

**BASILDON VILLAGE
DESIGN STATEMENT
2017 AMENDMENTS**

Village Design Statements are about giving local people a say in the future of their own community....

In order to do this they must first analyse the distinctive character of their village and then draw up a set of design principles based upon it.

The statement should represent the views of the village as a whole and must be compatible with the statutory planning system and the local planning context. If adopted it becomes Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).

Finally, it is about managing and not preventing change – no community can stand still!

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The Development of the Village Design Statement (VDS)

This Basildon Village Design Statement was originally written in 2000 following consultation between West Berkshire Council, the Parish Council and the local community. It was an impressive document and despite now being fifteen years old much of its text is relevant to the Basildon parish today.

The following document should be considered as a first revision of the original piece of work, updated and amended to reflect the position of the parish in 2016. Whilst no public consultation has taken place for this revision, aspects of it were discussed extensively at the Parish Plan Refresh meeting in March 2015 and these comments and concerns have been fed into this document wherever possible.

But why is there a need to refresh a document that is still relevant?

Following a meeting between West Berkshire Council and Basildon Parish Council it was decided that there had been enough change to warrant a rewrite. There are now approaching 100 more houses than 15 years ago, yet the parish has lost two of its three public houses and large sections of its bus service as well as its post office. This document therefore replaces the original 2000 document and looks to address these changes whilst at the same time retaining, where relevant, the original text and information.

How the Village Design Statement will be used

The original Basildon Village Design Statement was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) by West Berkshire Council (WBC) on 13th March 2001 and its recommendations were to be taken into account when planning applications are assessed. **A copy of this revision will be forwarded to WBC on publication.**

The guidance contained in this Design Statement provides an explanation of the Council's policy position and while it is not a statutory document, it has had an element of public consultation and presents a comprehensive picture of the parish in 2016. Compliance with the recommendations does not by itself guarantee planning permission as each case is judged on its merits. However, it is expected that this document will be used by landowners, developers who might build new

housing, residents considering alterations to existing property, local groups and organisations and the relevant authorities and act as a guide for all parties wishing to make changes within the parish.

A brief history of the Parish of Basildon

Hominids have been present in Basildon for about 500,000 years, as witness the flint axes that have been unearthed, but the earliest physical remains are two sections of a Bronze Age 'Grim's Ditch', which dates to approximately 2,400 BCE.

The Romans also left their mark. They built a road through Basildon running from Silchester to Dorchester-on-Thames. A wealthy Roman or Romano-British citizen also built a villa and farm beside the Roman road, but it was destroyed by Brunel's navvies in 1838, while building the Great Western Railway.

On the border between Wessex and Mercia, Basildon was attacked and destroyed twice by the Mercians and by the Danes in the 9th and early 11th centuries. It was destroyed again by the Norman army in 1066, when the bulk of the army crossed the Thames at Streatley after the Battle of Hastings. In the 12th century the parish was caught up in the Civil War between Stephen and Matilda, while the Black Death in 1346 decimated the population.

Thereafter the parish remained relatively undisturbed and slowly grew prosperous. By the 17th century it was the seat of the Fane family, who subsequently built the famous Grotto. It was also the birthplace and last resting place of Jethro Tull, the agriculturist.

In 1770 Francis Sykes, who had made his fortune in India, acquired the estate and built Basildon House, which stands today. His grandson dissipated his fortune and so mistreated his wife that he ended up caricatured as Bill Sikes in Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist". In 1838 Sykes sold to a self-made man, James Morrison, and the Morrison family held the Estate until 1929, when it was sold to the first Lord Iliffe, who then auctioned it off. Much of the contents of Basildon Park ended up in the Waldorf Astoria in New York, in 'The Basildon Room'. The second Lord Iliffe bought the House after the Second World War, when it was in a ruinous condition. He and Lady Iliffe restored it and eventually donated it to the National Trust. JMW Turner, the artist, is believed to have stayed at Basildon Park.

The Morrison family had many interests including art collecting. Nowadays the remains of their very valuable collection hang at Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, where their descendants live.

Major Morrison who owned the estate from 1910-1929 held various shooting weekends on the estate, and it was during one of these that the name for a well-known writing paper was coined – *Basildon Bond*.

Brick-making was a very old Basildon activity, resulting from the very high quality, salt-free clay that existed in the parish. The clay was worked out by the start of the Second World War and the brickworks became a wartime and then peacetime factory, making extruded plastic components.

Interesting reminders of Basildon's history include Nobes Tomb at Tomb Farm, the Lime Kiln adjoining the footpath running up to Hillfields Farm and Jethro Tull's memorial plaque in the churchyard at Lower Basildon.

Settlement

The village is divided into two main settlements known as Upper and Lower Basildon, located some two miles apart. They are connected by three roadways - Hook End, Mead and Park Wall Lanes - and a Bridleway. Agricultural land, beech woods and National Trust parkland separate the two parts of the village. There is a fairly steep rise in relief from Lower Basildon at 43 metres above sea level to the highest point in Upper Basildon at 147 metres.

The land between the two settlements has few buildings and provides wonderful views, which help justify Basildon's status within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Geologically the area is chalky, overlaid with various deposits, including clay.

To the north of the parish the River Thames forms a natural boundary while the parishes of Pangbourne, Bradfield and Ashampstead border it to the east, south and west respectively. Apart from the main A329 between Reading and Oxford, which passes through Lower Basildon, the rest of the roadways in the parish are characterised by their very narrow and winding nature. Few have pavements or street lighting. Housing is on one or both sides of the road and where there are no houses the land is used largely for agricultural, horticultural or equestrian purposes.

The A329 carries significant traffic numbers between Pangbourne and Streatley and is busy, especially at peak times. This, together with two sharp bends and a skew bridge over the railway line, render it hazardous for residents to cross on foot.

Viewpoints

There are many outstanding views from different points within the village. These include:

- South from the Ashampstead Road near Kiln Farm;
- North from the road by Rushdown;
- Overlooking the Goring Gap from Home Farm;
- Over the Thames Valley to the Chiltern Hills from the existing settlement in Lower Basildon;
- Over Hartslock Woods from the river towpath;

- Over the valley from the footpath adjacent to Hillfields Farm;
- The Child Beale Trust from all directions;
- Across the valley from the Grotto;
- From the School across fields towards Basildon Park.

Apart from the view from Gatehampton across the valley to Lower Basildon, other views towards the village are obscured. This is because of the relief of the land and extensive tree cover.

The Built Environment

There are many important and listed buildings, including:

- The Grotto (1746) and Basildon House built in the Palladian style (1783);
- Harley House and Wood Green Farm House built in the Queen Anne style;
- Godwins Lodge, the Lodge in Frying Pan Lane and the Old School House in Lower Basildon, all built in the Gothic style.

Other substantial farm houses stand as testimony to the village's agricultural heritage. These include the houses at Emerys Farm, Kiln Farm, Hook End Farm, Hillfields Farm, Blandys Farm and Hare Green Cottage.

Charles Morrison, one-time owner of Basildon House, designed the black and white timbered estate cottages in Lower Basildon and at Kiln Bolton. He also built the grey and blue brick cottages in Bethesda Street.

All listed residential buildings and other constructions are recorded in Appendix 3.

Important architectural features other than housing

The gateways to Basildon Park are imposing pillared structures. They are located in Park Wall Lane, Mead Lane and the main A329.

Deep wells dug because of the dry nature of upper Basildon can be found at:

- Bethesda Street (in the garden of The Well House)
- Blandy's Lane, adjacent to Well Cottage.

Barns

There are a number of very old and listed barns in the village, including examples at Kiln Farm, Home Farm and Woodgreen Farm.

Housing in the village is characterised by an individuality of style. Many houses are detached and sitting in generous plots of land and in some areas covenants exist

determining the density of building (for example where land was sold by the Basildon Estate). There are examples of terraced cottages on the Pangbourne Road and at The Triangle. Semi-detached properties were in the past often built for agricultural workers. Examples are to be found at Mead Lane, Bethesda Street and Beckfords. Modern examples exist at Kiln Ride and Tenaplas Drive. There are a number of single story dwellings and chalet bungalows.

Boundaries are predominantly determined by hedges and trees, giving the village a very green appearance. Driveways are usually gravel and gates frequently wooden, often five barred. Almost invariably houses have banks or verges between their boundary and the roadway.

Despite the individuality of house style there are some developments which feature houses of the same or similar styles:

- Wakemans
- Wakemans Copse
- Harts Lock View Estate at Lower Basildon
- Captains Gorse
- Tenaplas Drive
- Old Stocks Court
- Kiln Ride
- the former estate cottages in Lower Basildon
- Emery Acres
- Sykes Gardens

There are also examples of pairs or small sets of detached houses of very similar style:

- several examples in Pangbourne Road,
- two houses in Gardeners Lane,
- houses at Little Paddocks

Building Materials

Most of the buildings are of red brick construction although there are examples of some older houses or cottages being built in grey and blue brick with red brick serving as a patterned feature. Such buildings include Holly Blue Cottage, Two Elms, Hollybank and The Parsonage, and the Kiln Corner Cottages. The farmhouse at Hook End Farm and the School House are also of this construction.

Almost all the roofs in the village are tiled although a number of older cottages (particularly round the Blandys Lane area) are thatched. Thatched properties include:

- Thatchers in Mead Lane,
- Moorings (Grade II Listed) in Blandys Lane,
- Whispering Hollow (Grade II Listed) in Park Wall Lane.

Flint and red brick are local traditional materials and are featured in a number of old buildings in the parish. Examples are found at:

- Apple Tree Cottage – Pangbourne Road,
- Yew Tree Cottage – Maple Lane,
- Laundry Cottage – Hook End Lane,
- Hook End Farm Barn,
- Tomb Farmhouse.

Modern examples of this type of construction are to be found at:

- The Paddock – Bethesda Street,
- Little Orchard – Gardeners Lane,
- Hawks Bill – Pangbourne Road.

Flint is frequently used as walling, most notably round Basildon Park or as pillars to important gateways at Basildon House and Harley House.

Most houses have chimneys. There are many dormer windows in both old and new housing. Some houses in the village of both modern and traditional design have rendered and painted walls.

Public Buildings

These include:

- St Stephen's Church and the church annexe;
- Basildon Village Hall and Recreation Ground in Bethesda Street.
- Basildon CE Primary School
- St Bartholomew's Church, Lower Basildon.

The Child Beale Trust, which set up Beale Park to 'preserve a beautiful stretch of the Thames Valley for public enjoyment and recreation', comprises buildings for education, conferences and leisure. 350 acres of land form a habitat for different species of mammals and birds. There are also a number of interesting items of sculpture in the Park.

Basildon House is owned by the National Trust and is opened to the public at specific times. The Red Lion, which dates back to at least 1728, is the only public house that still exists in the parish.

Two public houses have closed in recent years and have been converted to housing:

- The Beehive, which originated in 1500;
- The Crown with 18th century origins.

The village has two churches. St Bartholomew's in Lower Basildon dates from the 13th century and is now maintained by the Churches Conservation Trust. The modern St Stephen's was built where the population was greatest and stands next to the village green. It was constructed in 1965, and is built in the shape of a fish symbolising early Christianity.

Public Spaces

There are greens and recreation grounds within the parish, including:

- The village green – Upper Basildon,
- The recreation ground – Bethesda Street,
- The children's playground – Wakemans.

Basildon has a sizeable number of public bridleways and footpaths. These criss-cross the parish. Their legal rights were established in 1949 and maps exist in the Local Authority Surveyor's Department. These form an important amenity for walking and riding.

The current situation with regard to development

- Tenaplas Limited closed its business in Basildon some years ago and its redundant site was developed in 2000 creating 25 homes.
- There are a growing number of applications for extensions to both old and modern housing.
- The location and amenity value of the village means that there is a lot of pressure to create new housing.
- The settlement boundary was created in 1973 and has largely held development in check within its confines. New housing has generally consisted of infilling. There is now a tendency to develop within the large gardens of existing houses for example at:
 - The New Barn in Blandy's Lane,

- Ashmead House, Cherry Tree Cottage and Applecroft in Bethesda Street,
- Swifts and Cordwainers
- Sykes Gardens in Aldworth Road.

Community

Evidence of the growth of this community since 1971 is provided by the following census information:

1971 – 1,265 1981 – 1,349 1991 – 1,541, 2001 – 2,853, 2011 - 3103. The considerable increase in population size since 2001 is due to property development in recent years.

At the beginning of 2015 there were 666, mostly privately owned, houses. The cost of housing in the village often puts it beyond the reach of the young. Children of villagers are thus often obliged to move away. The sprawling nature of the parish with its separated settlements means that meeting places, groups, organisations and enterprises assume great importance in promoting a sense of community. Almost all households possess at least one car. However, those who do not are obliged to use a severely limited bus service. This can lead to a feeling of isolation, particularly among elderly or disabled residents.

The post office in Pangbourne visits Upper Basildon twice a week and provides a valuable service for the community. A monthly magazine, *The Country Neighbour*, provides information and news for the 615 households to which it is delivered. Its production and distribution is the result of very hard work by a dedicated team of volunteers. A West Berkshire Council library van visits the village once every three weeks. A village market takes place on the last Saturday of the month between September and June. The church and village hall in Upper Basildon are both well utilised and provide important meeting points for the community. One public house offers a meeting place with good food and drink. Important annual events bring people together in friendly competition, notably the Basildon Horticultural Show and the Summer Show. Goring Rowing Club is building its club house alongside the Gatehampton Viaduct; membership will be open to all.

A variety of clubs and groups are active in the village – 26 listed in *The Country Neighbour*, February 2016. Incidentally, the number of such groups has remained the same over the past 16 years. Many of these meet in the village hall. One, worthy of special note, is *The Basildonians* – an amateur dramatic group, which gives regular, high-calibre performances. Both the pre-school and the primary school are to be found in Upper Basildon and these form an important point of contact for parents of young children. Various Neighbourhood Watch schemes have been set up in the parish and these have helped develop cooperation between householders.

Village life has altered in the last 25 years. Many residents commute out of the village to work along the M4 corridor. Perhaps because of this, some say there is less commitment to the life of the village. However, a large number of public spirited and hardworking individuals volunteer their services to, for example, the parish council, the church, school and various clubs and organisations. Basildon must be grateful for their services in helping to keep people in touch with one another.

High speed broadband, via Gigaclear, is expected to be available to all household in the village by the summer of 2017.

Economy

Nowadays most people gain their livelihoods outside the village. The closure of the Tenaplas factory further reduced employment opportunities within Basildon. The village shop in Upper Basildon and tea-rooms in Lower Basildon have also closed.

The village has retained occupations related to agriculture and horticulture. Both arable and livestock (sheep and cattle) farming are carried out here.

There are small units of light industry in the barns at Woodgreen Farm.

Also of note is a growing trend towards people working from home as opposed to travelling to a distant office as well as the creation of home based businesses in areas such as I.T., design, translating, financial services, beauty therapy, crafts and various trades.

There are two visible businesses in Lower Basildon: the petrol station which also operates a small convenience store and the Allum Auto Services behind the station. The visiting Post Office also sells gifts and stationery.

There is an important emphasis on tourism and leisure within the village. Both Basildon Park and Beale Park attract numerous visitors. Equestrian activities feature prominently and The Royal Berkshire Shooting School is a popular attraction.

Amenities including the school, post office, pub, garage and public transport form important elements for our community.

Environment including the natural history of Basildon

Birds

All the common garden birds such as blackbird, dunnock, our national bird the robin, five species of tits, chaffinch, goldfinch, greenfinch and wren are present in good numbers. Nationally declining species such as bullfinch and song thrush are seen, as are mistle thrush and fieldfare and the once declining house sparrow seems to be making a comeback in some areas.

All three species of woodpecker, green, greater spotted, and lesser spotted may be found and although the latter is elusive, its larger relative is fairly common. Other

woodland species such as goldcrest, redwing, nuthatch and long-tailed tit also find the gardens attractive nesting and feeding places.

In spring and summer migrants arrive and most of the more common species can be found. These include willow and garden warblers, chiffchaff, swallows, swifts and house martins, which all nest within the village boundaries.

Hedgerows are occasionally frequented by yellowhammer and rare visits by overwintering waxwings have been reported.

Corvids such as crow, rook, jay, magpie and jackdaw are frequently observed and a scarce sighting of a raven has been witnessed.

Red kites are very common and buzzards are seen regularly. Fleeting glances of sparrowhawks in pursuit of prey are recorded. Grey herons come up from the Thames to raid garden ponds, whilst kestrels are occasionally seen hovering over fields searching out prey.

Riparian species including great crested grebes, kingfishers, moorhen, Canada, greylag and Egyptian geese, coots, cormorants, a variety of ducks and mute swans are frequently to be seen by the Thames.

Altogether, over 74 different bird species have been recorded here in recent years. The full list is shown in appendix 1.

Butterflies

Of the United Kingdom's 59 species of butterfly, 36 of which can be found in West Berkshire alone, 25 species have been recorded in Basildon parish. One will be familiar with the more common garden species such as red admiral, brimstone, orange tip, comma, small tortoiseshell, meadow brown, peacock and a variety of whites, all of which are found in large numbers. In addition small numbers of woodland butterflies are reported, such as white admiral, silver-washed fritillary and dark green fritillary. The full list is shown in appendix 2.

Moths

Good numbers of day flying moths are reported in the area, such as hummingbird hawkmoth, garden tiger moth, buff ermine, orange underwing, poplar hawkmoth, privet moth, silver Y and white plume moth, to name but a few.

Mammals

Badger, fox, muntjac, small numbers of hedgehog, hare and deer are all recorded and good numbers of pipistrelle bats are in evidence. Unfortunately, rodents such as grey squirrel and rats also frequent the area.

Flora

Though less prolific than in former, less-intensively farmed times, happily there is still quite a varied range of plants typical of the original Berkshire chalk downland. Toadflax, marjoram, basil and several species of St. John's wort and mullein families may be found in some numbers at undisturbed field edges and along the narrower lanes. Both Mead and Hook End Lane appear to be quite ancient and analysis of the hedge species variety suggests their age to be at least 300 years.

Hedgerow species here include spindle and buckthorn (another sign of antiquity) and during summer there is a fine display of cowslips. Cow parsley is widely distributed on many verges.

Within the many parish woods, the abundance of 'indicator' species such as bluebell and dog's mercury, testify to their considerable age. Some woodland areas are predominantly beech whereas others are more mixed.

At Church Farm (now run organically) it is claimed that some 80 flowering species are to be found in the hay meadows. Here also trees have been planted with a view to eventual coppicing.

Insects

These creatures also benefit both from the surrounding habitat and the variety and size of our gardens. Butterflies are frequently seen (see above), while dragonfly species such as the emperor, broad-bodied chaser and red darter come to hover over ponds and wet areas. Indeed more than 20 butterfly species have consistently been recorded. In the gardens of Basildon House there is an important breeding site for wood whites and the magnificent purple emperor is occasionally seen here.

Trees

As a parish, Basildon is fortunate to have a good variety of trees with numerous copses of oak and pine interspersed with occasional yews, horse chestnuts and other varieties. Additionally, it has oak tree lined lanes on both the Aldworth and Ashampstead Road and an insect corridor of mature trees along Bethesda Street.

In the spring of 2015, the Parish Council completed a project to measure the larger oak trees in the parish (with the exception of Basildon Park). Those oak trees measuring over four metres in circumference were considered in scope and the next three months were spent walking the parish and recording all relevant trees and checking their state of health. The following map references illustrate the approximate locations of the largest oaks in the parish:

SU 59093 76785	SU 59782 75738
SU 59419 76474	SU 59902 77663
SU 59408 76884	SU 59384 76329
SU 58475 76676	SU 59394 76980
SU 61533 78915	SU 59319 76596
SU 59216 76403	SU 58470 76629
SU 58558 76659	SU 59634 75728
SU 58433 77804	SU 59041 76604
SU 60771 75902	SU 59203 76706
SU 60273 78228	SU 60010 77939
SU 59541 75726	SU 59747 75227
SU 59643 75233	SU 58624 76874

Of note were two trees exceeding five metres in circumference and located at the Hook End lane crossroads and Aldworth Road (near School Lane) – both in Upper Basildon. Both of these trees are likely to be 17th century and a further oak on Bethesda Street was dated by the owner to the 1640s. There were a further twenty oaks measuring over four metres in circumference and these make a significant aesthetic contribution to the parish.

Full details of the completed survey were provided to West Berkshire Council along with a request to review existing TPOs in place and ensure protection was afforded where necessary to the remaining oaks. This was completed and the information was then shared with West Berkshire’s Archaeological Officer to assist in his understanding of the local landscape.

Additionally, during 2015 residents of the Basildon parish purchased a 1.5 acre section of woodland at Emery Down. This wood, which sits outside of the settlement boundary, will be a valuable asset for the parish to enjoy in the coming years and is managed by a group of trustees.

Recommendations for the future

1. Any future development should conserve the variety of housing which is a characteristic of the village, though with a greater emphasis on well designed, smaller and more affordable units, as there has been a recent tendency to build large houses.
2. Extensions, conversions and alterations should use materials and be of a design and scale compatible with original buildings.
3. Any proposed development likely to have an effect on the setting or character of Basildon Park will be expected to demonstrate how it would conserve and enhance the long term future of the Park and its setting.

4. Garages should not be out of scale with the residences they serve or be visually obtrusive.
5. Driveways should be surfaced with appropriate materials which offer good drainage and are in keeping with their surroundings. Where gravel is used, retaining rims are useful in preventing it from spilling on to the road.
6. The use of native hedging plants, shrubs and trees should feature as boundaries to any new houses and be maintained or replaced where necessary on existing ones. Urbanised fencing is out of character in the village.
 - 6.1. Where quick growing varieties are planted people should be mindful of their possible future impact on the environment, e.g. screening out sunlight to adjoining properties and root damage to the foundations of buildings if they are allowed to grow unchecked.
7. Sympathetic infilling, within the village settlement boundary should be supported, provided that:
 - 7.1. the density of housing in any given area is appropriate,
 - 7.2. houses are well matched in terms of design and scale with neighbouring properties,
 - 7.3. the additional traffic generated can be safely accommodated.
8. All future development should respect the basic settlement pattern of the village.
9. The existing settlement boundary should be maintained both for Upper and Lower Basildon as far as possible.
10. Where redundant agricultural buildings are both permanent and substantial their re-use or adaptation is supported provided that:
 - 10.1. The existing building is suitable for the proposed new use,
 - 10.2. Extensive alteration, rebuilding or enlargement is not involved,
 - 10.3. It would make a positive contribution towards the local community,
 - 10.4. Biodiversity and the surrounding landscape are conserved,
 - 10.5. The design of the building and curtilage is in-keeping with its surroundings,
 - 10.6. The new use does not generate substantially extra traffic,
 - 10.7. In the case of such buildings being listed and in a state of disrepair, every effort should be made to rehabilitate them providing that their essential fabric and character are maintained.

11. Mature trees and wooded areas, hedges, verges and ditches are a vital habitat for wildlife. Every effort should be made to conserve them where possible and appropriate.
12. Urbanising features such as street lighting or pavements are normally considered inappropriate in new development.
13. Recreation grounds, greens, footpaths and bridleways are important amenity features; they should be maintained and kept accessible for all.
14. Described viewpoints, listed earlier in this document, are part of the reason why Basildon lies within an 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty' and should be taken into consideration in any future development of the village, with every effort made to conserve them.
15. Changes of land use should be investigated thoroughly and only approved if there is proper justification for such a change. Reviewers should ensure that land remains protected and settlement boundaries adhered to.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Birds in Basildon

1	Barn Owl	27	Green Woodpecker
2	Blackbird	28	Greenfinch
3	Blackcap	29	Grey Heron
4	Blackheaded Gull	30	Grey Wagtail
5	Blue Tit	31	House Martin
6	Brambling	32	House Sparrow
7	Bullfinch	33	Jackdaw
8	Buzzard	34	Jay
9	Canada Goose	35	Kestrel
10	Chaffinch	36	Kingfisher
11	Chiffchaff	37	Lapwing
12	Coal Tit	38	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
13	Collared Dove	39	Little Grebe
14	Coot	40	Long Tail Tit
15	Cormorant	41	Magpie
16	Crow	42	Mallard
17	Cuckoo	43	Marsh Tit
18	Dunnock	44	Meadow Pippit
19	Egyptian Goose	45	Mistle Thrush
20	Fieldfare	46	Moorhen
21	Garden Warbler	47	Mute Swan
22	Goldcrest	48	Nuthatch
23	Goldfinch	49	Pheasant
24	Great Tit	50	Pied Wagtail
25	Greater Spotted Woodpecker	51	Raven
26	Grebe	52	Red Kite
		53	Red Legged Partridge

- 54 Redpoll
- 55 Redwing
- 56 Robin
- 57 Rook
- 58 Siskin
- 59 Skylark
- 60 Song Thrush
- 61 Sparrow Hawk
- 62 Starling
- 63 Swallow
- 64 Swift
- 65 Tawny Owl
- 66 Teal
- 67 Tern
- 68 Tree Creeper
- 69 Tufted Duck
- 70 Waxwing
- 71 Willow Warbler
- 72 Wood Pigeon
- 73 Wren
- 74 Yellowhammer

Appendix 2

Butterflies in Basildon

- 1 Brimstone
- 2 Brown Argus
- 3 Comma
- 4 Common Blue
- 5 Dark Green Fritillary
- 6 Gatekeeper
- 7 Green-Veined White
- 8 Holly Blue
- 9 Large Skipper
- 10 Large White
- 11 Marbled White
- 12 Meadow Brown
- 13 Orange Tip
- 14 Painted Lady
- 15 Peacock
- 16 Red Admiral
- 17 Ringlet
- 18 Silver Washed Fritillary
- 19 Small Copper
- 20 Small Heath
- 21 Small Skipper
- 22 Small Tortoiseshell
- 23 Small White
- 24 Speckled Wood
- 25 White Admiral

Appendix 3

Listed Residential Buildings in Basildon

- Tomb Farmhouse – late C17,
- Emerys Farmhouse – mid C16 with C19 additions,
- The Moorings – late C17 with C19 refacing,
- Blandys Farmhouse – late C18,
- Walnut Tree Cottage – C17 with C20 additions,
- Hare Green Cottage – mid 17C with late C19 refacing and mid C20 additions,
- Church Farmhouse – C17 with C18 and C20 additions,
- The Orangery – circa 1843,
- Gables Cottage – late C17 with C18 refacing and C20 additions,
- Basildon Park – 1776-83 by John Carr in the Palladian style; some alterations and internal details by J B Papworth in 1839-42,
- Woodgreen Farmhouse, Mead Lane – mid C18 refenestrated in early C19,
- Park Farm House, Mead Lane – circa 1910 by Sir Edwin Lutyens,
- Harley House – 1912-13 by Sir Edwin Lutyens,
- Nos. 1 & 2 Godwins Lodge, Park Wall Lane – C18 in a Gothic style with late C19 and C20 additions,
- Whispering Hollow (cottage), Park Wall Lane– C17 with C20 additions,
- Oxford Lodges to Basildon Park with gates, gate piers and flanking walls, Reading Road,
- The Old School House and Old School adjoining to the north west, Lower Basildon – neo Gothic style,
- White Lodge and White House, Reading Road – C17 and C18 and late C19 additions,
- No 2 Reading Road – C17 and C20 tile hung gable end
- No 3 Reading Road (the Old Tavern) – late C18 with C18 and C19 additions,
- The Grotto, Reading Road – late C18 with C19 additions to rear,
- No 2 Smith’s Corner – additions, timber framed and rendered
- Nos. 2 and 3, Hill Cottages, Upper Basildon,
- Pond Cottage, Upper Basildon – with C19 refacing and additions,
- Kiln Farmhouse – mid C18 altered and extended C19,
- Hook End Farmhouse – mid to late C19,
- Froomes House, Upper Basildon – C17, mid C19 refacing and additions and C20 additions.

Other Listed Constructions

- Gatehampton Bridge – Railway Bridge over River Thames 1838-39 by I K Brunel. An original structure built by the Great Western Railway,
- Nobe's Tomb, east of Tomb Farmhouse – circa 1692,
- Church of St Bartholomew – late C13 with tower of 1734,
- Matthew's Tomb and Railings, east of Chancel of Church of St Bartholomew – Chest tomb and railings, late C18,
- Stable Blocks and Stable Yard Walls NW of Basildon House – circa 1843,
- Tower Lodge and Adjoining Gateway, Mead Lane– mid to late C18 with C20 addition to rear,
- Walls and Gate piers to SE of Harley House, Park Wall Lane – 1912-13 by Sir Edwin Lutyens,
- Pair of west gates and gate piers to Basildon Park – mid to late C18,
- Milestone, Reading Road – white painted stone with black lettering late C18,
- Milestone, Reading Road (SW side) – white painted stone with black lettering late C18,
- Fountain at the Childe-Beale Trust – by O Spalmach circa 1890-1900,
- Sculpture of a Valkyrie, at the Childe-Beale Trust – cast by Gladenbeck in Berlin, late C19,
- Stable to the NE of granary and attached yard walls at Hook End Farm – mid to late C19,
- Pigsty range with yard walls and attached shelter shed at Hook End Farm – mid to late C19,
- The Beehive Public House – circa 1500 with mid C20 additions,
- Barn to the SW of Church Farmhouse – C17,
- 2 barns at Woodgreen Farmhouse – C18,
- Barn NW of Home Farmhouse – circa late C17 extended in C19,
- Barn at Kiln Farm, Upper Basildon – late C17,
- Granary to east of Kiln Farmhouse – late C17 altered,
- Flint barn and attached flint shelter shed and yard wall at Hook End Farm – mid to late C19,
- Granary and attached stable at Hook End Farm,
- Weatherboard barn and attached yard wall at Hook End Farm.