



**WEST BERKSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**In partnership with the West Berkshire Heritage Forum**

**LOCAL LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS**

UPDATED JULY 2024

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Aldermaston	14/00005/LOCAL	Village Farm Barn, Fisherman's Lane, Aldermaston	Barn. C19th constructed between 1842 and 1872.	<p>Barn. C19th constructed between 1842 and 1872. Originally owned and run by Aldermaston Estate, used for grain and storage. Converted to residential use in the 1980s.</p> <p>The Barn was formerly listed in 1973 and described as 18th century (possibly because of architectural style). It appears to have been de-listed following the review of the early 1980s.</p> <p>Comprises central gabled cart entrances, ventilation slits and an old clay tile roof. The Barn is a large and well-proportioned structure of traditional design. It is built of local brick and exhibits fine craftsmanship of bricklayers and joiners. Internal cross beams and are still evident.</p> <p>Despite alterations and conversion to residential, Village Farm Barn has maintained its character, and many of its defining architectural features, such as its ventilation slits and gabled cart entrances. In effect, the building's integrity and historical significance has been, for the most part, kept intact. It is an excellent example of a farm barn, centrally located in a village where the majority of the structures are already nationally listed, and forms an important part of the heritage of this historic local estate.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 7, 8, Historic interest 13 Group Interest 23, 24, 25	Aldermaston	14/04/2015

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Bradfield	16/00007/LOCAL	War Memorial, Southend Road, Bradfield Southend	War Memorial erected 1922	<p>The Bradfield War Memorial was erected by public subscription in 1922 and unveiled on 11 June 1922 by Major Gen Dickson, Colonel of the Royal Berkshire Regiment. The designer, George Blackall Simonds was an internationally noted sculptor of the late C19th (9) and a notable local figure through his connection with and management of the H &amp; G Simonds Brewery in Reading, a notable regional brewery</p> <p>It forms the focus of the village's Remembrance Day commemorations.</p> <p>Constructed of concrete with York stone inserts. It comprises a cross of sacrifice on a square tapered die, which in turn sits on a cubic base. Tablets on each face of the base contain the inscription and names of those fallen in World War I.</p> <p>A replica sword is affixed to the front face of the cross. The cross and sword design is very reminiscent of the Cross of Sacrifice designed by Sir Reginald Blomfeld for the Imperial War Graves Commission.</p> <p>A fifth stone panel was inserted in the base of the memorial to carry the names of the fallen from World War II.</p> <p>The tablets are of a particularly clear design the lettering being inscribed and then filled with paint. The tablet on the dominant south face holds the names of those who died serving with the Royal Navy and Royal Berkshire Regiment with fine inscribed and painted badges of these units.</p> <p>The information given for each casualty is unusually complete: forenames, unit, date and place of death all being included.</p> <p>The memorial is mentioned in the second edition of Pevsner's 'The Buildings of Berkshire'.</p>	Architectural or Artistic Interest 9 Historic interest 12, 13, 15, 16 Group Interest 25	No	11/04/2016

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Brightwalton	16/00006/LOCAL	War Memorial, Brightwalton	War Memorial erected 1916	<p>West Berkshire's oldest Great War memorial standing at the junction of Common Lane facing down towards the church. Built largely from local 'found materials' in 1916 it commemorates the fourteen young men from the parishes of Brightwalton and Catmore who fell in World War 1.</p> <p>The earliest known World War 1 memorial was erected in Rawtenstall, Lancashire in September 1915, very few more were erected before this memorial in Brightwalton. There it is quite possible that it was among the first dozen or so WW1 memorials in the country.</p> <p>The memorial was constructed using various items already available in the village; only the shaft of the cross was new stone. The pavement and surrounds were constructed using old staddle stones, the base was that of a mediaeval cross that previously stood in the nearby churchyard and the cross itself was rescued from a nearby church (believed to be Peasemore) when it was being altered some decades earlier.</p> <p>The inspiration for the memorial probably came from the Rector (Rev H F Howard) who had already lost two sons in the conflict. It was created for the inhabitants of both of his parishes: Brightwalton and neighbouring Catmore.</p> <p>The inscription was completed after the war and the dates now read 1914 - 1919. Two bronze plaques containing the names of the fallen were added on low pillars either side of the cross.</p> <p>The carving on the based became weatherworn and largely illegible so a plastic faux-brass plaque has been added, reading To the Glory of God in Memory of those who fell in the Great World War 1914 - 1919.</p> <p>The memorial is in good condition.</p> <p>This is much treasured memorial that holds an important place both in Brightwalton's history and its ongoing remembrance of past and present sacrifices. It provides a landmark feature which contributes to the character of the conservation area, the boundary of which has a small</p>	Historic interest 12, 13, 14, 15, 16Group Interest 24, 25	Brightwalton	11/04/2016

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				<p>kink to specifically encompass the memorial. The Memorial is a nationally recognized war memorial, number 9054 on the National Inventory of War Memorials, held by the Imperial War Museum. As a particularly early surviving example of a village memorial it has national significance.</p>			
Bucklebury	17/00013/LOCAL	Mortuary Chapel and surrounding walls, Bucklebury Cemetery, Bucklebury Common	Mortuary chapel, built in 1885.	<p>Mortuary chapel, built in 1885, located in the centre of Bucklebury Common cemetery. Rendered concrete construction with clay tiled roof. Large arched window (Gothic style) with twelve panes in the north wall. Single rectangular window in the east and west elevations with three ogee style lights.</p> <p>There is a single archway entrance in the south end of the building with what is probably the original door. Small rectangular bell tower set on the south end of the roof, also with a tiled roof, the bell sits within an arched opening.</p> <p>A path leads to the doorway and encircles the chapel.</p> <p>Internally, the aisle and the area behind the two communion rails are tiled with six inch quarry tiles. The floor under the pews is wooden floorboards. There is a simple altar table and lectern. There are four moveable benches with backs, four rows of fixed pews and nine free standing foot rests. On the door is fixed a bookcase of four shelves to hold prayer and hymn books.</p> <p>There are attractive Victorian metal wall grates set round the building, mostly low down where they provide airflow underneath the floor. At the rear of the building, and visible externally, there appears to be the remains of a star shape, high on the wall but its origin is unknown (it may represent a lost window).</p> <p>The building is in reasonable condition, and maintained by the Parish Council. There is some cracking and peeling to the structure above and below the windows in the sides of the building which has been repaired in the</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 6, 7 Historic interest 13</p>	No	12/12/2017

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				<p>past. Timber window frames are all original, but some panes of glass have been replaced following episodes of vandalism. It has altered little since it was built. The original fixtures and fittings remain, including the bell.</p> <p>The surrounding wall is also of concrete, and of mainly Victorian date, having been breached at one point when the cemetery was extended in the 1970's. The wall forms part of the Local Listing description.</p> <p>The cemetery with its surrounding concrete wall and chapel were built on common land purchased from the Bucklebury estate. The chapel was used for services and Sunday School until 1962 when a new bigger church (All Saints) was built in Broad Lane, Upper Bucklebury.</p> <p>Simple but attractive C19th chapel, which is a good example of an early concrete building.</p> <p>The chapel forms an important and central feature in this secluded picturesque cemetery. It is largely unaltered, retaining its original fixtures and fittings.</p> <p>The population of Upper Bucklebury expanded after the W.W.1 and the chapel became an important part of the community. Christmas carols are held annually in the Chapel.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Bucklebury	21/00002/LOCAL	The Dell The Lindens Unnamed Road From Carbinswood Lane To Home Farm Upper Woolhampton Reading West Berkshire RG7 5UA	Gardens formerly within the estate of Bucklebury Place, created between 1895-1902	<p>Designed by Arthur Warwick Sutton (of Sutton Seeds) and his head gardener, Alexander Wright between 1895 and 1902.</p> <p>The north boundary of the Dell is the former gardens of Bucklebury Place, now owned by Lindens; the boundary to the west is farmland; some of the eastern boundary adjoins the gardens of other properties (Pastorale, Dellwood, and Liming), and the remaining boundaries are wooded. There is no direct access to the Dell from the road.</p> <p>Bucklebury Place was developed as a small late Victorian estate from a greenfield site by Arthur Warwick Sutton (1854 – 1925) who was a partner in Sutton Seeds. Arthur Sutton created the gardens around the house between 1895 and 1902 as a showcase for Sutton Seeds who were located in Reading at that time. A site of about five acres, it occupies a natural dip in the land with a natural spring line. Arthur Sutton took advantage of this to create a woodland glade with two ponds and a cascade between them. The Dell was planted with a variety of shrubs and flowers within a shelter belt of trees and many spring bulbs.</p> <p>The fact that the Dell has survived is remarkable. It has developed into a beautiful woodland glade with many of its original features.</p>	Historic interest: 12, 13 Designed Landscapes of Interest: 19, 20	No	30/05/22



Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Bucklebury	23/00008/LOCAL	Marlston Stile, Brockhurst School, Marlston, Hermitage, Thatcham	Circa C19th Metal stile.	<p>Circa C19th Metal stile, located in the woods, on a footpath near Brockhurst School, Marlston.</p> <p>Exact date not known but assumed C19th (Hedges Foundry ran from 1820's, Kings took over the Foundry in 1908). Hedges is a well known local foundry, based in Bucklebury. They have produced a range of surviving local metal structures including pumps and grave markers. This is the only known stile, although another (not located) is mentioned by BIAG and may also exist in the area.</p> <p>This is a quirky and unusual structure, in excellent condition and still in use on the footpath. It is possible it is a unique survivor made to Hedges own design.</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest: 7 Historic interest: 12</p>	No	30/07/24

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Burghfield	19/00005/LOCAL	Iverne House, Burghfield Road, Burghfield	Early C20th fortified stable building. Fortified in 1941-42.	<p>This building was originally built as a two storey stable building and was fortified in 1941-42.</p> <p>In 1940, the directorate of Fortifications and Works (FW3) was set up at the War Office under the direction of Major-General G. B. O. Taylor. Its purpose was to provide a number of basic but effective pillbox designs that could be constructed by soldiers and local labour at appropriate defensive locations.</p> <p>Existing thick walls and heavy buildings provided a ready-made alternative to a pillbox and many were converted to defensive positions by the simple expedient of adding embrasures to them.</p> <p>This is a two story building built from red brick. The heritage interest covers two parts; the house itself and the loop-holed wall in the garden along the Burghfield Road. The gun embrasures on the house are still clearly visible on the Burghfield Road side with two at ground level and three on the upper floor wall. A further single embrasure exists on the upper floor on the wall facing South West.</p> <p>The stables were probably chosen due to their tactical location as the embrasures covered the approach from the Burghfield Rd and across to the Kennet &amp; Avon Canal. The loop-holed wall also covered the junction with Mill Road.</p> <p>In 1994, the building underwent a significant extension on its South Western end and was converted to a four bedroom home. It is said that the original building had more gun embrasures but now only six appear to have survived (not including those in the loop-holed wall). Of note is that the original asbestos flame trap flaps over the embrasures appear to have survived. These would have given some protection from potential attack by enemy flamethrowers.</p>	Historic interest 13, 14	No	28/08/2019

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Burghfield	19/00007/LOCAL	Manor House/Little Manor, Burghfield, RG30 3TG	Manor House circa 1700. Now divided into two dwellings – Manor House and Little Manor	<p>The Manor House was original a single dwelling, but has now been subdivided into two dwellings, the Manor House and Little Manor, the date of this subdivision is not known.</p> <p>Little Manor comprises the original portion of the house, and dates to the C16th/C17th. The architect is unknown. It is two storey with attic. It is of brick and timber frame construction with some internal timber stud walls and an old clay tile roof. Original plan form probably rectangular hall house, extensions at south east end and to north west and north east at the northern end have created a T shaped plan, with added modern porch on south west side to main door. Sash windows not original, 2 dormers to attic. Interior includes two visible stud walls (one an interior wall in kitchen on ground floor, one an interior wall on first floor). Possible bread oven in kitchen, and stone flagged passage and stud wall butler's pantry in sitting room. Original wooden beams in attic. An existing well on the north east side of the older section is now enclosed by a modern well house. There is a C19 pump stamped J Tylor &amp; Sons Ltd, 2 Newgate, London EC outside the back door (J Tylor &amp; Sons were at 2 Newgate from 1892-1907, and made pumps for wells).</p> <p>The Manor House comprises three storeys and was added to western end of the original building, in the C18th / C19th. Rendered, parapet walls, concealing a hipped tiled roof, double plain string course between ground and first floors. Windows of various styles including Edwardian Revival style sash windows (smaller panes in upper sash and single pane in bottom sash), Victorian single pane sash windows, and casement windows.</p> <p>The plan form is complex, original extension was three storey and rectangular with 2no two storey bay windows on the south west side, and a single window with canopy on the second storey south west side, but an additional extension was made on the front wall in the C19th, possibly first as a Victorian porch with stained glass windows, and then a further two storey extension which walled in the porch and extended the whole line of the front. Windows various styles, but arched window in</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest: 1, 3, Historic interest: 11	No	05/02/2020

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				<p>hallway over stairs may indicate original polite front entrance was in this north eastern wall. Current front entrance is on the south west wall, and is surrounded by a doorcase of simple design, with flat hood on pilasters. Early 1900's a single storey extension to north side of the building blocked off the view of the arched window. Modern chimney has been added to the north wall of this extension.</p> <p>An additional single storey building to the north of the main building, now used as a study, also has wooden beams possibly of the same period as the older section of the house.</p> <p>It is possible that the older building 'Little Manor' was originally a manor house for one of the three manors in Burghfield (Burghfield Regis, Burghfield Abbas, and Sheffield), although the use of the name "Manor House" for this structure cannot be traced back further than the census in 1871. Prior to this date the building and surrounding land was owned by the Earl of Shrewsbury's Estate.</p> <p>Once the polite extension to the north-west was built, the older building appears to have been used for servants, and the remains of a stone flagged butler's passage and pantry can be seen in the sitting room of Little Manor. The polite extension to the Manor House seems to date from the later Georgian or early Victorian period and was originally a three storey rectangle facing north west, but further extensions have been added in the Victorian/Edwardian period to extend the front face at ground and first storey, and a single storey extension was added to the north east of this in the 1900's.</p> <p>This is an intriguing building which indicates a long and complex history. The presence in Little Manor of older timbers and other significant historic features suggests this building has a history stretching back some 300 to 400 years, and the polite extension is historically also important. The building may well be linked to the medieval manors, and certainly existed in its older and polite form as part of the historic Shrewsbury estate, giving it a distinct role in local history. The polite</p>			

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				<p>extension has some attractive and representative architectural features, including the bay windows and door design, and the interior is also representative of polite architecture. The building is already present on the HER.</p> <p>The Manor House was also the home for four years of Admiral John Harold Unwin, and from 1970 was the home of Sir John Figgess OBE KBE CMG. Little Manor was the home of Lt Colonel Stuart Whitemore Chant-Sempel OBE MC</p> <p>The building is in excellent condition.</p>			
Burghfield	23/00006/LOCAL	Water Pump, School Lane, Burghfield Common, Reading	Late C19th/early C20th Water Pump.	<p>Cast iron wayside hand water pump, possibly post 1911 (may be earlier) and certainly pre-1936. A well is marked at this spot on the Second and Third Edition OS maps of 1899, and 1911 respectively, a pump on Fourth Edition map of 1936, and 'issues' on Fifth edition map 1970. Manufactured by Joseph Evans of Reading. Set in concrete base of modern construction on School Lane, outside property boundaries in the lane.</p> <p>Manufactured by Joseph Evans, and marked with the lion rampant which was used for pumps after 1890 by this manufacturer. Also carries the number "RD NO. 46671" known to be used on some pumps by Joseph Evans to indicate the design was first registered in 1886-87. The pump is somewhat rusted and has been buried in concrete up to about halfway up the post – this has led to the pump handle becoming bent sideways. However, although it lacks a cap, the remaining structure is in good condition, and the attractive pump spout and handle lug are undamaged.</p> <p>Iron water pumps were a familiar sight in Victorian villages, when piped water was not available and everyone used a well or a pump to obtain water on a daily basis. They are becoming a diminishing heritage asset now, many having been taken for scrap in wartime, or moved or discarded when roads were widened. This particular example may have been a local pump for residents or connected in some way with the school, and appears from maps to be situated in its original position. Joseph Evans &amp; Sons was a well known and very</p>	Historic interest: 13 Group interest: 25	No	30/07/24

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				<p>successful pump manufacturer, selling pumps across the world. Founded in 1810, it was still running into the 1960's although it had by then changed hands several times and its trade had changed to specialist electrical pumps and water pressure cleaners.</p> <p>A good example of an Evans pump, still in situ, and recognized by the local community as of value.</p>			
Burghfield	23/00007/LOCAL	Well House, The Wells Recreation Ground, Bunces Lane, Burghfield Common, Reading	Well Shelter erected in 1902 to commemorate Queen Victoria and Edward V. Architect unknown.	<p>Four oak uprights with red clay tiled roof, square, open sided, contains central modern concrete slabs framing broken stump of an iron pump shaft and base. The shelter itself is marked with a dedication to Queen Victoria on two sides of the tie beam for the roof, which reads on one side 'To the memory of Queen Victoria, in the year of the Coronation of her son Edward VII, 1902', while on the opposite side is a biblical text, 'O ye wells, Bless ye the Lord' (from the Hymnal Benedicite omnia opera domine (15)).</p> <p>Although the shelter is referred to as a well shelter, the remains of an iron pump shaft can be seen at the centre of the two concrete slabs which now sit at the centre of the shelter.</p> <p>The field itself is known as The Wells, which suggests a well or wells stood here, perhaps later replaced with a village pump. Although the HER record suggests the shelter has been moved from an original setting there is no absolute evidence of this. There is a pump marked on the 1936 6 inch to a mile map (Berkshire XLIV.4) The shelter alone is to be listed.</p> <p>A few well-head shelters survive in West Berkshire, but this is notable in part because of the inscription, which is unusual – generally memorials to Edward V or Victoria are statues, drinking fountains or memorial stones, not</p>	Historic interest: 13 Group interest: 25	No	30/07/24

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				something of greater public worth. It is in good condition, attractive and well maintained, and is a local landmark because of its position in a well-used recreation area.			
Chieveley	14/00007/LOCAL	Milestone 2, Oxford Road, Donnington	Milestone on Newbury to Oxford Road	<p>Milestone on Newbury to Oxford Road, opposite the Fox &amp; Hounds, near Donnington. Erected between 1776 and 1800. Milestone is upright and in reasonable condition.</p> <p>One of a series of late 18th century milestones on the Newbury to Oxford Road. It is rectangular with a ridge top (a design referred to by the Milestone Society as Ilsley gable) and gives the mileage to Newbury (2), Ilsley (7), Abingdon (18) and Oxford (24).</p> <p>Other milestones on this road are already nationally listed - the omission of this one appears to be due to the fact that it couldn't be seen at the time (perhaps because it was moved during roadworks, i.e. the construction of the Newbury bypass.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 2 Historic interest 13	No	14/04/2015
Chieveley	16/00003/LOCAL	Milestone, Oxford Road, Chieveley	Milestone on Newbury to Oxford Road, north east of Chieveley erected 1776-1800	<p>One of a series of late 18th century milestones on the Newbury to Oxford Road. It is rectangular with a ridge top (a design referred to by the Milestone Society as Ilsley gable) and gives the mileage to Newbury (5), Ilsley (4), Abingdon (15) and Oxford (21).</p> <p>Other milestones on this road are already nationally listed - the omission of this one appears to be due to the fact that it couldn't be seen at the time</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 2 Historic interest 13	No	11/04/2016

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Chieveley	23/00002/LOCAL	Crabtree Community Centre, Faircross, Hermitage, Thatcham, RG18 9TL	Former Second World War military hospital building built for injured American serviceman. Used in the later 20th and early 21st century as a community centre. Built 1940-45.	<p>Hermitage Camp was built during World War II as an American hospital and after the Americans left it was occupied by Polish refugees. When it was taken over by the School of Military Survey it was in a very dilapidated condition and the area, now occupied by the married quarters, was a jumble of hovels, some of which were still occupied. When the Unit arrived at Hermitage, inevitably there were no married quarters as it was a 'temporary' wartime camp. The majority of married officers and a few soldiers obtained hirings and eventually even purchased houses in Newbury and the local area. The majority of soldiers were accommodated in married quarters at Tidworth some 25 miles away. These unfortunate men, who were largely members of the permanent staff, had to travel daily to and from the School in trucks, a round trip of at least two and a half hours.</p> <p>In 1954, 48 soldiers' quarters were built in Faircross and in the following year 16 officers' quarters were built at Curridge Piece and at the same time the NAAFI shop (Today's Costcutter shop) was built in Faircross. These quarters enabled both officers and soldiers on the staff to be accommodated near the camp and for the first time in the history of the School it was possible to establish a normal peace-time unit community, part of the wider civilian community in Hermitage.</p> <p>Throughout this time one building has remained, virtually untouched in its external format. The building now known as the Crabtree Lane Community Centre was one of the original American Hospital buildings.</p> <p>Single storey, rectangular brick built hut, with corrugated iron roof, and front entry oriented SSW, a second service door exists on the North side. Possible small modern extension to the south of the building. Sources suggest this building dates to 1940-45 period and was built as one of the hospital buildings for the American servicemen, the design and general appearance bears this out, as does comparison with photos of the site at this time. Windows mostly modern, interior also modernized.</p>	<p>Historic interest: 13</p> <p>Group interest: 25</p>	No	30/07/24



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				<p>The Crabtree Lane Community Centre was one of the original American Hospital buildings. It has stood the test of time and has been a regular meeting point for families of both Military and Civilian personnel living in the area. It has been a home to the Guides, Brownies, Scouts, Cubs, a Judo Club, Crafting, Mother and Toddlers, Crabtree Nursery, Model Railway Club, Gaming Workshop, Christmas parties, Easter gatherings, presentation evenings and a myriad of special events like birthdays, weddings and social occasions. The inside of the building has been decorated numerous times, normally by 'self-help' from the military families.</p> <p>External appearance only to be considered for Local Listing.</p> <p>The building has historical and architectural significance and should be considered of major interest to the residents of Hermitage and Curridge both for its original role in the WW2 camp, and for its continuing role as a surviving representative of the now vanished camp buildings.</p>			
Cold Ash	21/00005/LOCAL	St Gabriels Convent The Ridge Cold Ash Thatcham West Berkshire RG18 9HU	Convent Chapel, 1934-36	<p>Chapel, 1934-36 (HER states 1936-37), architect Wilfred Clarence Mangan, Brick, with slate roof, the plan form is of a long and tall chapel aligned north east/south west, with a slight cross transept at the altar end (south west), opposite the main doors – there is a low building attached along the eastern side which presumably holds facilities for the chapel but is included in the submission. Gothic windows in stone, three smaller and one larger (at the altar end) on either side. Internal features not seen.</p> <p>St Finian's Convent was built in 1906 as the home of Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. She invited the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary to start an orphanage and school for poor girls of Roman Catholic faith here in 1912. During WW1, before the school was started, the convent provided convalescence for Belgian soldiers wounded at the Western Front. By 1920 the convent boarded 15 girls, and in 1929 the school retained its name as St Finian's, while the convent changed its name to St Gabriel's.</p> <p>The Catholic church architect, Wilfred C. Mangan, designed the chapel, which was built in 1934-36 and</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest: 4 Historic interest: 11, 13 Group Interest: 25	No	30/05/22

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				<p>formed the spiritual heart of the convent. During WW2 the convent provided refuge for evacuees from London, and a spiritual centre for US soldiers based at Greenham Common.</p> <p>The convent still houses a small community of nuns, but has been converted to an adult retreat and conference centre called The Cold Ash Centre. The current St Finian's school is in a new building. The chapel is still in use intermittently for services at Christmas and Easter and other feast days, it is also offered for weddings and blessings, and is still consecrated.</p> <p>Wilfred Clarence Mangan (1884-1968) was one of the most prolific Catholic church architects of the inter and post-war years. He was based in Preston and also had offices in London, but he worked extensively in the Portsmouth diocese. Originally in partnership with his brother James Henry Mangan, the partnership was dissolved in 1926. Amongst the many churches he designed are the Grade II listed St Patrick's Church in Sandown, Isle of Wight; St Boniface Church in Shirley Road, Southampton; St Joseph's Church, Newbury; and the English Martyrs Church, Reading. Mangan built in a distinctive style, using brick, and designing basilica style churches with high Byzantine windows which contribute well to their surroundings, and were a popular design in the inter war years.</p> <p>Applications have been made to nationally list the buildings of the convent, but although the convent was noted by Pevsner, applications for national listing have been rejected.</p>			
East Ilsley	23/00003/LOCAL	The Village Pump, Compton Road, East Ilsley, Newbury	Flywheel Water Pump and Well House, near the pond in East Ilsley, dating to at least 1934.	Flywheel Water Pump and Well House. 1934. Maker unknown. Cast iron A-shaped framework, flywheel and pump spout, set under a wooden open frame square well house with clay tiled roof, similar to a lych gate. The well house has a more modern fence set round it with concrete uprights and tubular metal bars – possibly to protect the structure from damage, as it sits close to a road.	Historic interest: 13 Group Interest: 24	East Ilsley	30/07/24

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				<p>Local knowledge suggests the pump was fitted in 1934 during a drought. The pump has an 80 foot borehole. It sits close to the village pond on the village green, beside the road from Boxford. No near neighbouring properties. The village green sits within the conservation area.</p> <p>The pump has been maintained – the flywheel handle turns easily, and although there is some rust on the metal, it has been painted in modern times.</p> <p>Village pumps were a central focus for villages. This pump is of a late date according to local knowledge, but reflects a historic event – a drought in the 1930's - which made it necessary to have an alternative source of water. At this time outlying villages in West Berkshire probably still depended on wells or pumps for a water supply. The fact the pump has been maintained and continues to work recognizes its significance to the local residents.</p> <p>The pump and its associated well house are an attractive feature on the village green and make a significant contribution to the character of the village. This central area of the village is fronted by historic buildings, some Listed, and the well house structure is entirely in keeping with the ambience of the area.</p>			

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Greenham	17/00012/LOCAL	Fire Plane, Greenham Common, Greenham	Cast iron mock-up of a Lockheed C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft	<p>Cast iron mock-up of a Lockheed C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft (c. 14 metres in length) situated within a fenced circular compound. Made by Ray Theodore Welding in Newbury (at a cost of £15,000) and installed in August 1986</p> <p>The plane was installed at Greenham Common Air Force Base in 1986 and used for fire-fighting training by airfield fire crews and Newbury Fire Brigade. It was originally fitted with dummy seats and passengers prior to a training exercise and was linked with a pipeline allowing the fuselage to be sprayed with aviation fuel. It is one of only a few surviving example of military mock fire training aircraft from the Cold War period in the UK: examples have existed at RAF Mildenhall and Waddington and a mock-up of an F-15 Eagle exists that is still used for similar purposes at RAF Lakenheath in Suffolk. An example of a similar circular compound exists at RAF Alconbury, but no mock up aircraft is present. Each of these structures are of individual size and design, however – so the Greenham Fire Plane can be considered to be unique. The heritage asset is structurally sound, but rusted and exposed.</p> <p>The Greenham Fire Plane is a unique surviving example of Cold War heritage and is representative of the important role of Greenham Common in internationally significant 20th century military history. It is unfortunately at risk from deterioration over time and vandalism, but local listing of this asset presents an opportunity to raise the profile of this important heritage asset.</p> <p>The circular compound which the plane sits within is shown on the 1994 Masterplan of RAF Greenham, labelled 'Fire-fighting exercise area' (RAF Greenham Common Masterplan Sheet 5 of 7). The compound is included in the Local Listing description.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 5 Historic interest 13, 14, 16 Group Interest 23, 25	No	12/12/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Greenham	21/00004/LOCAL	John W Mellow Playing Field Pigeons Farm Road Greenham Thatcham	Baseball seating and scoreboard 1940's to mid 1960s	<p>The sports seating (bleachers) consists of a metal stand with wooden seats and footboards, the wood was probably replaced about ten years ago. The scoring board is apparently complete, a little greened in places, but robust. Both of the structures relate to the heritage of Greenham Common previously being an air base and the housing of nuclear warheads. The two structures were sited to provide a baseball pitch for American servicemen who were stationed at the Greenham Common Air Base.</p> <p>The precise date is unknown, but is assumed to date later than 1940. The airfield was turned over to the USAAF Ninth Air Force in 1943 for troop movements. However, few of these groups seem to have stayed long, and the baseball diamond more probably dates from 1951 or later, when Greenham Common airbase became a Strategic Command Centre for the USAAF.</p> <p>The bleachers overlook the existing playing pitch, and the scoreboard stands at right angles to it, probably facing the original baseball pitch, all traces of which have vanished. In recent years the Diamond playing field, which houses the structures, has been used as a site for a Community group and recreational facilities for the local area, which includes the Pigeons Farm Estate.</p> <p>An RAF map of the airfield which includes the area where the playing field is sited appears to show the baseball Diamond, but is undated. Unfortunately the OS maps from the 1940's and 1960's don't show the Diamond, which may not have been a relevant OS feature. On the RAF map and the 1961 and 1966 OS maps there are buildings in the field across the road which resemble barracks in layout, this area is now occupied by Wormersley Road.</p> <p>In 1981 the field where the stand and scoreboard are sited was renamed the John W Mello Field, in memory of Major John W Mello who died on duty in March 1981. He was a member of the military personnel at RAF Welford. The name of the field has now been</p>	Historic interest: 13 Group interest: 25	No	30/05/22

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>renamed to John W Mellow Field, although it is also commonly called the Diamond Playing Field.</p> <p>A landmark asset in the area, due to strong historical associations. This is a rare and unusual survivor of the USAAF settlement in the area of Greenham. The bleachers are used by spectators when games are played on the field and have been maintained. The scoreboard is a noticeable landmark, very visible to anyone using or passing the field. The assets are valued by local residents and still in use today.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Hamstead Marshall	17/00010 /LOCAL	White Hart Inn, Hamstead Marshall	Inn - C19th date confirmed but could date to C18th or earlier to C16th or C17th. Architect or builder unknown.	<p>Two storey, brick structure with clay tiled hipped roof. Single storey, half hipped addition to rear. Externally rendered and painted white. C19th century date confirmed but probably earlier, with some modern additions.</p> <p>Largely rectangular plan form, lying on a north-east / south west axis, running back from the road. Georgian style windows with two bay windows to front. Internal chimney stack and central fireplace, remains of timber framing along entrance passageway.</p> <p>Outbuildings dating to at least the mid C19th survive to the rear and are included in listing.</p> <p>The White Hart Inn is listed in the Post Office directory of 1847, and a building (of similar shape) on this site is shown on the 1761 Roque Map and the 1775 'Map of the Manor of Hampstead Marshall'. The White Hart Inn is therefore of possible C18th date and may even be earlier, considering its proximity to a 16th century timber framed cottage and evidence of embedded timbers in the main structure.</p> <p>Although internal alterations have been made over a period of time it is likely that C18th or earlier elements have survived. For instance, several timbers on the ground floor, supporting the roof around the bar area of the pub, are likely to be structures from the original building and have the potential to date from the C16th or C17th.</p> <p>Evidence, such as: a single direct access from the Kintbury Road; a fireplace which would have serviced what is probably a 'tap room' immediately accessed on the left of the front door; and the long narrow corridor (represented by the positioning of the old timbers) which led from the front door to another larger room, suggests that the building has always been an Inn.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3 Historic interest 13	No	12/12/2017
Hamstead Marshall	19/00009/LOCAL	Village Pump at Hamstead Marshall Village Hall, Park Lane, Hamstead	Water pump late C19th marked with Lee Howl flag and stamp, cast iron, attached to front	Until the Public Health (Water) Act of 1878 it was the responsibility of each parish to provide water to its resident. The invention of the plunger pump (the hand water pump) is attributed to Samuel Morland based on a patent of 1675.	Architectural or Artistic interest: 3 Historic interest: 11 13	No	05/02/2020

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
		Marshall, RG20 OHL	elevation of the village hall, to the right of the main entrance.	<p>Source: 'A History of Mechanical Inventions, Abbot Payson Usher, Courier Dover Publications [1988] ISBN 0-486-25593-X-9780486255934</p> <p>The hand water pump was likely installed at its current position (frontage of the village hall) circa 1895.</p> <p>'Lee, Howl, Ward &amp; Howl was established in Tipton, Staffs, in 1880, and from this emerged in 1887 the firm of Lee, Howl &amp; Co. Examples are commonly found all over the country, second only in number to Joseph Evans pumps. There is a persistent rumour that back in the early days Joseph Evans's chief designer apparently defected to Lee Howl, and from this time onwards some of their pumps bore a striking similarity to those of Joseph Evans. An article in "Old Glory" magazine of March 1994 provided confirmation that Lee Howl pumps carried a flag trademark (to copy the lion would have added insult to injury)'. The Lee Howl water pump is an exemplar of the Victorian hand water pump and has remained on the current site since the 1880's. The structure and design was a common feature of rural village pumps.</p> <p>The original lead pipe (above ground from the well up to the pump mechanism) is in situ. The verbal evidence obtained from older villagers indicates that the pump is in its original position and had a hand lever to pump the water; this was lost long ago. The village school Well is situated in front of the pump and was capped many years ago.</p> <p>The pump has been painted over from its original structure and there is evidence of paint peeling and rust.</p>	Group interest: 25		
Hamstead Marshall	19/00013/LOCAL	Hamstead Marshall Village Hall, Park Lane, Hamstead Marshall, RG20 OHL	Village Hall (formerly village school). Rebuilt 1895.	Village Hall (formerly village school). Rebuilt in 1895 by the renowned and important Newbury architect and builder, James H. Money (1834-1918). The design and construction of the building is characteristic of the style of the architect and its features are of the period, which remains in evidence in the twenty first century.	Architectural or Artistic interest: 3 9 Historic interest: 13 Group interest: 25	No	05/02/2020



Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>One and a half storey. Half hipped tiled roof with an external chimney stack centrally located on the east (front) elevation. Red brick, Flemish bond brickwork. The two windows on the east elevation (front) are modern replacements. The large double height round arch window in the northern gable wall. The Foundation stone, located to the right of the main entrance, is dated 1895.</p> <p>The original porch, with round arch opening, and decorative tile hanging in the upper part of the gable, was once open to the elements but has now been enclosed by a modern wooden door. The internal structure remains largely in the original design. The main hall rectangular in structure was designed to have two classrooms and the ceiling supports are still in evidence. The fireplace is in its original condition and is unused for safety reasons. The kitchen area adjacent to the entrance of the porch remains intact with original brick floor. Entrance to the main hall from inside the porch is via a large wooden door and is likely to be the original door of 1895.</p> <p>Adjacent to the main entrance there is the original lead hand water pump which has been identified as of local importance under a separate listing. The village school Well is situated in front of the pump and was capped many years ago.</p> <p>'A village school was founded by the rector in Hamstead Marshall in the 1820s. Although National in character, the school was not formally allied to the National Society until the 1890s. Rebuilt in 1892, it continued to take between 20 and 30 children until falling rolls closed it in 1933, and it became the village hall. Records from 1897 are filed at the Berkshire Record Office'.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.berkshirefhs.org.uk/cms/Berkshire-Places/h-m1/html">www.berkshirefhs.org.uk/cms/Berkshire-Places/h-m1/html</a></p> <p>The listing excludes the adjacent building known as 'Hall Cottage'</p>			

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Hamstead Norreys	19/00012/LOCAL	Lousley Memorial Stone, Beech Wood, Hampstead Norreys, RG18 0TN	Commemorative stone, rough granite with flat face set with lead text, standing on a granite plinth beside the B4004 on a grass verge. Erected 1912.	<p>Erected by Jethro Lousley, son of Job Lousley. Provided by T Thorn, Monumental Masons of Newbury, in 1912 (cost £27 5s 5d).</p> <p>The stone stands back a little from the roadside. It is rough igneous rock with a smoothed off facing surface, set with lead letters, some of which have been damaged or have disappeared, but the wording is still clear. The text Reads:  In Memory of Job Lousley of The Manor Hampstead Norreys who died July 8th 1855 aged 64 years. This monument was put up by his son Jethro Lousley to respect his father's wish to be buried in this piece of ground but it could not be carried out as it was not consecrated and no preparations had been made so he was buried in a vault in Hampstead Norreys churchyard.</p> <p>Job Lousley of The Manor, Hampstead Norreys, was a farmer, landowner, book collector, antiquarian and author, who wrote the History of Hampstead Norreys, as well as a number of books on botany, and a glossary of Berkshire provincial words, and whose library at the Manor House in Hampstead Norreys was open to his workers and tenants. He wanted to be buried on his own land, but as he had made no arrangements for this and the land was not consecrated, it was not possible, and he was buried in the churchyard, where a Grade II monument to the family is located. His second son, Jethro, born in 1835, erected the memorial stone at the site where his father had wished to be buried.</p> <p>It is apparent that this was a forward thinking and innovative man, well ahead of his time in his care for his workers and his wide ranging interests. He was born in 1790, in South Moreton, moving to the estate at Hampstead Norreys in 1827, and by the 1841 census was established at The Manor House (formerly a farm house). In the 1851 census he is listed as a farmer of 850 acres.</p> <p>Job Lousley's descendants continue to live and work in the village and have recently established a community shop on part of the Manor premises, which they still own. It is important that Job's legacy to the village should not</p>	Historic interest: 12 13	No	05/02/2020

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				be forgotten or overlooked, and the memorial stone forms a part of this. Since the churchyard memorial is already nationally listed, it seems appropriate to locally list the less well known, but historically important Memorial Stone on Job's former estate.			
Holybrook	21/00003/LOCAL	Beansheaf Community Centre Charrington Road Calcot Reading RG31 7AW	Water pump, C19th (records suggest 1832/33)	<p>There is no maker's mark on the pump. It is a similar design as others in Thatcham, with a wide body constructed of three segments of cast iron, and a pump spout section attached above. The pump spout has a bucket lug on top where a bucket could be hung allowing the pump operator to work single handed. It is suggested on the 'village pumps' website that the makers were Hedges of Bucklebury, who may have made all the Bath Road pumps in Berkshire.</p> <p>In October 2014, West Berkshire Council started work on widening the Bath Road (A4) from the Calcot Hotel to Royal Avenue. This meant one of the old pumps, which stood in a layby opposite the Calcot Hotel, was to be removed, and following a request from the Friends of Linear Park, West Berks Council moved the pump to its current location in the sensory garden next to the Beansheaf Community Centre.</p> <p>In 1826, following a rationalisation of local turnpikes around Reading, the turnpike at Tilehurst came under the control of the Twyford and Theale Turnpike Trust. The Trust employed MacAdam's company to renew the existing road surface with the new macadamizing process, which built up the surface with decreasing grades of gravel. The road ran well, but drivers and residents complained about dust, so roadside pumps were installed to water the roads and keep dust down. A payment of £718 for the period October 1832 to October 1833, and a written mention of the pumps in records of 1834 suggest the work was done in 1832/33.</p> <p>This pumps forms part of an important historical record of the coaching period, along what was at the time the most important coaching route – the first ever mail coach went from Newbury in the 1700's, and the route developed very early, providing a pattern for later routes. It is in</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest: 2 Historic interest: 13 Group interest: 25	No	30/05/22

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				good condition, comparable to some which have been nationally listed, and is being well maintained.			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Hungerford	19/00003/LOCAL	Pillbox south of Dun Mill Lock, Lower Denford, Hungerford	1940 Twin anti-tank pillbox.	<p>This is a FW3/28A twin pillbox, which has two main gun embrasures on adjacent walls giving two possible firing positions for the one main gun together with two adjacent infantry chambers. These are mainly concentrated in the Sulham valley where attack could have come from both the south and west. A review of the Defence of Britain project in March 2007 suggested there are 19 of the FW3/28A twins still standing.</p> <p>It should be noted that some recording of the history of these pillboxes has been made with plaques that were fitted exterior to the FW3/28A twin and the FW3/22 in September 2007.</p> <p>The twin FW3/28A pillboxes are suffering clear decay to some of the brickwork on their outer walls. This is more evident in the higher of the two in the one that can be seen when at the bridge.</p> <p>Hungerford's defences were part of the Blue Line or Ironside Line (named after General Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander of Home Forces in 1940) which stretched from Semington in Wiltshire to Theale. The two anti-tank pillboxes were built to house a two pound anti-tank gun which could be moved between them.</p> <p>The railway bridge also had two other defensive measures which have long since been removed; square concrete road blocks and vertical, rail-plugged sockets on the bridge.</p> <p>In 1940, the directorate of Fortifications and Works (FW3) was set up at the War Office under the direction of Major-General G. B. O. Taylor. Its purpose was to provide a number of basic but effective pillbox designs that could be constructed by soldiers and local labour at appropriate defensive locations.</p> <p>The location of these defences is significant in that they covered a rail bridge and a canal and the approaches to both. Rail lines and canals/rivers were common sites for pillboxes as they were seen to be useful as stop lines against an invading force.</p>	Historic interest 13, 14	No	28/08/2019

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Hungerford	19/00004/LOCAL	Pillbox North East Of Dun Mill Lock, Hungerford	1940 Single pillbox north east of Dun Mill Lock	<p>The FW3/22 single pillbox is the smallest of the three by Dun Mill Lock. It's main goal would have been to either as a last ditch attempt to stop invaders if they had breached the FW3/28 pillboxes or to stop hostile forces that may have attacked from the north along the road. It was too small to have held artillery and would have been manned by infantry with machine guns/small arms.</p> <p>The structure is suffering decay. The steel rebar rod-reinforced bricks of this pillbox seem to now have an ironic effect; the rod structure now seems to be helping the decay of the outer bricks rather than strengthening the structure as was originally intended in its design. This structure is also quite overgrown in places.</p> <p>It should be noted that some recording of the history of these pillboxes has been made with plaques that were fitted exterior to the FW3/28A twin and the FW3/22 in September 2007 (see: <a href="http://www.pillbox-study-group.org.uk/psgwordpress/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/hungerforddunmilllock2.jpg">http://www.pillbox-study-group.org.uk/psgwordpress/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/hungerforddunmilllock2.jpg</a>)</p> <p>Hungerford's defences were part of the Blue Line or Ironside Line (named after General Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander of Home Forces in 1940) which stretched from Semington in Wiltshire to Theale. The two anti-tank pillboxes were built to house a two pound anti-tank gun which could be moved between them.</p> <p>The railway bridge also had two other defensive measures which have long since been removed; square concrete road blocks and vertical, rail-plugged sockets on the bridge.</p> <p>In 1940, the directorate of Fortifications and Works (FW3) was set up at the War Office under the direction of Major-General G. B. O. Taylor. Its purpose was to provide a number of basic but effective pillbox designs that could be constructed by soldiers and local labour at appropriate defensive locations.</p> <p>The location of these defences is significant in that they covered a rail bridge and a canal and the approaches to both. Rail lines and canals/rivers were common sites for</p>	Historic interest 13, 14	No	28/08/2019

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				pillboxes as they were seen to be useful as stop lines against an invading force.			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Kintbury	19/00001/LOCAL	Church Cottage, 18 Church Street, Kintbury	C16 or early C17 house. Vernacular construction, probably a local builder.	<p>Church Cottage appears in a late C19 sketch, and can also be seen (with its well shown) in the 1873 Berks XLIII Map of Kintbury. Unfortunately the tithe map of 1815 does not go sufficiently far north to show the cottage. In the census records for 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871, Church Cottage is occupied by Elizabeth Coleman, a laundress, and her family. By 1881 the occupant is Harry Langford, a gardener, with his family, and he remains until 1904. In 1911 the occupant is James Holborow, a blacksmith, and his wife. It is possible that during this 50 year period the house was leased by the incumbent vicar of the church. The 1939 census gives the occupants as Margaret and James Turner, with their four children. The house today remains in occupation by a Turner family member.</p> <p>This description is taken from the report by Historic England following consideration of the property for national listing.</p> <p>18 Church Street is a modest vernacular dwelling dating to the late C16 or early C17. The building is brick built, with a timber framed roof structure. The frame comprises an upper cruck truss and a queen strut truss holding a roof with clasped purlins and wind braces. The queen strut truss has two additional braces between the queen struts. The presence of a single cruck truss in a building of this date is not unusual for West Berkshire – the National Heritage List for England (known as The List), lists 24 Grade II and three Grade II* properties with cruck frames or partial cruck frames, of which 17 date to the late C16 or early C17. While West Berkshire is at the south eastern end of the distribution of the cruck building tradition, this shows that 18 Church Street is typical of the C16-C17 vernacular of West Berkshire.</p> <p>18 Church Street contains a number of unusual or early elements. The original roof timbers for the earlier half hipped roof survive within the roof space, and are smoke blackened. The smoke blackened timbers, together with the termination of the spine beam at the truss, rather than at the end wall of the building strongly suggests that the end bay was used as a smoke bay. The end gable of the southern wall also shows the earliest surviving</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 1, 7 Group Interest 24	Kintbury	28/08/2019



Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>brickwork in the house, parts of which may be contemporary with the frame (i.e. C16 – C17). The end gable of the northern wall includes some surviving wattle and daub infill, protected behind the overhanging eaves and chimney.</p> <p>The house has seen a number of changes: the insertion of dormer windows resulted in the removal of the wind braces on the east side of the building. The dormer windows were presumably inserted at the same time as the upper storey, to allow the upper floor to become habitable. The date of this change is unknown, but is likely to have been after the installation of chimneys, and probably relatively early in the life of the building. They are visible in a C19 sketch of the cottage.</p> <p>The northernmost truss has two additional braces inserted between the queen struts. The purpose of these braces is not clear as they have no structural function. The northern truss may have been moved or rebuilt, however, as the northern stack is freestanding, some 400mm away from the wall of the building.</p> <p>There are several repairs and renovations visible throughout the building: the west wall of the building was demolished and rebuilt in the C20 (including the insertion of a large bay window), and several phases of alteration are visible on other elevations, utilising at least two different sizes of brick and a number of bonds. Several of the joists visible in the parlour have been replaced with sawn timbers, and the fireplace has been rebuilt in modern brick. Within the roof space, while the south end of the roof structure has been retained, most of the rafters have been replaced with modern timberwork. The replacement of much of the roof structure renders the interpretation of the northern gable of the house impossible.</p> <p>Cottage, late C16 or early C17. Brick built with timber framed upper storey and tiled roof. Original ground plan consisted of two rooms with fireplaces either end, two later single storey extensions have been added at the north end (kitchen, bathroom, toilet and store) and the first floor comprises two bedrooms separated by a stairwell. The exterior is red brick in Flemish bond. The</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>east-facing principal elevation has a central doorway in a brick and tile porch, with a pair of eight light casements to either side. Above are two pairs of six light casements set in dormers. The roof is peg tiled. The south elevation contains three different sizes of brick, laid in a combination of Flemish bond, English bond and shiner bond, and houses an external chimney stack. The north end of the building has an external stack that emerges from the single storey extension and continues to full height as a free standing stack. The north elevation shows some wattle and daub between the chimney stack and the upper storey wall. The west elevation contains a large C20 bow window. Doors throughout are plank and ledge built, with wooden handles and wrought iron strap hinges. The doors are hung on wrought iron pintles. The owner confirms that one door is original, while he constructed the remainder to match (he worked as a carpenter). Window furniture comprises C20 iron latches and stays.</p> <p>There is a brick built well to the east of the property offset from the front door. This is clearly original and still has its winding gear, although it is very overgrown. As part of the original design it would be reasonable to include the well in the listing.</p> <p>The only nearby properties lie to the north beyond the curtilage and are not included.</p> <p>Although the property has been much altered, there are sufficient historic survivals to make this a valuable asset on the local list. It is also a very good example of a vernacular property, and one which makes a positive contribution to the conservation area.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Kintbury	19/00006/LOCAL	Turnstile at entrance to The Cliffs from Church Street, Kintbury	C19th Wooden turnstile. Replaced in 2018, with new wooden post and spokes.	<p>The turnstile comprises an upright wooden post with rotating wooden cross on top, and held together with iron brackets around a central pin. Central brackets and pin are original ones.</p> <p>The HER report suggests that the turnstile is of C19th date. It is probably locally made (there were blacksmiths and a forge in the village). A local carpenter replaced the upright post 30 years ago.</p> <p>In September 2018, the Parish Council replaced the four wooden spokes and upright due to their poor condition. The metalwork appears original. The spokes were originally bound with iron bracing, possibly wrought iron, at their ends, but this metal was unrecoverable because of damage when the repairs were made.</p> <p>The turnstile is briefly mentioned in guides on the canal (i.e. Walking the Kennet &amp; Avon Canal by Steve Davison). Historically it seems to have been unremarked by the village. It is not clear what its purpose was, unless it was to prevent carts, or horse riders, using the lane (The Cliffs), as a short cut between Station Road and Church Street. It can't be a turnstile to prevent animal access as there is no matching one at the other end of the lane. There is a similar turnstile on a footpath between Alton Barnes and Alton Priors in Wiltshire.</p> <p>The turnstile is of value to the local community, as demonstrated by the fact that it was restored by the Parish Council. It also retains historic metalwork.</p>	Historic interest 13	Kintbury	28/08/2019

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Newbury	14/00003/LOCAL	Coxedd and Pearces Almshouses, 35 - 41 Enborne Road, Newbury	Almshouses erected 1883-4	<p>Detached terrace of four almshouses built in the early 1880s. Erected as a replacement for Coxedd and Pearce Almshouses in West Mills, Newbury.</p> <p>Brick built, two storeys with a pitched tiled roof. Symmetrical design, with 3 chimney stacks to west, centre and east. Gothic detailed windows. Ground floor windows have transom and mullions with stone surrounds; first floor windows have mullions, stone surrounds and glazed tile decoration beneath, coloured glass panels in the top of each window under hipped dormers. South elevation is embellished with a horizontal string course and brick and tile ribs which divide up the roof and delineate each almshouse. Chimneys have been embellished by decorative brickwork.</p> <p>A decorative carved stone plaque with an arched moulded hood is located under an arch in the centre of the south elevation. The plaque reads: '1884 COXEDD AND PEARCE CHARITY'.</p> <p>East and west gable ends have been decorated by the use of raised brick ribs to the end stacks and some vitrified bricks.</p> <p>The 17th-century wooden plaque from Pearce's almshouses at West Mills has been inserted high into the brick E gable of the terrace, in a purpose-made setting. This carving bears the date 1672 with the initial 'P' above, and then below 'T' and 'M,' for Thomas and Mary Pearce.</p> <p>The two porches have been substantially altered, and two modern suburban doors inserted in each.</p> <p>Internally - substantially altered</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3 Historic interest 13	No	14/04/2015

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Newbury	14/00006/LOCAL	Newbury War Memorial, Bartholomew Street, Newbury	World War I Memorial erected 1922	<p>War Memorial. Constructed 1922. Architect Sir Mervyn Edmund McCartney.</p> <p>Town war memorial comprising a mediaeval-style stone cross to a design by Sir Mervyn McCartney, on a stepped base. Surrounding the cross to the south and west is a stone wall separating the memorial from the churchyard of St Nicolas Church. The lower section of the wall which carries 13 bronze tablets commemorating the town's losses in World War 1. A second, partial wall added following World War 2 holds a further 7 bronze tablets commemorating the town's losses in that war. Iron railings complete the upper tier. Further, more recent, railings separate the east and north aspects of the memorial from Bartholomew Street and West Mills respectively.</p> <p>The memorial was unveiled on 1 October 1922 by the Mayor of Newbury, Cllr George Griffin, following a service of dedication led by the Bishop of Oxford, Right Rev. Dr Hubert Murray Burge, DD, and assisted by Rev Charles Valentine Pike (Newbury Baptist Pastor) representing the local Free Church Council.</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 6, 9</p> <p>Historic interest 12, 13, 15, 16</p> <p>Group Interest 23, 24, 25</p>	Newbury Town Centre	14/04/2015
Newbury	16/00001/LOCAL	58-59 Northbrook Street Newbury	Former Picture Palace now commercial use, erected 1910	<p>Built August-December 1910. Architect, Mr. James Haslam of Friar Street, Reading. Builder Mr. F. Newbery of Reading.</p> <p>Formerly the Newbury Picture Palace. Purpose-built as a cinema ("Cinematograph Theatre"). The carriage-works which had occupied the site was demolished. The cinema opened on December 5, 1910.</p> <p>At the time the whole building was no.59 Northbrook Street (no.58 was originally the number of the building in front of the [Wesleyan] Methodist Church, demolished in 1867).</p> <p>It appears in local directories in the early 1930s, and the last films appear to have been shown there in 1934. Francis Berry records that one of the last films was Stewart Rome in 'The Man Who Changed his Name,' which was released in 1934.</p> <p>When the cinema closed the building was sub-divided</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3</p> <p>Historic interest 13</p> <p>Group Interest 22, 23, 24</p>	Newbury Town Centre	02/03/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>into two shops, nos. 58 and 59. The building has continued in commercial use and currently comprises a shop, Framemakers (no.59) and estate , Hamptons International estate agents (no.58).</p> <p>The main part of the building, which formed the auditorium, is brick-built, with a fairly plain brick facade to the north. A 9-pane sash window on the first floor fills its original opening, although there were original openings immediately behind on the ground and first floor, these have been altered. Other original openings, some altered, survive further to the rear.</p> <p>The original front entrance consisted of a first floor balcony spanning the width of the front elevation, supported by columns and an enclosed staircase.</p> <p>Whilst the balcony has been filled in, details on the first floor of this frontage section survive, including the square corner columns. On the ground floor, several of the supporting columns also survive intact.</p> <p>The building is a rare survival of pre-First World War cinema. Unlike later cinemas, this type of building was a low-status construction; which helps to explain why many have been demolished or altered out of recognition.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Newbury	16/00002/LOCAL	Falkland Memorial, Andover Road, Newbury	War Memorial erected 1878	<p>Falkland Memorial is a 33 foot high granite obelisk mounted on stone stepped plinth, design by local architect J H Money (brother of Newbury Historian Walter Money). Situated on a triangle of open grass on the south west corner of the junction between Andover Road (A339) and Essex Street, Wash Common.</p> <p>It comprises of a square plan form base with cut lettering inscription in memory of Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland on east face and quotation from Burke, Livy &amp; Thucydides on south, west and north faces. Base topped by octagonal tapering granite block carrying the ciphers of Falkland, Sutherland and Carnarvon. Atop this sits the octagonal obelisk, 33 feet in height, designed to have one foot in length for each year of Falkland's life.</p> <p>The stone column appears sound but needs cleaning if the in-cut text is to be legible. Lead lettering was originally inset but this was stolen in the very early years after erection. Some of the large stone blocks of the plinth have slipped out of alignment. The surrounding grass, trees and shrubs are well maintained by the local council.</p> <p>Some commemoration of the first Battle of Newbury (English Civil War 1643) was first proposed at a meeting of Newbury District Field Club 3rd May 1875. Lord Carnarvon became involved as benefactor. £318.14.00 was raised and JH Money (architect brother of Walter Money FRS) provided his design free of charge. Land for the memorial purchased at Wash Common for £26.00. The Monument was unveiled on 9th Sept 1878 with a meal at the Corn Exchange for 700 people, a grand procession and a speech from Lord Carnarvon.</p> <p>In 1896 the field club proposed transferring the memorial to the National Trust who subsequently took ownership.</p> <p>The Falkland Memorial is a significant local landmark located in a prominent position and connected with notable national figures involved in one of the 'turning point' battles of the English Civil War on the fields of Newbury.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 11, 12, 13, 15, 16	No	11/04/2016

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Newbury	16/00005/LOCAL	Prezzo, 58 Cheap Street, Newbury	Former library erected 1905-06	<p>Built 1905-06, as Newbury Free Library. A contribution of £2,000 was offered by Andrew Carnegie to pay for the building in 1902. Money was raised by local subscription to purchase the site.</p> <p>Designed by the Newbury Borough Surveyor, Mr S. J. Lee Vincent, A.M.I.C.E and built by Hoskings Brothers of West Mills, Newbury.</p> <p>Edwardian Tudor style. Two storeys, plus storey in roof. Red brick, with stone mullion and transom windows, with Monks Park stone.</p> <p>Ground floor frontage with projecting porch to left, large stone-mullioned curved bay window to right; on the first floor, two stone-mullioned windows. Half-timbered gable to front, with window. Gabled side (facing Carnegie Road) has wood-framed windows to first floor, with stone mullioned windows below; while rear part of building has windows with wooden frames.</p> <p>Ground floor front porch has window on south side and above it inset stone Newbury Borough badge (three-tower 'Newbury Castle' design).</p> <p>An inscribed Foundation Stone was inserted facing Cheap Street, in the Carnegie Road corner. Included in a time capsule buried below the foundation stone is a collection of contemporary memorabilia: a record of the proceedings at the laying of the stone, other official records, current coins, picture postcards of Newbury, and copies of The Times and the Newbury Weekly News.</p> <p>It was extended to the east in the 1960s, with a new entrance; the old doorway became a window. It continued in use as a public library until July 2000, when replaced by a new Library on Newbury Wharf. The 1960s extension was then demolished, and soon afterwards the Cheap St. building became Prezzo restaurant, re-opening the original doorway to Cheap Street. The Cheap Street frontage has remained substantially unchanged since it was built.</p> <p>As the former Newbury Public Library, it was an</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 7 Historic interest 11, 13 Group Interest 22, 23, 24, 25</p>	Newbury Town Centre	11/04/2016



Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>important part of the social fabric of Newbury for nearly a century. It is a Carnegie Library (built with money donated by Scottish-American businessman and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie) and is one of 660 Carnegie libraries which were built in the UK between 1883 and 1929.</p> <p>An attractive Edwardian-Tudor-style building which makes a positive contribution to the street scene in Cheap Street and the character and appearance of the conservation area</p>			
Newbury	16/00008/LOCAL	Church and Childs Almshouses, 54 - 82 Newtown Road, Newbury	Almshouses erected 1879	<p>The Church and Childs' Almshouses in Newtown Road were built in 1879 and designed by local architect James H. Money (responsible for a number of local buildings including Newbury Town Hall) and built by W. G. Adey of West Mills, Newbury.</p> <p>They were built to house 15 people; 12 in Church Almshouses (six men and six women), and 3 in Childs' Almshouses (3 men). The first occupants moved in during 1880. They continue as almshouses, currently (2015) with 15 homes housing 17 people.</p> <p>They comprise three ranges, occupying three sides of a square, with the principal front elevations facing Newtown Road. They are built of brick and tile, with a tile-hung first floor and clay tile roof.</p> <p>The ground floor has round brick arches over the doorways, and there are gauged straight brick arches above the ground floor casement windows. A moulded terracotta string course, runs across all three ranges, separating the ground and first floor.</p> <p>The first floor tile-hanging comprises alternate rows of simple shapes. The building features low level overhanging eaves, the line of which is below the head of first floor windows, the gables of which are decorated with timber stud work.</p> <p>The central section of the east range juts forward, with a gable with (imitation) half-timbering and an oriel window (above which is a painted inscription). Above, rising from the ridge of the range, is a thin clock-tower, surmounted</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 12, 13 Group Interest 22, 23, 24</p>	Newbury Town Centre	11/04/2016

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>by a weathervane featuring points of the compass and the date '1879'.</p> <p>Large square brick chimney stacks survive at the junctions of the ranges, with smaller stacks at the west end of the north and south ranges, and thin stacks on the east range either side of the clock tower.</p> <p>Alterations and additions were made to the rear in 1982-3, removing pantries and outside toilets, and adding new bathrooms and kitchens. The principal front elevation retain their Victorian appearance.</p> <p>Although many towns have almshouses, the number and variety in Newbury is unusual, as is the extent of their continuing survival. The Church and Childs' Almshouses represent a continuation of the Church Almshouses, which existed in the 16th century, and possibly earlier. As such, they feature as part of Newbury's social history over more than four centuries.</p> <p>The present Church and Childs' Almshouses are by architect James H. Money, a Victorian architect of local significance, responsible for a number of local buildings including Newbury Town Hall.</p> <p>The Church and Childs' Almshouses make a significant contribution to the street scene in the Newtown Road area and were identified in the Newbury Historic Character Study as being significant to Newbury.</p>			
Newbury	16/00009/LOCAL	105B Northbrook Street aka 'Bridge House' Newbury	Former house now building society erected late C18th	<p>105b Northbrook Street aka "Bridge House" (previously numbered as no. 105, and also as no. 104). C18 (between 1772 and 1791). Architect not currently known.</p> <p>Externally, attractive Georgian building (with minor alterations and modern shopfront). Internally, substantial late C20th alterations.</p> <p>Newbury Bridge, over the River Kennet, was built 1769-1772 and is a Grade II* listed building. Bridge House was built soon after the bridge. It is one of four late Georgian buildings on the corners of the bridge which incorporate the former arched bridge shelters as their main entrances. Whilst it is the only one of the four</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 2, Historic interest 13 Group Interest 22, 23, 24	Newbury Town Centre	02/03/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>buildings not currently listed in its own right (it was de-listed in 1983), it does benefit from a level of protection offered by the fact that the listed bridge is integral to the front elevation.</p> <p>Brick structure comprising three storeys above street level and four bays. Ground floor modern shop front, alongside the Bridge 'shelter', which now frames the doorway. East (front) elevation, four recessed sash windows with glazing bars at first floor level, with four smaller sash windows above. Gauged flat brick arches above sash windows.</p> <p>Red and grey brick, laid mostly in English Bond with modillion cornice and parapet. The bridge 'shelter' has stone sides with semi-circular arch above, of stone and lead, with a centre bracket, surmounted by a stylized version of Donnington Castle, the Newbury Building Society symbol (c. 1993, replacing the original). While Bridge House housed W. H. Smith the 'shelter' was glazed and served as part of the shop-window, but since 1993 it has enclosed the building society doorway.</p> <p>South (canal) side, second floor, two sash windows with glazing bars. Below this on the left (W) side is a double height bay window. On the first floor right is a sash window similar to those on the first floor front. Below this is an altered (thickened) section of wall with a vertical buttress at either end and a sash window with segmental arch head. The west (rear) elevation, is the most altered of all the elevations.</p> <p>The building is a significant element in the street scene, contributing to the character and appearance of the Town Centre Conservation Area and the setting of adjacent and adjoining listed buildings.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Newbury	17/00011/LOCAL	The Gun PH, 142 Andover Road, Newbury	Public House erected 1880-81 to a design by James H. Money (1834-1918), the architect of Newbury Town Hall.	<p>Although there has been a Gun pub on the site since before 1755, the current building is the result of a rebuilding in 1880-81 to a design by James H. Money (1834-1918), the architect of Newbury Town Hall.</p> <p>The Gun forms a piece with the Falkland Memorial on the opposite side of Essex Street (commemorating the First Battle of Newbury), also designed by James H. Money.</p> <p>Externally substantially as rebuilt in 1880-81, although there have been additions to the rear. Internally there have been changes, but two separate bars survive.</p> <p>Two storey. Brick and clay tile gable and hipped roof. Clay tile-hung first floors. Simple bargeboards, with central timber gable finials. 2 chimney stacks with 3 shafts, each with diamond section.</p> <p>South elevation: Gable facing Essex St, one large window to ground floor (four lights, plus top-lights); and one to first floor (three lights, plus toplights). Gable itself tile-hung, with bargeboard and central timber gable finials. String course above ground floor window. Clay tiled veranda to right of gable with timber posts and brackets.</p> <p>West elevation: Original single storey gable projection to the west, with original mock timbers in gable. Later flat roof extensions to either side.</p> <p>East elevation: Bay window at ground floor, three-light first floor window with toplights. Tile-hung gable with bargeboard and timber gable finial. Two-storey flat-roofed addition to north-west, with tile-hung first floor.</p> <p>North elevation: Modern flat roof extensions to rear.</p> <p>Interior. Public bar to east, lounge bar to west, with main entrance on south side. Both served from same bar area, which runs into both. Lounge bar divided by chimney, with area behind, to north/north-west, with slightly raised floor and wainscoting.</p> <p>There has been a local tradition associating this pub with</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 7, 10 Historic interest 13 Group interest 22</p>	No	12/12/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>the century of the First Battle of Newbury in 1643 (e.g. Hopson 1983; Ullage 2011). It is plausible that it has a 17th century origin, but evidence is currently lacking.</p> <p>The earliest known reference is a document of 1755, by which the Borough of Newbury leased it to Edward King, where it is specifically referred to as a public house “known by the name or sign of the Gun” (1755 Lease).</p> <p>The Gun also appears in a list of Newbury pubs written in 1761, as the “Gun at Wash Gate”, with Edward King as landlord (Newbury Borough minutes). It continued in the ownership of Newbury Borough Council, and in 1880 it was leased to Hawkins Brewery (of West Mills, Newbury), on condition that they rebuilt the pub according to plans prepared by Newbury architect James H. Money, and completed the work before June 1881 (1880 lease). In May 1880, James H. Money placed an advertisement in the Newbury Weekly News to invite tenders for “alterations” to the pub (NWN). The external appearance of The Gun is still largely that designed by James H. Money and built 1880-81. In 1897 the South Berks Brewery was formed by the merger of Hawkins and Parfitt’s (Bartholomew St) breweries, and the following year The Gun was sold by the Newbury Borough Council to the South Berks Brewery (Newbury Borough minutes 1898). The building has continued as The Gun pub until the present day, with the large scale development of Wash Common for housing from the 1970s increasing potential for trade.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Newbury	19/00002/LOCAL	Nurses Homes 30-40 Argyle Road, Newbury	Mid C20th almshouses. Built by local architect Mr. A. J. Campbell Cooper	<p>Built 1936-37. Architect probably Mr. A. J. Campbell Cooper (of 41 Cheap Street, Newbury), who was earlier responsible for the conversion of the adjacent 12-26 Argyle Road, also for Dr. Walter Essex Wynter.</p> <p>Commissioned by Dr Walter Essex Wynter (1860-1945), of Bartholomew Manor, Argyle Road, Newbury, to provide homes for retired nurses from the Middlesex Hospital (arms of the Middlesex Hospital above the entrance.)</p> <p>Known as the Nurses Homes, a name also applied to nos. 12-26 Argyle Road, with which they are sometimes confused. Both are also called Essex Wynter Almshouses.</p> <p>Brick structure, in a Tudor style with prominent black timbers. Arranged in an L-shape, with the main range set back and facing Argyle Road. The effect is to create a courtyard, echoing that at St Bartholomew's Hospital, on the other side of Argyle Road, and the three-wing form of Nos. 12-26 (aka St Bartholomew's Close or Jemmett's almshouses).</p> <p>In the centre of the main range is a projecting two-storey gabled porch, tile-hung above the Middlesex Hospital coat of arms. To each side is a small dormer, two projecting bays with tile-hung gables (effectively two-storey bay windows), and another dormer. Herringbone brickwork in porch and projecting bays. There are two ridge chimneys, between the double bays on each side.</p> <p>The short foot of the 'L' is on the north side, and has two dormers and one projecting bay with a tile-hung gable. This section has two chimneys behind (to the N). The gables and the dormers all have wooden pendants hanging down from the point of the gable.</p> <p>The tile-hung gables, with local clay tiles, are a vernacular style common in the area in the 17th century and revived in the 19th century; examples include the Camp Hopson building of 1663 (10-11 Northbrook Street); and the Weavers Cottages in West Mills of 1633. These also echo the gables of Bartholomew Close, on</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 4</p> <p>Historic interest 11, 12</p> <p>Group interest 22, 23, 24</p>	Newbury Town Centre	28/08/2019

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>the corner of Argyle Road and Pound Street, without copying them.</p> <p>Many of the bricks used in the front porch are about nine inches long, and appear to be genuine 16th- or 17th-century bricks (also in use at the rear); while many bricks used in the herringbone patterns on the front bays appear to be modern bricks in similar sizes. Other bricks used are clearly 20th century. Certain timbers, such as the horizontal timber on the south side of the central passage appear of some age, and reused. The local clay tiles may also have been reclaimed. Such reuse would conform with Dr Essex Wynter's habit of using genuine period materials, salvaged elsewhere.</p> <p>The brickwork on the south-east corner indicates a design ready to accommodate an additional short wing on the south side, i.e. the third side of the courtyard. Kitchens have been added at the rear.</p> <p>This is worthwhile architecture in its own right but is particularly important because of the way in which it complements the other buildings in the immediate area.</p> <p>Argyle Road is an area of particular importance to Newbury, as the site of the medieval St Bartholomew's Hospital and a group of outstanding buildings in terms of heritage, many of them listed. These include not only the St Bartholomew's Almshouses (C17), and No. 4 Bartholomew Manor and its neighbour No. 6 (C15, with C16 alterations) but also Bartholomew Close (on the corner of Pound Street), and nos. 12-26, (which were the original Raymond's Almshouses, and were used as the Church Almshouses from the 1790s).</p> <p>The area is given an element of unity by the involvement of Dr Walter Essex Wynter in the 1920s and 1930s, restoring and renovating the existing buildings, and bringing in genuinely antique materials, such as the shutters from Eton College used for nos. 12-26.</p> <p>Dr Essex Wynter was also responsible for the Nurses Homes (nos. 30-40), erected in 1936-7 to complement the adjacent buildings. The effect is to provide a sense of unity to this area, in spite of the variations in building</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>style and date.</p> <p>The building is important for its association with Dr. Walter Essex Wynter (1860-1945), a prominent surgeon and a pioneer in lumbar puncture. As well as his national prominence medically, he was locally prominent for his revitalization of Argyle Road, and for his involvement in various local bodies, as a Governor of St. Bartholomew's School, on the management committee of the nearby Newbury Hospital, and chairman of the Dispensary.</p> <p>According to a West Berkshire Museum guide on local almshouses: "Dr Wynter was so keen on the Tudor look that he scoured the country to find material from demolitions to use in the new almshouses. Consequently these beautifully built buildings, although less than 100 years old have many Tudor features and are often taken to be very much older than they actually are." (P. F. Wood &amp; West Berkshire Museum, The Almshouses of Newbury, Heritage Guide no. 8, West Berkshire Museum, Newbury 2006.no. 23). This is supported by many bricks and some timbers in nos. 30-40.</p> <p>R. Neville Hadcock, in the Borough of Newbury official guide (1949 and later editions), described them as "a delightful modern building with a picturesque porch," a description he repeated in his 1979 Story of Newbury. This description is echoed in the 1973 Newbury Buildings Past and Present, which described them as "a pleasing modern building in traditional style with a picturesque porch."</p> <p>The Nurses Homes are recognized in the Oxford Archaeology Newbury Historic Character Study, 2006, where they are described as significant to Newbury but unlisted. They are also mentioned in the 2010 Pevsner for Berkshire (p. 401).</p>			



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Newbury	23/00001/LOCAL	6 Northbrook Street, Newbury, RG14 1DJ [Also referred to as 7 Northbrook Street and 6/7 Northbrook Street]	Late Victorian shop building, used as a bank in the early 21st century. Built in 1886.	<p>Built in 1886 for the draper William Clark, who occupied the previous shop on the site since at least 1861. The architect was Walter Henry Bell (1860-1932) of 31 Cheap Street, Newbury.</p> <p>By the late 1890's the building was occupied by another draper, Alfred Camp, who already had a shop at 8-9 Northbrook Street known as "Alfred Camp's Drapery Bazaar". In 1920 the business was merged with adjoining shops to create the department store Camp Hopson which opened in 1921. Camp Hopson vacated numbers 13 and 14 in the 1920's but continued to occupy 6-12 until substantial alterations in 2004-6, when it moved out of numbers 6 and 12, with number 6 becoming a branch of HSBC Bank. The building was largely rebuilt behind the original frontage and extended to the south across the former Waldegrave Place.</p> <p>The original brick, three-storey, street frontage of 6 Northbrook Street is of two bays, each with a separate tile roof and stone dressings. The additional early-C21 bay to the south is flat-roofed with a glazed frontage. The original bays are flanked by shallow brick pilasters and the elevation has stone string courses and coping to the gables. On the first floor are a pair of canted bay windows with timber-framed glazing with leaded transoms and stone hoods and pediments connected by a string course. The second floor has a pair of timber-framed double-casement windows, again with leaded transoms. The brick segmental arches have decorative stone keystones above which, in the gables, are a pair of oeil-de-boeuf windows with four keystones. The ground floor frontage dates from 2006 and has plate-glass windows and doors and a broad fascia panel running across all three bays. The interior is completely modern. The historic façade alone is being put forward for local listing.</p> <p>Not included in the listing are the adjoining buildings to the north are the Grade II listed 8-9 Northbrook Street, and Grade II* listed 10-11 Northbrook Street. These constitute the present Camp Hopson store, owned by Morley's Stores since 2014. 8-9 Northbrook Street</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest: 3, 10</p> <p>Historic interest: 13</p> <p>Group Interest: 23, 24</p>	Newbury Town Centre	30/07/24

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>features a rainwater head dated 1790. 10-11 Northbrook Street is dated 1663. Further to the north is the Grade II listed 12 Northbrook Street, now Cobrizo Lounge café bar.</p> <p>The four buildings which made up Camp Hopson for a large part of the 20th century (nos. 6-12), are an important architectural part of the Northbrook Street street-scene, recognized as a group in many postcards. As part of the only department store open in Newbury for most of the 20th century, the four buildings have a local social significance which is more than their simple architectural importance. They contribute materially to the character of Northbrook Street within the Newbury Conservation Area.</p> <p>In architectural terms, the double gables of 6 Northbrook Street echo those of numbers 10-11 and together they bookend numbers 8-9. No 6 is a building by a Newbury architect, (Walter Henry Bell) who deserves local recognition. Although the frontage at street level is modern, the attractive frontage above street level is deserving of recognition and protection for its architectural merit, and attractive and complimentary design. It contributes to the ambience and amenity of the street scene of the Conservation Area.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Pangbourne	16/00010/LOCAL	Pangbourne Police Station 67/69 Reading Road, Pangbourne	Police Station erected 1911	<p>Pangbourne Police Station, erected in 1911 and designed by architect, J F Hawkins, County Surveyor, Berkshire County Council. The building played an important part of the expansion of the Berkshire Constabulary in 1910, paired with a similar Station at Didcot. Both were designed by a John F Hawkins, but only Pangbourne has survived as the Didcot Station has now been replaced.</p> <p>Extended to the rear in the late 1930's to form ancillary accommodation including additional police offices, 2 cells, recreation room and single police accommodation on first floor. Further alterations in 1962, including internal reconfigurations and the erection of two Police houses on land at the rear of the Police Station, currently in use by the Police Superintendent's Association of England and Wales.</p> <p>This 1911 building was designed to provide on the ground and first floors Constables Quarters at the west end and Sergeants Quarters at the east, each with a separate front door and lobby either side of the gabled projection. The main entrance to the Police Station on the ground floor leads to a Vestibule, Charge Room, and Corridor, and a Cell in a central, single-storey rear extension with an exercising yard, cycle shed and WC. The cell, yard, shed and WC were replaced in 1936 when the rear extension was added.</p> <p>The walls are of English Garden Wall Bond with a string course between the floors, strongly-accented blue brick quoins on the 4 corners of the building and the 2 corners of the gabled projection, and built on a chamfered plinth. The windows, front and rear, are all sash windows, each with a flat arch and decorative brickwork cill, with a single, projecting brick column between each pair of the front windows.</p> <p>The entrance to the Police Station is by double wooden doors, pilasters and architrave of moulded concrete blocks with the name in stone, POLICE STATION, beneath a composite canopy of blue bricks and concrete blocks jutting over, and an illuminated glass blue lamp above. Front doors to the Constables' and Sergeants'</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 13</p>	Pangbourne	02/03/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>Quarters, are each side of the projecting gables, each with a fanlight with art nouveau glazing bars, glass upper panels, and wooden lower panels.</p> <p>The roof is half-hipped with 2 front gables, finished with tiles and an angular ridge. Each gable is decorated with 3 diagonal blocks of bricks, a central block and 2 smaller ones. The chimneys are 4 narrow stacks, brick built, 1 at each end wall, and 2 in the centre, above the gables, each topped with 4 courses of bricks enclosing chimney pots above a peculiar coping feature of bricks and concrete blocks. The 2 end-wall stacks are decorated with a single, similar block of bricks.</p> <p>The original Police Station, designed in 1911, is a characteristic building of its period, sufficiently so to be mentioned in Pevsner's Berkshire as being "a handsome neo-Georgian building", in good condition and still open until very recently when it was permanently closed to the public, though still in continuing use by Thames Valley Police.</p> <p>The building is a significant element in the street scene. Originally it stood as an important landmark on the entry to Pangbourne from Reading. Despite further building along Reading Road since 1911, it remains a prominent building. The view of the exterior of the original building from the main road remains virtually unchanged since 1911.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Shaw Cum Donnington	23/00004/LOCAL	White Lodge, Donnington Grove, Donnington, Newbury, RG14 2LA	Lodge of late 19th century date, on eastern approach to Donnington Grove from Donnington village.	<p>White Lodge is a late C19th gate lodge located within Donnington Grove Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden, and Donnington Village Conservation Area (CA). Architect not known,</p> <p>Painted brick with clay tiled gabled roof, with dentilled eaves, one original chimney remaining serving two rooms on each floor, possible original gutter and drainpipe, square plan form, sash windows, internal plan shows surviving original layout – three/four rooms on each floor, originally with fireplaces. Ground floor probably entrance hall, parlour, living kitchen and scullery, first floor probably upper landing and three bedrooms.</p> <p>The description for the Registered Park of Donnington notes that a second drive approaches the house from Donnington village, with the entrance marked by White Lodge, 'a two-storey, whitewashed brick lodge'. This lodge has not been listed. Unlike Pink Lodge to the west and Lambourn Lodge to the south, White Lodge is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping but first appears on the 1899 Second Epoch OS map. The other lodges may be of late 18th or early 19th century date, but this building presumably fulfilled a later need for controlling access to Donnington Grove park from the village. It has architectural similarities with the late C18th Pink Lodge.</p> <p>White Lodge is a charming and modest detached building, of painted brick construction. It is of simple form and construction, with a plain clay tiled gable clay roof, with dentilled eaves. Its significance is derived, in part at least, from the building's age; its traditional form and detailing; its historic and functional association with Donnington Grove Registered Park and Garden, Donnington Grove Grade II* house, and Donnington Village CA; and its modest form, which is typical of estate lodges. The house's existence bears testament to the historical development of Donnington Grove Park.</p> <p>Reasons for inclusion on Local List:</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest: 3</p> <p>Designed landscapes of interest: 20</p> <p>Group interest: 24, 26</p>	Donnington Village	30/07/24

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>Built as a gate house to Donnington Grove, this is a modest building of attractive character.</p> <p>It was a gatehouse for the Grade II listed Donnington Grove, so it sits within the wider landscape of the Registered Park. It is an integral part of the Donnington Grove estate and its development over the years, and as such has special importance in this regard.</p> <p>It marks a formal entryway at the boundary of the Donnington Grove estate.</p> <p>It lies within the Donnington Village Conservation Area. Although currently overgrown with trees, it forms an attractive feature at the entrance to the Donnington Grove estate.</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Thatcham	14/00004/LOCAL	Crookham House, Crookham Hill, Crookham Common	Former mansion house built circa 1850 in Neo-Classical style with various outbuildings.	<p>Former mansion house built circa 1850 in Neo-Classical style with various outbuildings. The first phase of development comprises the south part of the building with a second and third phase added up to 1900. The house was further extended and altered during the 20th century.</p> <p>2 storeys with stone plat band, constructed of ashlar blocks and quoins. Roofs are hipped slate tile with parapet. Originally of courtyard plan but much of courtyard has been in-filled. The main elevation is that facing west, the original part of the house to the south is symmetrical and a good example of Neo-Classicism. The entrance, which may be a later addition, is in the centre of the southern block (facing west) and has a porch comprising a triple arcade and frieze triglyphs. Ground floor windows have cornices over, the first floor windows have stone sills and all windows are two-light sashes. Southern elevation features a central canted bay with parapet (in-filled with concrete block) and triglyphs with stylised floral drop ornaments. The tripartite windows which flank the central bay are under pediments and four console brackets.</p> <p>The current building replaced an earlier Crookham House, which was built in the 1760s. The building has had a varied history initially as the family home of the Tull family, then in 1939 as Great Western Railway offices, from 1950 as a school and finally between 1990 and 2008 as leased apartments. It has been empty since 2008.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3 Historic interest 13	No	14/05/2015

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Thatcham	16/00004/LOCAL	20 Chapel Street, Thatcham	Former police station erected 1904	<p>Police Station / cottage, built in 1904 for Berkshire Constabulary to serve the community of Thatcham. Police office, holding cell and Sergeant's flat above.</p> <p>Alterations in 1948 and extended in 1966, when police houses were built to the rear. The internal layout has changed much over the years with the cell being converted into a telephone / electrical switch room in the 1950s and the residential flat becoming offices in the 1960s.</p> <p>The building has recently undergone a major refurbishment and conversion to 5 residential units.</p> <p>The Cotswold Archaeology historic building appraisal conducted in 2011 describes the property as:- In the Arts &amp; Crafts vernacular – revival style, well detailed and well built. Visually lively with tall chimneys, steep overhanging, tile hung and barge boarded gables, a bay window and buttress, white painted timber work and red and grey brick.</p> <p>The existence of drawings documenting its original condition and the later changes add to its historical value, allowing a clear understanding of the changes it has undergone in the 20th century and their context.</p> <p>The former police station is a building from between 1840-1919 which is characteristic of the period, designed by a locally important county surveyor and having a significant and distinctive role in the local history of Thatcham's civic, political, cultural and social life.</p> <p>The building still forms a significant visual element of the streetscape of the Bath Road in this area of Thatcham.</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 13</p>	No	11/04/2016



Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Thatcham	16/00011/LOCAL	Chapel Street Thatcham	Water pump, circa 1870	<p>Water Pump, circa 1870, located at the northern end of Thatcham Broadway, on the north side of Chapel Street (A4). Cast Iron, Fluted column, spout with fluted decoration and decorative bucket lug, larger upper section also fluted with fluted circular cap with finial. Pump handle lost, otherwise undamaged.</p> <p>It is likely that this was the town pump, for public use. This is supported by the identification of what appears to be a very similar pump, still retaining its handle, and with an identical fluted cap and spout, although having a single plain shaft, at Cuddington in Buckinghamshire. This was also the town pump and has been listed Grade II (Buckinghamshire HER 101028200000).</p> <p>The pump bears the stamp of Edwards and Godding Ltd, Newbury. The company was established in 1790 in Newbury, Berkshire and still exists, although now as a distributor of kitchen cookers and Agas. The pump cannot therefore be earlier than 1790. The HER record states that: The pump was supplied to the Thatcham Guardians from Hedges Foundry in Bucklebury in the 1870s. This is at odds with the makers mark stamped on the back of the shaft. Although it is possible that the pump was designed by Edwards &amp; Godding and cast by Hedges.</p> <p>The difference in design and appearance of this pump suggests it does not belong to the series of four water pumps elsewhere along the A4 in Thatcham. The design is very elegant and well produced, with a single cast iron pump shaft which includes the pump spout, elegantly designed with a fluted section joining it to the main shaft, as well as a decorated ornamental bucket lug on the top of the spout, and a cap with an ornate pointed finial topping the shaft. There is only a small section of the pump handle remaining, apart from this loss the pump could be said to be complete.</p> <p>The HER record suggests that the pump was moved to its present location when the road arrangement and layout was changed in the 20th century.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 13	No	02/03/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				The metalwork is of a high standard, and the majority of the monument still survives.			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Thatcham	16/00012/LOCAL	London Road Thatcham	Water Pump C18/C19	<p>Cast iron water pump located on the south side of the A4 outside Francis Bailey School.</p> <p>This water pump is one of four C18/C19 cast iron water pumps located along the A4 in Thatcham. Each water pump has been listed separately. Their locations are as follows:</p> <p>16/00012/LOCAL Bath Road, Thatcham (south side of A4, outside Francis Bailey School)  16/00013/LOCAL London Road, Thatcham (north side of A4, on the Station Road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm)  16/00014/LOCAL Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of Benham Hill, east of the junction with Pound Lane)  16/00015/LOCAL London Road/Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of A4 at junction of with Lower Way)</p> <p>The pumps would have been erected after the road became part of the coach route from London to Bath. There is no evidence that these were pumps to water horses or provide water for the villagers, and the most likely explanation is that the pumps served to bring water to the road to lay the dust after the coaches went past. The provision of such pumps is addressed by Daphne Phillips in her book <i>The Great Road to Bath</i>. The HER record for Thatcham identifies that a further fifth pump existed in the area of the Northfield Road/A4 junction but was probably lost in the 1920's. There are HER records of other similar pumps, some still extant, along the A4 Bath Road in West Berkshire.</p> <p>The pumps are similar in design to others found on coaching roads and probably date from the late 1700's or early 1800's.</p> <p>The London Road water pump comprises a straight undecorated column in several sections. It is in good condition, albeit missing its original pump handle and a small amount of damage to the spout. The pump spout can be seen to have a bucket lug on top where a bucket could be hung allowing the pump operator to work single handed. The pump has been partially covered by an overgrown hedge.</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 2  Historic interest 13  Group Interest 25</p>	No	02/03/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				The pump forms part of an important historical record of the coaching period, along what was at the time one of the most important coaching routes in the country (the first ever mail coach went from Newbury in the 1700's, providing a pattern for later routes).			
Thatcham	16/00013/LOCAL	Bath Road Thatcham	Water Pump C18/C19	<p>Cast iron water pump located on the Station road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm to the north side of the A4.</p> <p>This pump is one of four C18/C19 cast iron water pumps located along the A4 in Thatcham. Each water pump has been listed separately. Their locations are as follows:  16/00012/LOCAL Bath Road, Thatcham (south side of A4, outside Francis Bailey School)  16/00013/LOCAL London Road, Thatcham (north side of A4, on the Station Road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm)  16/00014/LOCAL Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of Benham Hill, east of the junction with Pound Lane)  16/00015/LOCAL London Road/Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of A4 at junction of with Lower Way</p> <p>The pumps would have been erected after the road became part of the coach route from London to Bath. There is no evidence that these were pumps to water horses or provide water for the villagers, and the most likely explanation is that the pumps served to bring water to the road to lay the dust after the coaches went past. The provision of such pumps is addressed by Daphne Phillips in her book The Great Road to Bath. The HER record for Thatcham identifies that a further fifth pump existed in the area of the Northfield Road/A4 junction but was probably lost in the 1920's. There are HER records of other similar pumps, some still extant, along the A4 Bath Road in West Berkshire.</p> <p>The pumps are similar in design to others found on coaching roads and probably date from the late 1700's or early 1800's.</p> <p>The Bath Road water pump comprises a straight undecorated column in several sections. It has a crack in the metal down the length of the pump, the majority of</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 2 Historic interest 13 Group Interest 25	No	02/03/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>the spout has been lost to corrosion and it no longer has its original pump handle.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the current condition of the pump, when assessed as a group with the other three remaining pumps along the A4 in Thatcham, it forms part of an important historical record of the coaching period, along what was at the time one of the most important coaching routes in the country (the first ever mail coach went from Newbury in the 1700's, providing a pattern for later routes).</p>			
Thatcham	16/00014/LOCAL	Benham Hill Thatcham	Water Pump C18/C19	<p>Cast iron water pump located on the south side of the A4, east of the junction with Pound Lane.</p> <p>This water pump is one of four C18/C19 cast iron water pumps located along the A4 in Thatcham. Each water pump has been listed separately. Their locations are as follows:</p> <p>16/00012/LOCAL Bath Road, Thatcham (south side of A4, outside Francis Bailey School)  16/00013/LOCAL London Road, Thatcham (north side of A4, on the Station Road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm)  16/00014/LOCAL Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of Benham Hill, east of the junction with Pound Lane)  16/00015/LOCAL London Road/Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of A4 at junction of with Lower Way)</p> <p>The pumps would have been erected after the road became part of the coach route from London to Bath. There is no evidence that these were pumps to water horses or provide water for the villagers, and the most likely explanation is that the pumps served to bring water to the road to lay the dust after the coaches went past. The provision of such pumps is addressed by Daphne Phillips in her book <i>The Great Road to Bath</i>. The HER record for Thatcham identifies that a further fifth pump existed in the area of the Northfield Road/A4 junction but was probably lost in the 1920's. There are HER records of other similar pumps, some still extant, along the A4 Bath Road in West Berkshire.</p> <p>The pumps are similar in design to others found on</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 2  Historic interest 13  Group Interest 25</p>	No	02/03/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>coaching roads and probably date from the late 1700's or early 1800's.</p> <p>The Benham Hill water pump comprises a straight undecorated column in several sections. It is in good condition, albeit missing its original pump handle and a small amount of corrosion which has damaged the spout. The pump spout can be seen to have a bucket lug on top where a bucket could be hung allowing the pump operator to work single handed. The pump has been partially buried.</p> <p>The pump forms part of an important historical record of the coaching period, along what was at the time one of the most important coaching routes in the country (the first ever mail coach went from Newbury in the 1700's, providing a pattern for later routes).</p>			

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Thatcham	16/00015/LOCAL	London Road/Benham Hill	Water Pump C18/C19	<p>This water pump is one of four C18/C19 cast iron water pumps located along the A4 in Thatcham. Each water pump has been listed separately. Their locations are as follows:</p> <p>16/00012/LOCAL Bath Road, Thatcham (south side of A4, outside Francis Bailey School)  16/00013/LOCAL London Road, Thatcham (north side of A4, on the Station Road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm)  16/00014/LOCAL Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of Benham Hill, east of the junction with Pound Land)  16/00015/LOCAL London Road/Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of A4 at junction of with Lower Way)</p> <p>The pumps would have been erected after the road became part of the coach route from London to Bath. There is no evidence that these were pumps to water horses or provide water for the villagers, and the most likely explanation is that the pumps served to bring water to the road to lay the dust after the coaches went past. The provision of such pumps is addressed by Daphne Phillips in her book <i>The Great Road to Bath</i>. The HER record for Thatcham identifies that a further fifth pump existed in the area of the Northfield Road/A4 junction but was probably lost in the 1920's. There are HER records of other similar pumps, some still extant, along the A4 Bath Road in West Berkshire.</p> <p>The pumps are similar in design to others found on coaching roads and probably date from the late 1700's or early 1800's.</p> <p>The Benham Hill/London Road water pump comprises a straight undecorated column in several sections. It is in good condition with no apparent damage. The pump spout can be seen to have a bucket lug on top where a bucket could be hung allowing the pump operator to work single handed. The pump has been partially buried.</p> <p>The pump forms part of an important historical record of the coaching period, along what was at the time one of the most important coaching routes in the country (the first</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 2  Historic interest 13  Group Interest 25</p>	No	02/02/2017

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>ever mail coach went from Newbury in the 1700's, providing a pattern for later routes).</p>			
Theale	19/00011/LOCAL	Water Pump at Horseman Coaches, The	Water pump circa late C18th/early C19th.	Water pump, C18/C19, cast iron, straight undecorated column in three sections Larger upper section includes spout with bucket lug. Pump handle and cap to pump shaft lost. No maker's mark.	Architectural or Artistic interest: 2	No	05/02/2020



Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
		Green, Theale, RG7 5DR		<p>On south side of Old Bath Road where it enters Theale, beside Horseman's Commercial garage.</p> <p>This is the same design as the four Georgian pumps in Thatcham, with a wide body constructed of three segments of cast iron, and a pump spout section attached above. The pump spout has a bucket lug on top where a bucket could be hung allowing the pump operator to work single handed. The pump is similar to others found on coaching roads and probably dates from the late 1700's or very early 1800's, it forms a set with the pumps in Thatcham.</p> <p>The pump would have been erected after the road became part of the coach route from London to Bath. There is no evidence that this was a pump to water horses or provide water for the villagers, and the most likely explanation is that the pump served to bring water to the road to lay the dust after the coaches went past. The provision of such pumps is addressed by Daphne Phillips in her book The Great Road to Bath. Charles G Harper in The Bath Road pub 1899 gave an illustration of such a pump, and a description.</p> <p>The pump lacks both the original pump handle, and the cap to the top of the pump. It stands just over seven feet high and the base plate is visible in the grass. The pump spout, which has a bucket lug, is slightly damaged, and there is a hole and rust damage to the far side of the pump opposite the handle lugs. The pump is leaning at a slight angle.</p> <p>The pump forms part of an important historical record of the coaching period, along what was at the time the most important coaching route. Its positioning along the historic coaching route, indicates its important local and national historic value.</p>	<p>Historic interest: 13 Group Interest: 25</p>		

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
Welford	23/00005/LOCAL	Post Box, Welford, Newbury	Victorian wall box postbox cast in 1859.	<p>Post Box; post-1859; Smith &amp; Hawkes, Birmingham. Set into wall beside gates to part of Welford Park on south side of unnamed road in Welford, opposite St Gregory's Church.</p> <p>Cast iron painted red with 'Post Office.' In raised type along rain shield at top, 'Letter Box' in raised type below aperture. Bears Royal initials V R and Crown – V has been ground off. 'Cleared At' in raised type above notice plate. A letter box is shown in this position on the Berkshire Sheet XXXIV six inch map surveyed in 1878. Smith &amp; Hawkes, Birmingham in raised type along base.</p> <p>The wall box in Welford is of a particularly scarce model known as the 'Second National Standard No 2': according to the Post Box Directory maintained by the Letter Box Study Group there were 52 surviving, of which 39 were still in use when last surveyed, with 13 in museums or private collections. In the context of some 115,000 post boxes in the UK, these are rare survivals – six of this design are listed Grade II. The Second National Standard boxes were introduced in 1859 and were made in cast iron by Smith &amp; Hawkes of Birmingham, whose name is on the face of the Welford box.</p> <p>The Welford box is even more unusual in that the V of the royal cipher has been ground off and two holes remain of the attachment of a supplementary item. This was probably a 'Next Collection' plate holder. The current 'Next Collection' plate holder has been added on the lower left corner of the door.</p> <p>This box is of a particularly scarce type from an era before standardization of design took hold. At least four of these boxes have been nationally listed at Grade II: (1056339) Henstridge, Somerset; (1101230) Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire; (1103256) Hexton, Hertfordshire; and (1224905) Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire.</p> <p>Smith &amp; Hawkes were one of the earliest contractors for manufacturing post boxes. They produced a number of innovative post box designs during the period before standardization resulted in a small set of nationally</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest: 3, 6, 9 Historic interest: 14</p>	No	30/07/24

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Detailed Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for local listing	Within conservation area?	Date added
				<p>implemented designs for pillar, wall and lamp boxes. They are particularly noteworthy in the development of wall boxes. A number of other Smith &amp; Hawkes box designs are nationally listed (e.g. West and East gate Pillar Boxes, Warwick UID: 1364803 and 10355502, both Grade II).</p> <p>The implementation of an easy to use and readily accessible postal system is a key stage in British history and one that is widely celebrated. Early post boxes from the era pre-standardisation (1852-1879) are of particular interest.</p>			