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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**The Cottage, Whitehouse Green,  
Sulhamstead, West Berkshire**

**Building Recording**

**by Genni Elliott**

**Site Code: TCS17/08**

**(SU 6493 6891)**

# **The Cottage, Whitehouse Green, Sulhamstead, West Berkshire**

**Building Recording**

**For Ms Nicola Thompson**

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TCS 17/08

**February 2017**

## Summary

**Site name:** The Cottage, Whitehouse Green, Sulhamstead, West Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 6493 6891

**Site activity:** Building Recording

**Date and duration of project:** 17th January 2017

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site code:** TCS 17/08

**Summary of results:** The Cottage is a half-timbered three bay building, most likely dating stylistically to the second half of the 17th century. In plan form it originally consisted of two-up, two-down. Its construction is slightly unusual with its longitudinal beams and hipped roof with a central valley. Internally there is a timber-framed dividing wall and a plank wall. Most significant however is the presence of apotropaic marks on the back of the doorframe of the stairwell, perhaps providing secondary protection from witches.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 10.02.17 Steve Preston ✓ 09.02.17
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# **The Cottage, Whitehouse Green, Sulhamstead, West Berkshire Building Recording**

by Genni Elliott

**Report 17/08**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of building recording at The Cottage, Whitehouse Green, Sulhamstead, West Berkshire (SU 6493 6891) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Nicola Thompson, The Cottage, Whitehouse Green, Sulhamstead, West Berkshire.

Planning consent (app no. 14/00447/FUL) has been granted by West Berkshire Council for the demolition of the existing building and replacement with a new dwelling and garage. The consent is subject to a condition which requires a programme of building recording prior to demolition in order that the historic fabric of the structure can be preserved by record. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott on 17th January 2017 and the site code is TCS 17/08.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum and a copy sent to the National Monuments Record in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The Cottage is located in the hamlet of Whitehouse Green, to the north of Burghfield Common, to the east of Sulhamstead and to the west of Burghfield. More specifically it is located on the northwest side of a private track, on the northeast side of Jaques's Lane. The private track also gives access to Thane Cottage, located immediately to the northeast of The Cottage. Surrounding the building are open fields.

The site lies at approximately 68m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as London Clay (BGS 2000).

## Historical Background

The Cottage is not listed by Historic England, but both the Old Manor to the northeast, at the end of the access track and Thane Cottage are both grade II listed. The Old Manor has a date panel of 1685 and Thane Cottage is recorded as being 17th century in date.

A range of maps was studied both online and at the Berkshire record office to trace the history of the site. The earliest available map to possibly show The Cottage is Roque's map of Berkshire of 1761 (Fig. 2), which appears to show both The Cottage and Thane Cottage adjacent to Jacques's Lane. Pride's map of 1790 (not illustrated) shows no further detail and omits the field boundary shown on the earlier map. The earliest map to show the building in detail is the Sulhamstead Abbots and Sulhamstead Bannister enclosure map of 1817. It is present as a rectangular building, the same size and shape as it currently is. Thane Cottage is present immediately to its northeast, it is also a single building, rectangular in shape with no extensions. An additional building is present to the northwest. The Cottage is numbered 173 and the award assigns the land in freehold to Joshua Champion. Thane Cottage is also assigned to him in leasehold (number 174). The tithe map of 1847 shows more detail with clearer field/property divisions. Both The Cottage and Thane Cottage are located within plot 215, though there is a sub-division shown on the map. The award states that the plot was owned by Mortimer George Thoyts, a major local landholder, and occupied by William Wortford. It is not clear whether The Cottage has been extended at this point, but given its proximity to Thane Cottage, it is a possibility.

The earliest Ordnance Survey map The Cottage appears on is from 1878 (Fig. 5), by this time the property has been extended to the northeast. Three outbuildings are shown to the northwest. Thane Cottage is shown to be within the same property boundary as The Cottage and appear to be considered as one property. The Kelly's postal directory of 1887 lists the owner as Charles Lewis; there is no mention of Thane Cottage (Kelly's 1887, 159). The building seen on the enclosure map to the northwest is no longer present. By 1899 (Fig. 6) there is only one out-building, and a well is also marked. According to Kelly's directory it is owned by a Mrs Jenkins (Kelly's 1899, 217). No changes are seen by 1912 and it is not mentioned in the Kelly's directory of 1915. Significant change has occurred by the next available map in 1968 (Fig. 7). The Cottage itself has not undergone any change, but Thane Cottage has undergone a large extension to the north. This is the first map on which the two cottages are named; they are still considered to be within one plot of land, but the presence of a sub-division suggests that they are now viewed as two separate properties. Further buildings are present to the north of Thane Cottage by 1989.

## **Methodology**

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for a Level 3 record. The survey comprised a fully analytical record of the building's development, a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1).

## **Description**

The Cottage is aligned north-northeast–south-southwest, approximately parallel to the private track which gives access to both the Cottage, Thane Cottage and the Old Manor. Thane Cottage is located approximately 10m away to the northeast and aligned east–west (Pl. 1).

The Cottage is a combination of timber frame and brick built. The ground floor is predominantly brick with a total of eight principal posts running up through the entire building, creating the appearance of a small double pile building. It is three bays wide. The roof is complex in design, appearing to be hipped in style but without the apex, leaving a gully in the centre. The roof as a whole was hung in red clay tiles. The windows, with one exception were recent replacements. The walls had, until recently been rendered in concrete, removal of which has spalled the faces of the bricks. The bricks were laid in English bond on the ground floor and stretcher bond between the framing on the first floor and at the north end on the ground floor. The bricks measured 193mm x 100mm x 63mm (7 1/2" x 4" x 2 1/2"), such brick sizes are most similar to those used during the Restoration period and prior to the introduction of the Brick Tax in 1784 (Harley, 1974, 75). The timber framing appeared to be of oak, though no analysis was undertaken, and was of box frame construction with diagonal braces in the corners. The principal posts had a scantling of 180mm square (7"). The lower parts of a number of the principal posts had been replaced using lap jointing.

Internally there were two rooms on the ground floor and three rooms on the first floor arranged around a central landing.

### External

The front (southeast facing elevation) was three bays wide with the front entrance central between bays one and two (Pl. 2). A small, open porch had been added at a later date. The porch was brick built with a slate hung gable end roof. The bricks were laid in stretcher bond, measuring 226mm x 106mm x 67mm (8 7/8" x 4 1/4" x 2 5/8") and were not keyed into the house wall. The door itself was of vertical plank construction (Pl. 3). Above the

opening was an arch created by laying the bricks on edge. Immediately to the north of the doorway was a window. A second window was present in the third bay, set within timber framing. On the first floor a window was present within each of the bays; the central window was originally taller than that present now.

The side (southwest facing) elevation (Pl. 4) contained two windows set either side of the central principal post. The ground floor window was originally wider than that currently present.

The rear (northwest facing) elevation (Pl. 5) was the most complex with a number of later changes apparent. At the north end of the wall was a second doorway, with a stable style door, next to which was a narrow window set beneath a brick arch. There was a scar in the brickwork between the window and door, suggesting that the window might have once been larger. This was the only window within the building that was not a recent replacement. It consisted of 10 (2x5) square leaded panes with a hood above. Internally a vertical metal bar was present. In the centre of the wall was an external chimney and a small lean-to, which formerly housed a bread oven. Neither were keyed into the main wall and the chimney, in many places did not touch the wall; both were later additions. The bricks measured 222mm x 110mm x 67-70mm (8" x 4" x 2 5/8-2 3/4"). Further to the south was a second window and a small amount of timber framing. On the first floor the timber framing was more complex to accommodate the internal chimney; the main beam within the central bay was lower than the other two and the brickwork above it was English bond rather than stretcher bond. The chimney stack above the roofline appears to have been rebuilt, and by the style of the brickwork possibly in the Victorian period.

It was only at the rear of the building that the extension to the north could be seen (Pl. 6). This consisted of a single storey extension with a hipped roof (though the hip was not present within the section of building belonging to The Cottage) and covered in red clay tiles. The building butted up against The Cottage and contained a door and a window in the section belonging to this property. A clear division was present within the brickwork, showing as a vertical scar and can also be seen in the roof where tiles have been replaced in the section belonging to Thane Cottage. The bricks are laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond and measure 228mm x 100mm x 65mm (9" x 3 7/8" x 2 1/2").

The side (northeast facing) elevation (Pl. 7) was largely obscured by the extension. What could be seen, however, showed it to be similar to the opposite side elevation, but without the windows.

### Internal

The front door opened straight into the main living room (room 1). There was a step down into the room, where the floor has been recently lowered to increase the height of the room and insert a damp course. Opposite the front door was a large fireplace that had also recently been rebuilt, the bread oven adjacent to the fireplace had been removed (Pl. 8). The front door had two different faces; externally it consisted of a number of vertical planks with a central, vertical letter box, internally it had four panels of vertical timbers with a diagonal cross brace. A substantial lock and key were also present (Pl. 9). The entire room had been re-plastered and a new floor laid. The wall to the north was of timber frame construction and contained a door into the kitchen (room 2) and access to the stairs (Pl. 10). It consisted of six vertical studs of varying lengths, a diagonal cross brace, two mid rails and a further small horizontal timber. The studs were tenoned into a tie-beam above which the main beam rested. The bottom of a number of timbers could be seen that formed the upstairs partition wall. The two doors within the wall were of simple plank construction. Within the ceiling two joists were visible and a cross piece in front of the chimney breast.

The kitchen (room 2) was accessed via the main room (room 1) and a separate external door to the rear. The stairwell took up part of the room and a cupboard had been newly built beside the two doors. The main beam continued into this room, where it ended and a second shorter beam met the principal post in the end wall. Within the end wall it was possible to see the two girding beams tenoned into the principal post (Pl. 11). The wall dividing the stairs and kitchen is of plank construction (Pl. 12), with each plank measuring 215mm (8 1/2") wide.

The stairs were of winder type rising up into the centre of the house (Pl. 13). The handrail and posts were of a simple design; a square profile post with a rectangular profile handrail tenoned into the post. The plank wall could be better seen within the stair well and consisted of diagonally laid boards beneath the handrail area and vertical planks above. A cross-piece met the top stair, this in turn was supported by an additional vertical timber located behind the bottom handrail post.

On the back of the doorframe, at the bottom of the stairs, adjacent to the window were a series of apotropaic marks (Pl. 14). It is not entirely clear as to what they are; it is possible that they are a series of numbers (carpenters marks) but there are no corresponding holes for other timbers. Crude saltire crosses are another possibility or the letters V, M or double V representing the Virgin Mary, or scratched line decoration.



The top of the stairs opened out onto a small landing giving access to all three rooms. The stairs and landing were lit via a single window in the front wall (Pl. 15). . This window was part of a larger window within room 4, but sub-divided by the plank wall. The ceiling had been plastered over, obscuring all timbers. The floor had been replaced across the entire first floor; though it still retained its unevenness.

Access to rooms 3 and 5 was through an opening in the timber framed partition wall (Pl. 16). Room 3 occupied the southern end of the building, whilst room 5 was located along the centre of the eastern (front) wall.

Room 3 was the master bedroom, it was roughly 'L-shaped' in plan form with a window in both the east and west walls. The wall between the landing and the room was angled; it was newly plastered with no apparent timber framing and is likely to be a later addition to allow access to the bathroom (room 5) (Pl. 16). The chimney breast rose up through the room in the centre of the western wall (Pl. 17). The alcoves either side of the chimney breast had been infilled with modern cupboards. Within the ceiling it was possible to see all the timbers (Pl. 31). These consisted of the main north-south beam; which appeared to be a single piece of oak spanning the entire length of the house measuring 9 ¾" wide with no chamfer. The division between bays one and two was clearly identified by the presence of a pair of binder beams and a change in direction of the joists. In bay one the joists ran approximately north-south, whilst in bay two they ran east-west. A number of these joists bore carpenters marks; in bay one it was possible to see numbers II-VII (Pl. 19), presumably I was present on the joist within the cupboard. The carpenters marks within bay two were not as apparent; however the joists either side of the main beam were numbered differently, VIII was present on the east side whilst numbers XX, XXI and XXII were present on the west side.

Room 4 occupied the northern end of the house within bay three. Entrance to the room was via an angled door, located between the timber-framed dividing wall and the plank wall (Pl. 20). Within this room the ceiling joists were aligned north-south (Pl. 21). Carpenters marks were present, but these were less clear than in room 4 and it is likely that only part of them could be identified; III (probably missing the X), XII (probably an unclear XVI), XVII, XVII(I). Access to the roof space was located in the southwest corner of this room; an additional binder beam was present to accommodate the access hatch.

Room 5 was located within bay 2, across the front of the house, it was currently used as the bathroom. The southern and western walls of the bathroom were entirely plastered on the external side and tiled internally, exposing no construction detail. The northern wall was formed the internal timber framed wall and consisted of vertical posts and mid-rails with a diagonal brace.

The roof was of typical hipped roof construction (Pl. 22), but without a single apex. The dragon beam and tie were visible in each corner of the building in the rooms below. The roof itself was of common rafter type, meeting at a ridge plank. The occasional raised collar was present between the rafters. The purlin was clasped by the rafters and further supported by the occasional strut. Where the chimney stack was located the rafters do not continue below the purlin.

## **Interpretation**

The cottage is of one build as attested by the main north-south beams supporting the first floor and the roof. The first floor beam is divided within bay 3 whilst the roof beam appeared to be a single piece of wood. In plan form it is unlikely to have changed significantly, the addition of the bathroom being the only change creating a third upstairs room when originally there would only have been two. It is unclear whether the plank wall dividing the stairs from rooms 2 and 4 is original or a later addition. The presence of a stand alone banister in-filled with diagonal planks over which vertical planks have been laid may be evidence for it being a later addition as well as the awkward division of the window on the first floor to get light into the stairwell and first floor landing. Any evidence for a guard rail around the stair opening was obscured by modern flooring.

Structurally the building is interesting with a number of unexpected building techniques as compared to a more traditional timber-framed building. Most notable is the form of the roof and the length of some of the timbers used. The design of the roof means it avoids having the steep pitch and height like that found on the adjacent Thane Cottage, but instead has a central valley from which water needs to be drained. Such a design could have the potential to span a wider area; however this is not the case here. The presence of a single beam the length of the house (8.2m / 27ft) within the ceiling of the first floor is unexpected since it may have been easier to span the width of the building instead with smaller binder beams running the length of the house. This beam is also off-centre, located towards the rear of the building, making the front hip slightly larger than the rear hip. The only explanation would appear to be that the location of this beam accommodates the height of the stairs. Incidentally bay 3 is slightly wider than bays 1 and 2 by 0.45m / 1ft 5".

From what was identified of the numbering of the joists on the first floor, it would appear that the carpenters started in the southwest corner and worked in an anti-clockwise direction around the main beam. Numbers I-VII were present within bay 1, room 3, numbers VIII-XI were present within bay 2, rooms 3 and 5, numbers XII-XVIII within bay 3, room 4 and numbers XVIII-XXII within bay 2, room 3.

The presence of apotropaic marks is unusual within West Berkshire (Alex Godden pers. comm.), with no others known. These marks are most commonly found beside external doors, windows or fireplaces, though this one is beside an external wall and is located on the doorframe of the stairs, and would appear to be protecting the first floor as a kind of secondary protection. The form of the marks finds several similar examples over the border in Hampshire; Grove Place, Nursling; Mellow Farm, Headley; Goleigh Farm, Greatham and Waterditch Cottage, Poulner, Ringwood. These were all however found on fireplaces (Roberts, 2003, p101).

The date of the house is likely to fall within the mid – late 17th century based on a number of factors. Principally that it is partially brick built with the brick size indicative of this period, its move towards frontal symmetry, in particular within the upper floor and the plan of the building with its chimney located on the external wall. Fear of witches was also at its height in the 17th century (Hall, 2005, 150).

## **Conclusion**

The Cottage is a half-timbered three bay building, most likely dating stylistically to the second half of the 17th century. In plan form it originally consisted of two-up, two-down with the southern rooms being larger than the northern ones, although this is partially alleviated by bay 3 being marginally larger than bays 1 and 2. Its construction is slightly unusual with its longitudinal beams and hipped roof with a central valley. The plank wall enclosing the staircase is potentially a later feature, though it is unclear. Most significant however is the presence of apotropaic marks on the back of the doorframe of the stairwell; a feature not seen in other houses within West Berkshire, although reasonably common just over the border in Hampshire.

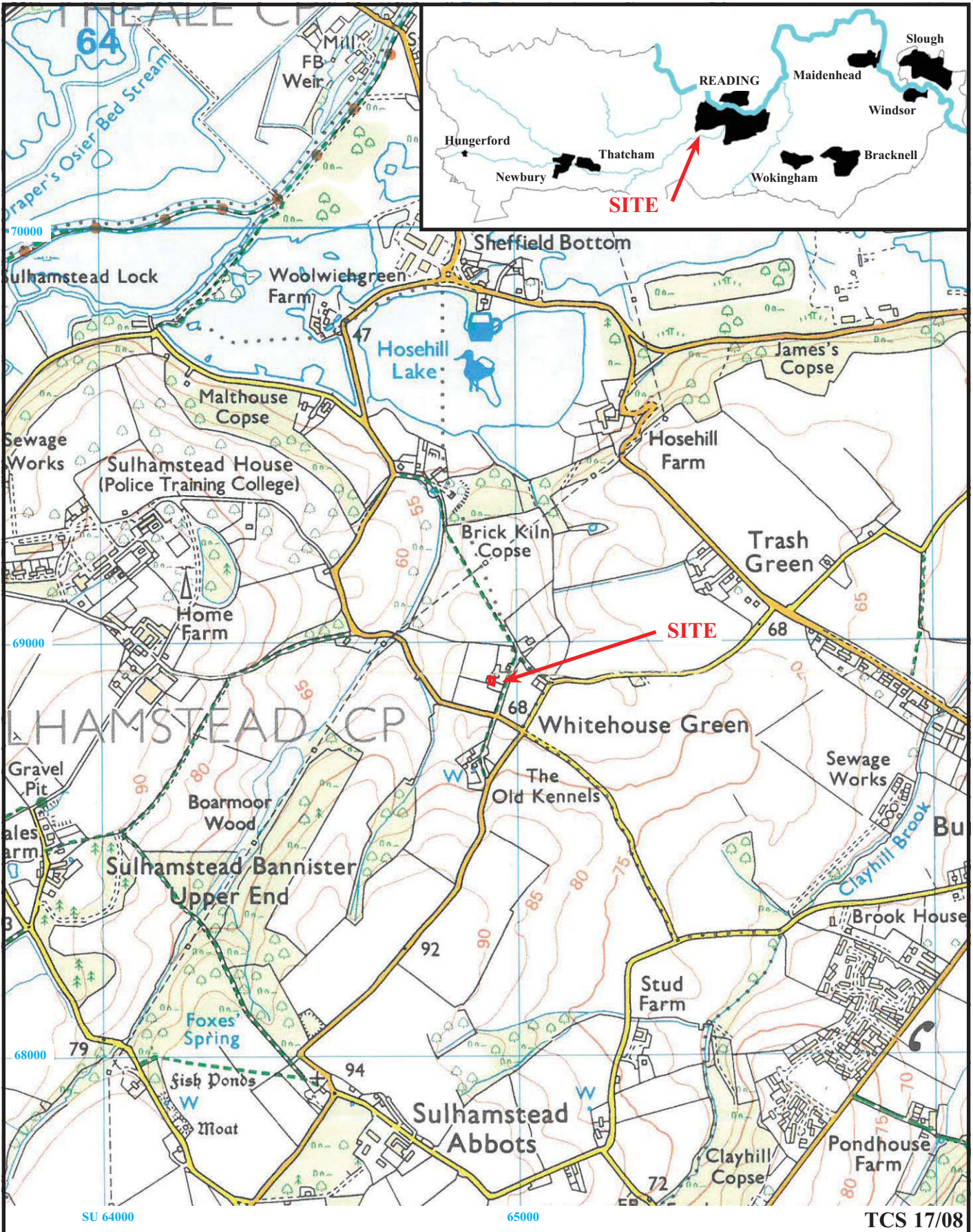
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**APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue**

Cat. No.	Comments (cut, deposit, trench, or test pit no., description, scale, etc.)			
	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
1	-	External	NW	Front elevation
2	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	Front elevation
3	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	Front elevation
4	-	External	NW	View of The Cottage and Thane Cottage <b>[Pl. 1]</b>
5	1x1m, 1x2m	External	WNW	Front elevation <b>[Pl. 2]</b>
6	1x1m, 1x2m	External	WNW	The porch <b>[Pl. 3]</b>
7	1x1m, 1x2m	External	WNW	South end of the front elevation
8	1x1m, 1x2m	External	WNW	North end of the front elevation
9	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NNE	Side (south) elevation <b>[Pl. 4]</b>
10	1x1m, 1x2m	External	ESE	Rear elevation <b>[Pl. 5]</b>
11	1x1m, 1x2m	External	ESE	Rear elevation
12	1x1m, 1x2m	External	ESE	South end of rear elevation
13	1x1m, 1x2m	External	ESE	North end of rear elevation and extension <b>[Pl. 6]</b>
14	1x1m, 1x2m	External	ESE	North end of rear elevation
15	1x1m, 1x2m	External	ESE	Oblique of side (north) elevation <b>[Pl. 7]</b>
16	1x1m, 1x2m	External	ESE	Extension
17	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	W	View to fireplace <b>[Pl. 8]</b>
18	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	WNW	Ceiling detail
19	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	NNE	Internal timber frame wall <b>[Pl. 10]</b>
20	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	E	View to front door and stairs <b>[Pl. 9]</b>
21	1x1m, 1x2m	Stairs	NE	Stair rail and post
22	1x1m, 1x2m	Stairs	NE	Bottom of stairs and plank wall <b>[Pl. 13]</b>
23	1x1m, 1x2m	Stairs	WNW	Looking up the stairs <b>[Pl. 20]</b>
24	1x1m	Stairs	SSE	Apotropaic marks <b>[Pl. 14]</b>
25	1x1m	Stairs	SSE	Apotropaic marks
26	-	Stairs	ESE	To window in stairwell <b>[Pl. 15]</b>
27	-	Stairs	NE	Plank wall detail
28	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 5	NE	Internal timber frame wall
29	1x2m	Rm 5	ESE	Ceiling joists
30	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 3	WNW	To chimney breast <b>[Pl. 17]</b>
31	-	Rm 3	WNW	Ceiling joist detail <b>[Pl. 18]</b>
32	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 3	SSE	To window
33	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 3	NNE	Internal timber frame wall <b>[Pl. 16]</b>
34	-	Rm 3	NNE	Carpenters marks XX, XXI, IXX
35	-	Rm 3	NNE	Carpenters marks II, III
36	-	Rm 3	N	Carpenters marks IIII
37	-	Rm 3	N	Carpenters marks V, VI <b>[Pl. 19]</b>
38	-	Rm 3	ESE	Carpenters marks IXX, IXX
39	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 4	ESE	To window <b>[Pl. 21]</b>
40	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 4	ESE	To window
41	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 4	WNW	To back of room
42	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 4	W	Door detail
43	-	Loft	E	To front of roof <b>[Pl. 22]</b>
44	-	Loft	SW	Along length of roof
45	-	Loft	E	Along binder beam
46	-	Loft	SE	Floor joist detail
47	-	Loft	E	Binder beam
48	-	Loft	N	Along length of roof
49	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 2	NW	To back door
50	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 2	SE	To front window <b>[Pl. 12]</b>
51	-	Rm 2	NE	Timber framing
52	-	Rm 2	NE	Timber framing <b>[Pl. 11]</b>



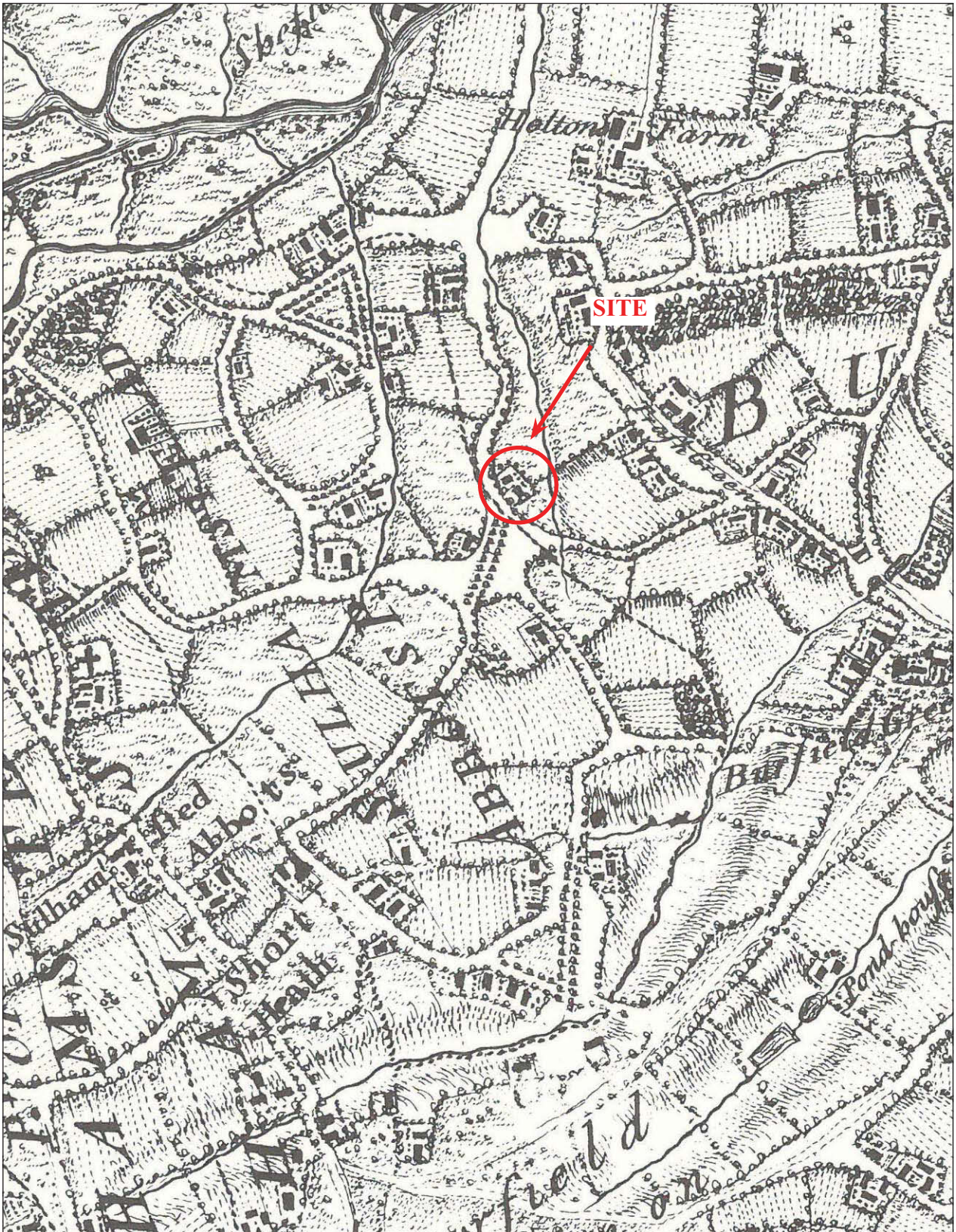


**The Cottage, Whitehouse Green, Sulhamstead,  
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Figure 1. Location of site within Whitehouse Green and Berkshire.

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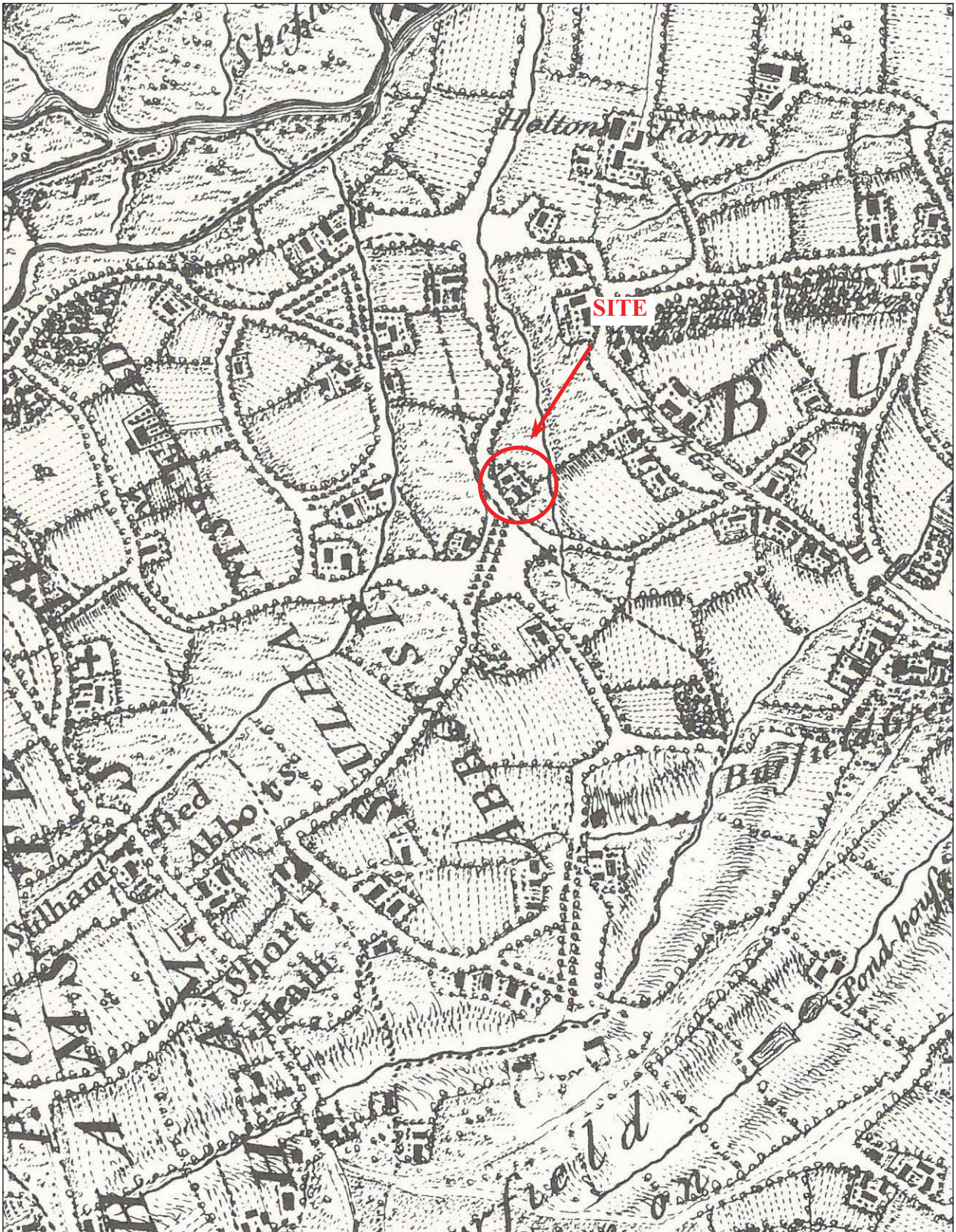
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The Cottage, Whitehouse Green, Sulhamstead,  
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Figure 2. Roque's Map of Berkshire, 1761

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Figure 2. Roque's Map of Berkshire, 1761

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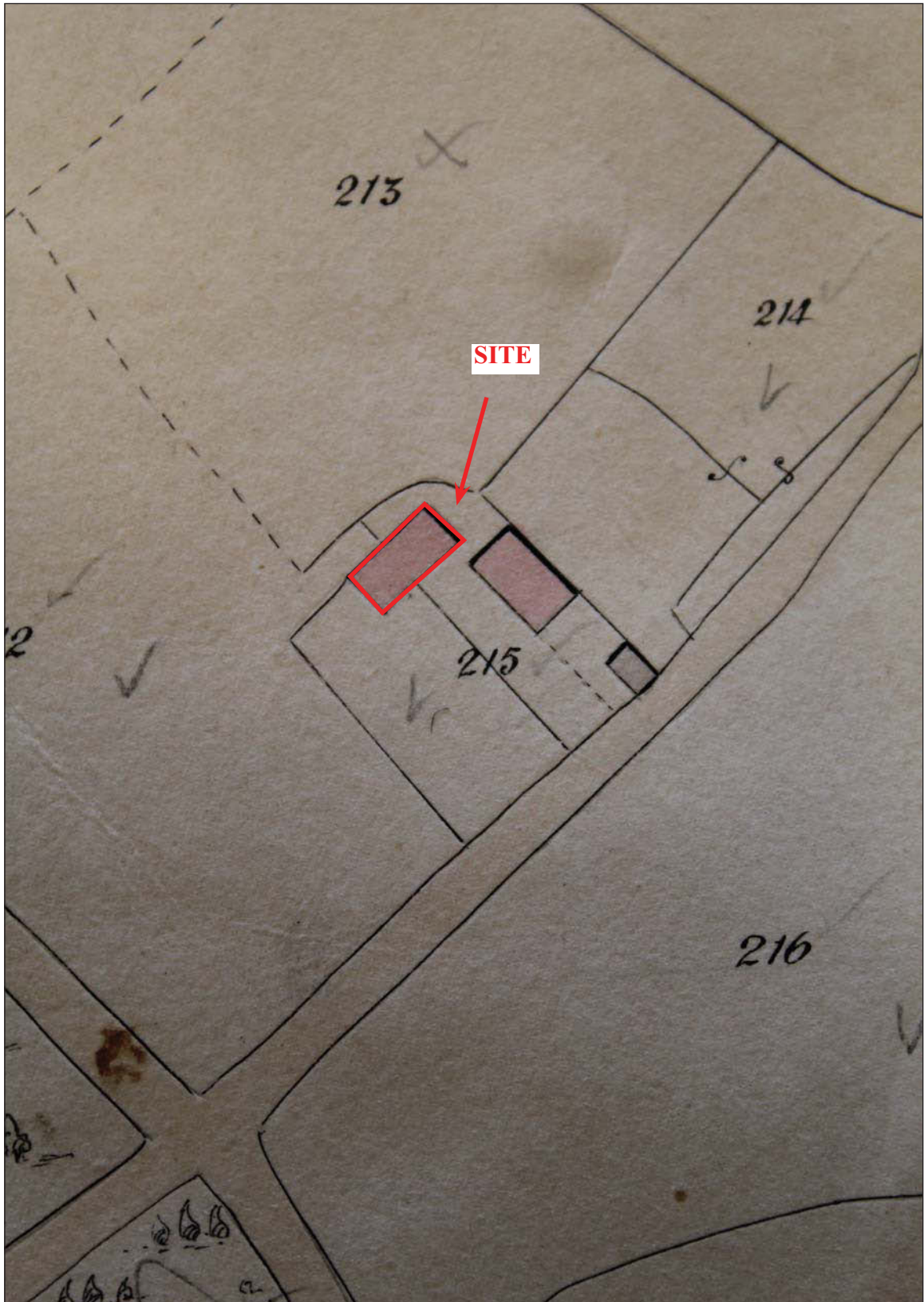


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Figure 3. Sulhamstead Abbots and Bannister Enclosure Map,  
1817





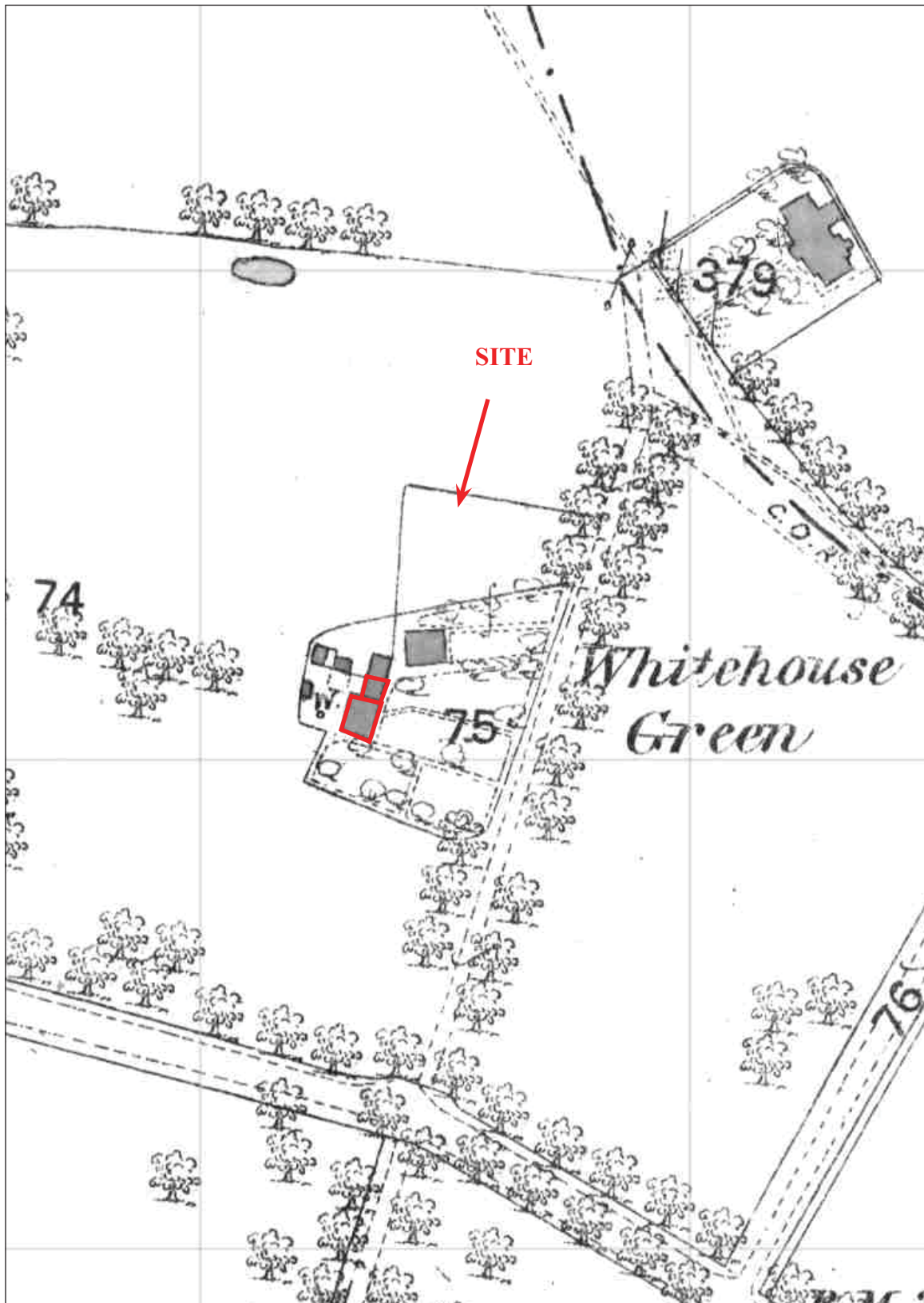


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Figure 4. Sulhamstead Abbots and Bannister Tithe Map, 1847



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Figure 5. Ordnance Survey, 1878

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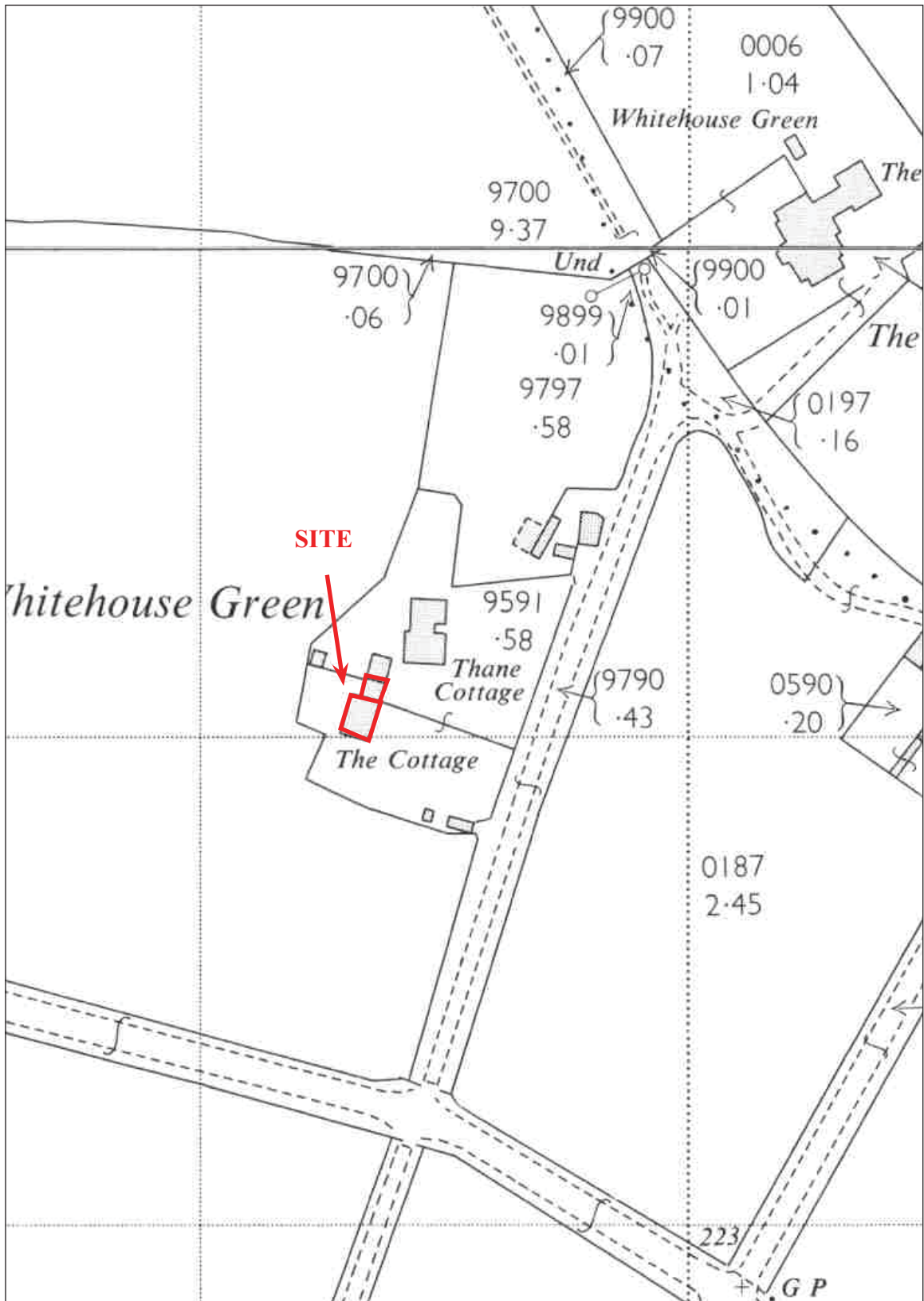


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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey, 1899

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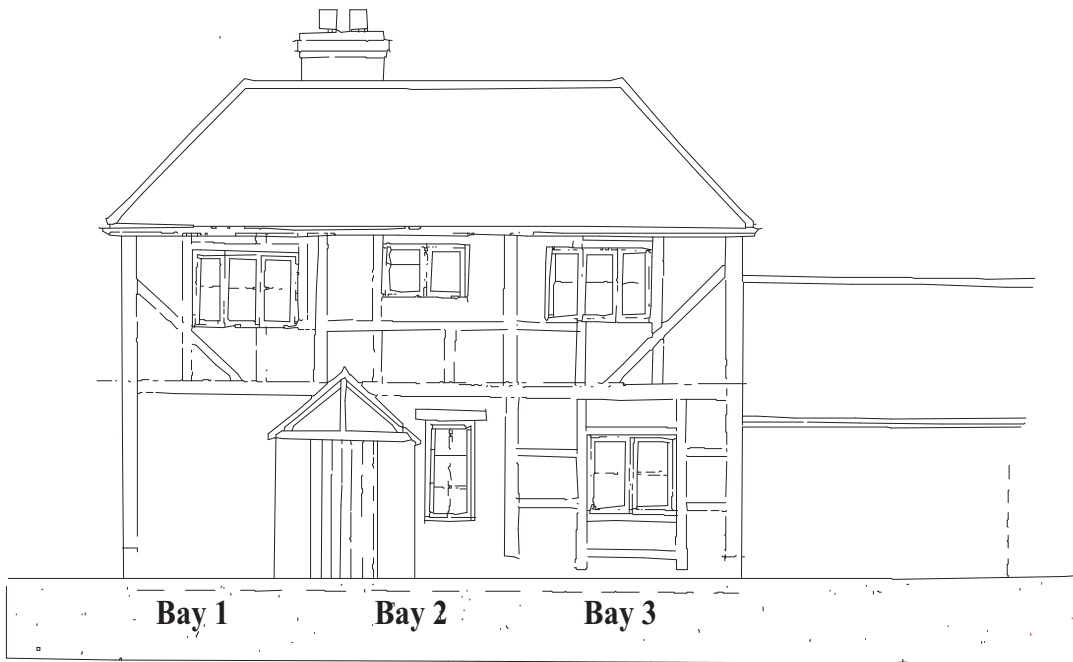
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Figure 7. Ordnance Survey, 1968

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**East Elevation**



**South Elevation**

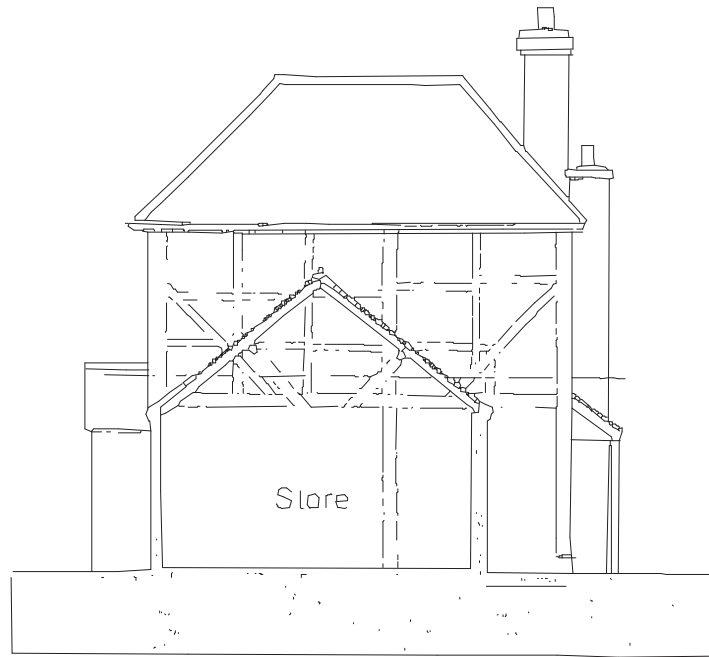
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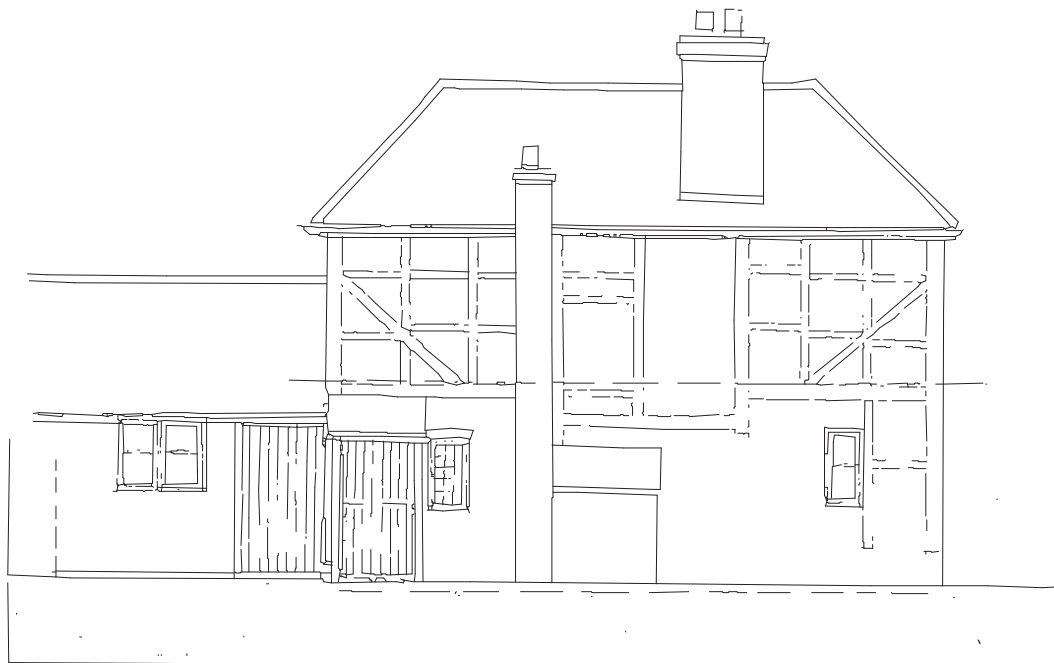
Figure 8. Elevations



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**North Elevation**



**West Elevation**

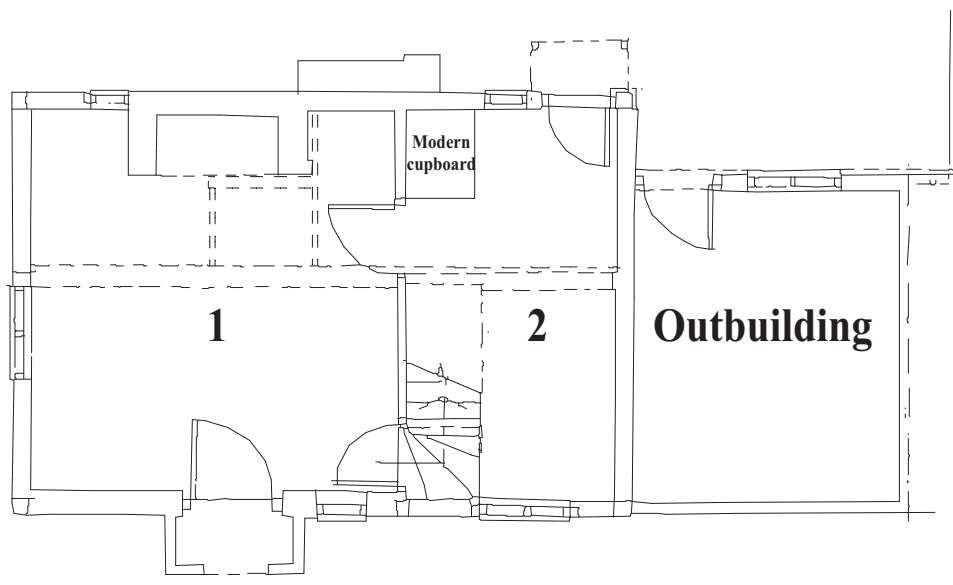
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Sulhamstead, West Berkshire, 2017  
Building Recording**

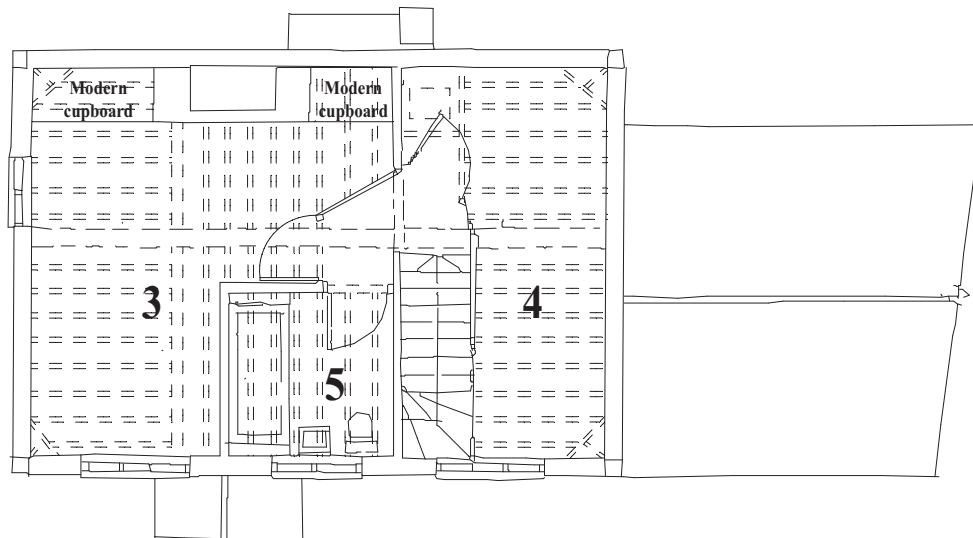
Figure 9. Elevations



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**Ground floor**

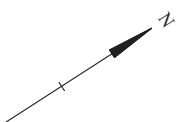


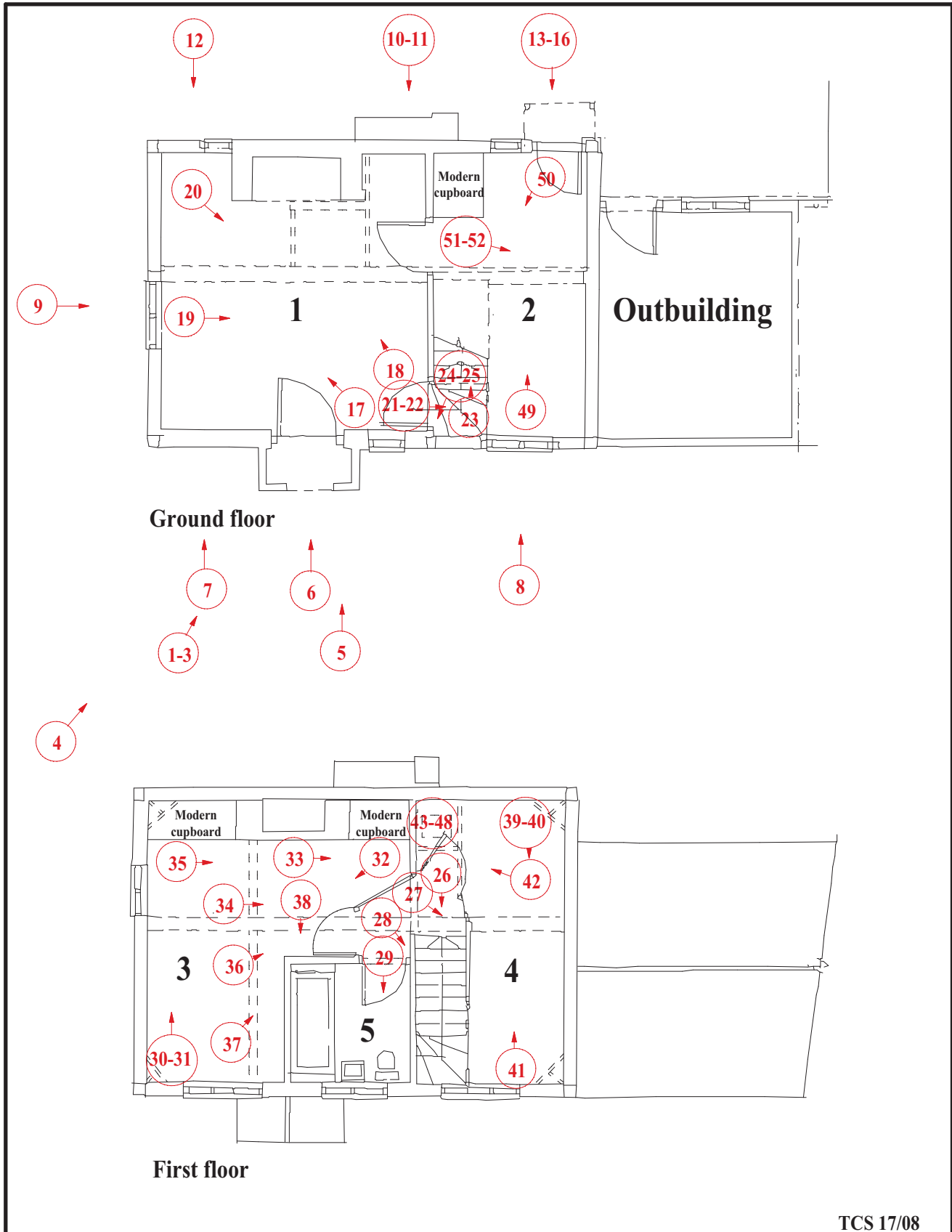
**First floor**

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Figure 10. Floor plans





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Figure 11. Photograph location plans







Plate 1. The Cottage and Thane Cottage, looking north west.



Plate 2. Front elevation, looking west-north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. The porch, looking west-north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Side (south) elevation, looking north-north-east, Scale: 2m.



Plate 5. Rear elevation, looking east-south-east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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West Berkshire, 2017  
Building Recording  
Plates 1 - 5.**

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Plate 6. The extension, looking east-southeast,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Side (north) elevation, looking east-southeast,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.

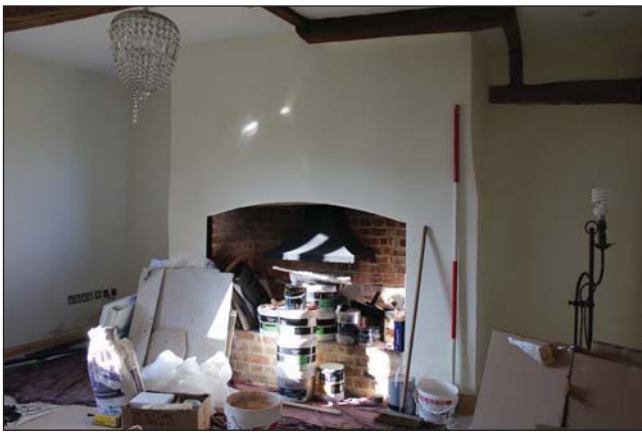


Plate 8. View to fireplace, looking west,  
Scale: 2m.



Plate 9. View to front door and stairs, looking east,  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 10. Internal timber framed wall,  
looking north-northeast, Scale: 2m.

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Plates 6 - 10.**

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Plate 11. Timber framing within the kitchen, looking northeast.



Plate 12. View to front window, looking southeast, Scale: 2m.



Plate 13. Bottom of the stairs and plank wall detail, looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 14. Apotropaic marks, looking south-south east, Scale: 1m.

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Building Recording  
Plates 11 - 14.**

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Plate 15. View to window in stairwell, looking east-southeast.



Plate 16. Internal timber framed wall, looking north-northeast, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 17. View to chimney breast, looking west-northwest, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 18. Ceiling joist detail, looking west-northwest.

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Plates 15 - 18.**

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Plate 19. Carpenters marks V and VI, looking north.

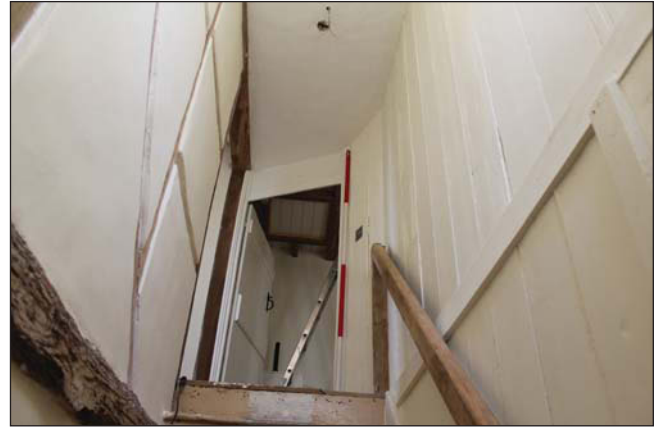


Plate 20. View up the stairs, looking west-northwest, Scale: 2m



Plate 21. View to window, looking east-south-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 22. Roof detail, looking east.

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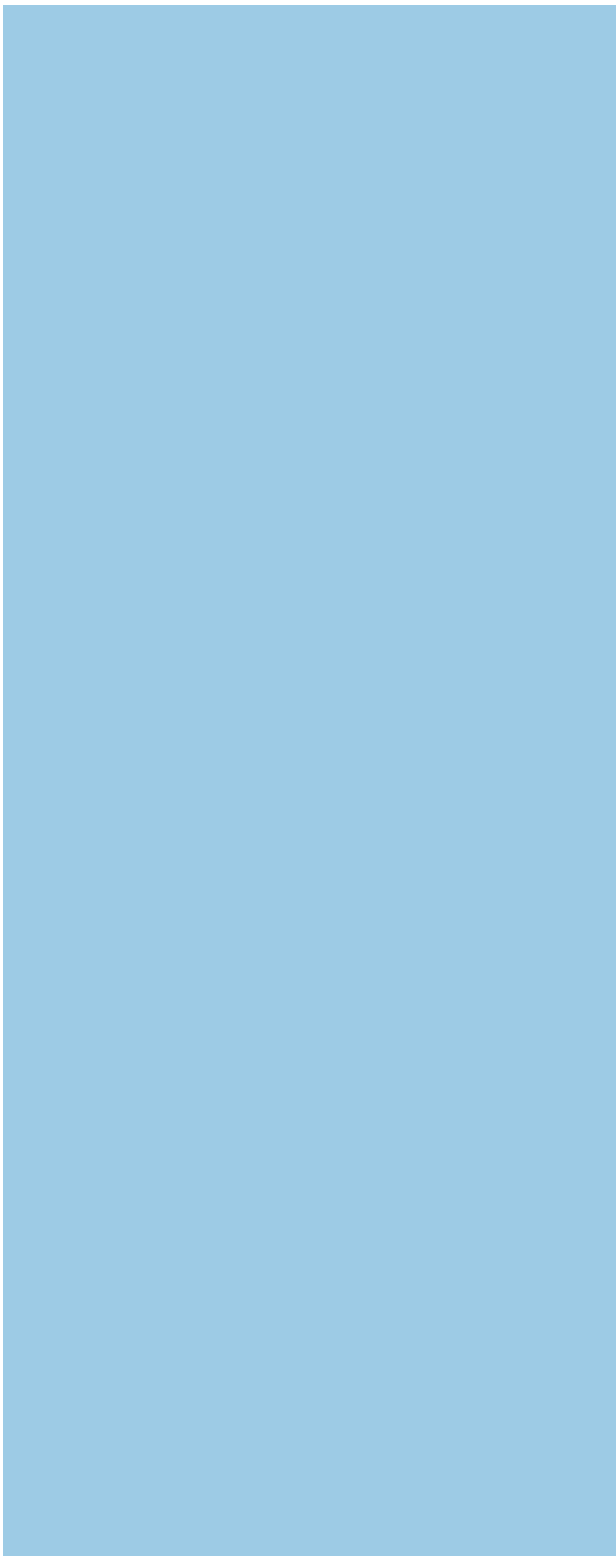
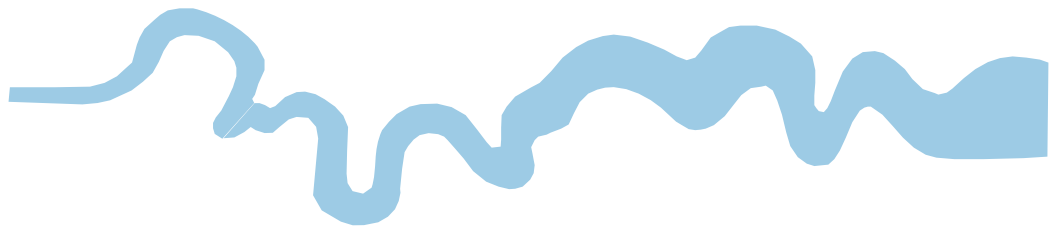
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Building Recording  
Plates 19 - 22.**

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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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