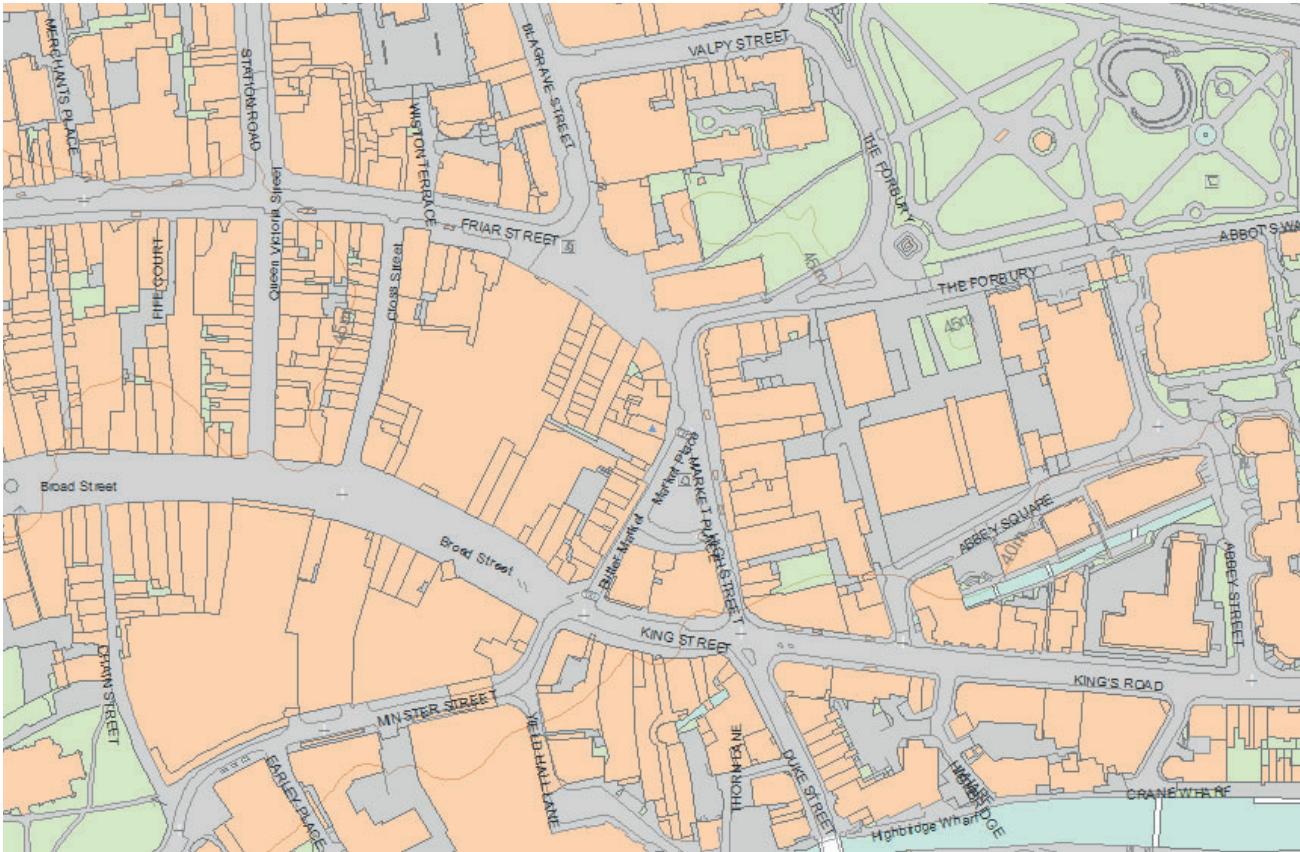


Map



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(https://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/147183/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3)

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This copy shows the entry on 30-Sep-2021 at 10:44:58.

Location

Statutory Address:
32, MARKET PLACE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.
District:
Reading (Unitary Authority)

Parish:
Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:
SU 71683 73486

Details

MARKET PLACE 1. 5128 (West side) No 32 SU 7173 SE 3/532 II GV 2. Mid C19 . 4 storeys with bands between floors. Painted brick. 3 bays, glazing bar sash windows with segmental heads and keys. Moulded cornice to blocking course. Concealed roof. Modern ground floor premises with retrain of moulded fascia cornice over. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SU7167873488

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System number:
39076

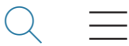
Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

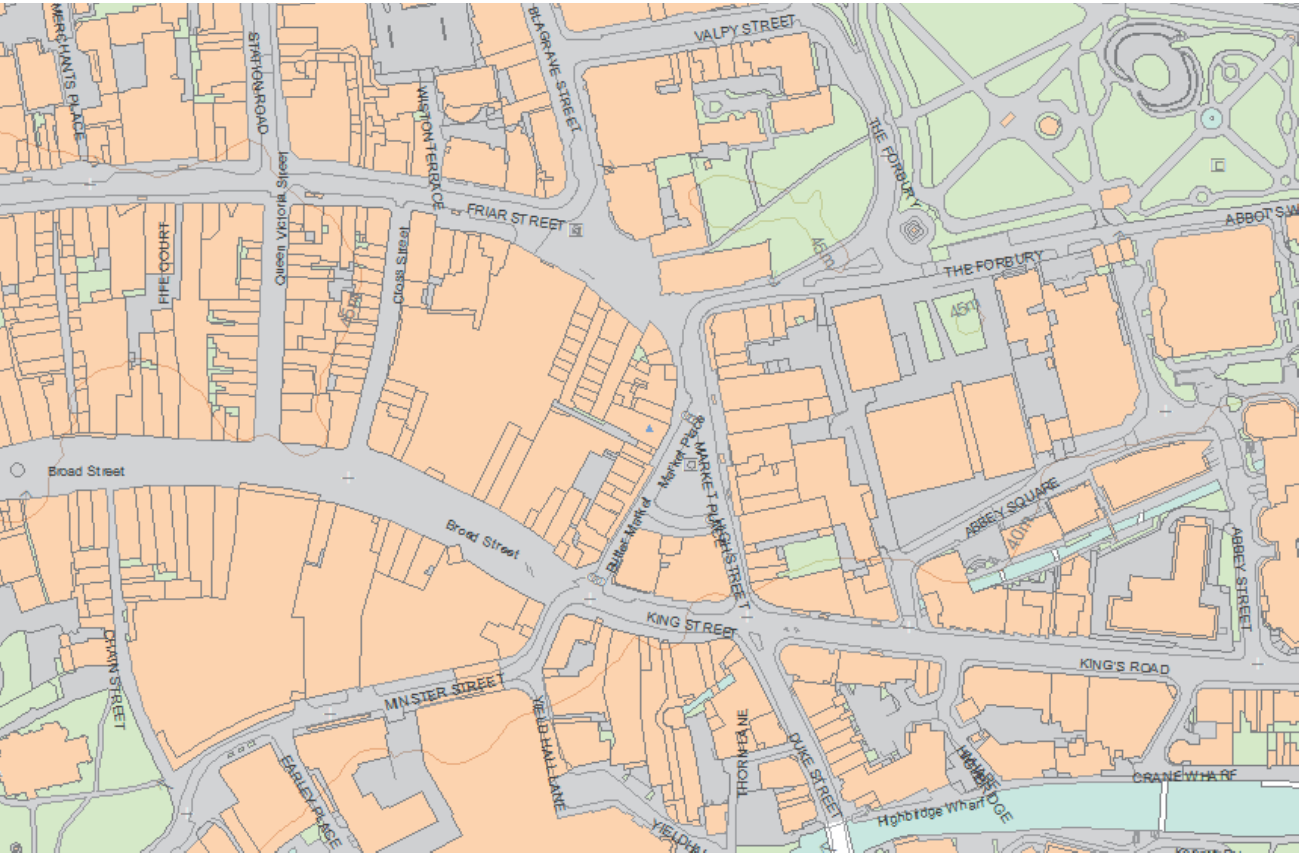
Grade:
II

List Entry Number:
1113538

Date first listed:
14-Dec-1978

Statutory Address:
TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK, 33 AND 34, MARKET PLACE

Map



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(https://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/109945/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3)

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This copy shows the entry on 30-Sep-2021 at 11:32:52.

Location

Statutory Address:
TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK, 33 AND 34, MARKET PLACE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District:
Reading (Unitary Authority)

Parish:
Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:
SU 71679 73479

Details

MARKET PLACE (West Side) 1. 5128 Nos 33 and 34 (Trustee Savings Bank) SU 7173 SE 3/533 II GV 2. Mid C19. 3 storeys brick composition with stucco dressings and pilaster strips on 1st floor to cornice. Deep stucco frieze with bracket caps over pilasters. Cornice and parapet. Concealed roof. Pilasters paired at sides and between Nos 33 and 34, single between windows of No 33. 2:1:1:1 bays, plate glass sashes with segmental heads and stilted architraving carried oh guttae. Keystones. Band over 1st floor. Early C20 ground floor. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SU7167973479

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
39077

Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Historic England



THE MITRE INN

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

Grade:
II

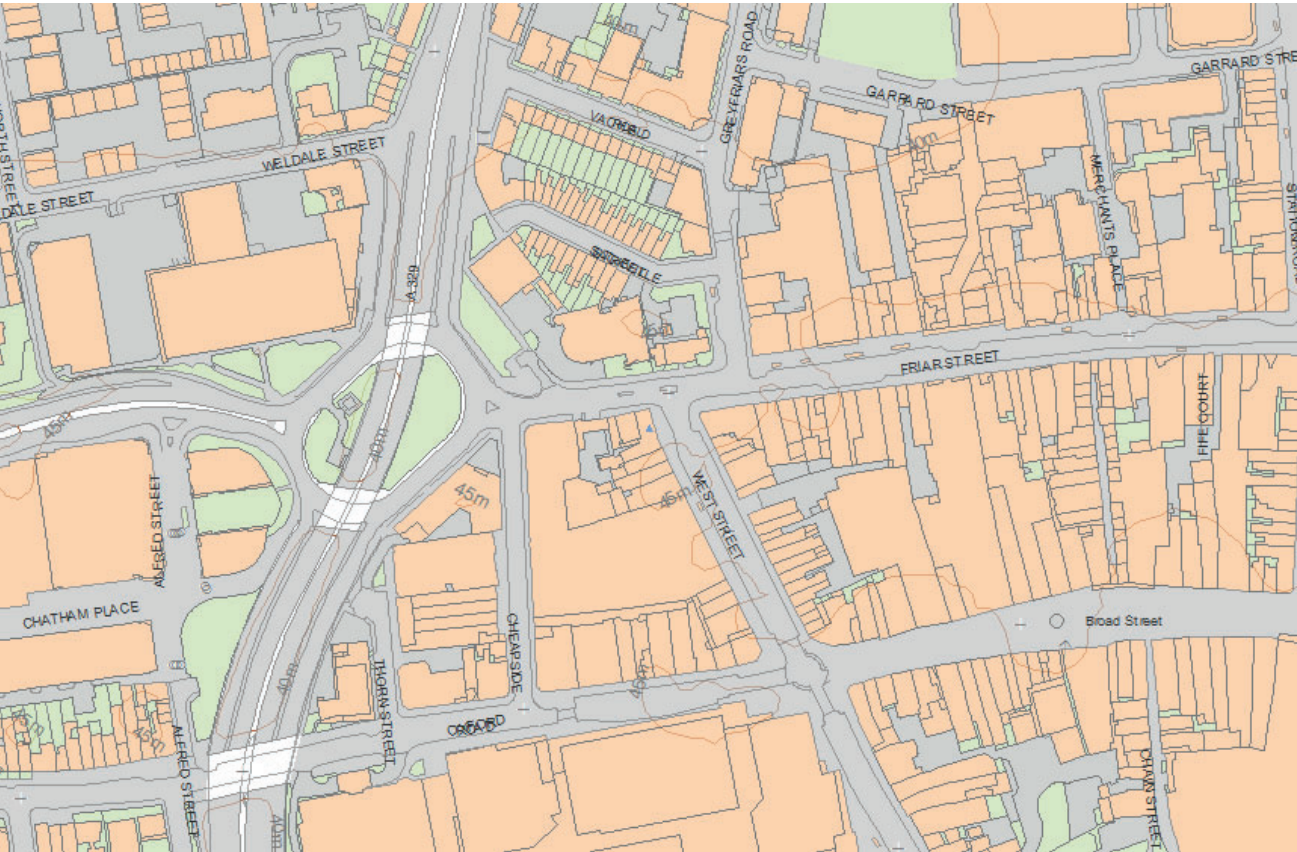
List Entry Number:
1157216

Date first listed:
14-Dec-1978

Statutory Address:
92, FRIAR STREET

Statutory Address:
THE MITRE INN, 47, WEST STREET

Map



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(https://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/148035/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3)

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This copy shows the entry on 30-Sep-2021 at 10:48:22.

Location

Statutory Address:
92, FRIAR STREET

Statutory Address:
THE MITRE INN, 47, WEST STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.
District:
Reading (Unitary Authority)

Parish:
Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:
SU 71224 73545

Details

WEST STREET 1. 5128 No 47 (The Mitre Inn) SU 7173 12/123 II 2. Including No 92 Friar Street. Circa 1800, probably earlier and much altered. Colourwashed brick, cornice with astragal, parapet. Old tile roof, ornaments removed from parapet. 3 storeys. Friar Street frontage 1 window with small 2 storey 1 window extension with dormer in high pitched roof and late C19 3 light shop front. West Street front has 5 windows to upper floors, glazing bar sashes, segmental headed. on 1st floor; 2 on 2nd floor and 1 on 1st floor blocked. Late C19 windows to ground floor with glazing bars to upper sashes, ovolo surrounds and bracket keys. Central entrance with wide corbelled cornice with central open-pedimented feature capped by a mitre and with "The Mitre Hotel" in raised letters on rounded frieze.

Listing NGR: SU7122473545

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.
Legacy System number:
39241

Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Reading Abbey: a Cluniac and Benedictine monastery and Civil War earthwork.

Overview

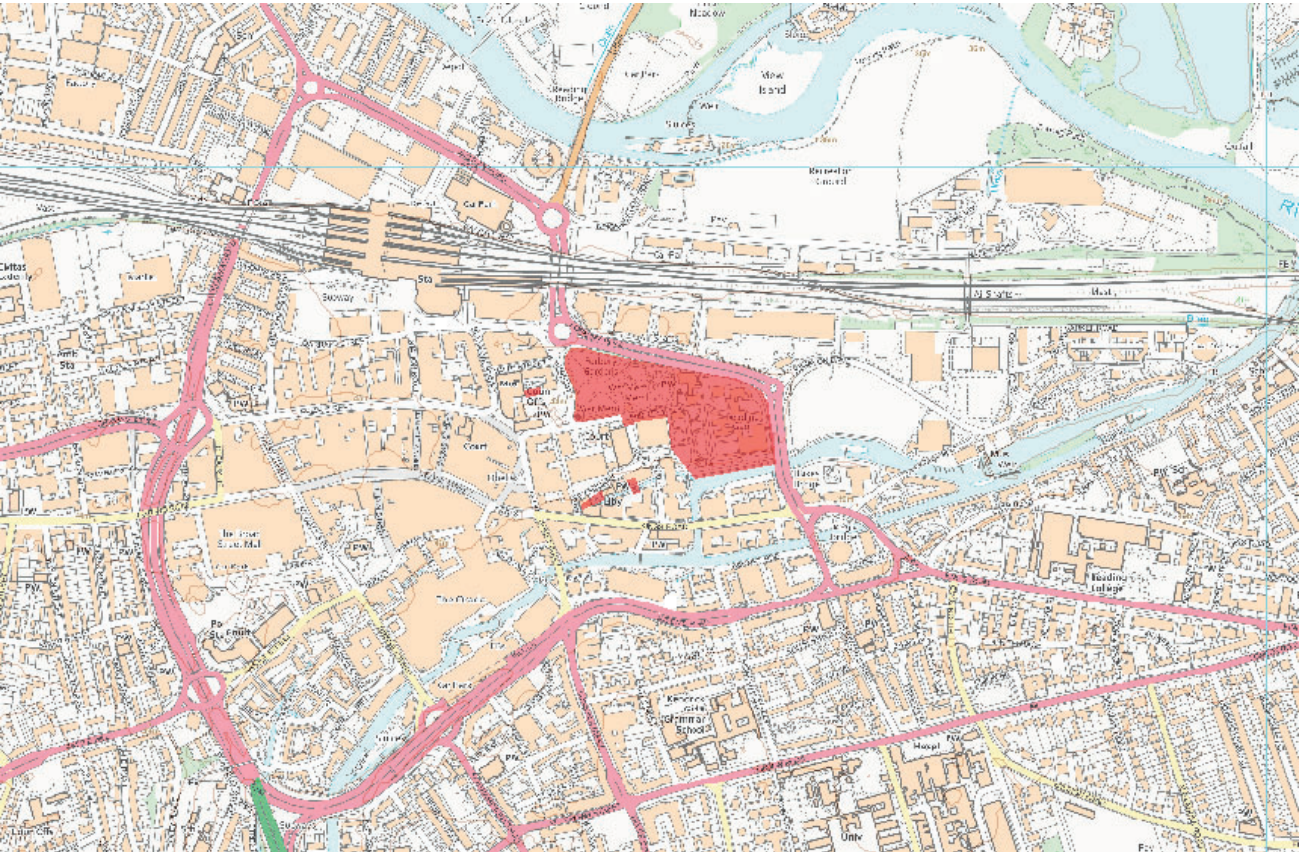
Heritage Category:
Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number:
1007932

Date first listed:
19-Apr-1915

Date of most recent amendment:
29-Jan-1993

Map



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(https://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/28962/HLE_A4L_NoGrade|HLE_/

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 30-Sep-2021 at 16:54:31.

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District:
Reading (Unitary Authority)

Parish:
Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:
SU 71714 73609, SU 71819 73420, SU 71891 73445, SU 71955 73591

Reasons for Designation

From the time of St Augustine's mission to re-establish Christianity in AD 597 to the reign of Henry VIII, monasticism formed an important facet of both religious and secular life in the British Isles. Settlements of religious communities, including monasteries, were built to house communities of monks, canons (priests), and sometimes lay-brothers, living a common life of religious observance under some form of systematic discipline. It is estimated from documentary evidence that over 700 monasteries were founded in England. These ranged in size from major communities with several hundred members to tiny establishments with a handful of brethren. They belonged to a wide variety of different religious orders, each with its own philosophy. As a result, they vary considerably in the detail of their appearance and layout, although all possess the basic elements of church, domestic accommodation for the community, and work buildings. Monasteries were inextricably woven into the fabric of medieval society, acting not only as centres of worship, learning and charity, but also, because of the vast landholdings of some orders, as centres of immense wealth and political influence. They were established in all parts of England, some in towns and others in the remotest of areas. Many monasteries acted as the foci of wide networks including parish churches, almshouses, hospitals, farming estates and tenant villages. Benedictine monasticism had its roots in the rule written about AD 530 by St Benedict of Nursia for his own abbey at Monte Cassino. Benedict had not intended to establish an order of monasteries and wider adoption of his rule came only gradually. The first real attempt to form a Benedictine order came only in 1216. The Benedictine monks, who wore dark robes, came to be known as `black monks'. These dark robes distinguished them from Cistercian monks who became known as `white monks' on account of their light coloured robes. Over 150 Benedictine monasteries were founded in England. As members of a highly successful order many Benedictine houses became extremely wealthy and influential. Their wealth can frequently be seen in the scale and flamboyance of their buildings. Benedictine monasteries made a major contribution to many facets of medieval life and all examples exhibiting significant surviving archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

Reading Abbey is an excellent example of a medieval monastic complex, one of few such sites in Berkshire. The ruined abbey buildings survive well, standing almost to their original height. The complete Abbey site is well documented, both historically and archaeologically, and there is still considerable potential for the survival of archaeological material within its confines.

Details

The monument, which consists of four separate areas, includes the known surviving remains of Reading Abbey, the surviving parts of the associated mill and hospitium and the site of a building believed to be the abbey stables. The abbey was established in 1121 by Henry I as a cell of the Cluniac order, the parent abbey being at Cluny in Burgundy; by the mid 13th century it had transferred obedience to the Benedictine order. Through the 13th and early 14th centuries the foundation flourished and by the mid 14th century, it had become one of the ten richest abbeys in the country. In the 16th century the Abbey fell victim to the purges of the Dissolution and was forcibly taken by the Crown in 1539. The monks were evicted and the last Abbot, Hugh Farrington, hanged at the Abbey Gate. The Abbey buildings passed into the hands of Lord Somerset, protector to Edward VI, who demolished most of the church and much of the abbey buildings. Thus today the Abbey survives largely as a ruin. Walls stand almost to their original height but have been robbed of all facing stone so that only the core survives. The ruins, which are listed at Grade I, consist of the south transept and chapter house, separated by a once roofed passage over which the treasury was located. Further south, towards the River Kennet, stands the west wall of the parlour and warming room with the dormitory above. Adjacent to the river lay the necessarium or toilet block. The cloisters were to the west of the chapter house and were flanked along the southern side by the refectory, the south wall of which still stands to a height in excess of 2.5m. The site of the gateway to the inner precinct survives to the west of Abbot's Walk, though its present form is the result of rather heavy restoration by Gilbert Scott in 1860, following a collapse of the structure. The gateway is listed as a Grade I building. To the east the Abbey grounds extended to Forbury Road, and to the south-east to the bank of the River Kennet. Excavations in this area in 1970, within the confines of Reading Prison, located an Apsidal chapel, demonstrating the potential for survival of archaeological evidence in this area of the site. At the western extremity of the abbey complex, in what is today the churchyard of St Lawrence's church, a hospitium was located. Founded in 1189-93 by Abbot Hugh II, it was dedicated to John the Baptist and consisted of a residence for 26 poor, a refectory and an accommodation block for visitors. A portion of this, rebuilt in the 15th century, survives incorporated into the fabric of a modern municipal building north of the graveyard. To the south of the main abbey complex and spanning Holy Brook, is a single 13th century arch, all that remains of the abbey mill. The mill wheel is thought to have been positioned to the east of this arch. Additional lesser medieval buildings, possibly associated with the abbey complex, have been recorded in this vicinity. These include the remains of a bakehouse to the north of the mill, discovered in 1860, and a building to the west, located by excavations in advance of development in 1976. A substantial mound, now incorporated into Forbury

Gardens as a 19th century landscape feature, is thought to be a reworked Civil War earthwork. This in turn may have been constructed using the remains of a motte which is recorded as having been built in the abbey precinct in 1150 and destroyed in 1152. All modern buildings, structures, and roads are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath them is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
19019

Legacy System:
RSM

Sources

Other

On site descriptive text, Reading Abbey,
SMR record no. 1022.0, Reading Abbey,
SMR Record no. 1022.12, 1022.13,
Title: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 SU7173 Source Date: Author: Publisher: Surveyor:

Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

End of official listing

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THE FORBURY GARDEN

Overview

Heritage Category:
Park and Garden

Grade:
II

List Entry Number:
1000586

Date first listed:
22-Jul-1987

Map



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(https://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/622/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_G

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This copy shows the entry on 30-Sep-2021 at 10:40:48.

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District:
Reading (Unitary Authority)

Parish:
Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:
SU 71868 73622

Details

Mid C19 public garden developed on the site of the former Reading Abbey precinct.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The present area of the Forbury Garden has been in use since at least AD 870 when a Viking encampment was set up on the site. In 1121 Henry I founded Reading Abbey on the site, then probably open fields, enclosing it within the Abbey precincts, divided into the Inner and Outer Courts (to east and west respectively). Part of the Abbey nave appears to have covered an area at the south-east corner of the present gardens. In 1150, during the war between King Stephen and Matilda, a castle was erected within the Abbey precinct and the present Forbury Hill on the north boundary may be part of this defence, the Hill being later used as a gun emplacement during the 1643 Siege of Reading in the Civil War. Following the Dissolution the Abbey was largely demolished, although the Outer Court, previously used for fairs, continued in this use and as a place for other public gatherings, becoming known as Forbury Green (Kemp and Nichols, 1834).

Pleasure Gardens, laid out in the Inner Court (still enclosed with the Abbey ruins in the 1830s) and on Forbury Hill, were opened on Easter Sunday 1856. The gardens were laid out by Charles Clacy, the Borough Surveyor, with the planting of shrubs and trees supervised by Suttons Seeds, who were at that time based locally. Forbury Green, the Outer Court area to the west, was bought by the Borough in 1860 and opened in August 1861, being separated from the Pleasure Gardens by a wall. The two parts were united in 1873. The Garden remains (1998) in public use.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The Forbury Garden lies at the north-east corner of Reading town centre, between the C12 St Lawrence's church to the west and St James' church (Pugin 1840) to the east, overlooked by Reading Gaol to the east of this. The 2ha site is largely enclosed by a low brick and flint wall, in places still punctuated by tall piers to give a castellated effect. It is bounded to the north by the dual carriageway Ring Road, to the east by the path from Abbot's Walk to St James' church and beyond this the ruined remains of the Abbey, and to the south by Abbot's Walk at the east end, becoming at the west end The Forbury which also curves north alongside the west boundary. The landform is largely level, with the prominent raised earthwork of Forbury Hill adjacent to the north boundary. The setting is urban, with St Lawrence's churchyard to the west, and views of the west end of St James' church to the east, together with views of the rebuilt Abbey gateway adjacent to the south. The remaining Abbey ruins stand to the south-east of the Garden. The ground around them, also laid out in the mid to late C19, runs down to the River Kennet to the south.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance approaches from the Market Place to the west, off The Forbury at the south-west corner of the Garden, past the War Memorial (Leslie Gunston 1932, constructed by Collier and Catley) and between iron double gates set back off the road, behind the War Memorial. Five further perimeter gateways give access from the surrounding roads, including the iron Victoria Gates (1897) at the centre of the south boundary, from which the main south-west to north-east path extends into the eastern half, giving access from Abbot's Walk. At the south-east corner of the Garden lies the Forbury Tunnel (mid C19, listed grade II*), a flint and stone archway incorporating many fragments from the former Abbey, which gives access from the Garden to the Abbey ruins, whilst carrying a path above giving access from Abbot's Walk to St James' church to the north.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The Forbury Garden (scheduled ancient monument) can be divided into two halves, relating to both the medieval Abbey's Inner and Outer Courts, and subsequently the mid C19 development of two separate areas overlaid on these earlier sections. The eastern half, opened in 1856 as the Pleasure Gardens, is dominated by Forbury Hill standing in the north-west corner, overlooking the rest of the former Pleasure Gardens. The area is bisected by the main path running north-east from the Victoria Gates at the south-west corner, flanked by lawns with bedding beds, encircling a central fountain within a small, circular stone pond, and terminating at the domed alcove (c 1855, listed grade II) in the north-east corner. Built of flint and brick, the alcove includes numerous fragments of the C12 Abbey, with a domed apse flanked by two projecting walls. A further cross path runs north-west from the Forbury Tunnel, encircling the fountain and pond, to ascend and encircle Forbury Hill to the north-west. This earthwork is planted with mature trees around its sides, and is surmounted by an open, level plateau, largely laid to gravel, formerly the site of C19 seats and a Russian Gun (OS 1879, now gone). From here it is possible to overlook most of the site. The ends of the paths crossing the eastern half of the Gardens are connected by a serpentine path which encircles the whole of this area. A rose garden, present in the 1870s (OS), and divided into small beds,

remains at the bottom of the east side of the Hill, and to the south of the pond stands the granite Anglian Cross (1909, listed grade II), erected in memory of Henry I. Formerly some twelve small stone vases (now gone) stood close to the edges of the paths in this area (OS 1879).

The western half of the Forbury Garden was bought by the Borough in 1860 and opened in 1861, being separated from the eastern half by a wall until 1873. Largely laid to lawn with seasonal bedding beds, it is crossed by the remains of three straight paths set obliquely to each other linking the various entrances in this section, the paths being linked by a perimeter path largely bordered on the outer side by mature trees and shrubs. The south-east corner of this half is laid largely to tarmac, at the centre of which stands the octagonal timber and iron bandstand (1896), with a conical tiled roof supported by narrow, white-painted iron pillars. At the centre of the western half stands the Maiwand Memorial (George Simmonds 1886, listed grade II), a tall stone plinth supporting an enormous cast-iron statue of a lion (three times life size and in an anatomically impossible stance), erected to commemorate the Battle of Maiwand in 1880.

REFERENCES

N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: Berkshire (1966), pp 198-9, 205 B Jones, Follies & Grottoes (1974), pp 215, 289 Leslie Cram, Notes on the history of the Forbury Gardens and Reading Abbey, (draft, 19 June 1998), (Reading Museum)

Maps Coates, Map of Reading, 1802 (Reading Local Studies Library) Kemp and Nichols, Map of ... Reading, 1834 (Reading Local Studies Library)

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1883 2nd edition published 1913 3rd edition published 1931 OS 1 to 500: 1st edition published 1879

Description written: June 1998 Register Inspector: SR Edited: March 2000

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
1576

Legacy System:
Parks and Gardens

Legal

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England for its special historic interest.

End of official listing

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35-38, BROAD STREET, 24-28, BROAD STREET, 2-32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, 148,149 AND 150, FRIAR STREET, 1-31, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

Grade:
II

List Entry Number:
1113564

Date first listed:
14-Dec-1978

Date of most recent amendment:
01-Aug-1979

Statutory Address:
1-31, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

Statutory Address:
148,149 AND 150, FRIAR STREET

Statutory Address:
2-32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

Statutory Address:
24-28, BROAD STREET

Statutory Address:
35-38, BROAD STREET

Map

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Location

Statutory Address:
1-31, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

Statutory Address:
148,149 AND 150, FRIAR STREET

Statutory Address:
2-32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET

Statutory Address:
24-28, BROAD STREET

Statutory Address:
35-38, BROAD STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.
District:
Reading (Unitary Authority)

Parish:
Non Civil Parish

National Grid Reference:
SU7152373529

Details

In the entry for

BROAD STREET (north side)

Nos 24 to 28 (consec) ++ Nos 35 to 37 (consec)

1/558 the numbering shall be amended to read Nos 24, 26, and 28 and Nos 35, 36 and 37

----- BROAD STREET (north side)

Nos 24 to 28 (consec) 2/558 Nos 35 to 37 (consec)

the numbering shall be amended to read Nos 24 to 28 (consec) Nos 35 to 38 (consec)

BROAD STREET (north side) 2/558 Nos 24 to 28 (consec) Nos 35 to 37 (consec) the numbering shall be amended to read Nos 24, 26, and 28 and Nos 35, 36 and 37

BROAD STREET (north side) 1/558 Nos 24 to 28 (consec) Nos 35 to 37 (consec) the numbering shall be amended to read Nos 24, 26, and 28 and Nos 35, 36 and 37

FRIAR STREET (South Side) Nos 148 and 149

3/558 The numbering shall be amended to read Nos 148, 149 and 150

FRIAR STEERT (South Side) Nos 148 and 149 2/558 The numbering shall be amended to read Nos 148, 149 and 150

FRIAR STEERT (South Side) 2/558 Nos 148 and 149

The numbering shall be amended to read Nos 148, 149 and 150

FRIAR STEERT (South Side) 2/558 Nos 148 and 149

The numbering shall be amended to read Nos 148, 149 and 150

BROAD STREET (North Side)

Nos 24 to 28 (consec) and Nos 35 to 37 (consec) 3/558

The numbering shall be amended to read Nos 24 to 28 (consec) and Nos 35 to 38 (consec)

BROAD STREET (North Side) 12/558 Nos 24 to 28 (consec) and Nos 35 to 37 (consec)

The numbering shall be amended to read Nos 24 to 28 (consec) and Nos 35 to 38 (consec)

BROAD STREET (North Side)

1/558 Nos 24 to 28 (consec) and Nos 35 to 37 (consec)

The numbering shall be amended to read and 24 to 28 (consec) and Nos 35 to 38 (consec)

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET 1. 5128 Nos 1 to 31 (odd) Nos 2 to 32 (even) SU 7173 NE 1/558 SU 7173 SW 2/558 SU 7173 SE 3/558 SU 7173 12/558 II

2. Including Nos 148 and 149 Friar Street and Nos 24 to 28 and 35 to 37 (consec) Broad Street. A circa 1894 commercial street with returns to Broad and Friar Streets. Probably by Joseph Morris. Dutch gabled free Baroque style. 3 1/2 storeys, yellow brick and terracotta with dividing Ionic pilasters. Dentil cornice. Pilasters to dormers, broken pediments above. An elongated pattern of shallow bays to 1st and 2nd floors 4:2:1:1:1:1:3. Mullion and transom window to bays, sashes with architraves (and pediments on 1st floor) to rest. Modern shopfronts, retaining cornice to fascia and scroll brackets to pilasters, only one shop retains prewar shopfront. Large returns to Broad Street. The return to east (No 28 Broad Street) supported by No 26 (dated 1894, grey brick with red terracotta dressings) and by No 24 (an early C20 Bank with -large shaped pediment doorway on corner to Cross Street; red brick with stone dressings and stone fret patterns to gables).

Listing NGR: SU7152373529

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
39134

Legacy System:
LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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