










Points of interest

No.	Name	Date	Description
1 	St Mary's Kintbury	Medieval to Victorian	St Mary's is Grade II* listed, 12th century in origin. The tower is 13th century, but the upper part is from 1713 as is the south transept. It was extensively restored in the 19th century. It is in flint with stone dressings, mainly rendered; with a tiled roof.
2 	The Old Vicarage	18th to 19th Century	A Grade II listed 19th century vicarage, reputedly built on the site of an earlier one constructed in 1717 and still retaining the original cellars. Jane Austen frequently stayed as the guest of the Rev Fowle to whose son her sister was betrothed.
3 	Grade II listed bridge over the Kennet and Avon Canal	19th Century	This bridge was probably built in 1810 by John Rennie. It is referred to as the Kintbury vicarage footbridge, the route to it runs from Church Street over the canal and northwards towards Barton Court.
4 	Kintbury Lock	18th to 19th Century	This stretch of the Kennet & Avon Canal was opened to Kintbury by 1797 and to Hungerford by 1798. There was a private wharf in Kintbury by 1823, although its exact location is unknown.
5 	Pillboxes	WWII	Several large concrete pillboxes can be seen along the Canal – these formed part of the defensive stop line in case of invasion during World War II.
6 	Site of Roman Villa and Bath House	Roman	A Romano-British site, probably a villa, discovered by workmen in 1949, and a bath house then excavated by pupils and teachers from St Bartholomew's School.
7 	Probable medieval or later field boundaries seen as earthworks	Medieval	Two curving banks, probably representing medieval or later field boundaries, were seen as earthworks in aerial photographs. A 2003 aerial view suggests that the southerly earthwork is still present and partially covered with tree or scrub growth. It is also shown as a boundary on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.
8 	Irish Hill works	18th to 19th Century	Irish Hill has documented evidence of an extraction industry. Chalk was mined and processed in a whiting factory to make a product for putty and whitewash. The factory closed in the early 1930s, although an industrial structure (apparently an edge runner mill) survives within undergrowth nearby. It seems likely that the whiting works was operating in the 18th century; Rocque's map of 1761 shows about 6 buildings around an open space here as does the Craven Estate survey of 1775.
9 	White Lodge, 30-32 Newbury Street,	17th to 19th Century	Grade II listed 17th century timber framed house, formerly two cottages, with 18th-19th century alterations.
10	Kennet House, Station Road	18th Century	Grade II listed 18th century house.
11	7 Church Street, Inkpen	19th Century	Unlisted 19th century public house, later converted to residential use.

Use a QR Reader application on your smartphone or tablet to scan the code in the No. Column to link to more information.

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Kintbury Heritage Walk

A small historic village, Kintbury has been a settlement from the Saxon period onwards. Much of the layout is medieval and the main streets retain a large number of historic buildings dating back to the 18th century at least.





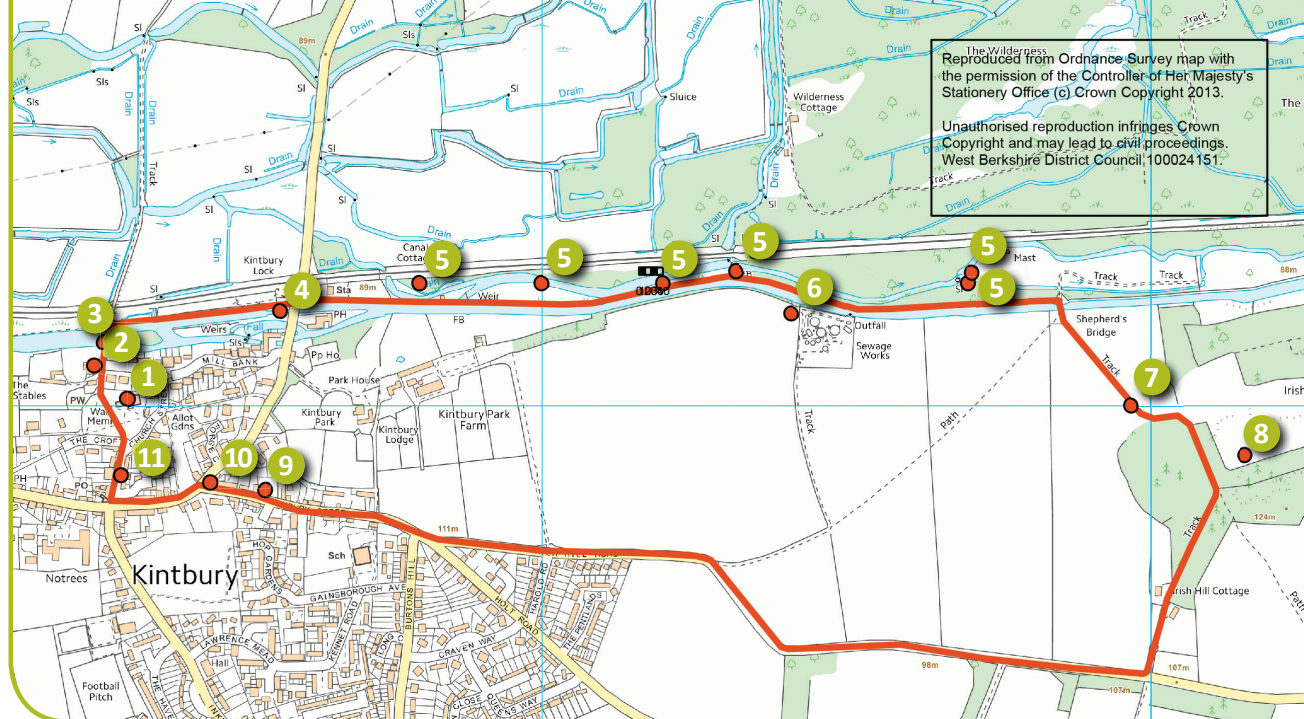
West Berkshire has a wealth of heritage ranging from early prehistoric finds to remnants of the Cold War and beyond – these can be seen as archaeological sites, historic buildings and even landscapes. These walks offer an opportunity to explore your heritage as it exists around you.

Route

Walk length: 2.75 miles approx

This walk is relatively easy with one hill and is on footpaths and roads. There are some stretches of road that do not have pavements and some paths may get muddy – please wear suitable clothing and footwear **Please be aware that many of these heritage assets are private properties or on private land, so please keep to public rights of way and respect owners privacy.**

- **Start at the Church of St Mary (POI 1)**, and take the path through the churchyard, keeping the church on your right. Carry straight on, passing the 19th century **Old Vicarage (POI2)** on your left, until you reach **the bridge over the Canal (POI3)**
- Cross the bridge and turn right to follow the footpath along the Canal until you reach **Kintbury Lock (POI 4)**. This stretch of the Canal was opened in 1797, and a private wharf existed at Kintbury in 1823. Cross the road and continue along the footpath.
- Continue along the footpath – spot the surviving **World War II pillboxes** on the left as you walk **(POI 5)**. Also, note the sewage works on the other side of the Canal, where **Roman remains** were found in 1949 **(POI 6)**.
- Carry on to the Shepherds Bridge and cross the canal, climbing the steep path. As you walk up the path, you can spot an earthwork running across the field to the left **(POI 7)**. This is the remains of a **Medieval or later field boundary**.



- Follow the footpath into the copse. You can take a slight detour to the left and see the earthwork remains of the **Irish Hill Works (POI 8)**, the site of an 18th and 19th century chalk industry.
- Return to the path and continue straight on down
- through the copse until you reach Irish Hill Road. Turn right and carry along the road back into Kintbury village.
- As you enter Kintbury, carry along the road into
- Newbury Street. Keep an eye out on the right for **White Lodge (POI 9)**, originally a 17th century timber framed cottage. Continue until you reach the junction with Station Road and turn left. Note the 18th century **Kennet House (POI 10)** at the junction.
- Continue up Station Road and turn right into
- Church Street. About half way down on the right is **7 Church Street (POI 11)**, a former 19th century pub – continue until you reach St Mary's Church.

