

5) Boundary stones

Recommended by Pat Clarke and Graham Elcombe of the Pinner Local History Society. They have architectural and historic interest as highlighted by their proposed local list description: 'Boundary stones erected in 1855 to mark the boundaries of Pinner Parish at important points. Stones were usually erected at each point where the boundary changes direction. They were made of stone, six inches square in section, and three feet long, most of which was below ground when erected. The tops were rounded, and each bears the mark 'P' and is and below it '55'. All of them are shown on the Ordnance Survey's 25 inch to the mile map of the parish published 1865. Several replacement stones were erected in 1910 after a perambulation of the boundary. These stones are marked 'Pinner 1910' but it is not clear if any of these survive. The remaining boundary stones are of the 1865 type.

1) In a garden at No 48 Potter Street (near Northwood Hills). Only about 50 yards from the other Potter St boundary stone on the corner of Potter St and Hillside Road (Pinner Hill).



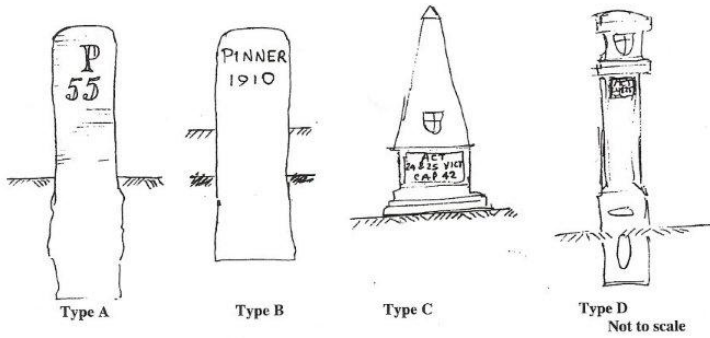
2) On the corner of Potter St and Hillside Road (Pinner Hill). Just outside the fence of a house (Monk's Rest). Currently partly reburied for protection, so it's not readily visible at present. Only about 50 yards from the other Potter St boundary stone in the garden of number 48.



3) Boundary stone on Grimsdyke Golf Course at Map Reference 133 926, where the Pinner Parish boundary turns South-East at its junction with Harrow Weald parish. It is lying flat in a ditch, at the corner of two hedges



TYPES OF BOUNDARY MARKERS: A check-list



- A. Parish boundary stones erected in 1855. Stone is (insert colour & type of stone) measuring approx. 3' 0" overall and 6" x 6" in section. The exposed half is sawn and the lower section rough hewn.
- B. Similar to Type A. The length is not known since both surviving examples are deeply embedded. As indicated, the stones were erected in 1910.
- C. Coal Duty boundary marker approx. 5' 0" high and obelisk in shape. Constructed of cast-iron and is the standard type found beside railway lines. Embossed City of London coat-of-arms on each face of top section and plates on each face of plinth marked: 'ACT – 14 & 15 VICT – CAP 42'. This type was erected in 1861.
- D. Coal Duty boundary marker approx. 4' 0" high and square in section. Constructed of cast-iron and is the standard type found beside roads. These were manufactured by Henry Grissill, Regents Canal Iron Works, London. Embossed coat-of-arms at top on front only together with inscribed plate as for Type C. The plates were attached in 1861. Tony Venis

We have received the following 'Round-Robin' from one of our earliest long-term members and thought it might be of interest to our readers – Michael Maurice was (and still is) much involved with conservation issues and council planning in the Pinner area.(Ed.)

Source of information: the Pinner Local History Society..

6) 36 Bridge Street, Pinner

The property has good quality architectural interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'A good example of an inter-war bank which were usually built in a Classical to Neo-Georgian manner to create a prominent landmark on high streets, embodying solidity and respectability. Attractive, red-brick three storey with almost symmetrical, classical to neo-Georgian style frontage. Good original timber casement windows at ground floor level with leaded lights and stone surrounds and key stones, and timber sash windows at first and second floor level. First floor windows have original gauged brick arches above them. The roof is steeply sloped framed by short chimney stacks either side. A key feature is the untouched stone canopy porch above the entrance door with decorative, classical supporting brackets. '

Source of information: Site assessment and local history library research.