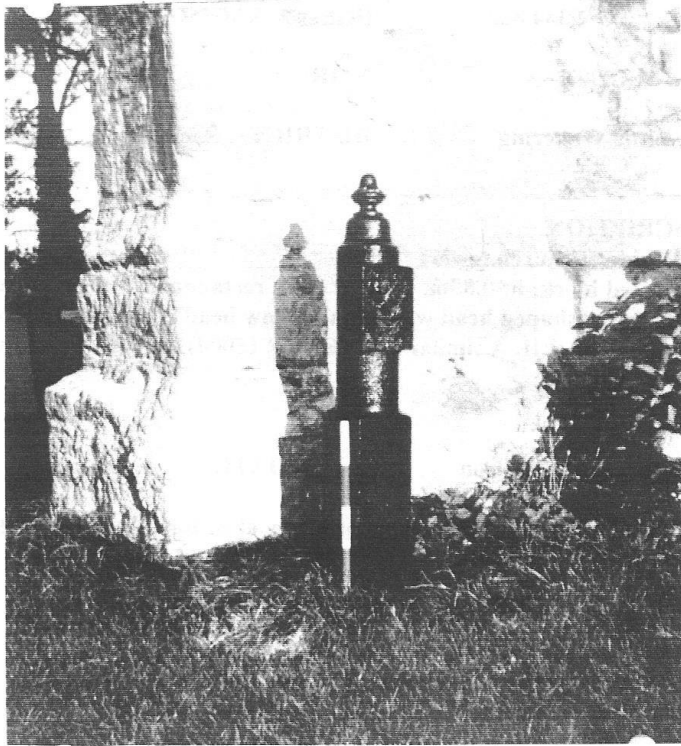
MANAGEMENT Post is being maintained

GRADING \*\*\*\*

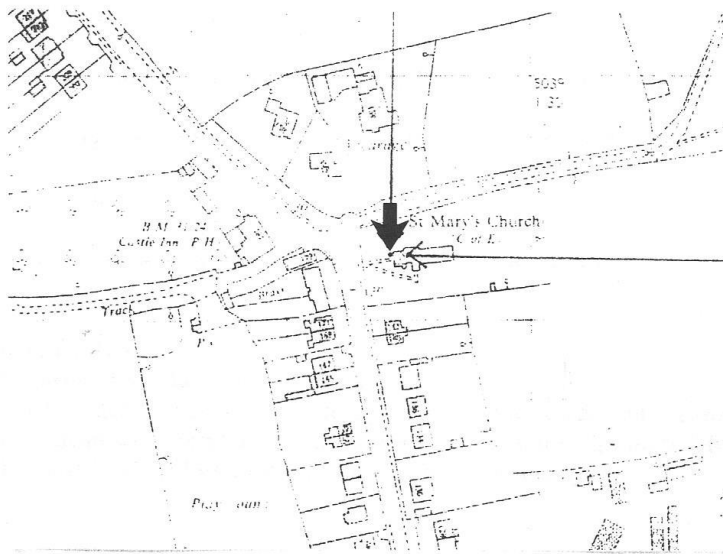
References: Historical Notes of the Church & Parish of Little Wakering by HW Sanderson, vicar, undated. Bishop of Chelmsford accepted Right of Presentation in 1960.

Cartulary of St Bartholomews Hospital, calendered 1973 by NJM Kerling, Lund Humphries, London, page 131, no 1411. Grant by Wm de Taydena to St Bartholomews Hospital of Church of Little Wakering with advowson and all rights and one acre of land called Geldenaeker, c. AD 1180.

Inspected 6.96.

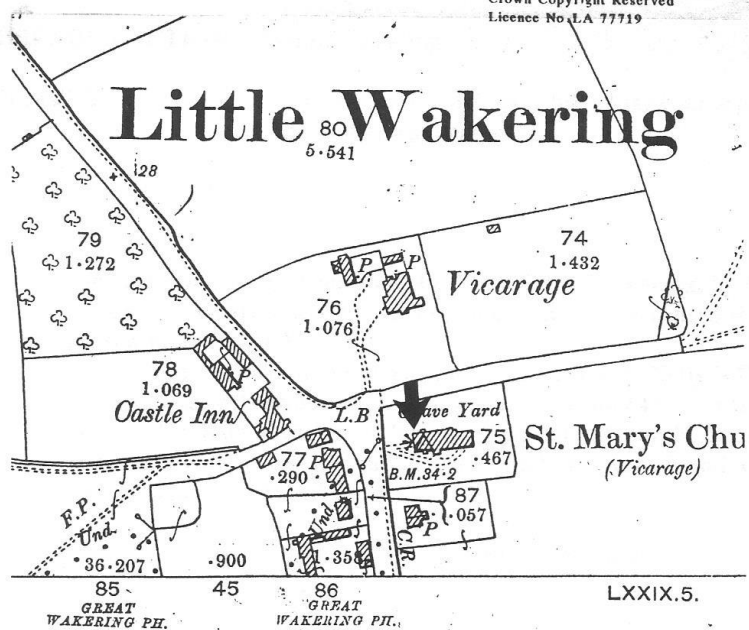


St. Marys Church, Little Waking Rd., Little Waking  
ESMR No. 15003



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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 79.1 1897



FORM Boundary post  
SITE NAME SW of St Marys Church, Little Waking Road, Little Waking.  
NGR TQ 9343 8831 IRIS EX/AAG/SG7  
ESMR 15004 NMR  
PARISH Little Waking DISTRICT Rochford

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

SW of church of St Mary outside churchyard;  
Post painted black; height 0.43m, width 0.15m; round profile and is capped by  
bellshaped head with finial. Below head is a panel with inscription S T B H .  
A similar post (ESMR 15003) stands beside the church tower.

MATERIAL Cast iron DATE 19th century

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Marks estate property of St Bartholomews Hospital since  
c 1180.

CURRENT STATUS Listed grade II

RECOMMENDED ACTION Maintain existing status

MANAGEMENT Relatively good condition; but collar is now beneath  
the modern pavement.

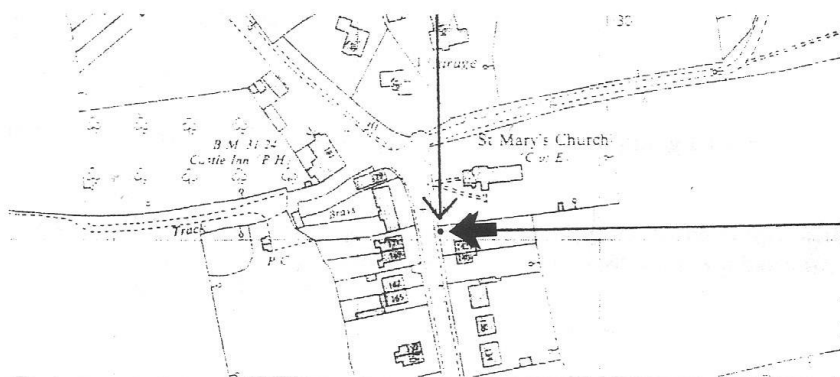
GRADING \*\*\*\*

References: Historical Notes of the Church & Parish of Little Waking, by HW  
Sanderson, vicar, undated. Bishop of Chelmsford accepted Right of  
Presentation in 1960.  
Cartulary of St Bartholomews Hospital, calendered 1973 by NJM  
Kerling, Lund Humphries, London, page 131, no 1411. Grant by  
Wm de Taydena to St Bartholomews Hospital of Church of Little  
Waking with advowson and all rights and one acre of land called  
Geldenaeker, c AD 1180.

Inspected 6.96

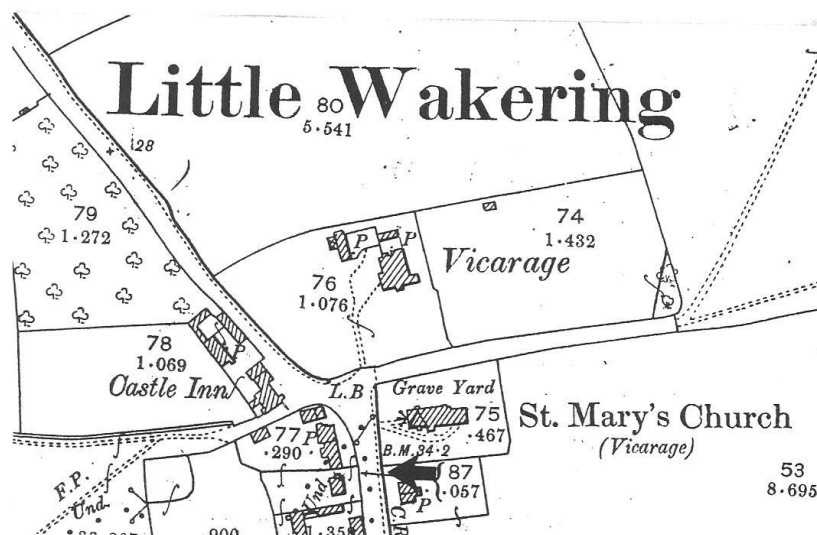


SW of St. Marys Church, Little Waking Rd., Little Waking  
ESMR No. 15004



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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 79.1 1897

FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME Wooden post, S side of Theydon Bois to Waltham Abbey Road at  
Jacks Hill

NGR TL 4322 9945

ESMR 15150

NMR No

PARISH Theydon Bois

DISTRICT Epping Forest

SITE DESCRIPTION Rectangular wooden post set in concrete on verge, with  
NR -> cut into N face painted black; 62 paces east of a similar post.  
Ht: 1.15m, width 12 x 18 cm.

MATERIAL Hardwood

DATE 20th century

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Eastern boundary of scheduled Nature Reserve

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION Maintain with wood preservative

MANAGEMENT Essex County Council or Agent.

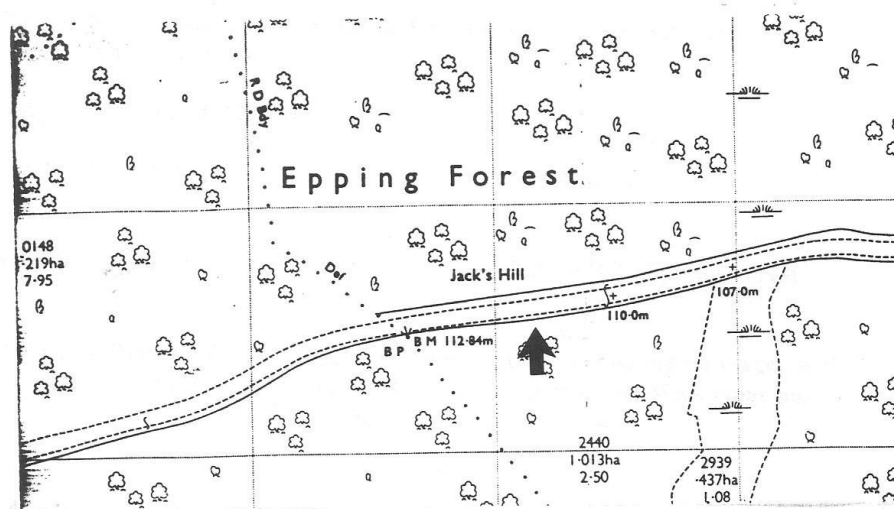
GRADING \*

Inspected 24. 7. 96.



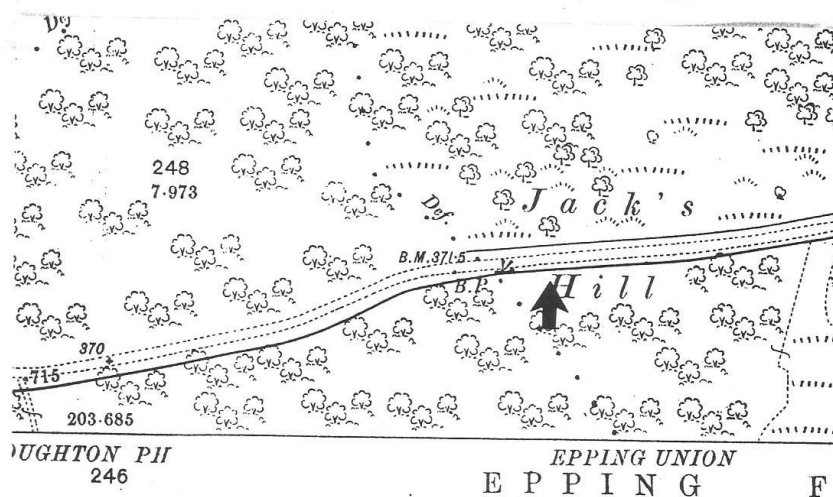


Wooden Post, S Side of Theydon Bois to Waltham Abbey Rd., Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 15150



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 4399 1972

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Scale  $\frac{1}{2500}$  being 25.344 Inches to a Statute Mile or 208.33 Feet to One In

OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 57.4 1896

FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME Wooden post, S side of Theydon Bois to Waltham Abbey Road at  
Jacks Hill.

NGR TL 4312 9944

ESMR 15151 NMR No

PARISH Loughton DISTRICT Epping Forest

SITE DESCRIPTION Rectangular wooden post set in concrete on verge, with  
NR <-- cut into N face painted black; 62 paces west of a similar post.  
Ht 1.10m, width 12 x 18 cm.

MATERIAL Hardwood DATE 20th century

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Western boundary of scheduled Nature Reserve

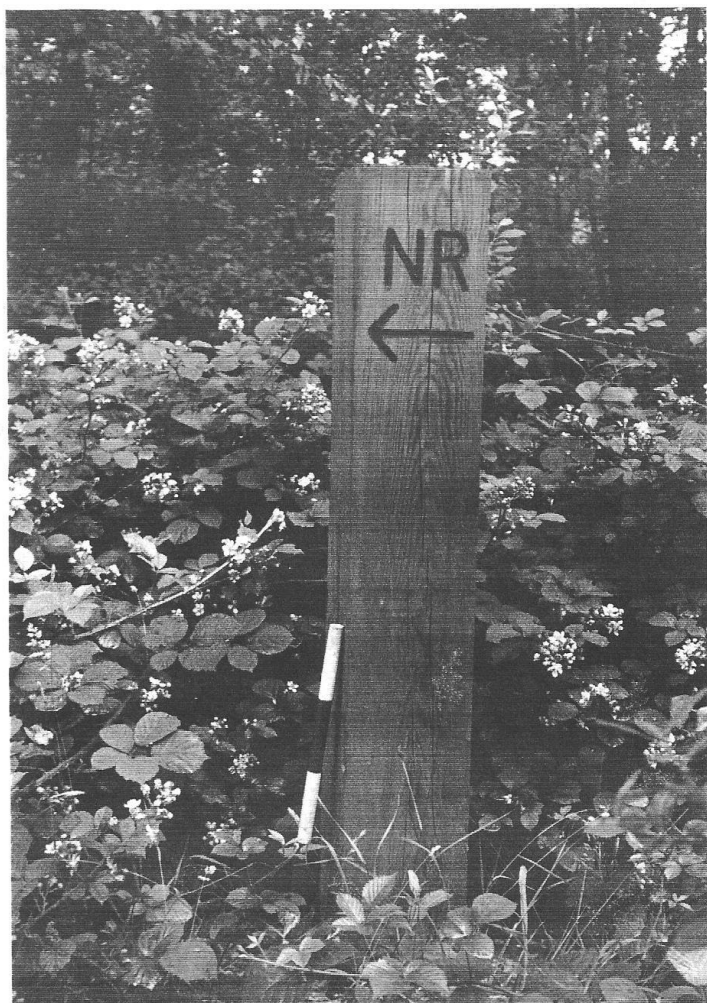
CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION Maintain with wood preservative

MANAGEMENT Essex County Council or Agent

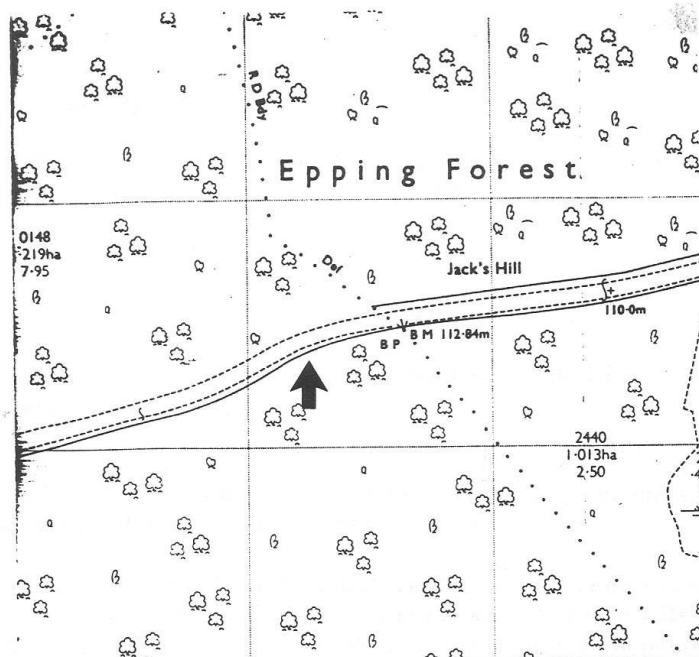
GRADING \*

Inspected 24.7. 96



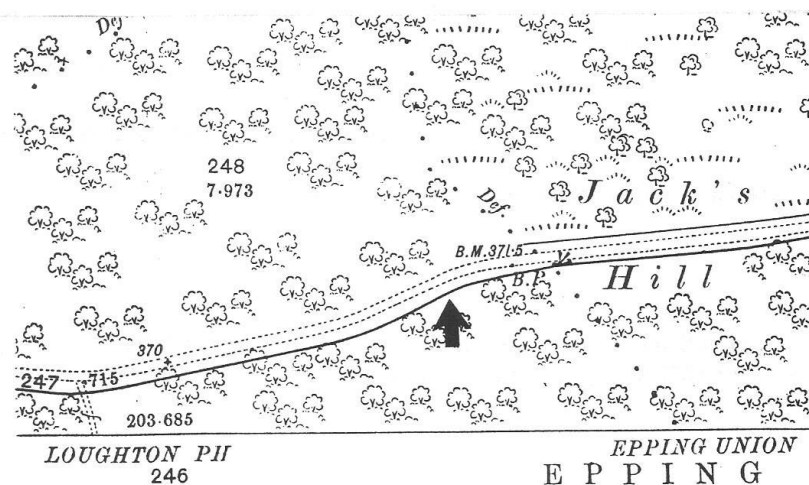
Wooden Post, S Side of Theydon Bois to Waltham Abbey Rd., Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 15151





OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 4399 1972

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Scale  $\frac{1}{2500}$  being 25.344 Inches to a Statute Mile or 208.33 Feet

OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 57.4 1896

FORM Boundary post

SITE NAME City of London Coal Duty Post. On S verge of Bumbles Green Lane,  
(Waltham Road), Bumbles Green, Nazeing.

NGR TL 4060 0488

ESMR 15152

NMR No

PARISH Nazeing  
Waltham Holy Cross

DISTRICT Epping Forest

SITE DESCRIPTION On south verge of Bumbles Green Lane, Bumbles Green,  
150m southwest of its junction with Allmains Close.

Cast iron City of London Coal Duty post. Rectangular collar on a square  
plinth with pointed apex (Nail type 2). Inscriptions on NW face: City of  
London shield with cross and sword. Weathered inscriptions on plinth and  
column (undecipherable).  
Ht 1.19m, Width 0.25m.

MATERIAL Cast iron

DATE c 1860

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see Reference).  
Nazeing - Waltham Holy Cross parish boundary.  
One of ?two extant in Essex

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Severely flaking white paint; requires painting.

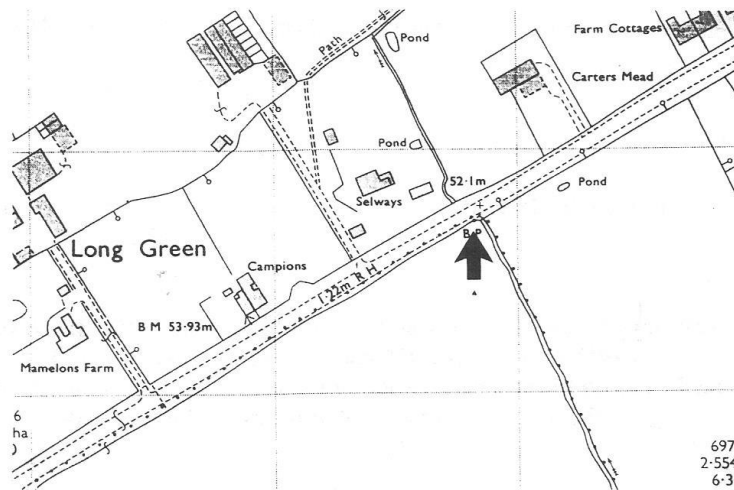
GRADING \*\*

Reference: Nail, M (1972) Coal Duties of the City of London and their Boundary  
Marks. Typescript in Loughton Public Library (E336.2785.532)

Inspected 18.7.96.

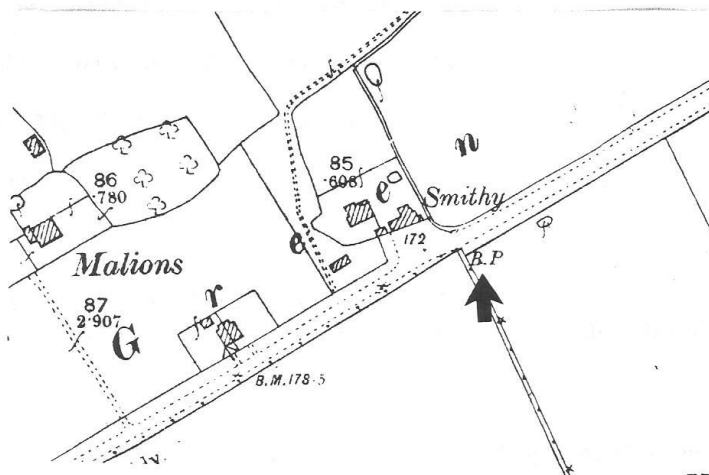


City of London Coal Duty Post, Bumbles Green, Epping Forest  
ESMR No. 15152



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4004 1973

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 49.7 1896



FORM Boundary stone

SITE NAME (Great ) Tey - Markshall parishes boundary stone, Markshall.

NGR TL 8441 2588

ESMR 15153

NMR No

PARISH Great Tey  
Markshall

DISTRICT Braintree

SITE DESCRIPTION In ditch at edge of pasture and wood, 110 paces east of N end of paved road leading NE from Markshall Estate Office.

Rectangular stone with curved upper edge and broad plinth. Weathered inscription cut in Roman capitals on N face: M . H . P  
on S face: T . P

Ht 0.70m, width 0.30m, thickness 0.17m.

MATERIAL Limestone

DATE ?18th century

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Former Great Tey - Markshall parish boundary.  
Rare example of extant parish boundary stone.

CURRENT STATUS Grade II listed

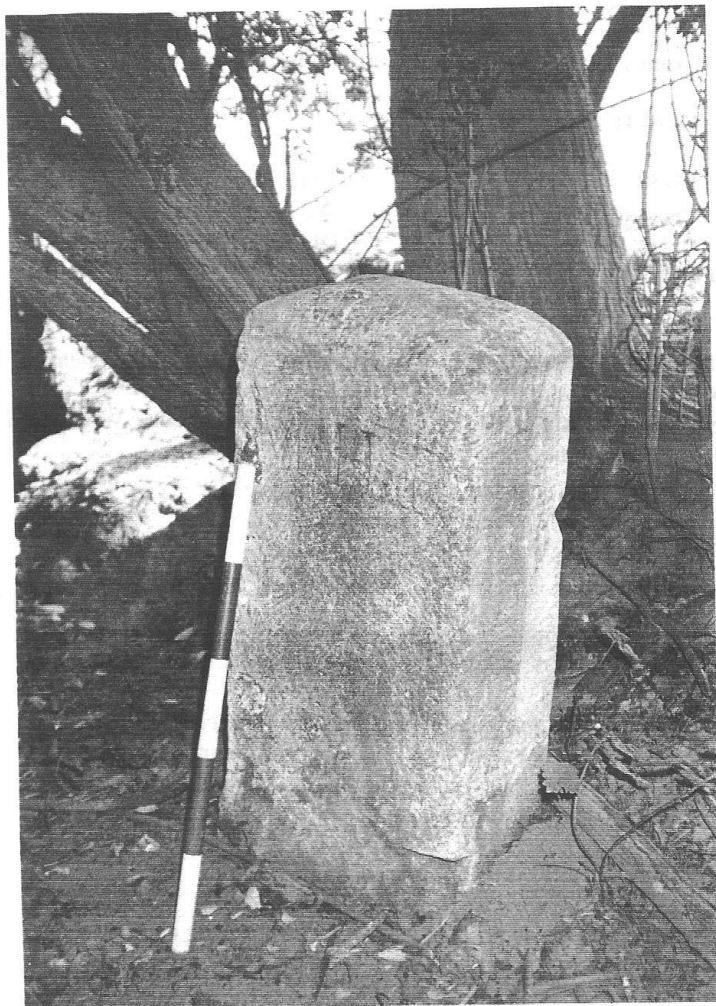
RECOMMENDED ACTION Maintain current listing

MANAGEMENT Unknown

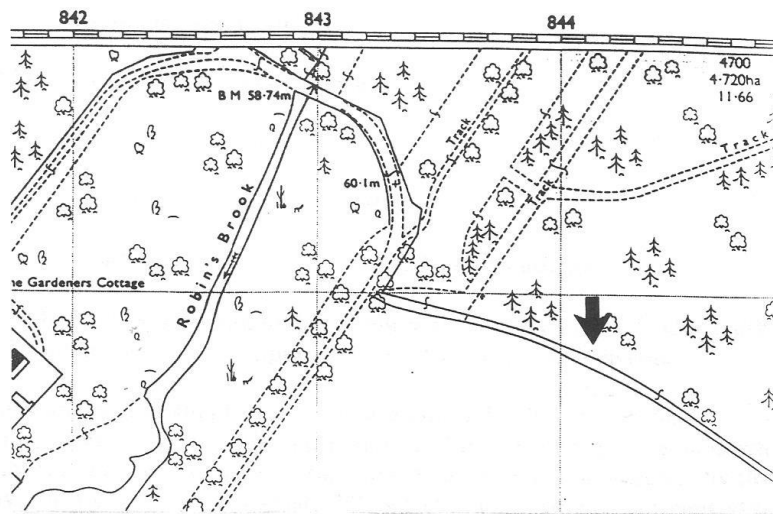
GRADING \*\*\*

Reference: 25" OS Map 2nd edition, c. 1897.  
Marks Hall Tithe map, 1842. (Essex Record Office: D/CT 234).

Inspected 17. 8. 96.

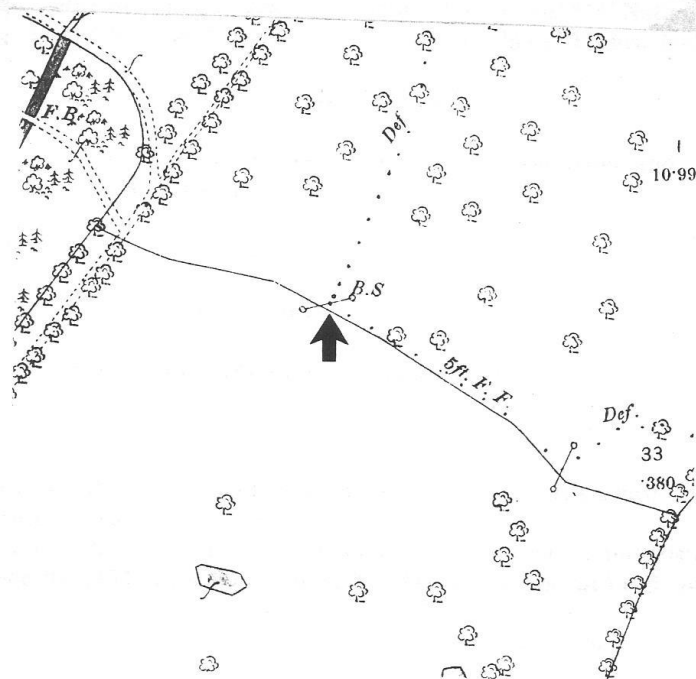


Boundary Stone, Markshall, Braintree  
ESMR No. 15153



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 8425 1972

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 26.6 1897

FORM Boundary stone (obelisk)

SITE NAME Crow Stone, Leigh on Sea.

NGR TQ 8573 8538

ESMR 15154 NMR No

PARISH Southend DISTRICT Southend

SITE DESCRIPTION Between high and low water marks on beach 82m south of Chalkwell Esplanade sea wall, opposite south end of Chalkwell Avenue.

Pyramidal stone obelisk standing on a square plinth, in all c 15 feet (5m) tall. Incised inscriptions on west, south and east faces. Bronze plaque on north face stating that the stone was erected in 1837 next to a smaller stone erected by the Lord Mayor of London on 15 August 1755, which smaller stone was removed to (Prittlewell) Priory Park in 1950.

West face: Rt Hon Willm/ Taylor Copeland/ Lord Mayor/ John Lainson esq Ald/ David Salomons esq/ Sheriffs/ God/ preserve the City of/ London/ 1836.

South face: 1842/ Sir John Bible Bart/ 1849/ Sir James Duke/ 1859/ David Salomons Esq.

East face legible inscriptions are: Sir William Heygate Bart/ William Venables Esq/ James White Esq/ Aldermen/ James Duke Esq/ John Johnson Esq/ \*\*\*/ Nathan Saunders/ Water Bailiff/ Samuel Beddowe/ Common Cryer/ James Francis Firth.

MATERIAL Granite DATE 1837

SITE SIGNIFICANCE Jurisdiction of City of London (see Introduction and Reference).

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION List Grade II

MANAGEMENT Sea and wind action is eroding inscriptions

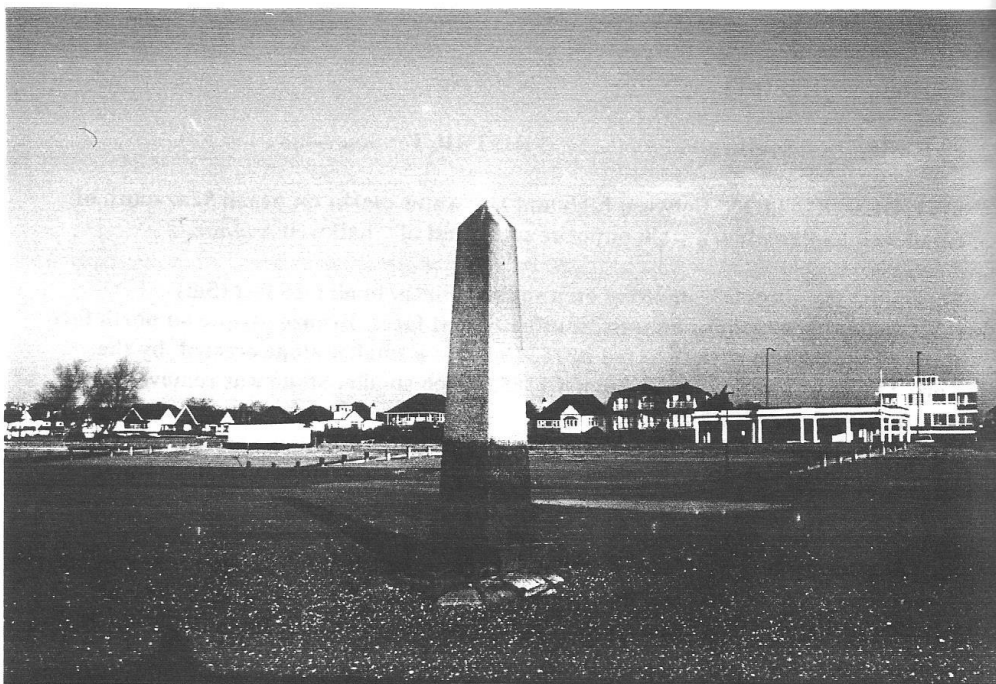
GRADING \*\*

References: Burrows, JW (1909) Southend on Sea & District; Historical Notes. p 164.

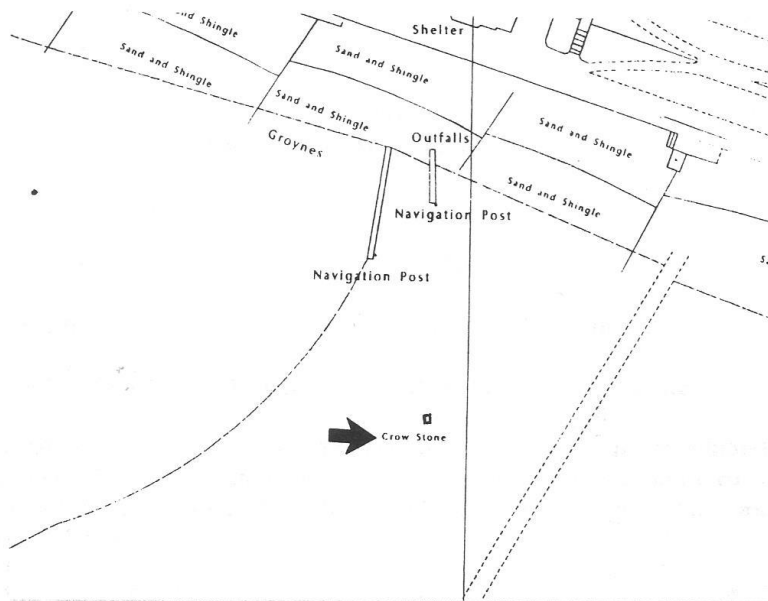
Wyatt, WB. Transactions Southend on Sea Antiquarian and Historical Society (1937), vol 3, no 2, page 88, The Crowstone at Leigh on Sea.

Inspected 26.9. 96



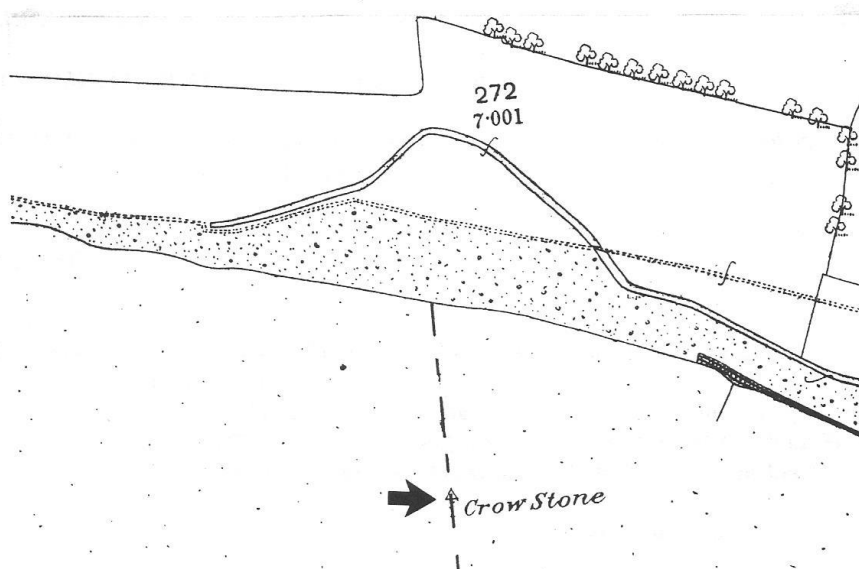


Crow Stone, Leigh on Sea  
ESMR No. 15154



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 8585 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 78.10 1874

**FORM** Boundary stone (column)

**SITE NAME** Old Crowstone, Prittlewell Priory Museum Park, adjacent and to NW of Prittlewell Priory Museum, Southend.

**NGR** TQ 8764 8737

**ESMR** 15155

**NMR No**

**PARISH** Southend

**DISTRICT** Southend

**SITE DESCRIPTION** 10m NW of entrance to Prittlewell Priory Museum,

Square column with pointed apex, 180 cm high, 43 x 43 cm wide, on a limestone plinth 69 cm high, 89 x 89 cm wide. At top of S face of column engraved City of London shield. Weathered (undecipherable) inscriptions on N, S, E and W face (see Reference).

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Erected on the foreshore at Leigh by Lord Mayor of London on 25 August 1755, replacing an earlier mark. Moved to Prittlewell Priory Park in 1950.

Defined eastern extent of River Thames Jurisdiction of City of London (see Introduction and Reference).

**MATERIAL** Limestone

**DATE** 1755

**CURRENT STATUS** Listed Grade II

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** Maintain current listing

**MANAGEMENT** Open access in Prittlewell Priory Park; some repairs (iron strapping at base)

**GRADING** \*\*\*

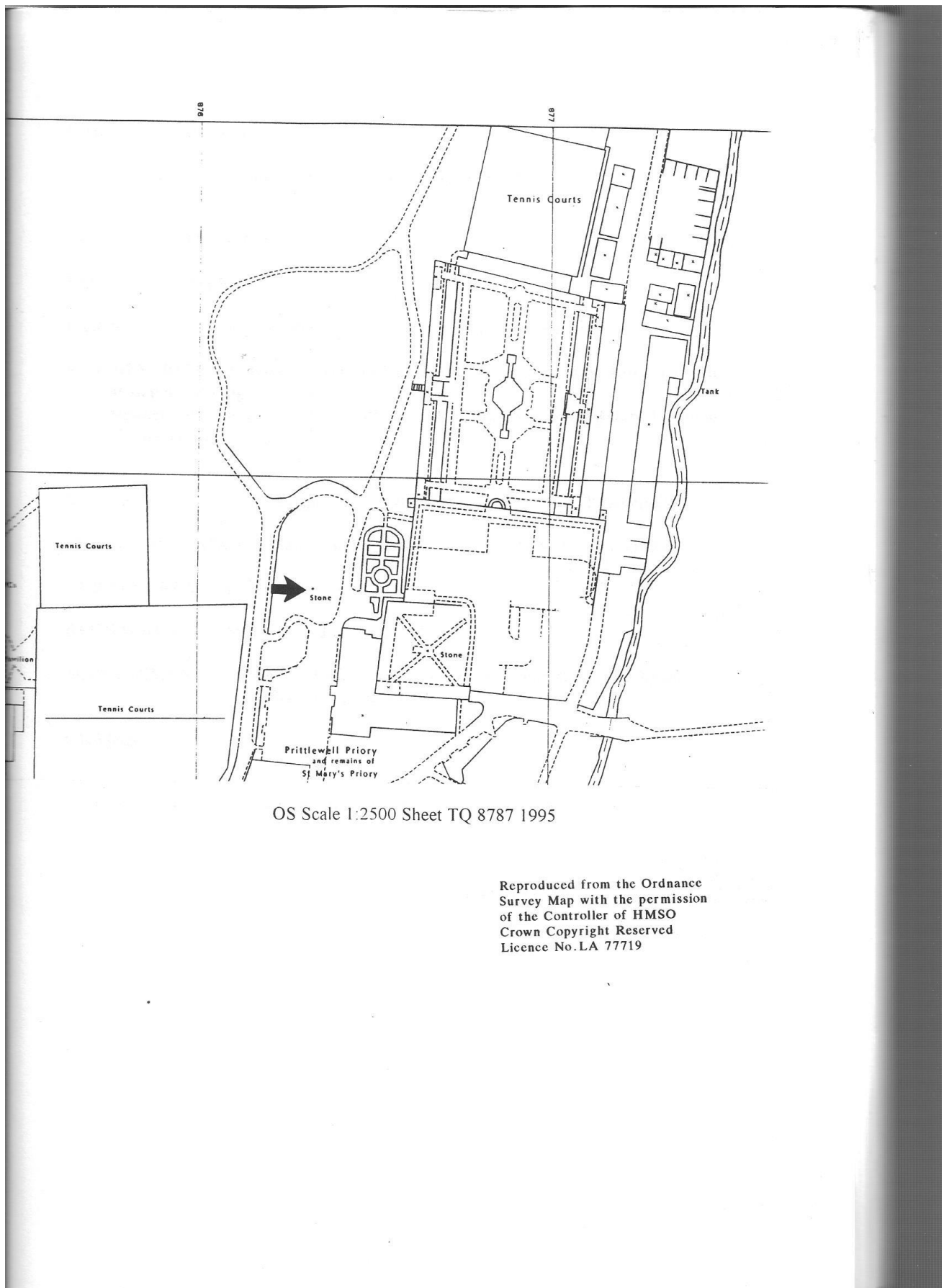
**References:** Burrows, JW (1909) Southend on Sea & District; Historical Notes. p 164.

Wyatt, WB, Transactions Southend on Sea Antiquarian and Historical Society (1937), vol 3, no 2, page 88, The Crowstone at Leigh on Sea. Painting of stone in Beecroft Art Gallery, Milton Road, Southend.

Inspected 26.9. 96.



Old Crow Stone, Prittlewell Priory Museum Park, Southend  
ESMR No. 15155



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 8787 1995

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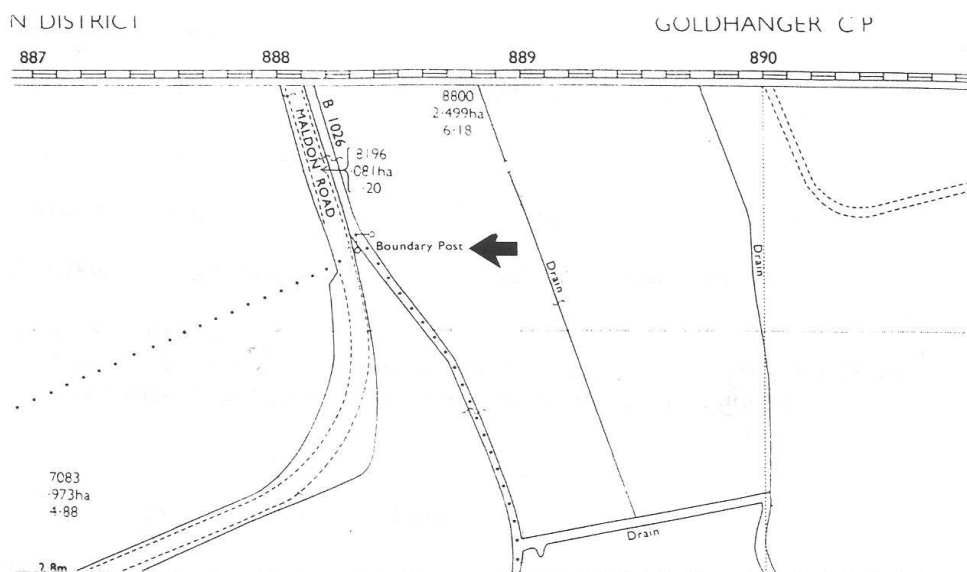
**FORM** Boundary post  
**SITE NAME** Ward boundary post, by Chigborough to Goldhanger Road, B1026.  
**NGR** TL 8884 0794  
**ESMR** 15156 **NMR No**  
**PARISH** St Mary Maldon **DISTRICT** Maldon  
**SITE DESCRIPTION** On east verge of Chigborough to Goldhanger Road, (B1026) at sharp rightangled bend, Slender cast iron post with conical top, collar and cylindrical pillar. Ht 90cm, circumference 30 cm  
**MATERIAL** Cast iron **DATE** Late 19th/early 20th century  
**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Maldon old borough boundary; now Ward boundary  
**CURRENT STATUS** None  
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II  
**MANAGEMENT** Decayed white paint; overgrown with hawthorn bush. Requires painting.  
**GRADING** \*\*\*\*\*

[Not shown on 6" OS 1st edition map, c 1885].

Inspected 19.8. 96

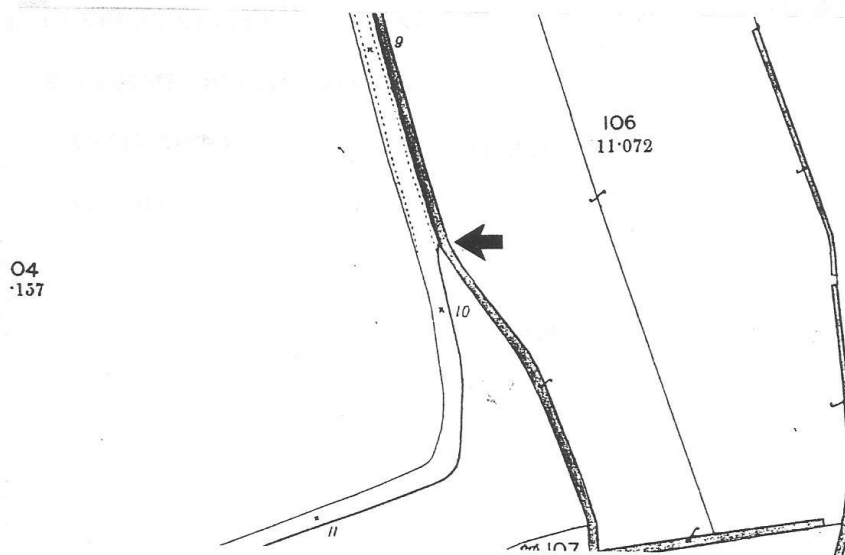


Ward Boundary Post, Chigborough to Goldhanger Rd., Maldon  
ESMR No. 15156



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 8808 1975

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 54.1 1897

FORM Stone

SITE NAME Drury Meadow Estate, Layer Road, Colchester.

NGR TL 9870 2396

ESMR No 15157

NMR No

PARISH East Donyland

DISTRICT Colchester

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Northern of a pair of rectangular stones at entrance to estate, 60 x 30 x 25 cm,  
with wedge shaped upper end on west, bearing incised inscription :

W ^ O  
25 A  
20 ' IN FRONT

Design similar to ESMR Nos 15158 and 15174.

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Water Board "Wash Out" marker.

**MATERIAL** Cement conglomerate

**DATE** 20th century

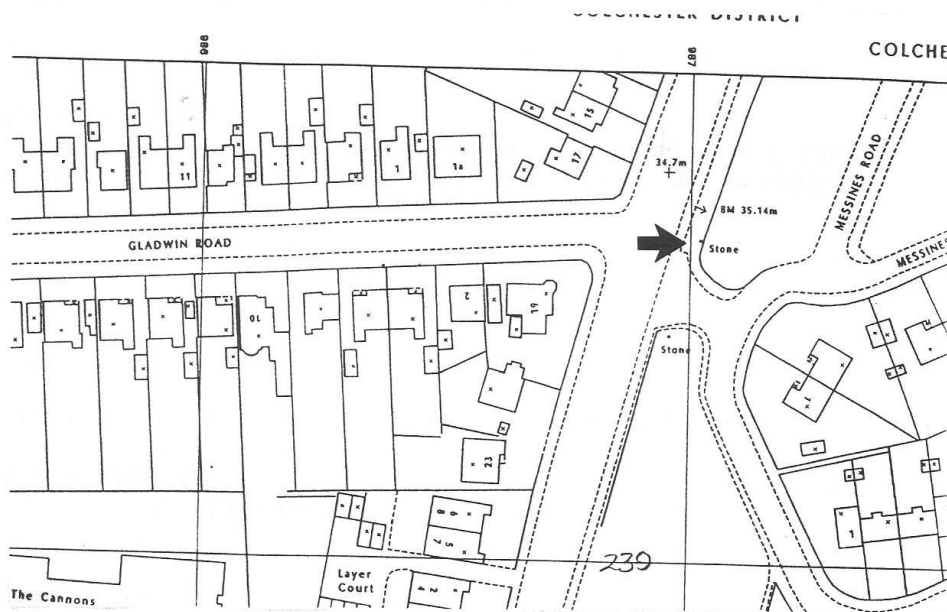
**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MANAGEMENT** By Water Authority

**GRADING** \*

Inspected 21.10.96



OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TL 9823 1993

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FORM Stone

SITE NAME Drury Meadows estate, Layer Road, Colchester.

NGR TL 9869 2395

ESMR No 15158

NMR No

PARISH East Donyland

DISTRICT Colchester

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Southern of a pair of cement conglomerate rectangular posts at entrance to estate, 40 x 30 x 25 cm, with wedge shaped upper end on west, with inscription :

W ^ 0  
25 B  
20 ' IN FRONT

Design similar to ESMR Nos 15157 and 15174.

MATERIAL Cement conglomerate DATE 20th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**

Water Board "Wash-Out" marker

CURRENT STATUS None

RECOMMENDED ACTION None

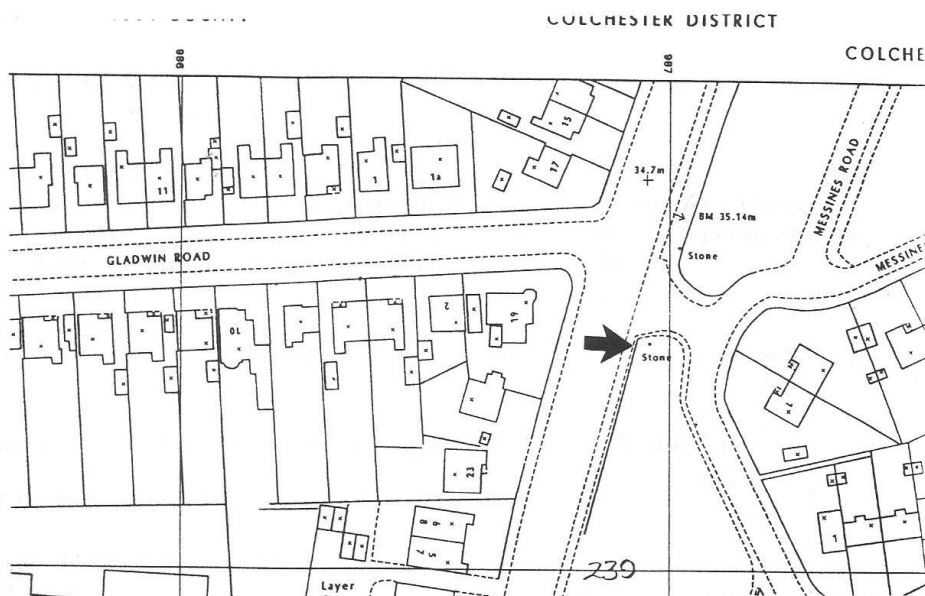
MANAGEMENT By Water Authority

GRADING \*

Inspected 22.10.96



Stone, Layer Rd., Colchester  
ESMR No. 15158



OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TL 9823 1993

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**FORM**            Brick pillar

**SITE NAME**    Colchester garrison, Circular Road North, Colchester.

**NGR**            TL 9914 2421

**ESMR No**       15159

**NMR No**

**PARISH**    St Giles  
              St Mary Walls

**DISTRICT**   Colchester

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Red brick rectangular pillar 5m south of perimeter fence of Colchester barracks, SE of second barrack block from west. 180 x 62 x 63 cm. Irregular English bond; cement pyramidal top; brick plinth base.

**MATERIAL**        Brick                            **DATE**        ? 20th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**   ?St Giles - St Mary Walls parish boundary

**CURRENT STATUS**                None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**        None

**MANAGEMENT**                    None

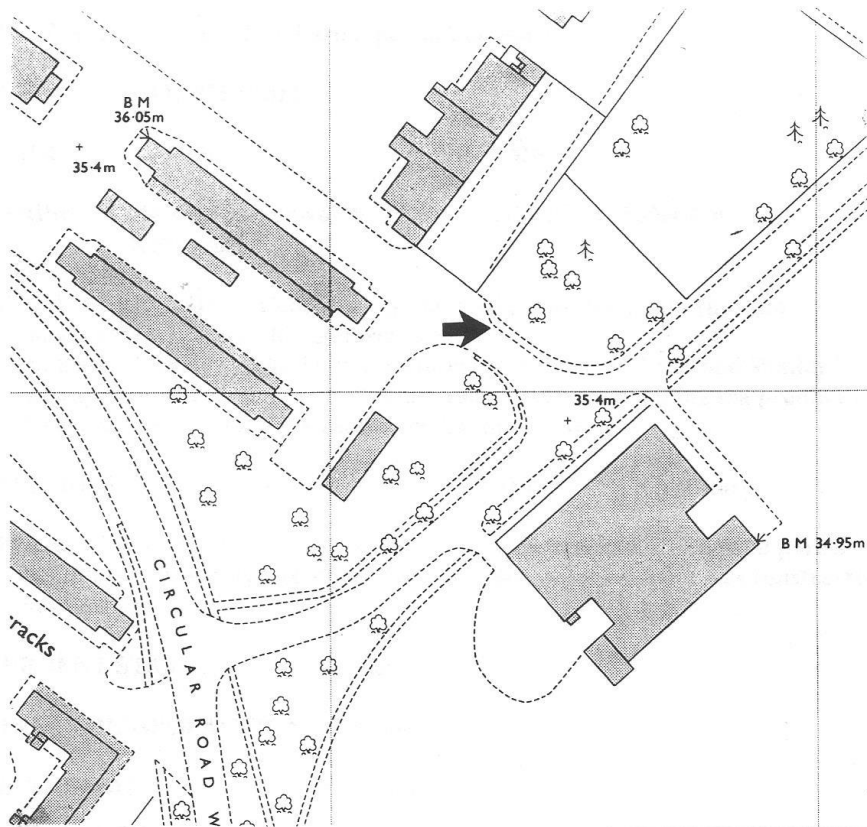
**GRADING**                        \*

Inspected 22.10.96



Brick Pillar, Circular Rd. North, Colchester  
ESMR No. 15159





OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TL 9924 1972

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**FORM** Boundary post (now lost) on disused railway embankment

**SITE NAME** Inworth Hall Farm, parish boundary

**NGR** TL 8757 1811

**ESMR** 15160

**NMR**

**PARISH** Messing cum Inworth  
Kelvedon

**DISTRICT** Kelvedon

**SITE DESCRIPTION** Constituency and civil parish boundary (post no longer extant), Inworth Hall farm estate.  
On track of former Tollesbury via Tiptree to Kelvedon "Crab and Winkle" railway line which was running from c 1903 until c 1960, taking sea produce from the coast to Kelvedon. The railway embankment persists.

**MATERIAL** - **DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Post marked Messing cum Inworth - Kelvedon parish boundary. Probably lost when disused railway embankment was constructed in about 1902.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

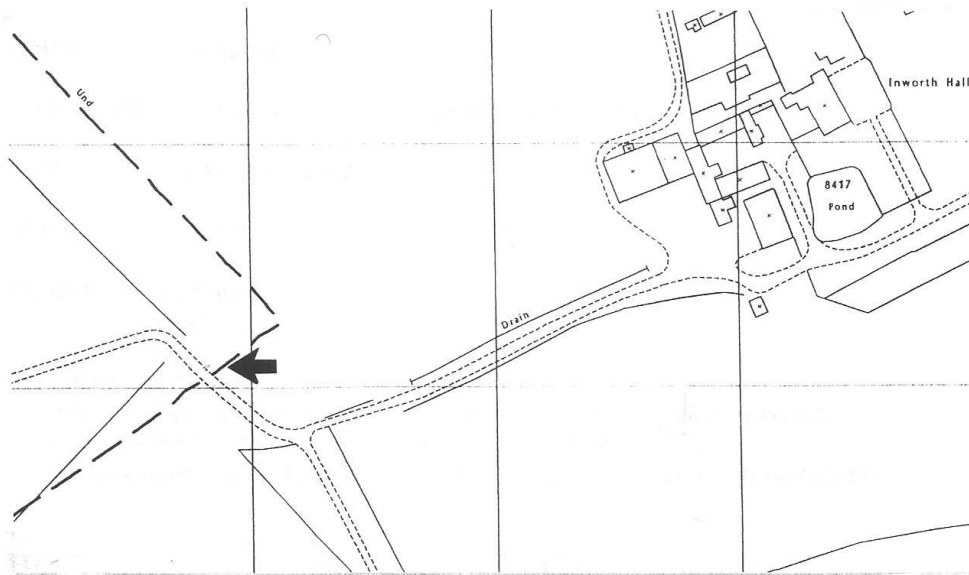
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MANAGEMENT** None

**GRADING** 0

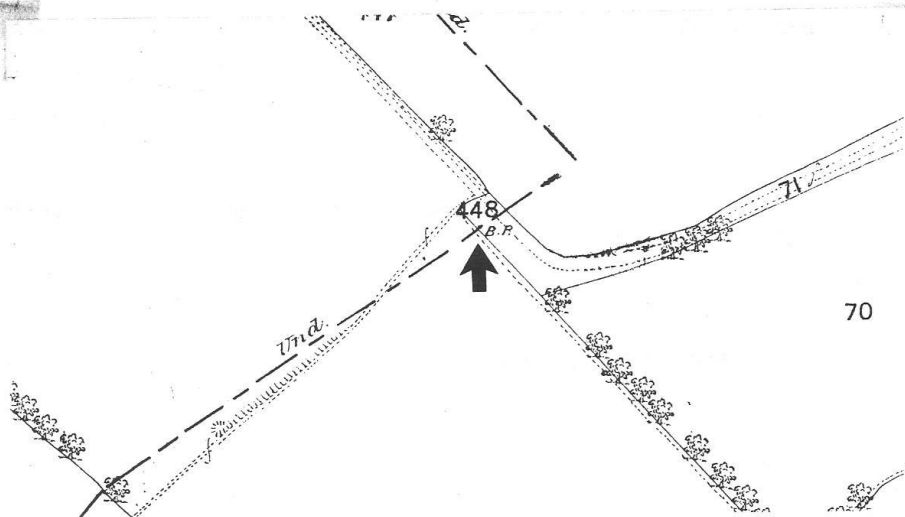
**Reference:** 6" OS map 1st edition, c 1885.

**Inspected** 2.10.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 8718 1984

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 35.11 1876

**FORM**            Boundary stone

**SITE NAME**    Sydney Street, East Donyland - Berechurch.

**NGR**            TM 0061 2202

**ESMR**           15161

**NMR**

**PARISH**    East Donyland  
              Berechurch

**DISTRICT** Colchester

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

20m SE of junction of Freemantle Road with Sydney Street, Donyland,  
opposite No 7 Sydney Street, under east side of large oak,  
a rectangular stone, 15cm high x 35 x 34cm partly embedded in earth bank.

**MATERIAL**            Sandstone

**DATE**    19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**

Boundary of Berechurch and East Donyland parishes; now ward boundary.  
Uncommon example of extant parish boundary stone still in situ.

**CURRENT STATUS**            None

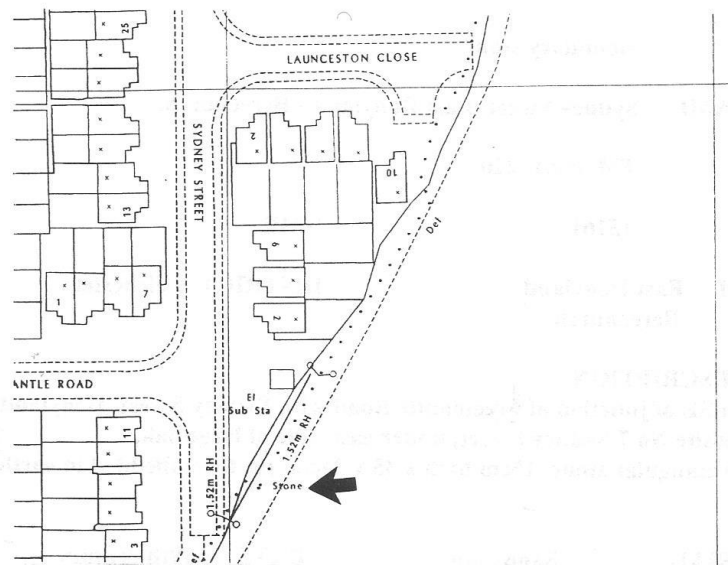
**RECOMMENDED ACTION**    List Grade II.

**MANAGEMENT**            Recommend to be cleared of debris and  
                                         maintained.

**GRADING**                    \*\*

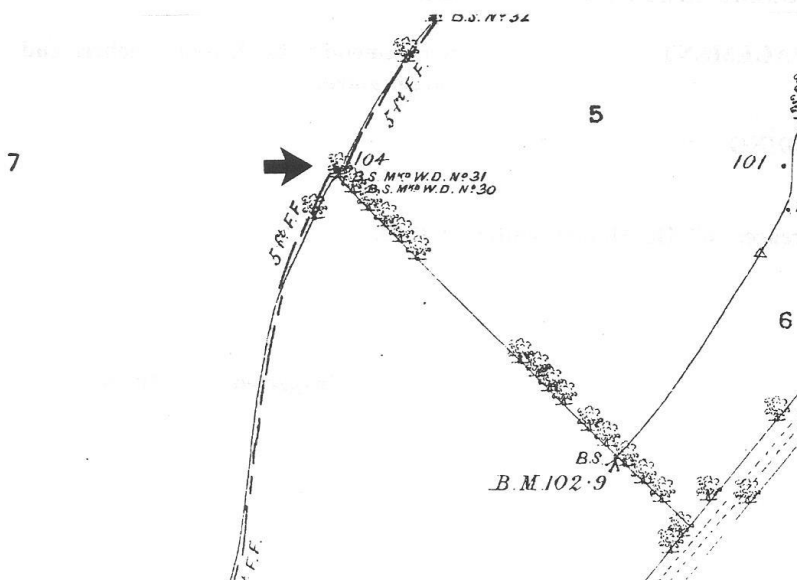
**Reference:** 6" OS Map 1st edition c 1885.

**Inspected**    25.10.96.



OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet 0022 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 36.4 1876





Boundary Stone, East Donyland - Berechurch, Colchester  
ESMR No. 15161



Boundary left of path

**FORM** Boundary stone

**SITE NAME** Launceston Close, Berechurch - East Donyland.

**NGR** TM 0066 2214

**ESMR** 15162

**NMR**

**PARISH** East Donyland  
Berechurch

**DISTRICT** Colchester

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

1m north of junction of two footpaths, 10m NE of NE corner of garden fence of No 13 Launceston Close, a rectangular stone, 43 x 20 x 18 cm, lying loose on ground covered by brambles in boundary ditch.

**MATERIAL** Stone

**DATE** 19th/?20th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**

Boundary between Berechurch and East Donyland parishes; now ward boundary

**CURRENT STATUS** None

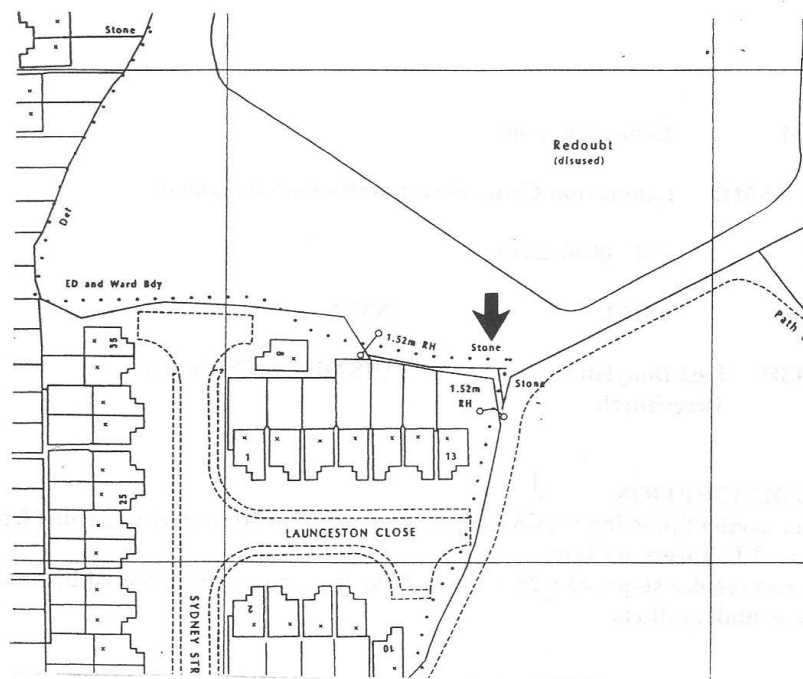
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MANAGEMENT** Recommend to be cleared of undergrowth, secured and maintained

**GRADING** \*\*

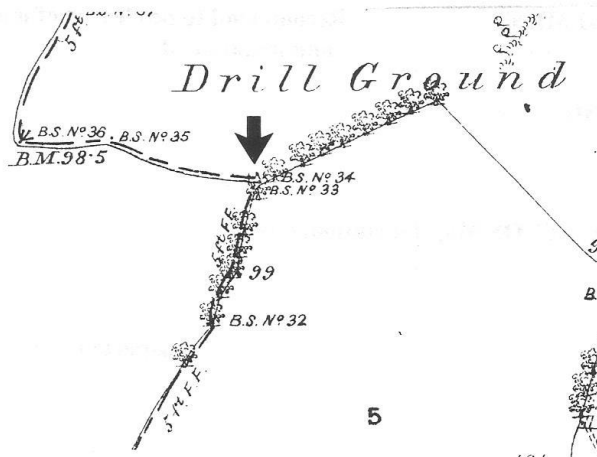
**Reference:** 6" OS Map 1st edition, c 1885.

**Inspected** 25.10.96.



OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet 0022 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 36.4 1876



Boundary Stone, Berechurch - E. Donyland, Colchester  
ESMR No. 15162

**FORM** Stone

**SITE NAME** Mersea Road (Roman Hill) , Fingringhoe.

**NGR** TM 0077 2130

**ESMR** 15163

**NMR**

**PARISH** East Donyland

**DISTRICT** Colchester

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Immediately on S side of perimeter fence of electricity substation, 7m S of S fence of garden of "Oakdene", Roman Hill, 5m west of west pavement, irregular stone, c 25 x 20 x 20 cm.

**MATERIAL**

Conglomerate

**DATE** 20th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Delineates estate from fields opposite Roman Hill Farm

**CURRENT STATUS**

None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

None

**MANAGEMENT**

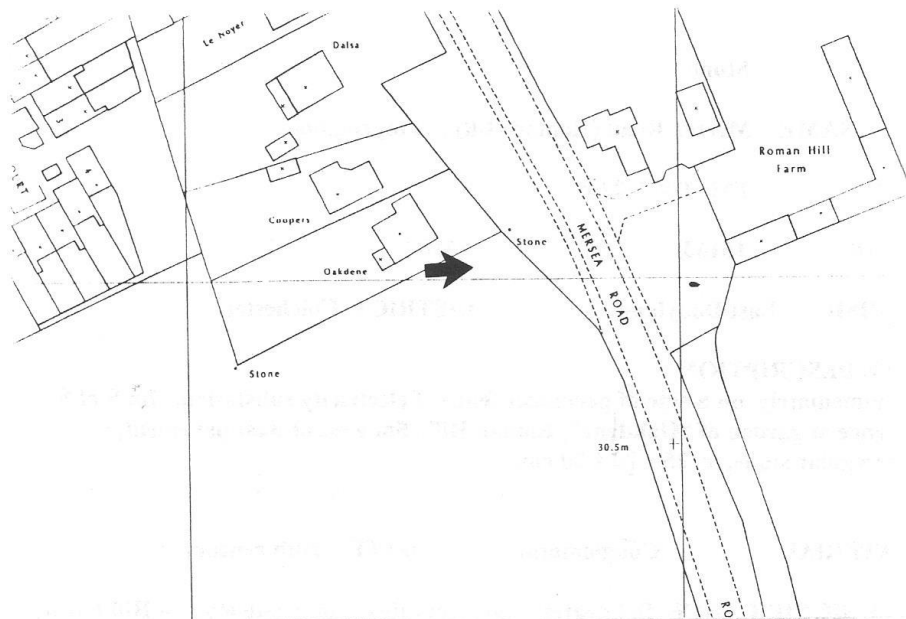
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**GRADING**

\*

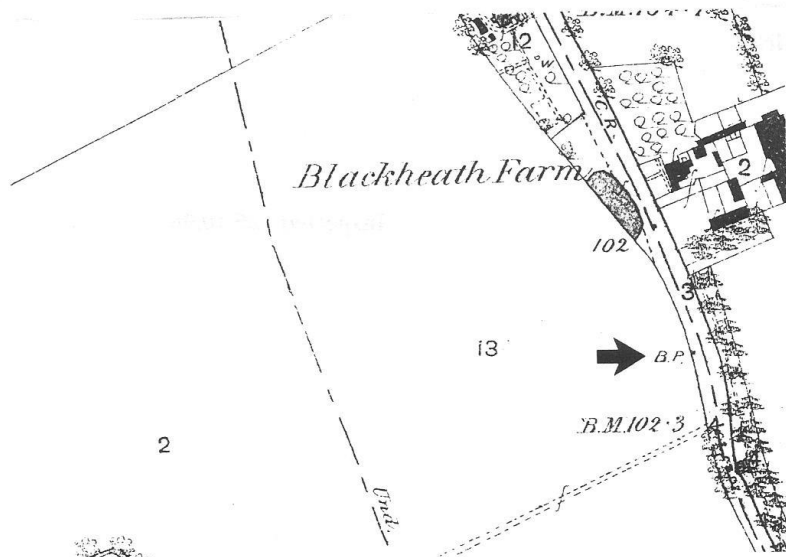
Inspected 25.10.96



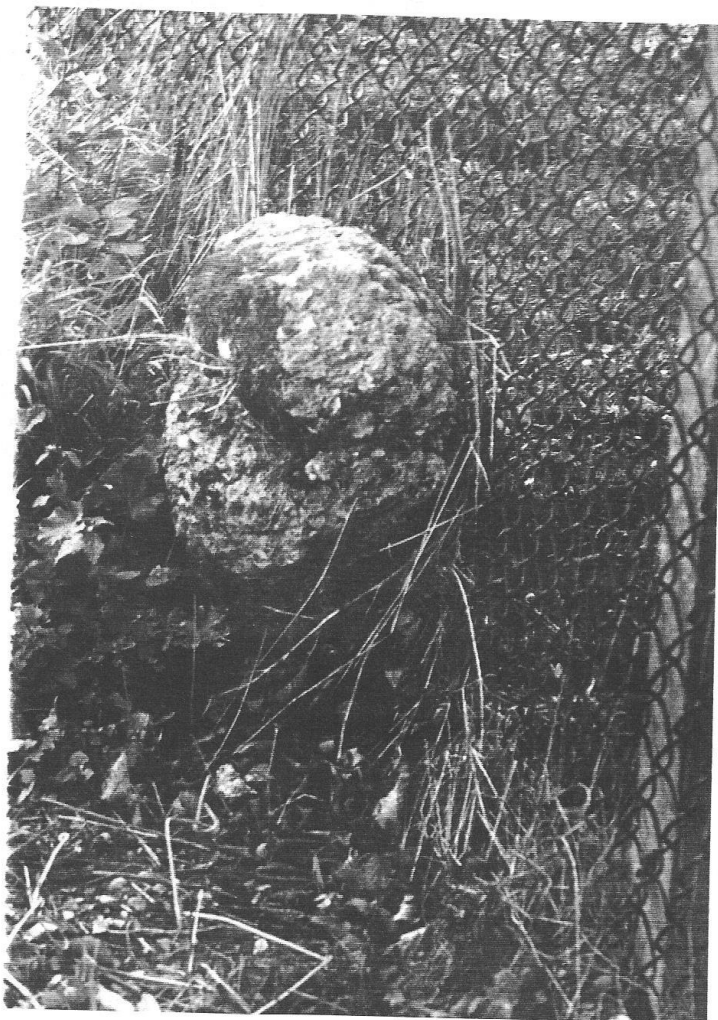


OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TM 0021 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 36.4 1876



Stone, Mersea Rd., Fingringhoe, Colchester  
ESMR No. 15163

**FORM** Boundary marker (pollarded tree)

**SITE NAME** Down Hall, Newmans End, Sheering.

**NGR** TL 5147 1302

**ESMR** 15164

**NMR**

**PARISH** Sheering  
Matching

**DISTRICT** Harlow

**SITE DESCRIPTION** Private driveway to Down Hall, lined by avenue of mature trees.

No access to documented "Elm pollard", documented on 6" OS map, 1st edition, c 1885.

**MATERIAL** Tree

**DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**

Sheering - Matching parish boundary

**CURRENT STATUS**

Unknown

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

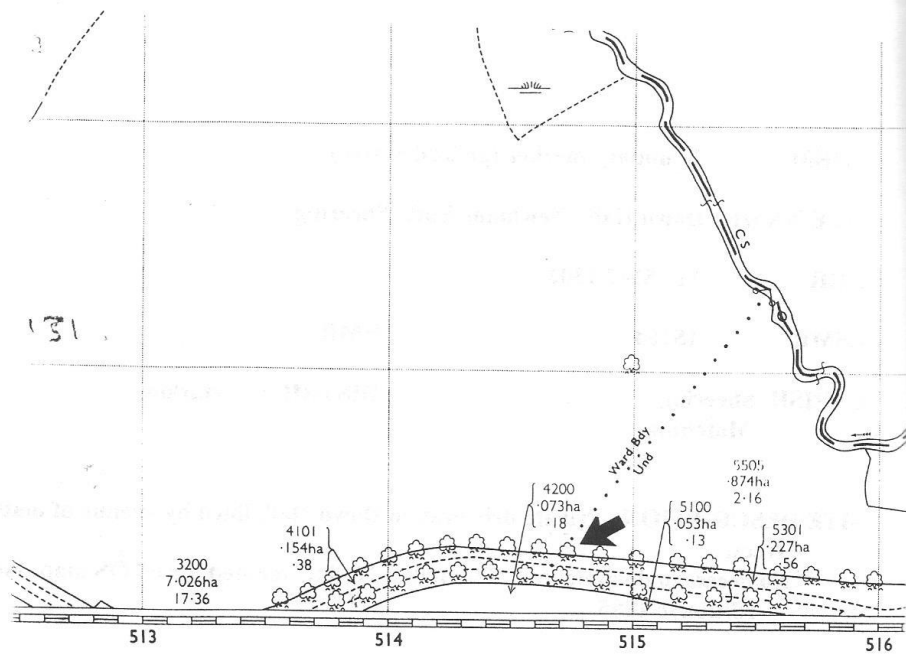
**MANAGEMENT**

Unknown

**GRADING**

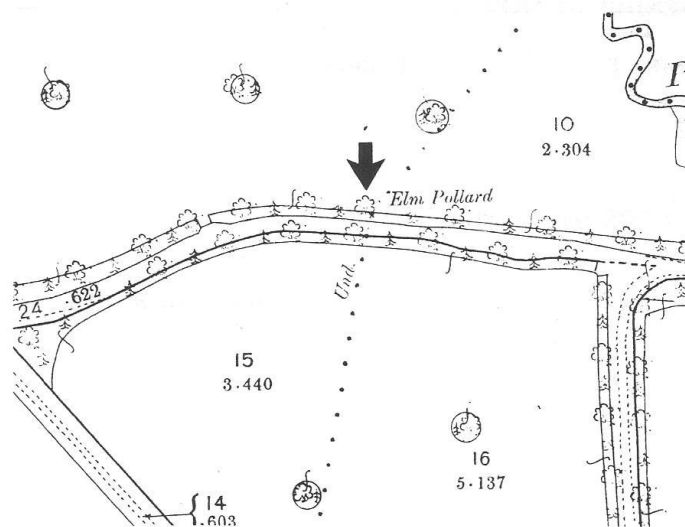
**Reference:** 6" OS Map 1st edition, c 1885

**Inspected** 8.11.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 5013 1974

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 41.4 1897



Pollarded Tree, Newmans End, Sheering, Harlow  
ESMR No. 15164



**FORM** Boundary marker (willow pollard); no longer extant

**SITE NAME** Newmans End, Sheering, willow pollard.

**NGR** TL 5088 1243

**ESMR** 15165

**NMR**

**PARISH** Sheering  
Matching

**DISTRICT** Harlow

**SITE DESCRIPTION** Willow sapling growing at north edge of boundary stream,  
? seed of boundary marker "Willow pollard" on 6" OS map c 1885

**MATERIAL** Willow **DATE** 20th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Sheering - Matching parish boundary

**CURRENT STATUS** None

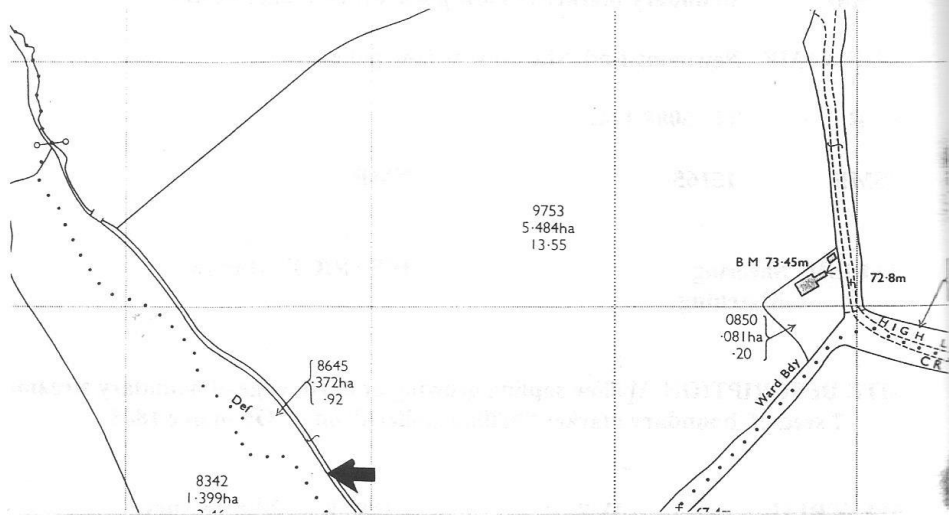
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MAINTAINANCE** Tree on field edge and stream bank

**GRADING** 0

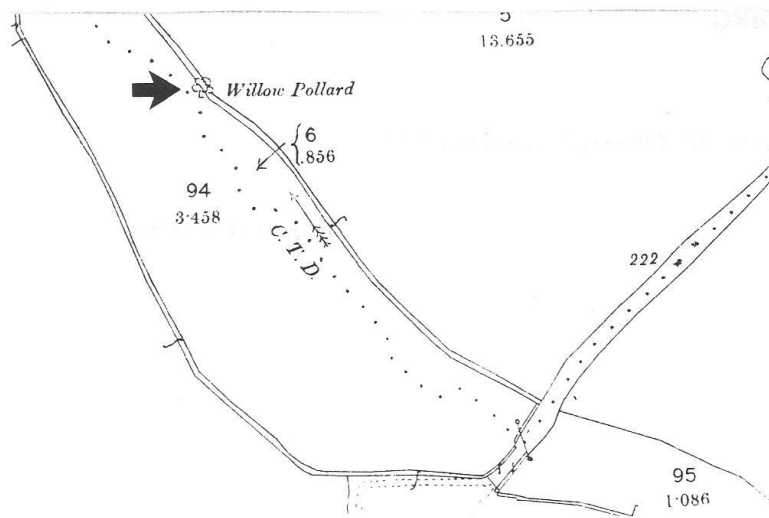
**Reference:** 6" OS map 1st edition c 1885

**Inspected** 8.11.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 5012/5112 1974

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 41.8 1897



Willow Pollard, Newmans End, Sheering, Harlow  
ESMR No. 15165

**FORM** Boundary marker (tree pollard)

**SITE NAME** Newmans End - Wheelers farm road , Matching.

**NGR** TL 5127 1245

**ESMR** 15166

**NMR**

**PARISH** Sheering  
Matching

**DISTRICT** Harlow

**SITE DESCRIPTION** Old pollarded hornbeam tree on north bank of boundary ditch on north side of lane from Newmans End to Wheelers Farm, opposite "The Cottage".

Documented as "Hornbeam pollard" marking the parish boundary in 6" OS map 1st edition, c 1885.

**MATERIAL** Tree

**DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Sheering - Matching parish boundary  
Only known example of extant 19th century tree  
pollard parish boundary marker in Essex.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

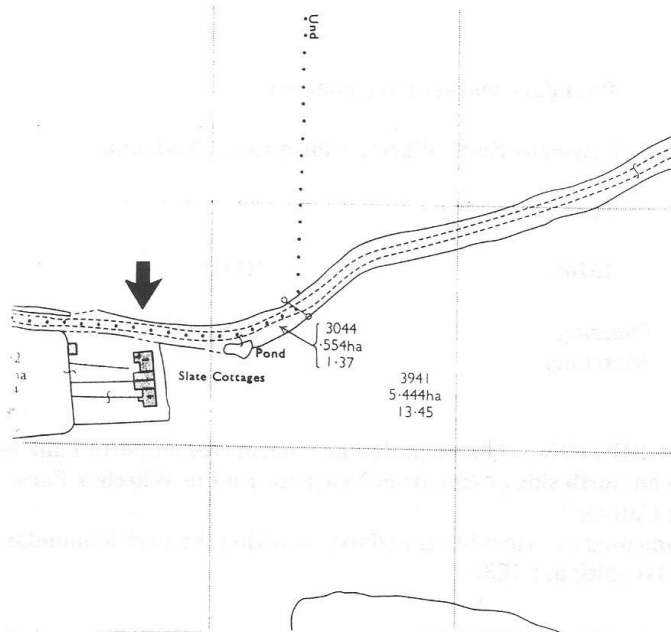
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** Tree Preservation Order

**MANAGEMENT** Tree on field edge

**GRADING** \*\*\*\*

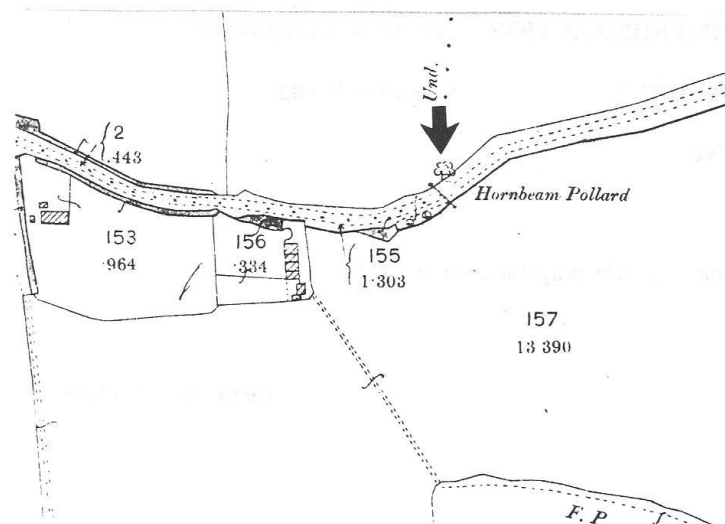
**Reference:** 6" OS map 1st edition c 1885.

**Inspected** 8.11.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 5112 1974

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 41.8 1897



Pollard, Newmans End - Wheelers Farm Rd., Matching, Harlow  
ESMR No. 15166



**FORM** Boundary post

**SITE NAME** SW of Hubbards Hall Farm, Churchgate Street.

**NGR** TL 4822 1002

**ESMR** 15167

**NMR**

**PARISH** Matching  
Latton

**DISTRICT** Harlow

**SITE DESCRIPTION** 300m SW of Hubbards Hall Farm, 0.5m outside NE corner of concrete post and green wire -fenced new tree plantation, 2m west of boundary ditch, 5m east of stile, under two large withered oak trees.

Rectangular post, 25 x 15 x 15cm, with faint inscription in Roman capitals incised on south face:

? IOC  
DC

**MATERIAL** Limestone

**DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Harlow- Latton parish boundary  
Now Harlow constituency and ward boundary.  
Rare example of extant parish boundary post.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

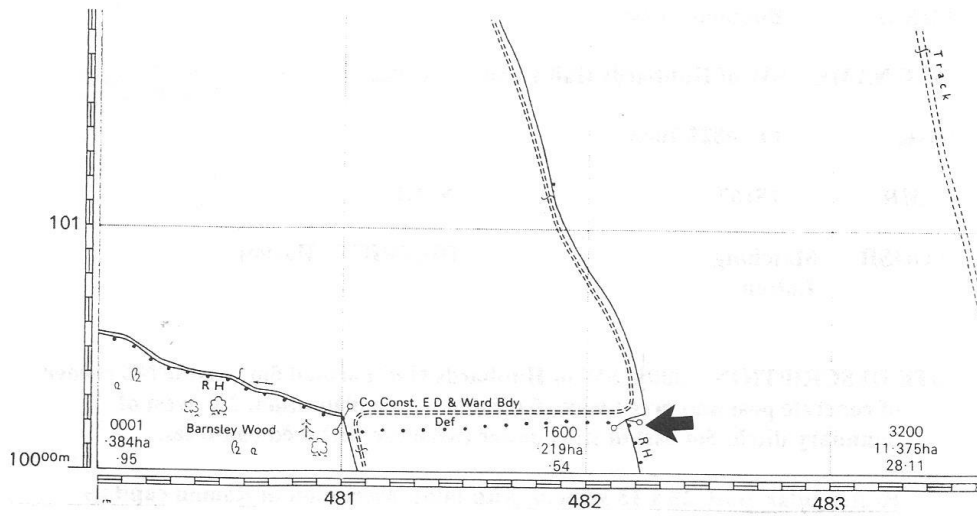
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MAINTAINANCE** Unknown

**GRADING** \*\*

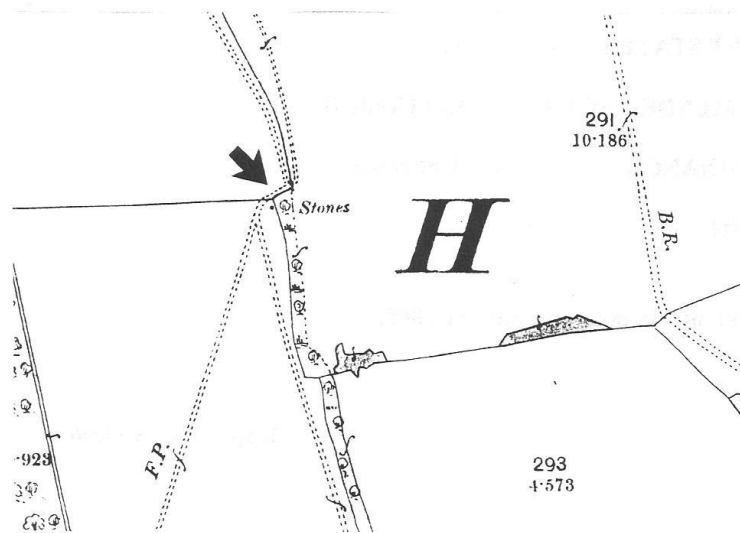
**Reference:** 6" OS map 1st edition c 1885.

**Inspected** 8.11.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 4810 1983

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 41.11 1897



Boundary Post, Churchgate St., Matching/Latton, Harlow  
ESMR No. 15167

**FORM** Boundary post  
**SITE NAME** Little Totham - Goldhanger parish boundary, Wash Lane  
**NGR** TL 8885 0900  
**ESMR No** 15168 **NMR No**  
**PARISH** Little Totham **DISTRICT** Maldon  
Goldhanger

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

On north verge of sharp curve of Wash Lane, 170 m east of Chappel Lodge, a rectangular weathered stout oak post, 105 x 20 x 20cm. Irregular peghole facing the road near top of post.

**MATERIAL** Oak **DATE** 19th century or earlier

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Little Totham - Goldhanger parish boundary.  
Only known example of extant 19th century oak parish boundary post in Essex.

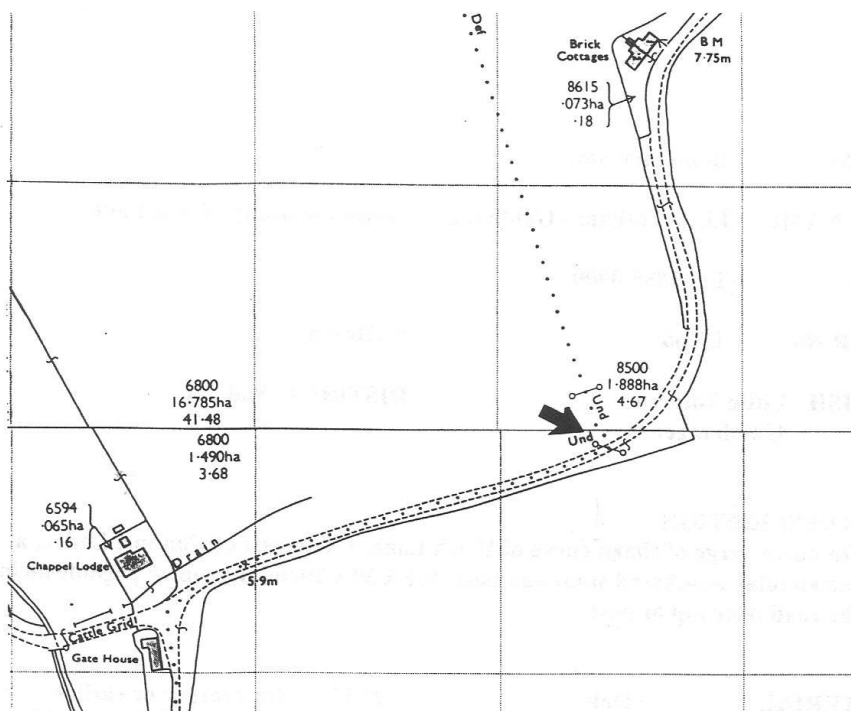
**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MANAGEMENT** Unknown

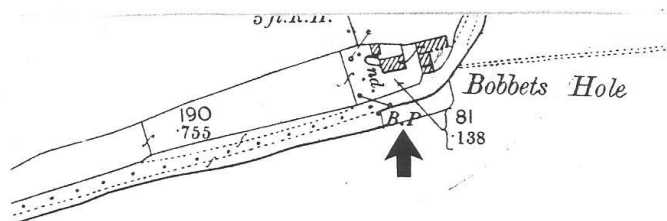
**GRADING** \*\*\*\*

Inspected 19.8.96.



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TL 8808/8809 1973

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80  
37250

OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 54.3 1897



Boundary Post, Wash Lane, Little Totham/Goldhanger, Maldon  
ESMR No. 15168



**FORM** Boundary post (no longer extant)

**SITE NAME** Apps Farm, Stock ; boundary ditch.

**NGR** TQ 7012 9886

**ESMR** 15169

**NMR**

**PARISH** Stock  
South Hanningfield

**DISTRICT** Chelmsford

**SITE DESCRIPTION** Stock - South Hanningfield parish boundary ditch exists;  
post no longer extant.

**MATERIAL** -

**DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Line of parish boundary between Stock and South  
Hanningfield.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

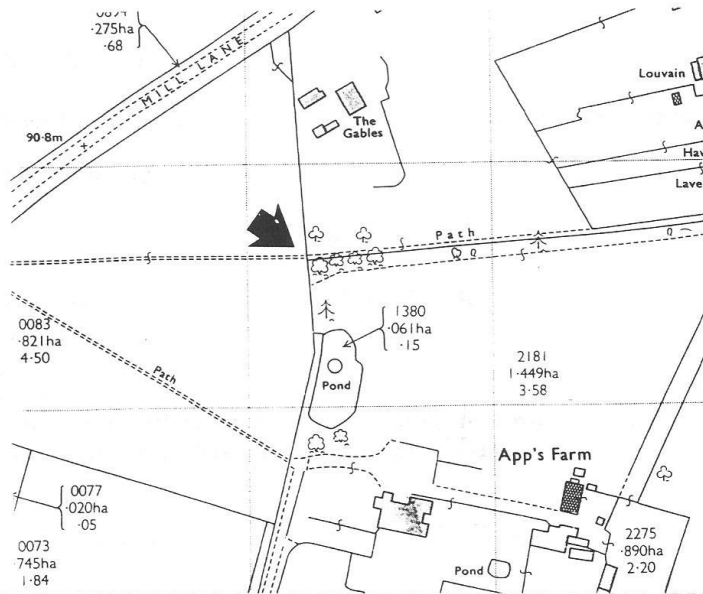
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MANAGEMENT** None

**GRADING** 0

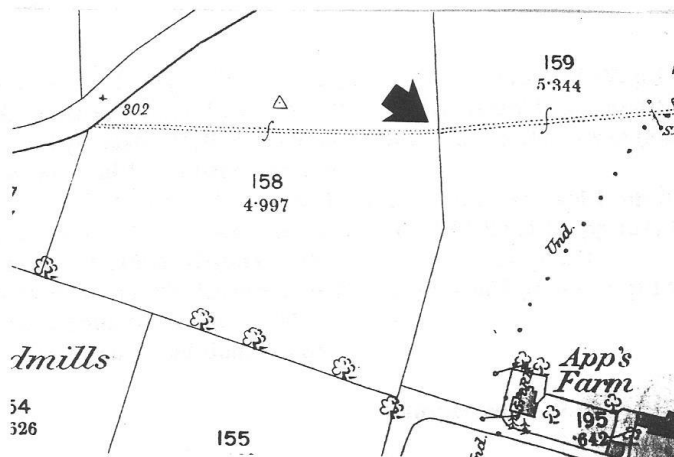
**Reference:** 6" OS Map 1st edition c 1885.

**Inspected** 10.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 7098 1970

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 60.7 1875

**FORM** Boundary post

**SITE NAME** Nags Head Lane, Brentwood, opposite entrance to sewage works.

**NGR** TQ 5668 9148

**ESMR** 15170

**NMR**

**PARISH** S. Weald  
Upminster

**DISTRICT** Brentwood

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

On east verge of Nags Hill Lane, a white cylindrical post with hemispherical head, circumference 52 cm, height 75 cm .

**MATERIAL** Concrete

**DATE** 20th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** South Weald - Upminster parish boundary; now European, County and Borough constituency boundary. The line of this boundary is unchanged since before AD 1062.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

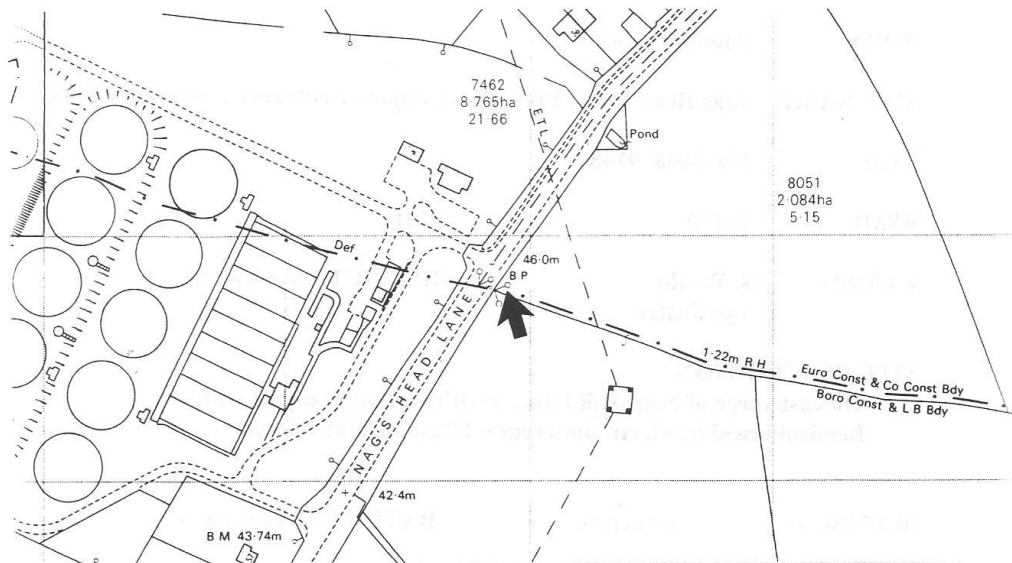
**MANAGEMENT** Unknown

**GRADING** \*

**References:**

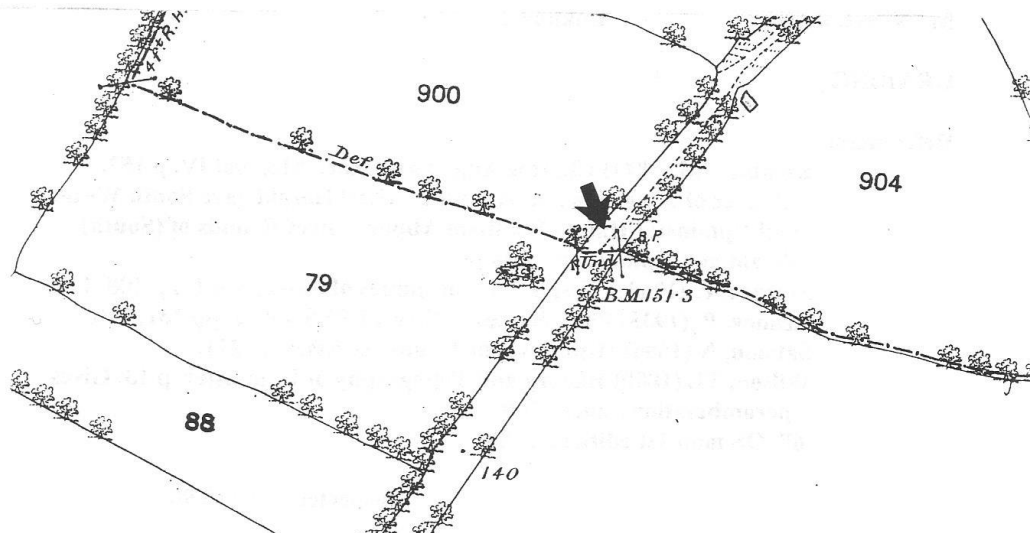
- Kemble, JM (1844) *Chartae AngloSaxonicae*, 813. vol IV, p 157.  
Charter of King Edward, AD 1062. Earl Harold gave South Weald and Upminster Hall to Waltham Abbey. Gives Bounds of (South) Weald and Upminster. Also in  
Morant, P. (1763) *History & Antiquities of Essex*, vol 1, pp 108, 117.  
Reaney, P (1935) *Place Names of Essex*, EPNS vol 12, pp 131, 135.  
Salmon, N (1686) *History of the County of Essex*, p 271.  
Wilson, TL (1880) *History and Topography of Upminster*, p 13. Gives perambulations since 1700.  
6" OS map 1st edition, c 1885.

**Inspected** 19.10.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 5691 1986

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 67.10 1879



Boundary Post, Nags Head Lane, Brentwood  
ESMR No. 15170

**FORM** Boundary marker (oak pollard) not extant.  
**SITE NAME** Ursuline Convent High School, Brentwood.  
**NGR** TQ 5965 9345  
**ESMR** 15171 **NMR**  
**PARISH** S.Weald **DISTRICT** Brentwood  
Upminster

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

In grounds of Ursuline Convent High School southeast of buildings, a line of oak trees along the boundary stream. (The pollard documented in OS map c 1885 is no longer extant).

**MATERIAL** - **DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** South Weald - Upminster parish boundary; the boundary is unchanged since before AD 1062.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MANAGEMENT** Trees in managed grounds of school.

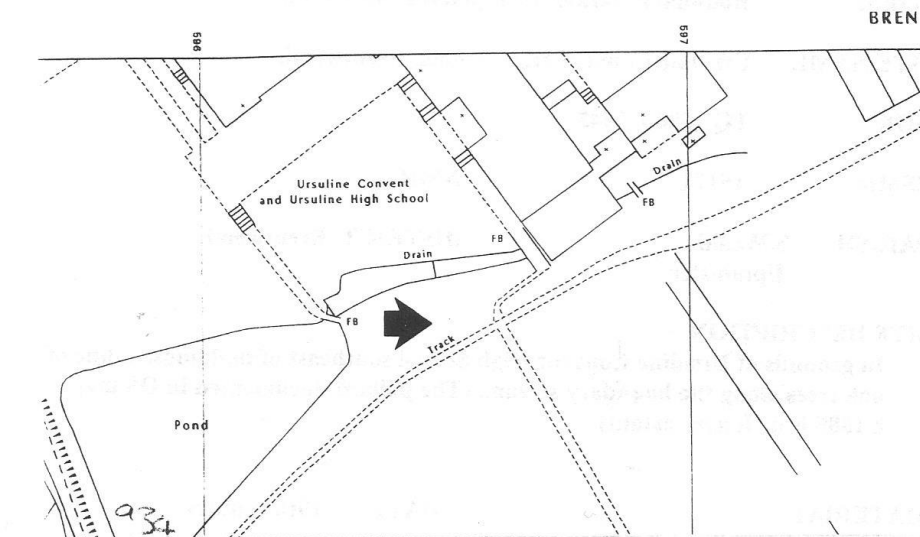
**GRADING** 0

**References:**

- Kemble, JM (1844) *Chartae AngloSaxonicae*, 813. vol IV, p 157.  
Charter of King Edward, AD 1062. Earl Harold gave South Weald and Upminster Hall to Waltham Abbey. Gives Bounds of (South) Weald and Upminster. Also in  
Morant, P. (1763) *History & Antiquities of Essex*, vol 1, pp 108, 117.  
Reaney, P (1935) *Place Names of Essex*, EPNS vol 12, pp 131, 135.  
Salmon, N (1686) *History of the County of Essex*, p 271.  
Wilson, TL (1880) *History and Topography of Upminster*, p 13. Gives perambulations since 1700.  
6" OS Map 1st edition, c 1885. ("Oak pollard")

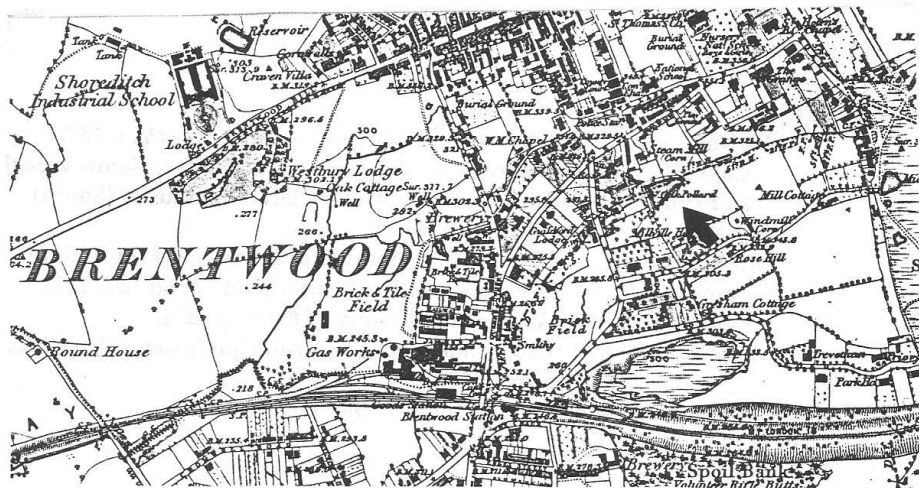
**Inspected** 21.10. 96.





OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TQ 5993 1994

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OS Scale 6 inch Sheet 67 1866



Oak Pollard, Ursuline Convent High School, Brentwood  
ESMR No. 15171

**FORM** Boundary stone

**SITE NAME** Woodman Road cemetery, Warley.

**NGR** TQ 5957 9212

**ESMR** 15172

**NMR**

**PARISH** Warley

**DISTRICT** Brentwood

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Rectangular stone in SE corner of cemetery just outside the perimeter fence  
45 x 21 x 21 cm with illegible defaced inscription on a rebate measuring 18 x  
21 cm on west face.

**MATERIAL** Sandstone

**DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**

One of 6 (now lost) stones marking the corners of Woodman Road cemetery,  
formerly (Ordnance Survey map, c. 1885) separating Great Warley  
Common from Donkey Lane Plantation.  
Rare example of an estate boundary stone.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

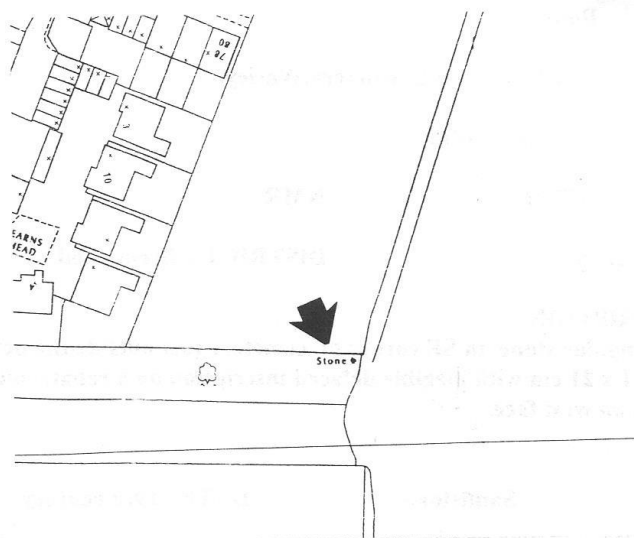
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MANAGEMENT** Unknown

**GRADING** \*\*

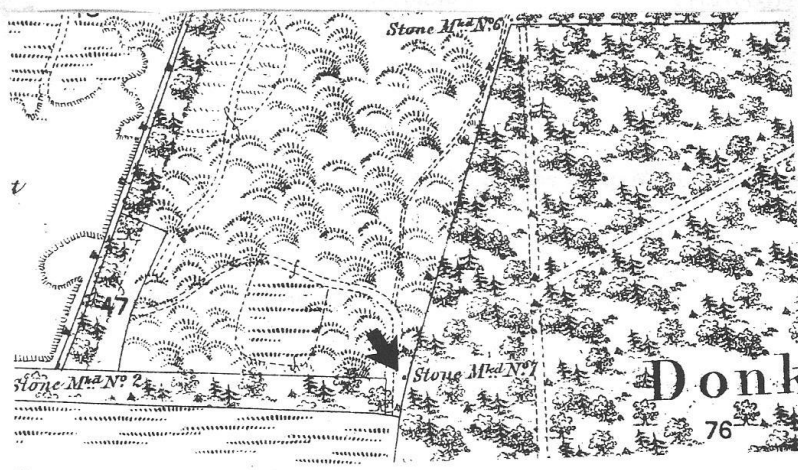
**Reference:** 6" OS Map 1st edition c 1885.

**Inspected** 19.10.96



OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TQ 5992 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 67.7 1872



Boundary Stone, Woodham Rd. Cemetery, Warley, Brentwood  
ESMR No. 15172

5

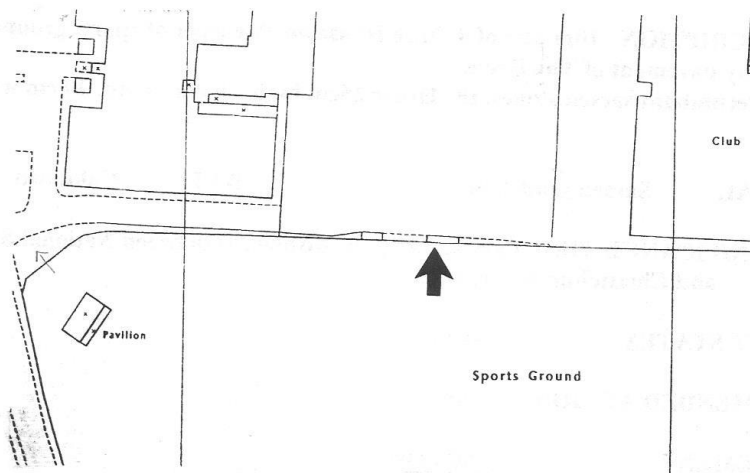
## NMR

**DISTRICT Brentwood**

1

**DATE**      **Unknown**





OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TQ 5592 1993

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Boundary Stones, Warley Hill Business Pk., Brentwood  
ESMR No. 15173

**FORM** Stone  
**SITE NAME** Junction of Warley Gap (road) with Clive Road, Warley.  
**NGR** TQ 5927 9136  
**ESMR** 15174 **NMR**  
**PARISH** Warley **DISTRICT** Brentwood

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

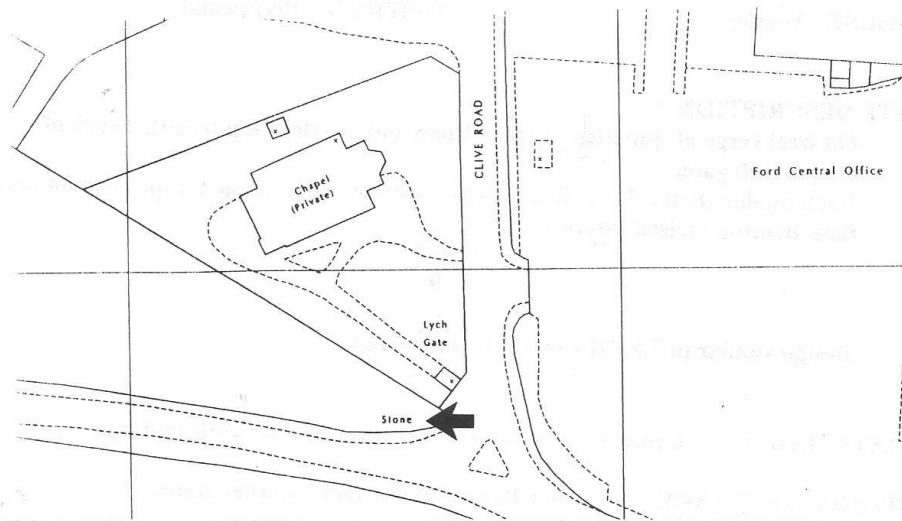
On west verge at junction of Clive Road and Warley Gap (road), south of chapel lych gate,  
Rectangular stone, 51 x 30 x 25 cm, with a wedge shaped upper end on east face bearing incised inscription:

W ^ O  
19

Design similar to ESMR Nos 15157 and 15158.

**MATERIAL** Cement conglomerate **DATE** 20th century  
**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Water Board "Wash Out" marker stone.  
**CURRENT STATUS** None  
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None  
**MANAGEMENT** By Water Authority  
**GRADING** \*

Inspected 19.10.96



OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TQ 5991 1993

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Stone, Junc. of Warley Gap with Clive Rd., Warley, Brentwood  
ESMR No. 15174

**FORM**            Stone

**SITE NAME**    Southend Road, South Green, Billericay.

**NGR**            TQ 6888 9305

**ESMR**           15175

**NMR**

**PARISH**    Billericay South Green

**DISTRICT** Basildon

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

65 paces NW of junction of Southend Road with Coxes Farm Road and 75 paces NW of Kings Head Inn, on west verge of Southend Road, an upright stone slab 47 cm high x 53 cm wide x 15cm thick, with a curved upper border. Inscription on east face:

3 FT TO THE EAST  
OF THIS STONE IS THE  
PROPERTY OF THE  
WRITTLE BREWERY  
COMPANY

**MATERIAL**            Stone

**DATE**    19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**    Writtle Brewery Company property marker (see Reference below).

Rare example of a trade company property marker.

**CURRENT STATUS**            None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**    List Grade II

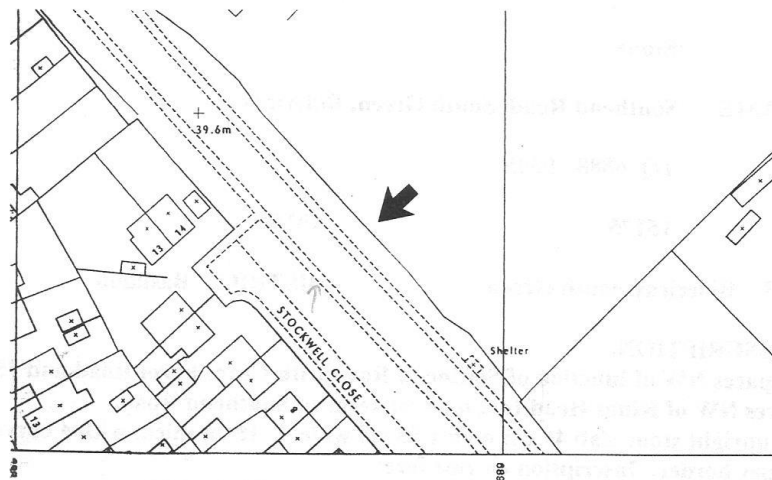
**MANAGEMENT**            Unknown

**GRADING**            \*\*\*\*

Reference: Peaty, I.P. ((1991) Essex Brewers, Westbury Press, p 121. Henry Lambirth and James Wm Porter began brewing at Little Stambridge, NE of Rochford in 1803. By 1836 John English was in control of Stambridge and Writtle Breweries. Up to 1888 the brewery was known as the Writtle Brewery Company under William Pattison.

Inspected    27.9.96

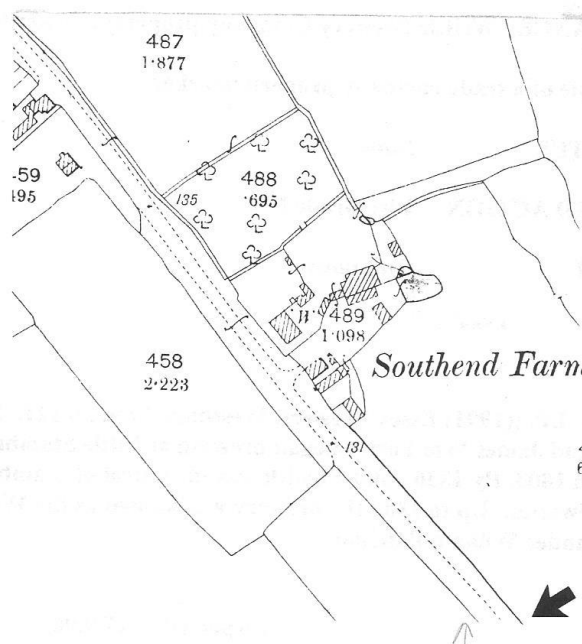




BILLERICAY CO CONST

OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TQ 6893 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 68.7 1896



Stone, South Green, Billericay (W. face)  
ESMR No. 15175



Stone, South Green, Billericay (E. face)

**FORM** Post.

**SITE NAME** Top of Noak Hill Road, Great Burstead.

**NGR** TQ 6779 9201

**ESMR** 15176

**NMR**

**PARISH** Billericay Great Burstead

**DISTRICT** Basildon

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

On verge on east side of top of Noak Hill, 5m south of its junction with a footpath to Church street, 1m west of garden wall of house No 111, an fluted column circumference 76 cm on a pedestal. At top a collar with 12 circumferential demiknobs. In all, 1.25m tall. On a plaque on north side of column:

HAM BARKER & CO  
LTD  
ENGLAND  
WESTMINSTER.

**MATERIAL** Cast iron

**DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** ?lower part of a street lamp standard.

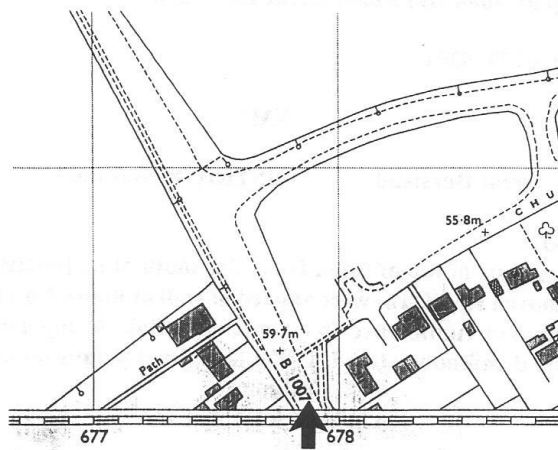
**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MANAGEMENT** Unknown; decayed black and white paint

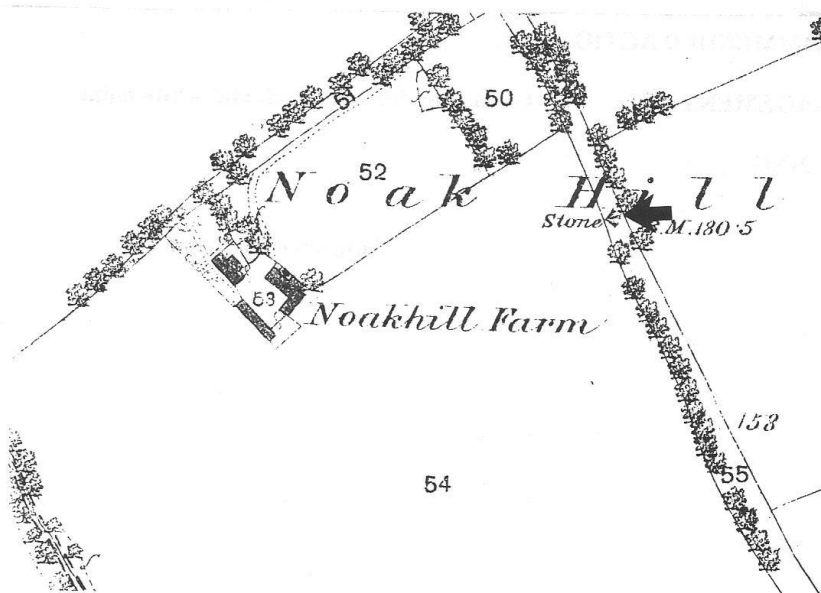
**GRADING** \*\*

**Inspected** 27.9.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 6792 1979

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 68.10 1874



Post, Noak Hill Rd., Great Burstead, Basildon  
ESMR No. 15176

**FORM** Stone

**SITE NAME** Wash Road, Noak Hill Bridge.

**NGR** TQ 6842 9045

**ESMR** 15177

**NMR**

**PARISH** Laindon

**DISTRICT** Basildon

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

20 paces south of junction of Dunton Road with Wash Road on east verge of Wash Road,  
a rectangular stone 46cm high x 25cm wide x 22 cm thick with weathered (indecipherable) inscription on west face.

**MATERIAL** Sandstone

**DATE** 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** "Stone" marked on 6" OS map of c 1885. Possibly a milestone, but no other similar roadside marker found in this Survey.

Form resembles parish boundary marker ESMR No 15167 and estate marker ESMR No 15172.

**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

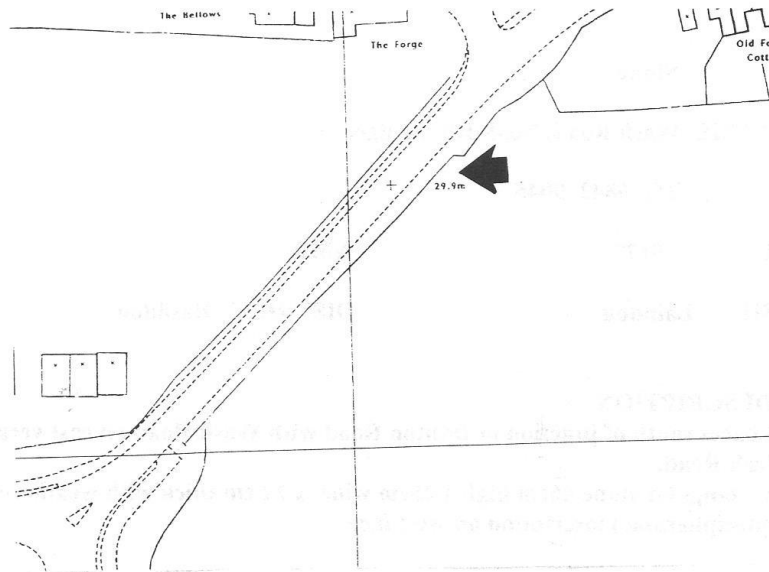
**MANAGEMENT** Unknown, but at risk in future roadside management.

**GRADING** \*\*

**Reference:** 6" OS Map 1st edition, c 1885.

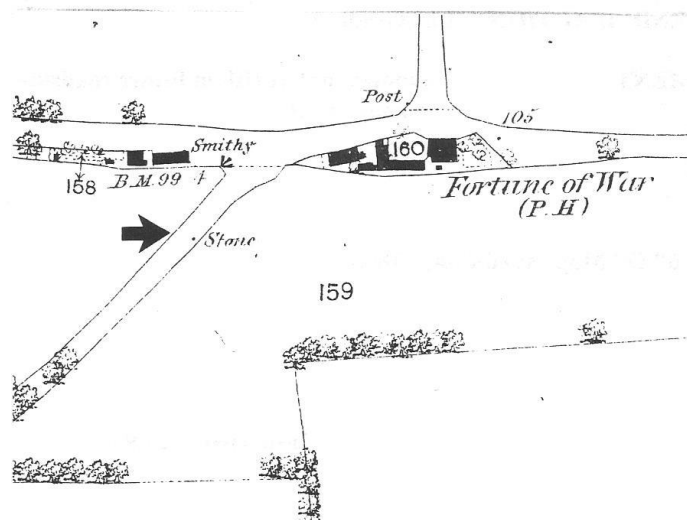
**Inspected** 27.9.96.



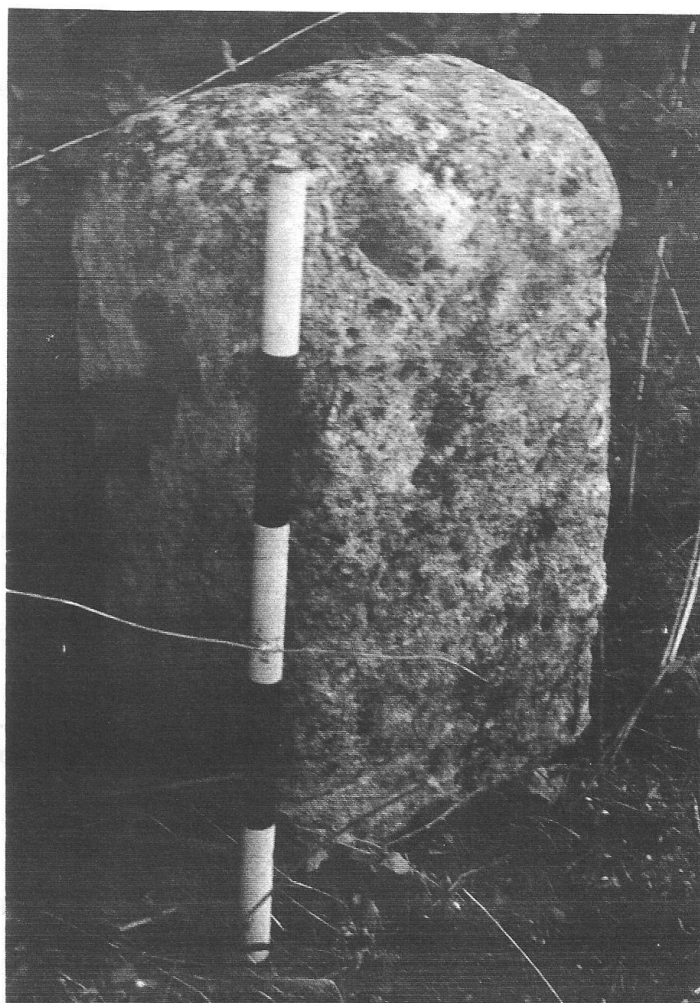


OS Scale 1:1250 Sheet TQ 6890 1994

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 68.15 1874



Stone, Noak Hill Bridge, Wash Rd., Basildon  
ESMR No. 15177

**FORM** Two boundary stones (sarsen)  
**SITE NAME** Junction of Ingatestone High Street with Fryerning Lane.  
**NGR** TQ 6512 9967  
TQ 6512 9966  
**ESMR** 15178 **NMR**  
**PARISH** Ingatestone & Fryerning **DISTRICT** Brentwood

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Fragment A: On NW corner of street junction, irregular sarsen, height 65cm, length 75cm, width 27cm, at edge of pavement.

Fragment B: On SW corner of street junction, irregular sarsen, height 97cm, length 50 cm, width 35cm, abutting shop building, 66 High Street

**MATERIAL** Sandstone sarsen **DATE** Pre 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE** Fryerning - Ingatestone parish boundary prior to 1889.  
Possibly remnants of the stone which gave its name Gynge Atte-stone (1289) to Ingatestone. Another similar fragment is in the churchyard (ESMR No 15179)

**CURRENT STATUS** None

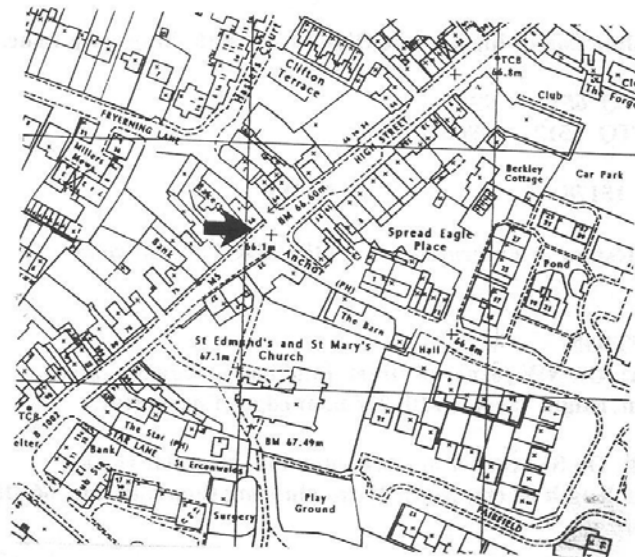
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MANAGEMENT** Unknown, but at risk in street and building management

**GRADING** \*\*\*

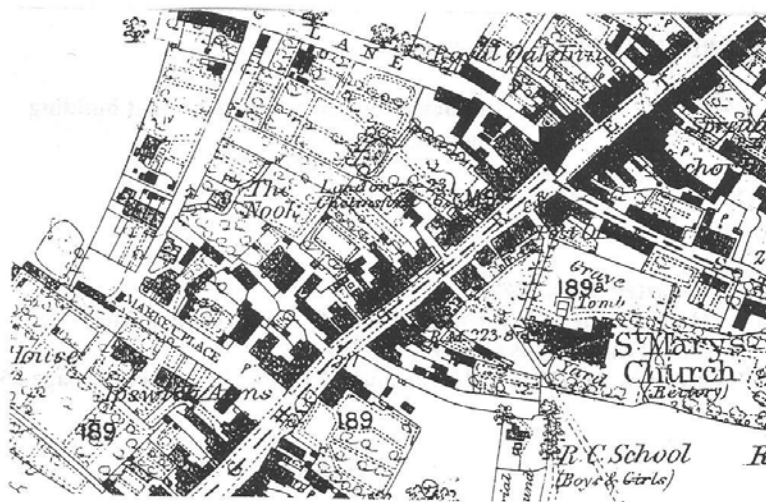
**Reference:** Charter Rolls, 1289.  
Ingatestone & Fryerning History & Archaeology Society  
Transactions (1975) 13, 19.  
Reaney, PH (1935) Place Names of Essex, EPNS vol 12, page 254.

**Inspected** 12.8.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet TQ 6599 1993

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 60.5 1874



Boundary Stones, Junc. of Ingatestone High St. and Fryerning Lane, Brentwood  
(from SW)  
ESMR No. 15178



NW Boundary Stone, Junc. of Ingatestone High St. and Fryerning Lane, Brentwood  
(from NW)  
ESMR No. 15178



**FORM** Stone (sarsen)  
**SITE NAME** Outside south porch of Church of St Edmund and St Mary,  
Ingatestone.  
**NGR** TQ 6512 9958  
**ESMR** 15179 **NMR**  
**PARISH** Ingatestone & Fryerning **DISTRICT** Brentwood

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Just to west of south porch of church, an irregular sarsen, height 50cm, length 105 cm, width 55 cm.

**MATERIAL** Sandstone sarsen **DATE** Pre 19th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**

This fragment was found under the north wall when the organ chamber was built in 1905. Camden (1586) mentions one stone at corner of Star Lane and High Street of which this and the two fragments at the junction of High Street and Fryerning Lane (ESMR No 15179) may be remnants, possibly the origin of Gynges Atte-stone (1289).

**CURRENT STATUS** None

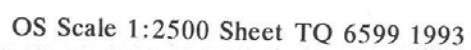
**RECOMMENDED ACTION** List Grade II

**MANAGEMENT** Within the churchyard

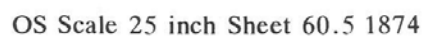
**GRADING** \*\*\*

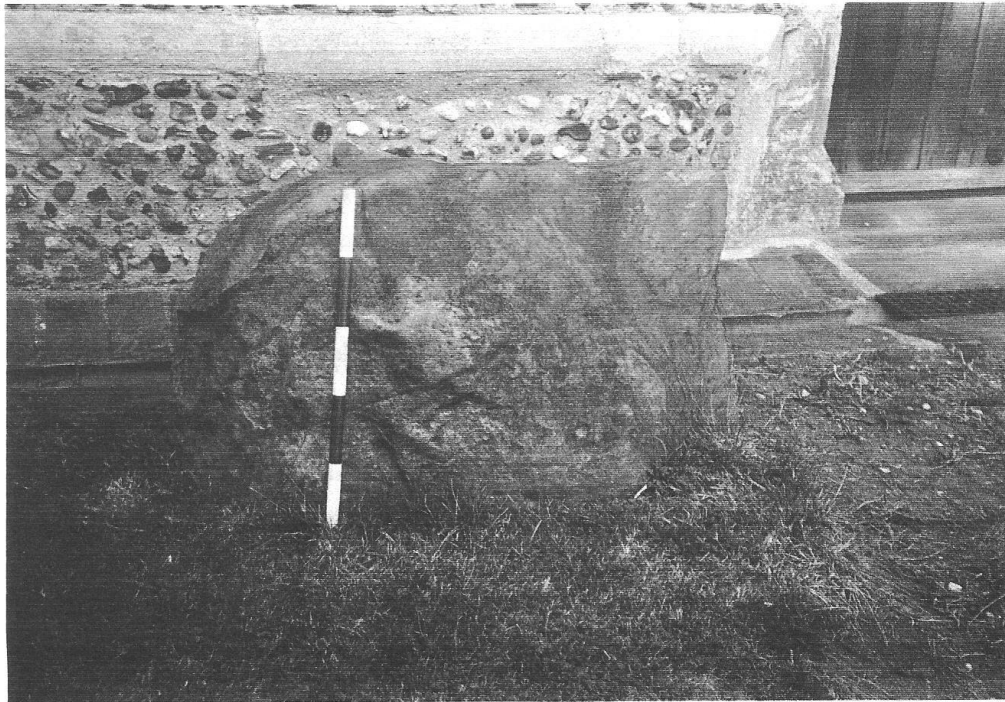
**References:** Charter Rolls, 1289  
Camden, Wm (1586) Britannia.  
Ingatestone & Fryerning History & Archaeology Society  
Transactions (1975) 13, 19.  
Reaney, PH. (1935) Place Names of Essex, EPNS vol 12, page 254.

Inspected 12.8.96



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Stone, Church of St. Edmund and St. May, Ingatestone  
ESMR No. 15179

**FORM** Stone  
**SITE NAME** Great Easton - Great Dunmow Road (A130)  
**NGR** TL 6148 2485  
**ESMR** 15180 **NMR**  
**PARISH** Great Easton **DISTRICT** Uttlesford

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

On east verge of road opposite "Beech House" north of Maysland;  
weathered rectangular stone, 58 x 25 x 8cm, curved upper edge; incised  
inscription in a circular rebate on west face:

DRBC  
AV

**MATERIAL** Stone **DATE** 20th century

**SITE SIGNIFICANCE**

Water Board "Air Valve" marker stone.

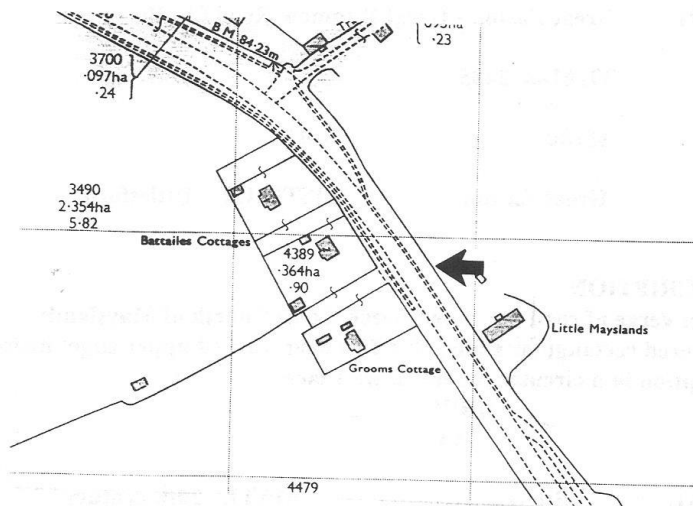
**CURRENT STATUS** None

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** None

**MANAGEMENT** By Water Authority

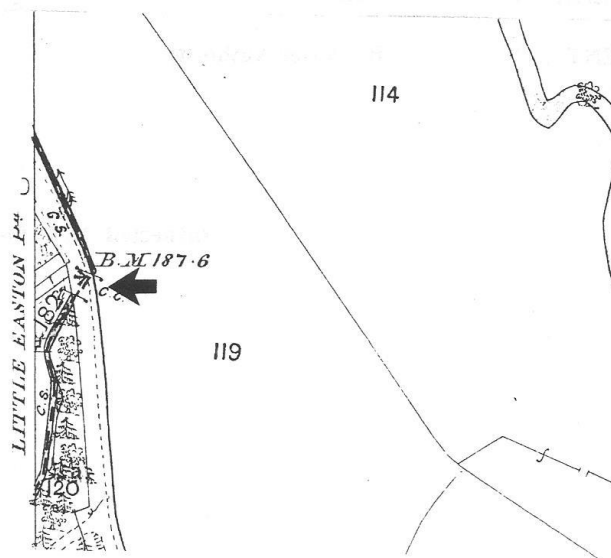
**GRADING** \*

Inspected 15.11.96



OS Scale 1:2500 Sheet 6124 1973

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OS Scale 25 inch Sheet 24.9 1875



Stone, Great Easton - Great Dunmow Rd., Uttlesford  
ESMR No. 15180



**FORM** Parish boundary post

**SITE NAME** Great Waking/North Shoebury boundary marker

**NGR** TQ 9337 8674 **ESMR No** 15182 **NGR No**

**PARISH** Great Waking/North Shoebury **DISTRICT** Southend

**SITE DESCRIPTION** 15m west of junction of Star Lane with Poynters Lane on east side of a track leading southwards from Paynters Lane partly under hedge. Lower two-thirds buried below path level but showing "BORO.....". Exposed height 22cm, width 20cm.

**MATERIAL** Stone ?concrete rectangular post painted white, chamfered top with hole.

**SIGNIFICANCE** Parish boundary marker **CURRENT STATUS** ?

**RECOMMENDED ACTION** Expose and clean **MANAGEMENT** ----

**GRADING** \*/\*\* **REFERENCE**

Inspected 1998



# ESMR INDEX TO INVENTORY OF BOUNDARY MARKERS.

Listed = [L]. Recommendation for Listing [R] or Tree Preservation Order [RTP].

<u>Boundary Marker</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>ESMR</u>
Pleshey Stone. [R]	TL6610 1430	1164
Coal Duty post, Colemans Lane, Epping. [R]	TL3881 0444	3452
Coal Duty post, Colemans Lane, Epping. [R]	TL3893 0437	3453
Coal Duty post, St Leonards Road - Colemans Lane *	TL3923 0436	3454
Coal Duty post, St Leonards Road, Epping. [R]	TL3933 0399	3455
Coal Duty post, Ambresbury Banks, Epping. [R]	TL4371 0040	3743
Coal Duty post, Longfield Shaw, Nazeing. [R]	TL4077 0444	3808
Coal Duty post, Debden Lane, Loughton. [R]	TL4457 9838	4084
Coal Duty post, Jacks Hill, Theydon Bois. [R]	TL4316 9945	4085
Coal Duty post, Abridge. [R]	TL4598 9629	4086
Coal Duty obelisk, Theydon Bois. [R]	TL4520 9767	4087
St Bartholomews Hospital estate post, Steeple Wick.[L]	TL9455 0446	13455
St Bartholomews Hospital estate post, Lt. Wakering.[L]	TQ9344 8832	15003
St Bartholomews Hospital estate post, Lt. Wakering.[L]	TQ9343 8831	15004
NR Wood post, Jacks Hill, Theydon Bois.	TL4322 9945	15150
NR Wood post, Jacks Hill, Loughton.	TL4312 9944	15151
Coal Duty post, Bumbles Green Road, Nazeing. [R]	TL4060 0488	15152
Great Tey - Markshall parish boundary stone. [L]	TL8441 2588	15153
Crow Stone, Leigh on Sea. [R]	TQ8573 8538	15154
Old Crow Stone, Prittlewell Priory park, Southend. [L]	TQ8764 8737	15155
Ward boundary post, St Mary Maldon. [L]	TL8884 0794	15156
Drury Meadow estate, East Donyland, WO stone.	TL9870 2396	15157
Drury Meadow estate, East Donyland, WO stone.	TL9869 2395	15158
Brick pillar, Colchester garrison.	TL9914 2421	15159
Inworth Hall Farm; parish boundary. *	TL8757 1811	15160
East Donyland - Berechurch parish boundary stone.[R]	TM00612202	15161
East Donyland - Berechurch parish boundary stone.[R]	TM00662214	15162
Mersea Road, Fingringhoe, stone.	TM00772130	15163
Down Hall, Newmans End, Sheering, pollard. *	TL5147 1302	15164
Whealers Farm, Sheering, boundary willow pollard. *	TL5088 1243	15165
Sheering-Matching boundary hornbeam pollard [RTP]	TL5127 1245	15166
Harlow - Latton boundary stone. [R]	TL4822 1002	15167

Little Totham - Goldhanger parish oak post. [R]	TL8885 0900	15168
Apps Farm, Stock, boundary ditch. *	TQ7012 9886	15169
South Weald - Upminster parish boundary post.	TQ5668 9148	15170
South Weald - Upminster parish boundary oak pollard *	TQ5965 9345	15171
Woodman Road, Warley, boundary stone. [R]	TQ5957 9121	15172
Warley Hill, two sarsen stones.	TQ5927 9205	15173
Warley Gap Road, W0 stone.	TQ5927 9136	15174
Southend Road, South Green, Writtle Brewery, stone. [R]	TQ6888 9305	15175
Noak Hill Road, Great Burstead, iron pillar.	TQ6779 9201	15176
Wash Road, Noak Hill Bridge, stone. [R]	TQ6842 9045	15177
Ingatestone-Fryerning parish boundary sarsen stones. [R]	TQ6512 9967	15178
Ingatestone churchyard, sarsen stone. [R]	TQ6512 9958	15179
Great Easton - Great Dunmow Rd, AV stone.	TL 617 244	15180
No longer extant	See list	15181-15271
Gt Wakering/Nth Shoebury boundary marker southwest of		
Star Lane/Poynters Lane junction . (See photo p146).	TQ 934867	15182

\* Marker lost

## A HISTORY OF BOUNDARY MARKERS

by JVH Kemble.

This paper considers the physical markers which define the historic boundaries of estates, parishes, regions of trade jurisdiction and judicial control. Until early this century, the annual "beating the bounds" of the parish was a long-established custom performed at Rogationtide each spring, to reestablish the zone of rights and responsibilities which fell to the parish and its officials. Boundary markers, whether natural or man-made, would have been extensively recognised, their significance known and respected by the local populace, but this century has seen the progressive loss of such physical markers as reliance is placed more on centralised mapping.

Documentary evidence for such boundaries is contained in charters (Birch, 1885; Hart, 1971; Kemble, 1839-48), estate and manorial deeds, courts of survey, plans and maps, local and parliamentary orders. Fields with names such as Mere Close and Amen Field (referring to the Rogationtide ceremony) lie next to the parish boundary.

Reference is made to natural markers such as rivers, streams, trees and boulders; some such markers, being ephemeral, can hardly be expected to have survived, but others are of a more permanent nature. The rivers Thames and Lea have defined the southern and western limits of Essex since the treaty between Alfred and Guthrum of c. 886AD marked the Danelaw and the boundary between Viking and Saxon. The bounds of Walter Hall in Boreham in the charter of 1062 (KCD 813) include the Beadewan ea, the early name for the River Chelmer (Reaney, 1935). Subsequent alterations in the course of rivers and streams should be suspected when, for a short distance, a boundary deviates away from the water course for no apparently good reason.

The same charter identifies a boundary at the ashtree which can hardly still be extant. The perambulation in 1700 of the bounds of Upminster starts at the oak in Brake Hill meadow (Wilson, 1880). In the last century, the 6" Ordnance Survey 1st edition (c 1880) was continuing the use of such natural boundary markers. The parish boundary of Matching is marked by a hornbeam pollard which still survives on the boundary ditch (NGR: TL51271245). Epping Forest, the Upminster-South Weald and the Ingrave-Hutton parish boundaries were marked by pollarded trees. Sometimes trees were marked with a cut or cross, renewed yearly.

Essex being a county with few large stones, their presence, when they do occur, is noteworthy. Two large sandstone sarsens mark the former boundary between Fryerning with Ingatestone, which, until 1889, were separate parishes. Another pair at the corner of the sports ground at Warley Business Park may be displaced boundary markers (Kemble, 1997). Prehistoric barrows marking the boundaries of Water Eaton (Oxon) and of Whitehill as it meets the Banbury Road are described in 10th and 11th century charters (B666; Cooper, 1985), and prominent tumuli proved useful visible boundary markers.

Man-made markers include tumuli, banks, ditches, roads, carved (and often inscribed) stones and posts to which a date may be ascribed from their lettering, form or other internal or documentary evidence. Perhaps the most ubiquitous boundary marker, dating from the Neolithic to the present, is the bank and ditch for which examples exist in Stoneymore Wood, Fryerning, Woodham Walter, Markshall and elsewhere. The Iron Age saw boundary banks and ditches being used as defences. The dyke system around the oppidum at Colchester is one of the more complex in the country, delimiting an extensive area from attack from the west, the south being protected by the Roman River, the north probably by forest (Black, 1990). In the Saffron Walden area some 20 acres are enclosed by ditches guarding a ford, and a single rampart of late Iron Age date is preserved in Grimsditch Wood (Copley, 1958; Rodwell, 1976; Bassett, 1982). Recent archaeological excavation at Stanstead has revealed Iron Age enclosure ditches.

Early documentary evidence for estate boundaries is contained in the charter of Upminster of 1062 which refers to the "mearcdice". While some were water-filled, others were dry ditches.

Often a boundary can be dated by reference to its archaeological context. Thus the great earthwork, ditched on the north, running for several miles across Wiltshire, the Wansdyke, considered to be a zonal marker between the native British and migrating Saxons of the late 5th and 6th centuries, crosses rather than respects parish boundaries which almost certainly therefore predate it (Myers, 1986; Morris, 1995). While ecclesiastical parishes did not arrive with Augustine in AD 597, they may well reflect the landholdings or regions of settlement which preceded them. Conversely the parish boundary between Ingatestone and Fryerning in Essex adheres to the Great Roman road and also to a subsidiary road off it at right angles, both of which were thus clearly in existence before the boundary was defined, and there is some suggestion that the size and shape of the boundary reflects an earlier Roman estate (Kemble, 1993). Similarly the Roman road between Radwinter and Great Chesterford defines the eastern parish boundary of Saffron Walden. Rippon (1989) has shown how Thundersley parish boundary is determined by the Park Pale rather than the Rayleigh-Daws Heath road which runs closely parallel to it, suggesting a date relating to the emparkment.

Considering the large labour consequences of digging long lengths of such banks and ditch, it is pertinent to ask what utilitarian function (as opposed to simply a boundary marker) these structures served. Since, by definition, boundaries were at the periphery from habitation settlements, land adjacent to the boundary would most likely be used for animal grazing rather than ploughed. Some banks, topped by a hedge or fence, no doubt served to contain cattle, pigs and sheep. The Waltham Abbey charter for South Weald contains reference to gates to the forest and deer leaps implying emparkment and some sort of containment of which the bank and ditch seems the most likely. A sketch map of Dartmoor, called a "tytell" dated to c. 1541, refers to "Este Lype Geatt" between the forest and the adjacent waste. Deer have been known to leap a 12 foot high fence and corralling deer has never been an easy task; reference to deer leaps through which deer could pass when opened suggests that the containing banks and hedges must have been substantial. Some paleobotanical studies of boundary ditches in Essex have been carried out such as in the southeastern Mar Dyke (Wilkinson, 1988) which showed an increase in woodland and of cereals in the post-Roman period, but specific work to ascertain medieval hedge species is awaited (Murphy, 1996). The frequent recutting of the ditch with reinforcement of the bank makes archaeological interpretation difficult. Reference to the "wulfpitte" as boundary markers in South Weald (Brentwood) and in Littlebury (near Saffron Walden) is a reminder that the trapping of this carnivore was still much in evidence in 11th century Essex (Morant, 1768).

Royal forests such as Dartmoor, Waltham and the New Forest, established by the Norman and Plantagenet kings had a number of functions, including the royal sport of hunting, and retained rights of mining, pasturage and fuel cutting. Deer were protected on pain of death, and red deer were hunted on Dartmoor until its extinction in 1780 under patronage of the Duchy of Cornwall. Within the forest boundary, enclosure only by customary freehold or copyhold by ancient right was permitted. The form of the boundaries is usually not specified but may sometimes be deduced from the study of adjacent enclosures; thus Walla Brook separated the enclosures of Babeny which lay within the boundary from that of Grendon which lay outside (Brunsden, 1968). Where a boundary approaches running water, sluice-gates and hatches rather than forest gates may be implied by the term "hecce", as in the bounds of Debden at the River Roding. The flooding of the meadows by means of hatches remained an important aspect of crop control, assisting in the early growth of late winter and spring grass on which over-wintered sheep and cattle could be foddered. The use of hatches as a boundary marker implies a recognised degree of permanence in the landscape.

Artificial water courses such as moats, originally a defensive device, subsequently in the 14th and 15th centuries became a status symbol as well as a fish resource. In any event they acted additionally as boundary marks defining the owner's property from the land outside. No doubt Nether Hall, near Great Parndon in Essex and Killigrews south of Chelmsford owe their moats to the aspirations of such property owners.

Stone wall and turf bank boundaries on Dartmoor have been dated to the Bronze Age (Fleming, 1984). The Dartmoor reave systems enclose settlements, surround common pasture and define larger territorial zones. They may indicate the very early division of land which was necessary once the density of population became such that unused land between landowners became meagre. Bronze and



appear to predate and some relate to hillforts; these too have been interpreted as territorial boundary markers but cattle or agricultural confines are not ruled out. One such length of ditch, Devils Ditch, remains the Wiltshire-Hampshire county boundary suggesting continuity over millenia (Bradley, 1994). Perhaps some form of physical presence of a boundary marker became desirable when agreement between the parties had been reached to avoid future dispute. An alternative explanation of land division might be the exercise of central authority granting right to "stake-outs" by an incoming migration; the evidence in favour of either one or the other is scanty but the reave and ditch systems seem to indicate an overall territorial strategy which implies a central organisation.

Posts, presumably wooden, have been used as boundary markers for at least 1000 years, and continue to be. The grant of lands of Eastune, north of Winchester, dated 961, by King Eadgar to Bishop Brythelm contains bounds detailing "headland stakes" (B 1026; K1230; Grundy, 1924). Still extant is a stout oak boundary post between Little Totham and Goldhanger parishes (TL8885 0900), a rare example in Essex of survival, though it has not yet been dated. Many more have perished over the centuries, but in some instances have been replaced by stone, iron and (in this century) cement. The ancient estate boundary between Upminster and South Weald described in the charter of 1062 was marked by a (?wooden) post in 1879, but now a concrete pillar (TQ5668 9148).

A survey of Essex boundary markers extant in c.1880 suggests that over 95% of those present then have been lost and not replaced in the ensuing 100 years (Kemble, 1997). Many parish boundary marks were set up after the Acts of 1555 and again after 1835 and 1844. The rectangular stone on the Great Tey - Markshall parish boundary, with a bold Roman inscription MHP TP cut into it in capitals, which may date from the 1835 Act or earlier, is a rare example. Only two stones marking the Berechurch - East Donyland parish boundary survive from several which are marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876. The partly buried rectangular stone south of Churchgate Street, Harlow, marked the Matching - Latton parish boundary, now the Harlow constituency boundary.

The City of London jurisdiction over trading on the River Thames dating from the grant of rights by Richard I (1189-1199) led to the erection of the stones at Yantlet Creek on the Isle of Grain in Kent and Leigh on Sea in Essex. The Essex stone, known as the Crowstone by 1746, was replaced in 1755 by the column, subsequently removed to Prittlewell Priory Park, Southend, where it now stands. As might be expected from two centuries of exposure to the winds and tides it is severely weathered, but the City of London shield is still recognisable and fortunately a record exists of the inscriptions (which include the date 1285) (Wyatt, 1937). In 1837 a taller granite obelisk, still in place on the foreshore (TQ8573 8538), was placed alongside the older Crowstone which may get its name from a former tenement called Crowes close by in 1536 (Kemble, 1997).

Iron markers were introduced in the 19th century and several examples of such institution estate and trading posts exist in Essex. The City of London was granted rights by the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act of 1861 to erect posts beside roads, railways and canals to define its jurisdiction over the charging of duty on import of certain commodities coming into the city. Such duties had been levied since medieval times, and funds were used for public works such as the rebuilding of London and St Pauls after the Great Fire of 1666, and the Thames Embankment Improvement Scheme (Nail, 1972).

Older posts were moved to reflect the newly defined boundary of 1861 from earlier positions and many new posts were manufactured. Most of the extant posts in Essex are found in the Epping Forest and Waltham Holy Cross area and date from this decade, but the obelisk beside the Theydon Bois to Debden underground railway line dates from about 1850. The rectangular cast iron posts bear the shield of the City of London, St George's cross and the sword of St Paul. Aware of their historic significance, the City Corporation has arranged with some local authorities for their upkeep, though some continue to be lost through road widening and damage.

Many medieval institutions such as abbeys and churches obtained charters from the Crown to hold land. Gifting land to these religious houses was a means to spiritual salvation. St Bartholomews Hospital held several estates in Essex from its foundation by the monk Rahere in gratitude for his recovery from death on a pilgrimage to Rome, in 1123. The priory was of the



new Augustinian Order, the sick cared for by canons. At the Dissolution in 1539, the priory was suppressed but, on petition by the citizens of London and probably by pressure from the king's surgeon Thomas Vicary, new Letters Patent were issued in 1546, granting the hospital to the City of London.

The hospital acquired property in Little Wakering, Downham, Dunton, St Lawrence with Steeple, Rainham and Hatfield. In the 18th century an estate was purchased in Mayland with advowson to the church. Much of the hospital's property was sold in 1921 in order to build the new south wing in Smithfield which contained wards and operating theatres, known as King George V wing, recently (1992) extensively upgraded. Two elegant cast iron estate boundary posts exist beside Little Wakering church, marking the estate given by William de Taydena about 1180. Another, with the shield of the hospital, leans folornly, its top broken off, on the edge of an old sea wall bank at Steeple Wick, the last of what must have been many in Essex (Kerling, 1973; Medvei, 1974).

Trades and businesses took to delineating their premises with boundary makers in the 19th century. In South Green, Billericay, Writtle Brewery erected a stone bearing its inscription and purpose which is still in place on the roadside.

Although a great many of the former boundary markers of the county are lost, some survive as earthworks, stones and manufactured posts. They are rapidly diminishing and often neglected representatives of civil, industrial and ecclesiastical aspects of the county's heritage. Work is proceeding to attempt to give the best protected status and the author (via the Editor of this Journal) would be glad to receive notification of extant historic boundary markers known to readers to allow a further inventory to be collected.

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Gt Wakering/North Shoebury boundary marker southwest of Star Lane-Poynters Lane junction. NGR TQ 934867. ESMR No: 15182. 1998.



