

**West Berkshire Local List of Heritage Assets  
Updated August 2019**

Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for Local Listing	Within Conservation Area?	Date added
Aldermaston	14/00005/LOCAL	Village Farm Barn, Fishermans 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
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 Pevesner's The Buildings of Berkshire.2</p>	Architectural or Artistic Interest 9 Historic interest 12, 13, 15, 16 Group Interest 25	No	11/04/2016

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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</p>	Historic interest 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Group Interest 24, 25	Brightwalton	11/04/2016

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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 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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 6, 7 Historic interest 13	No	12/12/2017
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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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

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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

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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	Newbury	14/04/2015

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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

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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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 7 Historic interest 11, 13 Group Interest 22, 23, 24, 25	Newbury	11/04/2016



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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 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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 12, 13 Group Interest 22, 23, 24	Newbury	11/04/2016

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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 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</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 3 Historic interest 13 Group Interest 22, 23, 24</p>	Newbury	02/03/2017

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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 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</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 2, Historic interest 13 Group Interest 22, 23, 24	Newbury	02/03/2017

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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 verandah 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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 7, 10 Historic interest 13 Group interest 22	No	12/12/2017
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 Macartney.</p> <p>Town war memorial comprising a mediaeval-style stone cross to a design by Sir Mervyn Macartney, 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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 6, 9 Historic interest 12, 13, 15, 16 Group Interest 23, 24, 25	Newbury	14/04/2015

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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 w.c. The cell, yard, shed and w.c. 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' 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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 13	Pangbourne	02/03/2017

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	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
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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 13	No	11/04/2016

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	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> <p>The metalwork is of a high standard, and the majority of the monument still survives.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 3, 10 Historic interest 13	No	02/03/2017

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	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)</p> <p>16/00013/LOCAL London Road, Thatcham (north side of A4, on the Station Road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm)</p> <p>16/00014/LOCAL Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of Benham Hill, east of the junction with Pound Lane)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Historic interest 13</p> <p>Group Interest 25</p>	No	02/03/2017



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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for Local Listing	Within Conservation Area?	Date added
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 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</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 2 Historic interest 13 Group Interest 25	No	02/03/2017

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for Local Listing	Within Conservation Area?	Date added
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)</p> <p>16/00013/LOCAL London Road, Thatcham (north side of A4, on the Station Road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm)</p> <p>16/00014/LOCAL Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of Benham Hill, east of the junction with Pound Lane)</p> <p>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 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>Architectural or Artistic interest 2</p> <p>Historic interest 13</p> <p>Group Interest 25</p>	No	02/03/2017

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	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)</p> <p>16/00013/LOCAL London Road, Thatcham (north side of A4, on the Station Road roundabout by Siege Cross Farm)</p> <p>16/00014/LOCAL Benham Hill, Thatcham (south side of Benham Hill, east of the junction with Pound Land)</p> <p>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 ever mail coach went from Newbury in the 1700's, providing a pattern for later routes).</p>	<p>Architectural or Artistic interest 2</p> <p>Historic interest 13</p> <p>Group Interest 25</p>	No	02/02/2017

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for Local Listing	Within Conservation Area?	Date added
Hungerford	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 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>	Architectural or Artistic interest 1, 7 Group Interest 24	Hungerford	28/08/2019

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	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 the corner of Argyle Road and Pound Street, without copying them.</p>	Architectural or Artistic interest 4 Historic interest 11, 12 Group interest 22, 23, 24	Newbury	28/08/2019

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	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 Defense 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

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	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 pillboxes as they were seen to be useful as stop lines against an invading force.</p>	Historic interest 13, 14	No	28/08/2019

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Parish/Town	Ref. No.	Address	Brief Description	Description	Criteria under which asset qualifies for Local Listing	Within Conservation Area?	Date added
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
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	