T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire

Building Recording

by Danielle Milbank

Site Code: 19HST21-81

(SU 6440 7130)

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire

Building Recording

For TA Fisher Ltd

by Danielle Milbank

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code 19HST21/81

Summary

Site name: 19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 6440 7130

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 7th May 2021

Project coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site code: 19HST21-81

Summary of results: The building was photographed and recorded, preserving a record of its current layout and condition, and showing the phases of development from the original late 18th- or early 19th-century house on the site, the later addition of a second house, to the early 20th-century remodelling and finally the addition of an office building in the late 20th century.

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 29.07.21

Steve Preston ✓ 22.07.21

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire Building Recording

by Danielle Milbank

Report 21/81

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at 19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire (SU 6440 7130) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Guy Deakin of TA Fisher Ltd, Theale Court, 11-13 High Street, Theale, RG7 5AH.

Planning consent (app no. 18/03209/FULEXT) has been gained from West Berkshire Council for the demolition of existing building and the construction of 15 new dwellings, 2 retail units and associated parking and landscaping. The consent is subject to a condition (5) which requires a programme of archaeological recording to be carried out on the buildings prior to demolition. This report documents the results of the building survey. A further condition (4) requires a programme of archaeological work on the site following demolition and this will form the subject of a separate report.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the Council's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Milbank on 7th May 2021 and the site code is 19 HST 21/81.

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

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the north-west side of Theale High Street (Figs 1 and 2), at the centre of the village, with the High Street comprising a continuous strip of commercial buildings to the south-west and north-east. The street front faces south-east, with the rear of the plot (comprising a car park) at the north-west, bounded by residential plots reached by Crown Lane. The land is overall fairly flat and lies at a height of 45m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is Greenham Member (sand and gravel) (BGS 2000).

Historical Background

Theale has medieval origins, though it is not mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086 and is presumed to have been included in the manor of Reading when the whole was assessed at 111 hides and 2 virgates (VCH 1923, 329-36), and other documentary evidence for medieval occupation in Theale is sparse.

Theale's location between Reading and Bath meant that it was an important stop on the main road between the two towns, with the Bath Road (of which the High Street is a part) turnpiked in 1728, and remained a vital link until well into the 20th century.

The site is located on the north side of the High Street, with the majority of the surrounding buildings of 18th- to 20th-century date, reflecting this period of Theale's development. The west end of the High Street includes several listed buildings, most of them fairly small-scale domestic buildings, with the Crown Inn at the west and the Falcon pub further to the east, both along the north side of the road.

Cartographic evidence before the late 18th century is scant, as Saxton's map of 1574 and Speed's of 1610 (not illustrated) show no detail for Theale, and Morden's county map from 1695 (not illustrated) shows Theale simply as a small linear settlement straddling the road. Several buildings fronting the High Street are shown on Rocque's map of 1767 (Fig. 3), in the broad location of 19/19A, though it is not possible to identify the exact plot with precision. On Pride's Map of 1790 (Fig. 4), the north-west side of the High Street is shown schematically as occupied by a continuous line of buildings, with very little detail.

The High Street is shown as fairly sparsely occupied on the Tilehurst Enclosure map of 1811 (Fig. 5), with individual buildings indicated, rather than a continuous strip. There is a rectangular building on a SE–NW axis fronting the high street, in the approximate location of 19/19A, notably larger than the buildings on adjacent plots. It has an empty plot or undeveloped space to the south-east, and a separate smaller (out)building at the rear of the plot at the north-west, however it is not possible to determine whether this represents a building on the 19/19A footprint.

The Tithe map of 1844 (Fig. 6) shows the site location in detail, with a building on the same axis as that of the 1811 map, but a slightly smaller footprint, fronting the High Street at the south-west corner of the plot, with two outbuildings extending from the rear elevation, towards the north-west. A building is shown on the adjacent plot at number 21, however the 19A plot has yet to be infilled.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879 (Fig. 7) represents the buildings in detail. There is a central porch at the street front, and the footprint is almost square in plan, with a projection (probably an outbuilding) at its north-west corner. At the west is a formal garden, and at the east the 19A plot has been

infilled, possibly a further outbuilding. At the north-east of the plot, a separate rectangular, fairly large building is shown. The outbuildings at the north-west have been remodelled as drawn on the 1899 OS (Fig. 8), though the footprint of 19 is unchanged, and the infilling building in the location of 19A is no longer shown (presumably demolished), though the building at the rear of the plot at the north-east remains.

The 1912 OS map (Fig 9) shows little change to the overall footprint, though the central porch has been removed and there is still no building in the location of 19A.

A Land Registry map from 1936 (Fig. 10) comprises a measured drawing, showing the house at 19, and on its east side the central number 19 house, and the number 19A plot still empty at the street front. An L-shaped building occupies the north-east corner of the plot, and the west side is occupied by a long rectangular building along the plot boundary. It appears that this map was drawn up before the construction of the building at 19A and after the remodelling of the ground floor central part of the front elevation. Additional outbuildings at the back make the infill of the rear of the plot almost continuous, which by the 1936 OS (Fig. 11) have been joined up to enclose the garden with outbuildings on all three sides. Here, the 19A building is now shown between 19 and 21, and buildings now fill the adjacent plot to the west.

The 1965, 1973 and 1978 OS maps (not illustrated) show little change, and the 1985 map (not illustrated) is the first to show the current layout, with 19A replaced by a new block which wraps around the east side of the central number 19 and extends towards the rear of the plot, and is the extant office building. Although there are minor variations to how it is represented, the buildings subsequently remain unchanged on maps until the present.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a Level 3 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996). 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 are catalogued (Appendix 1). The location and direction of photographs are shown in plan (Figs 12 to 16), with the front and rear elevations also illustrated (Fig. 17), and selected photographs from the catalogue are reproduced as plates in this report.

Description

The building is aligned on a broadly south-south-west to north-north-east axis, but will be discussed as if aligned north-south for ease of reference. It is L-shaped, with the main building fronting the high street (19/19a), and the rear block of the 19a building with a rectangular footprint extending north, along the eastern site boundary.

Exterior

Front Elevation

Fronting the street, the south part of the building comprises a broadly symmetrical two-storey building, with a hipped roof of orange/red clay tiles, with a central gable (Pl. 1). The hip end at the east is lower at the eaves than number 17 High Street (the adjoining building to the west), and with a tall rectangular brick-built chimney stack with dentilated brickwork and two chimney pots. The pitch of the roof at the east is slightly less steep and the eaves are slightly higher than the pitch of the west side. The condition of the roof at the west appears to be reasonable (with several slipped tiles), and likely of 19th century date, and the east side in better condition and of later (probably mid-20th century) date. The roof at each side has projecting tile-built soffits under the eaves and fairly recent plastic guttering.

The central gable is taller than the east and west hip ends and is also roofed with clay tiles. The gable end is covered in dark orange-red lap tiles (several are missing), below white painted timber eaves with an ovolo and step moulding, which continues at each side as a broken pediment. Below this is a decorative terracotta panel in a triangular pediment form edged with tiles, with finely jointed bricks bearing an incised monogram 'CS', above the date 1912 in a typeface of an Art Nouveau style typical of the period (Pl. 2).

The lower part of the gable has a pair of side-hung casement windows under timber lintels, each with six lights per side, and thin metal glazing bars. Below this, the gable gently slopes out to an overhang with painted timber soffit a little below first floor level.

The front elevation brickwork at the west (number 19) is of fairly finely jointed dark red bricks with a slightly soft finish laid to a Flemish bond with closers at the western edge and at each side of the windows (Pl. 3). The windows comprise a pair of side-hung casement windows of six panes each, under a pair of two pane bottom hung casements, with a flat arch of soldier header bricks above. They have timber sills and simple moulded frames. The closer bricks and generally consistent brickwork suggest the first floor windows are early 20th-century replacements for 19th-century original windows of the same size.

The brickwork under the gable at the east (19A) is of a different character (Pl. 4) to that at the west, with bricks of a cooler red colour and sharper finish laid to a stretcher bond. The windows at first-floor level comprise a pair broadly matching those at the west, though the glazing bars are thinner, and there is no soldier arch as the windows are set slightly higher, immediately below the eaves.

At ground floor level, the west has an elaborate, heavily moulded cornice with a small, flat corbel at each side, over narrow moulded (coffered) panels either side of a shallow square-type bay window (Pl. 5). This bay has narrow windows (one over one) at each side elevation, and the front elevation has a three over three fixed window with a bottom-hung three-light above it, flanked by a two over two fixed panes with a two light bottom-hung casement above each. The windows are all wood framed with simple moulding, and have a timber sill. The wall below the windows is rendered and painted dark green, and to the east, the main doorway into number 19 has green painted render to the level of the top of the ground floor. The doorway is set within a porch with a curved arch which is rendered and painted white, with a single step up. The floor of the porch is tiled with small red rectangular ceramic tiles set in groups of three to form a chequered pattern. The door is set in a timber frame with no moulding, and there is a small doorbell of likely late 19th-century date. The door is a variation of a nine-panelled type, with a small window, and based on the finish is likely to be a later replacement rather than original.

At each side of the central segment of the front elevation, there is a flat brick pilaster with curved edges built from bull-nose bricks and painted white. Between these, the brickwork is laid in stretcher bond as described for the first floor. At the top of the ground floor level, a rendered beam or wall plate extends between the two pilasters. Below this is a pair of curved bay windows, each below a curved moulded cornice painted white. Each cornice is decorated with three small subtle moulded motifs at intervals across the width, comprising a daisy within a square at the centre (Pl. 6), and at each side a daisy within a circle. The bay windows each consist of four fixed windows of six lights, under a small top-hung window of two lights.

To the east of this, there is a doorway under a flat arch of soldier header bricks with a plain timber door in a wooden frame with a panel to the east, all painted green (Pl. 7). Above the doorway, a small metal (possibly lead-covered) shelf projects from the wall on a pair of small wrought-iron brackets. The purpose of the shelf is unclear, though it has a small plastic pipe draining water into the gutter of the adjacent bay window, and may represent either a planter or a rainwater container placed to take overspill from the gutter above. The bay window to the east is a shallow square-type, and mirrors that at the west of the elevation, comprising wood-framed narrow windows (one over one) at each side elevation, and at the front, three over three fixed window below a

bottom-hung three-light above it, and at each side, a window of two over two fixed panes with a two light bottom-hung casement above. The window has a moulded timber architrave with narrow panels of simple moulding at each side and a timber cornice with step moulding. Below the bay window is a timber sill, below which the brickwork continues as above, in stretcher bond, with a course of soldier header bricks below the window.

Rear elevation

The rear elevation at the north comprises the rear of number 19, formed of three gable ends, and the 1980s office building (Pl. 8). At the west of the elevation, the rear of 19 has a fairly steep-pitched roof with a white painted moulded bargeboard at the eaves and bricks in a stretcher bond below, and two fairly recent uPVC windows (top hung single panes, one large and one smaller) under a concrete lintel. The brickwork appears to be of two phases with the upper half of the gable replaced using bricks of a lighter red tone to those below (Pl 9).

To the east of this, the projecting central gable has a shallower pitched roof, white painted bargeboards and bricks laid to a Flemish bond with an area of repair. There is a square side-hung single window at second-storey level (a later insertion) and at first-floor level, a window comprising a side hung pane either side of a fixed central pane, all fairly recent, and with a large area of repair or repointing below.

The ground floor has a further three-pane (side hung either side of a fixed pane) window, and to the east of this a later porch addition, brick built to a stretcher bond with a single pitch roof with clay tiles, under which is a doorway with a flat arch of soldier bricks and a fairly recent door.

The porch addition butts the gable end of 19A, which is brick built to a stretcher bond throughout, and which has a window at first floor (one large fixed pane with a top hung light above) and ground floor (small side hung and fixed pane). From this elevation, the 1980s block extends to the north, with a small connecting infill. The infill has a west-facing elevation comprising a large wood-framed window at first-floor level, bricks laid to a stretcher bond, and a doorway matching that at the front elevation (green painted wood with a narrow side panel, under a flat soldier arch.

The rear elevation of this block (Pl. 10) takes the form of two gables with fairly shallow pitched roofs with a central flat segment. The elevation comprises brickwork to a Flemish bond, and has a pair of windows at first-floor level, each one fixed pane and one side-hung, under a flat soldier arch. At ground floor level, at the west there is a window of the same form as the first floor, and at the east a wide porch with a pitched roof, supported on timber posts on brick plinths, over a doorway comprising several wooden doors each with long narrow windows of reinforced glass.

The east and west-facing elevations of the 1980s block both have brickwork laid to a Flemish bond with large windows at intervals on first and ground floor, which have pairs of large panes in wooden frames and concrete sills below, and a timber door at the south end of the west elevation.

Interior

The interior of the ground floor is accessed from the rear via a door in the north elevation, which leads to a lobby (room 1) area at the centre of the number 19 building, and is plastered and painted throughout (as are all other rooms unless otherwise stated), with skirting boards of likely early 20th-century date, and more recently inserted fire doors. To the east of the lobby, a stairwell houses the stairs up to the first floor.

Room 2 (Pl. 11) has a partition on the alignment of the former rear wall of number 19, subdivided to form a storeroom at the west corner. At the east corner of the room, the modern ceiling has been removed to expose the joists, which are machine cut and of likely early 20th-century date. Above these, the brickwork of the former rear wall is visible, showing the brick laid to a Flemish bond, blackened in the location of the chimney on the gable end, and to the west of this, brickwork of likely early 20th-century date infilling the throat of the chimney (Pl. 12). Also visible is the brickwork extending to the north, forming the side of the later 20th-century gable end at the centre of the rear elevation.

Room 3 is located at the front of number 19 (Pl. 13), and represents the front room of the original number 19 dwelling. The fixtures and fittings are of late 20th-century date, including moulded coving, picture rail and skirting, however a small area of the ceiling plaster has been removed, exposing the original wooden laths. The west side of the room has a chimney breast (now blocked) and at the east, there is a modern partition forming an entrance hall for the front door, which appears likely to be in its original location though the doorframe and door are later replacements.

Room 4 (Pl. 14) comprises the front room of the central building, and has modern fixtures and fittings and a suspended ceiling. Where panels have been removed, the former front elevation is visible, with modern breeze block infill at the top of the wall and above this, rolled up wooden shuttering (Pl. 15). This comprises two shutters which together would have extended the width of the front elevation, presumably with a brick, timber or possibly iron pier between them. They appear to be intact and in good condition, with the metalwork (probably steel) not corroded, and are attached to thick timbers which rest on a brick course, with presumably a steel or timber joist within the wall, spanning the opening. This room appears to have been a workshop or retail space, with access for wagons or carts. Room 5 (Pl. 16) to the rear of this has no suspended ceiling, showing that the original ceilings were relatively high, and again the fittings and fixtures are relatively recent.

Room 6 (Pl. 17) occupies the 19A building, and comprises one space, with brick-built pillars, supporting steel joists, with a concrete floor. The front of the room has been partitioned as a separate office (room 7). At the rear of the room, two steps provide access to the corridor with toilets, and beyond these the 1980s block at the north of the building. Here, room 8 comprises one main space at the west with brick pilasters and partitions on the east side dividing the space into several offices. At the north-east corner is a small bathroom (room 9), and a stairwell providing access to the first floor.

First floor

Within the original number 19 building, the stairs lead to a small landing, with room 10 at the rear of the building (Pl. 18), which has had the ceiling covering removed, exposing the machine-cut joists aligned east-west. Room 11 (Pl. 19) also has the joists and the machine-cut common rafters exposed, which are of likely early 20th-century date. Room 12 is at the front of the first floor (Pl. 20), and has an angled ceiling following the angle of the hipped roof, with a small timber at the south-west corner which is suggestive of the remodelling of the roof from a pitch to a hipped roof (Pl. 21), the change in angle meaning this timber could not be hidden above the ceiling line of the room. At the north-west corner of the room, the ceiling plaster has been removed exposing a small area of wall, which appears likely to represent the wall of the adjoining building number 17 where it abuts the roof of number 19. At the north of the room, a boxed-in beam spans the width of the house and is likely to be the position of the original roof beam and truss. The room has a simple moulded picture rail which may date to the earlier part of the house's development. The windows are of likely 20th-century date, with more recent aluminium-framed windows fitted to the interior. The chimney breast has a cast-iron fireplace with a moulded surround of fluting below a panel and mantel shelf, of a type most often used in bedrooms and lower status houses, and which is compatible with the later Victorian phase of the house's development.

From the landing, a further short flight of stairs lead upwards to the west into the central number 19 building, and adjacent to the stairs a small opening leads to the roof space over room 12. Here, the structure of the hipped roof, made of machine cut timbers of 20th century date, is visible (Pl. 22).

Room 13 is located at the front of the central building, and has a sloping ceiling following the angle of the gable (Pl. 23), with the corresponding sloping ceiling in room 14 occupying the east side of the gable (Pl. 24). Here, the ceiling plaster has been removed and again the machine-cut rafters are exposed. This room has a chimney breast and small cast-iron fireplace comprising a combined grate and surround (Pl. 25), of a small Bath grate type, with mouldings and a flower motif, commonly found in late Victorian bedrooms of lower status. The windows have ironwork likely to be contemporary with the 1912 refronting (Pl. 26).

To the north of room 14, a short flight of starts leads from a small landing up to the west into the number 19A building, with a small kitchen occupying room 15 to the north of the stairs (Pl. 27). This has a sloping ceiling following the gable, and a skylight window of fairly recent date, with tiled and wood panelled walls and linoleum floor.

Room 16 occupies the rear of the central number 19 building (Pl. 28). It has a sloping ceiling at the east and is L shaped due to the partition wall creating the landing, and two windows in the north elevation. The ceiling covering has been removed, exposing the joists and rafters which are all of machine-cut timber (Pl. 29). A hatch within the room opens into the space within the roof of the rear gable, which houses the boiler. Here, the breeze-block interior wall is visible, along with brickwork which is likely to represent the former rear wall of number 19 (Pl. 30).

The first floor of 19A comprises room 17 (Pl. 31), which is L-shaped and consists of the full width of the building at the front, extending to the rear, with a suspended ceiling and fairly recent fixtures and fittings. The window at the rear of the room is of late 20th-century date, and to the west of this, the room occupies the rear extension leading to the north block. The first floor of the block again comprises one large space at the west, with the east partitioned into smaller office (Pl. 32). At the northwest corner of the room, part of the building is occupied by the staircase leading up from the ground floor.

Interpretation

The cartographic evidence supports several observations of the building's phases made during the recording. The buildings have developed in several stages, with the broad dates for these derived from the cartographic evidence and the features of the building observed during recording.

Late 18th / early 19th century

The original form of number 19 appears to be a house, two storeys high and two rooms deep. It is of probable late 18th- or very early 19th-century date based on the brickwork and proportions, and it could tentatively be identified as that shown on the map of 1790, and with more certainty on the 1811 map. The representation here is fairly schematic and the 1811-17 map represents the building as rectangular in plan, suggestive of a small house one room wide.

The roof orientation was likely at this point to be a hipped roof, as shown in the form of the ceiling in the first floor front room. However, it is possible that the ceiling in this room has been altered and the house had

simple gable roof aligned with its gables at east and west, in common with many of the 19th century buildings on the high street. In the case of either layout, it is likely that the front door would have been in the same position as it now is, and it is likely to have had a central staircase ascending from south up to the north.

Mid to late 19th century

A second phase of development is likely to have taken place on the site in the 19th century, at some point between the period of the Tithe and Enclosure maps, and Ordnance Survey First Edition, comprising the construction of a second house on the plot, on the eastern side of the existing building. Presuming that the original number 19 was one room wide, this would have been constructed as an additional house of similar proportions on the east of the plot.

Early 20th century (by 1912)

In the early 20th century, the building was remodelled, with the refronting and reroofing of number 19, with wide front entrance and shutters. This phase perhaps saw the conversion of the central number 19 house into a butcher's shop at the ground floor. The roof of number 19, with the structure visible in room 11, is of machine cut timbers and dates to this phase, although it may have been reroofed reusing the original clay tiles. A historic photograph probably dating to the 1920's shows the High Street looking east. Here, the front elevation of central number 19 has a wide awning extending from the top of the first floor level (the width of the gable above) and although it is not clear, below this seems to be a (probably shuttered) entrance or large window of the same width, perhaps wide enough for carts or wagons or as a wide counter for a commercial shop. Limited access to the local records office (due to Coronavirus restrictions) at the time of writing means that it is difficult to establish the use of the property during this period. It may be that this constituted a butcher's shop as early as the 1910s. It appears likely that the original small house at number 19 remained separate at this point, and remained a separate dwelling into the 20th century.

Late 1920s and early 1930s

The 1920s photograph shows that during this period 19A has not yet been constructed and as such fills in the gap in the chronology of the historic maps. The Land Registry of 1936, presumably carried out in advance of the construction, shows the 19A plot vacant. By the time of the OS in 1936, the 19A building is present, and the brickwork of the front elevation suggests the closing up of the ground floor open front belongs to this phase. The character of the brickwork at the rear of the original number 19 building suggests that chimney on the at the rear

was removed and the upper part of the gable end was partially rebuilt in this phase, and replacement windows

inserted (necessitated by the construction of the central number 19 building and its roof line at the rear).

1960s

Evidence for number 19 being the premises of a butcher's shop by the mid 1960s exists in the form of an

advertisement placed in the Reading Evening Post (5th January 1967) which reads 'Butcher Shopman Cutter

wanted at once. Good wages. Apply Theale Butchers 19 High Street Theale'.

1980s

This phase saw the construction of north block and linking corridor, and the porch at the rear of the central

number 19 building. The majority of the fixtures and fittings within both 19 and 19A belong to this phase,

including the partition walls. During this phase, the building was taken over by the Horticultural Trades

Association.

Conclusion

The building recording has preserved a record of 19 and 19A High Street through photography and

accompanying text, with cartographic evidence combined with observed features of the buildings showing

several phases of development. The earliest phase is attested by little more than the brickwork of the first floor

west side of the façade, likely to date to the earlier phase in the late 18th or early 19th century, while the majority

of the interior features of note belong to the later Victorian phase (the central part of number 19, fireplaces and

brickwork). However, the building's distinctive façade dates to the 1930s, with the later phases of development

involving modernization and with it, the loss of some earlier interior features.

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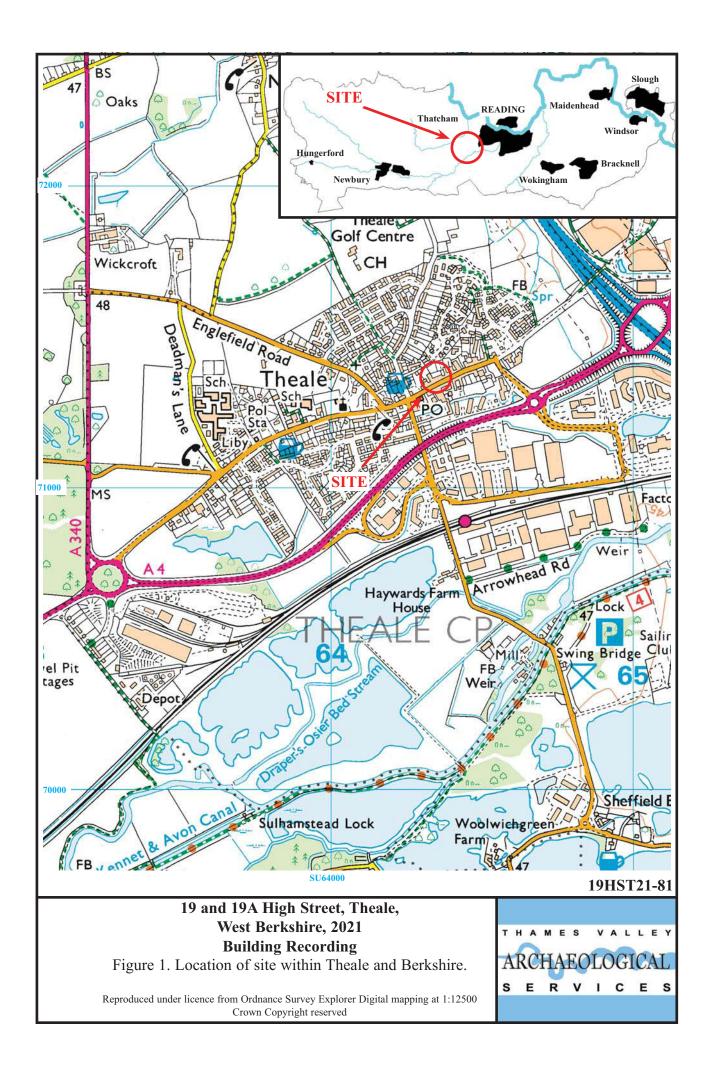
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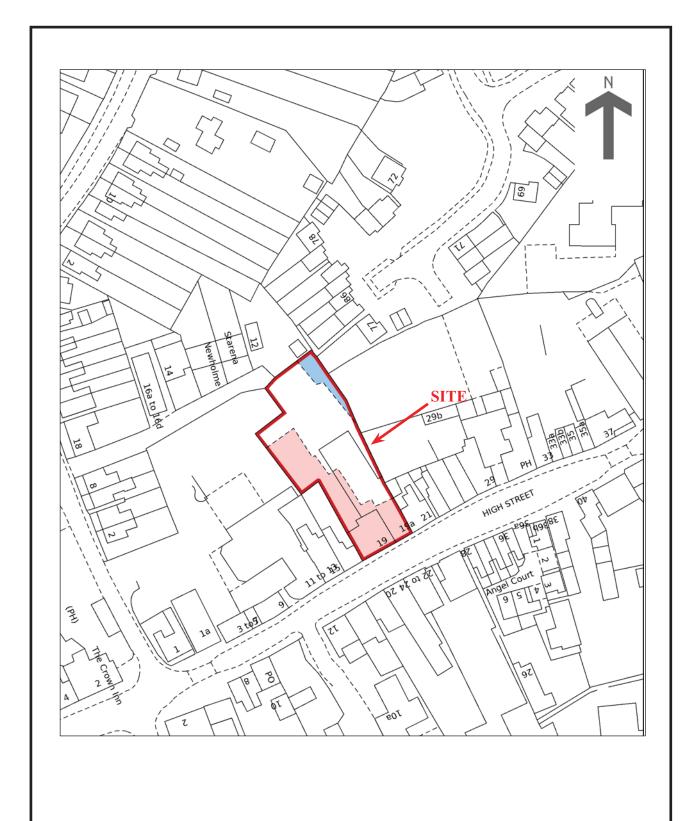
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

Cat. No.	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
1		Exterior	Looking NE	Front elevation
2	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation [Pl. 1]
3	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation
4	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking W	Front elevation
5	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NE	Front elevation
6	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation [Pl. 3]
7	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation
8	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation, doorway [Pl. 7]
9	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation, central gable [Pl. 2]
10	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation [Pl. 4]
11	TATIN, TAZIN	Exterior	Looking W	Front elevation, detail of bay window bracket [Pl. 5]
12		Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation, detail of bay window (centre)
12b		Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation, detail of bay window (centre) [Pl. 6]
13	1 1 1 2	Exterior	Looking NW	Front elevation, detail of trough
14	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking SE	Rear of site – office block [Pl. 8]
15	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking SE	Rear of numbers 19 and 19A
16	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking S	Rear of car park
17	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking SE	Northeast site boundary
18	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking SE	Rear of numbers 19 and 19A
19	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking E	Rear porch of central 19 (ground)
20	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking E	Rear porch of central 19 (first floor)
21	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking SE	Rear of number 19 [Pl. 9]
22	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NE	Linking corridor
23	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NE	Office block south elevation ground floor
24	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NE	Office block south elevation first floor
25	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking NE Looking N	Office block west elevation
26		Exterior		
	1x1m, 1x2m		Looking S	Office block north elevation [Pl. 10]
26b	1x1m, 1x2m	Exterior	Looking S	Office block north elevation
27	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking S	Entrance hall 1
28	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking E	Stairwell
29	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking W	Room 2
30	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking N	Room 2 [Pl. 11]
31		Interior	Looking E	Ceiling room 2
32		Interior	Looking SE	Ceiling room 2 [Pl. 12]
33	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SW	Room 3 [Pl. 13]
34	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking S	Room 3
35	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking S	Room 4 [Pl. 14]
36	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking W	Room 4
37	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Room 4 detail of shutters
38	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking E	Room 4 detail of shutters [Pl. 15]
39		Interior		
	1x1m, 1x2m		Looking NW	Room 5 [Pl. 16]
40	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Room 5
41	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking N	Room 6 [Pl. 17]
42	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking E	Room 6
43	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking E	Room 7
44	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NW	Linking corridor
45	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Bathrooms
46	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NW	Office
47	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Office
48	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking E	Office
49	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NE	Room 10 [Pl. 18]
50	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NW	Room 11
51	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking W	Room 11 [Pl. 19]
52	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Room 12 [Pl. 20]
53	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE Looking SW	Room 12 [Pl. 20]
54				
	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SW	Room 12
55	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SW	Room 12
56	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking N	Room 12
57	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking S	Roof structure [Pl. 22]
58	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NE	Stairs
59	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Room 13 [Pl. 23]
60	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Room 14 [Pl. 24]
61	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NE	Room 14 [Pl. 25]
62	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NE	Room 14
	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking E	Room 14 [Pl. 26]
63				1 1
63		Interior	Looking E	Room 15 [Pl. 27]
63 64 65	1x1m, 1x2m 1x1m, 1x2m	Interior Interior	Looking E Looking N	Room 15 [Pl. 27] Room 16 [Pl. 28]

Cat. No.	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
67	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Room 16 cupboard [Pl. 30]
68	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NE	Number 19A Stairs
69	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking S	Room 17
70	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Room 17 [Pl. 31]
71	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NE	Room 17
72	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking N	Room 17
73	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking NW	Office [Pl. 32]
74	1x1m, 1x2m	Interior	Looking SE	Office



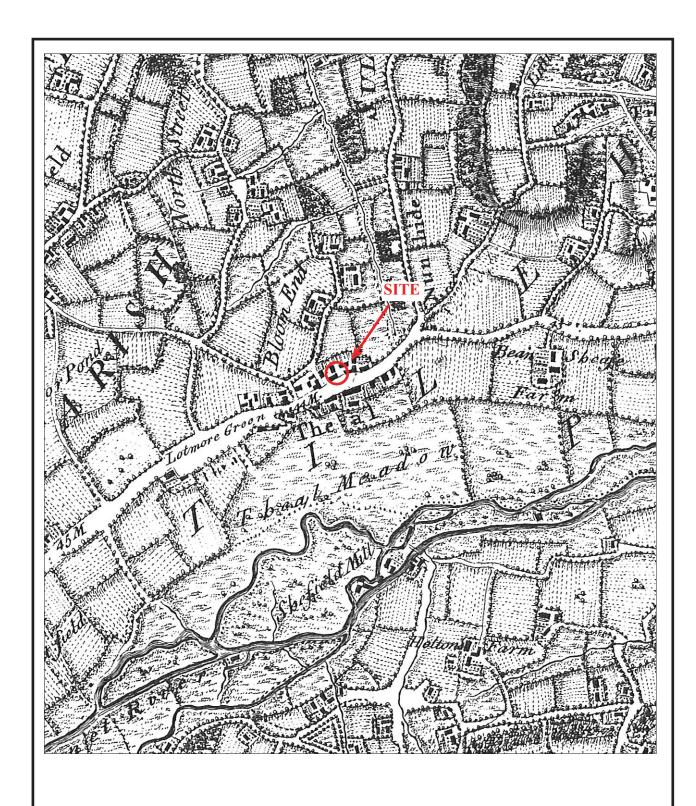


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site

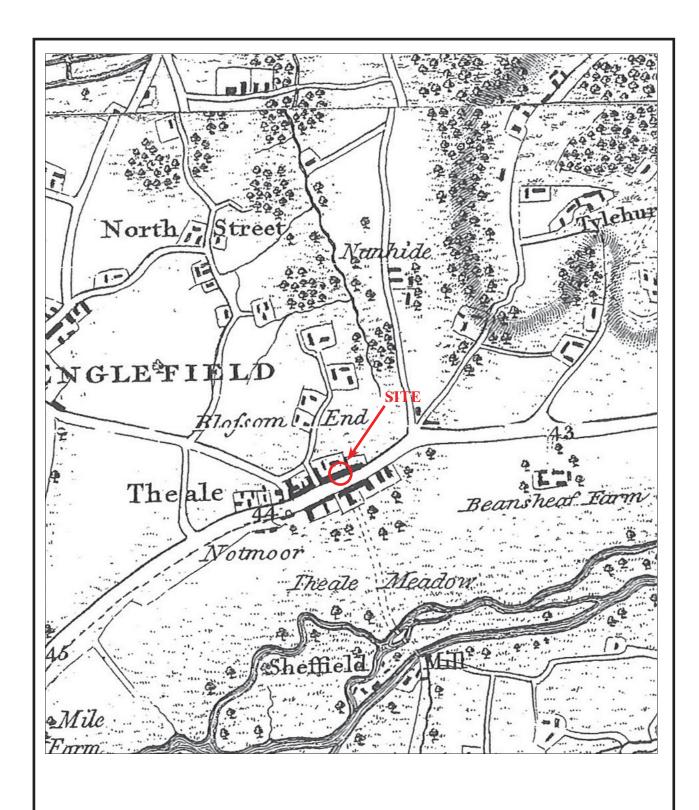
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19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 **Building Recording**Figure 3. Rocque's Map of Berkshire, 1767

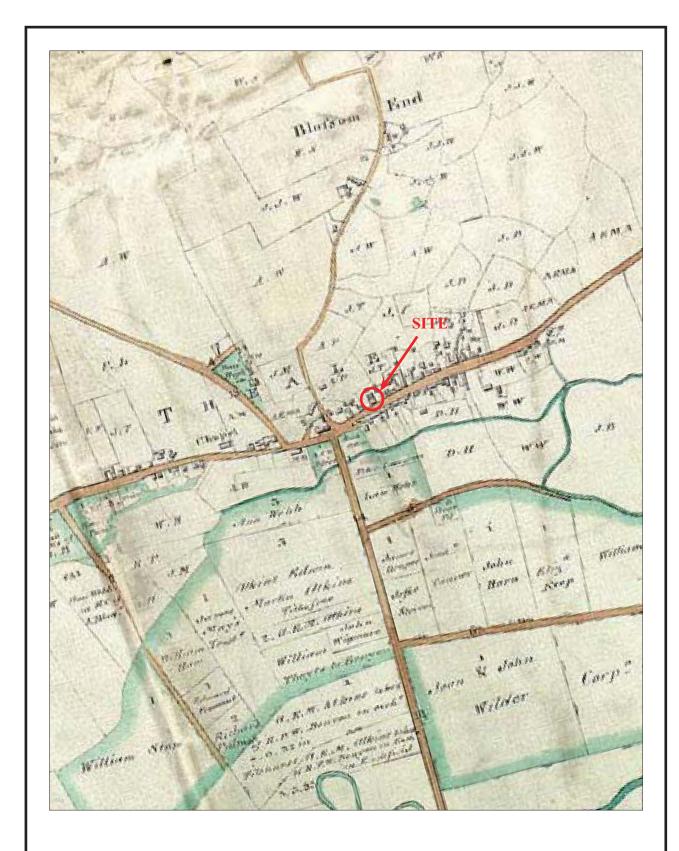




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Figure 4. Pride's Map of Berkshire, 1790

THAMES VALLEY
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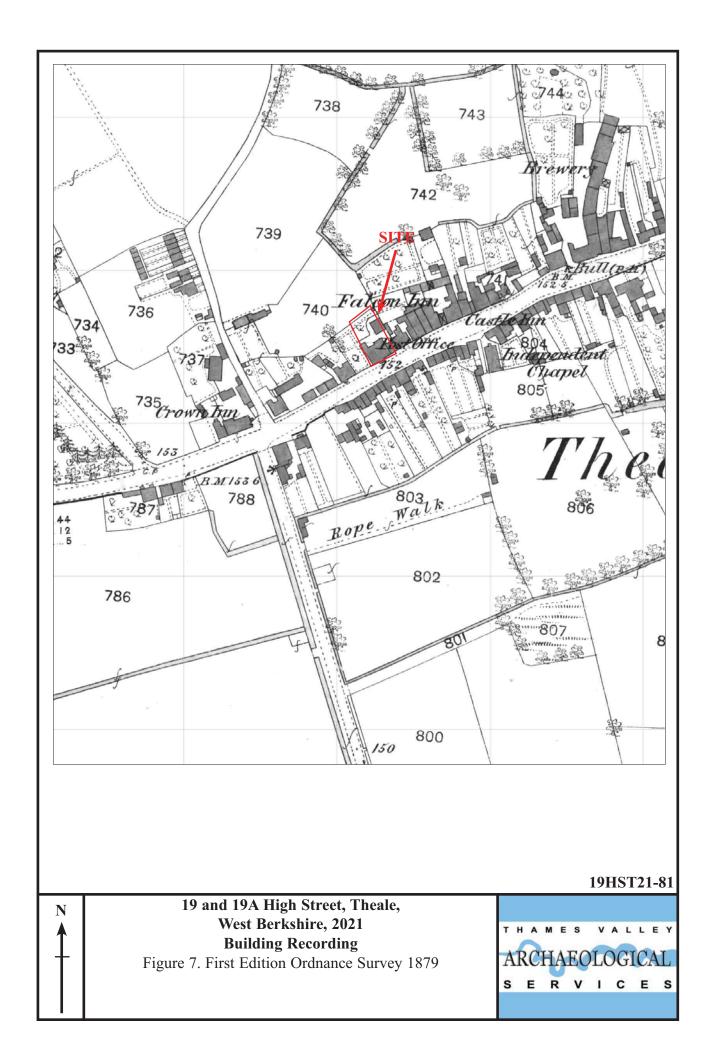
Figure 5. Enclosure Map of 1811-1817

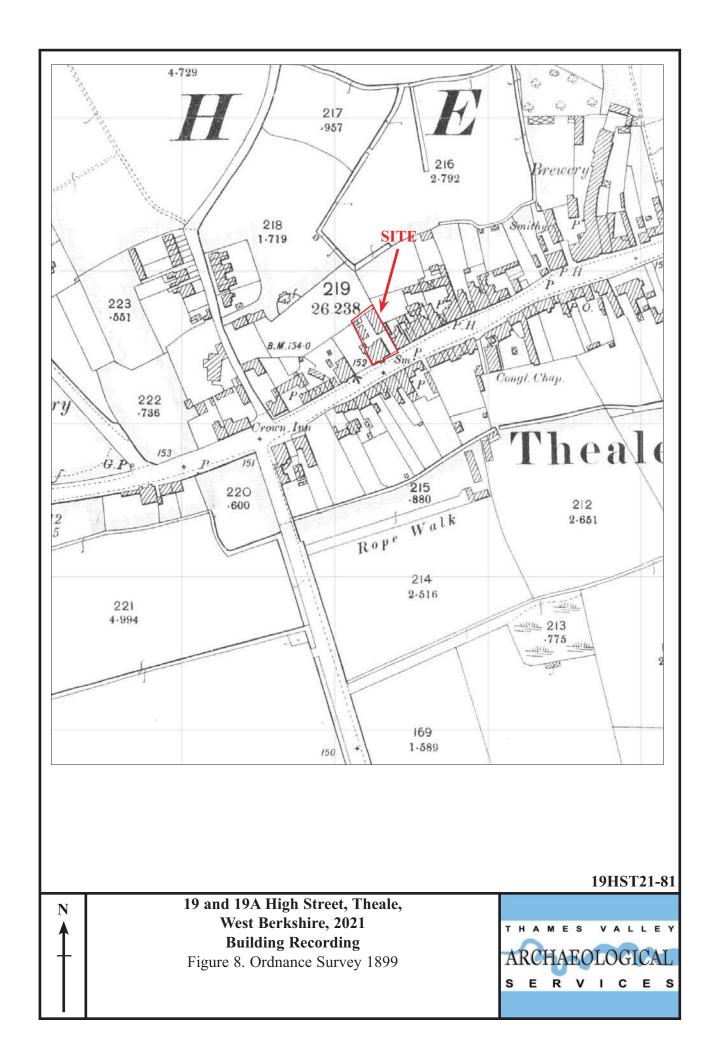


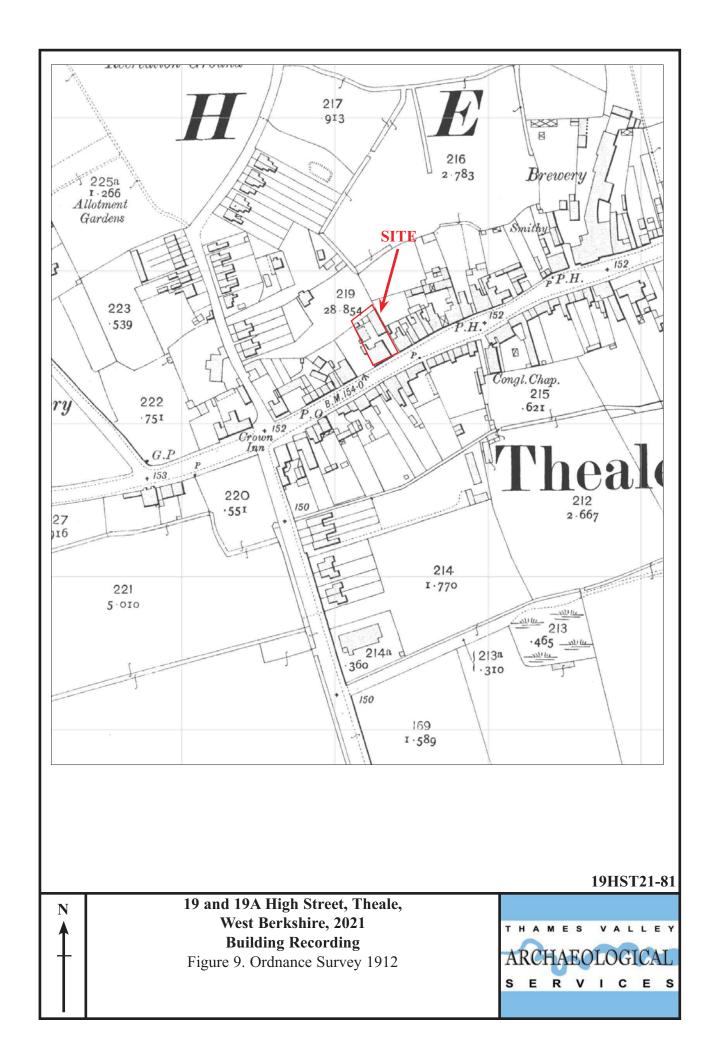


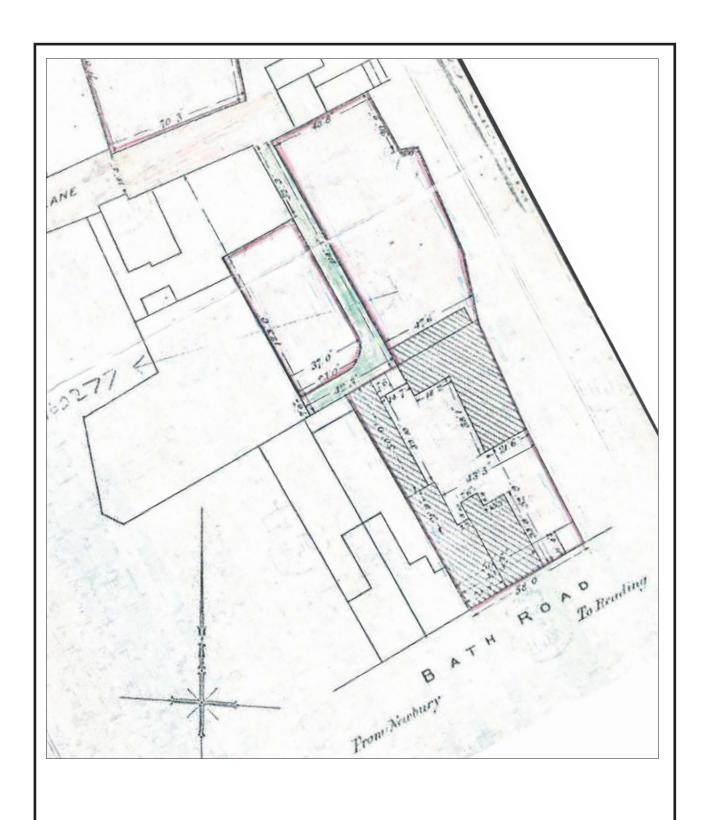
N | 19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Figure 6. Tithe Map of 1844

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES



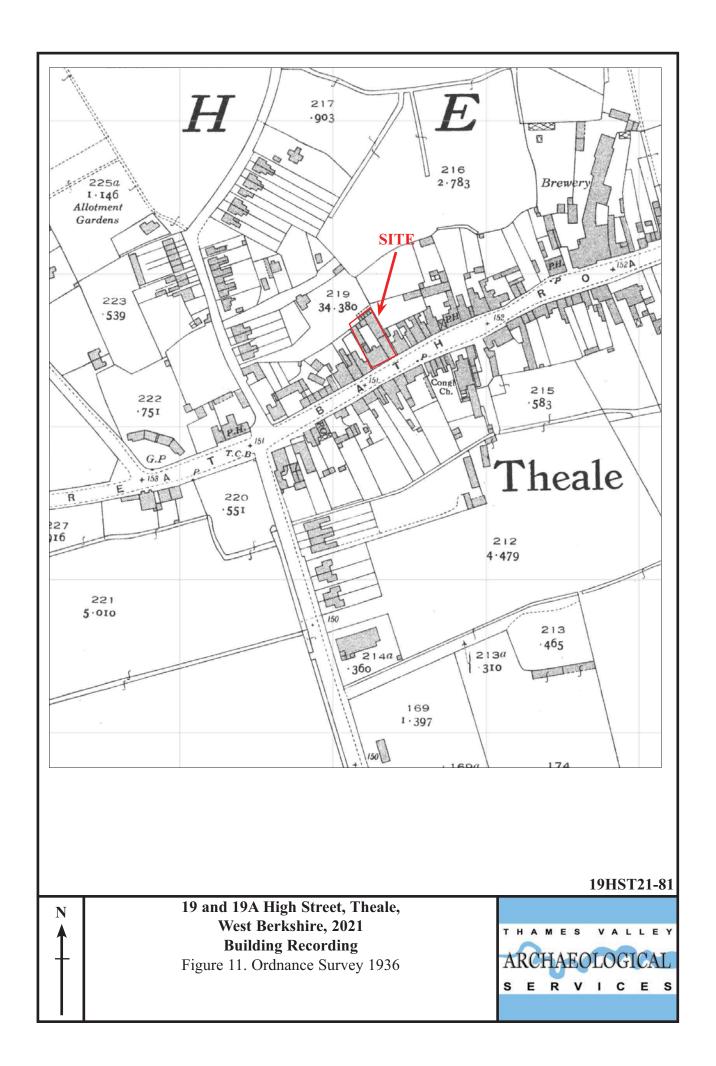


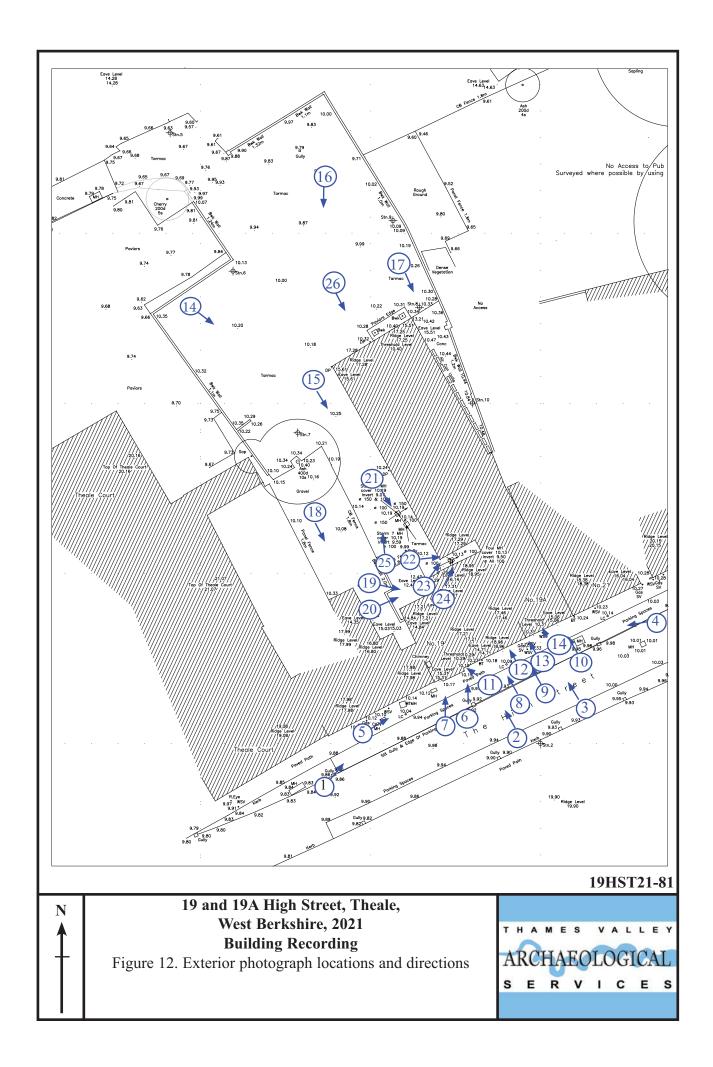


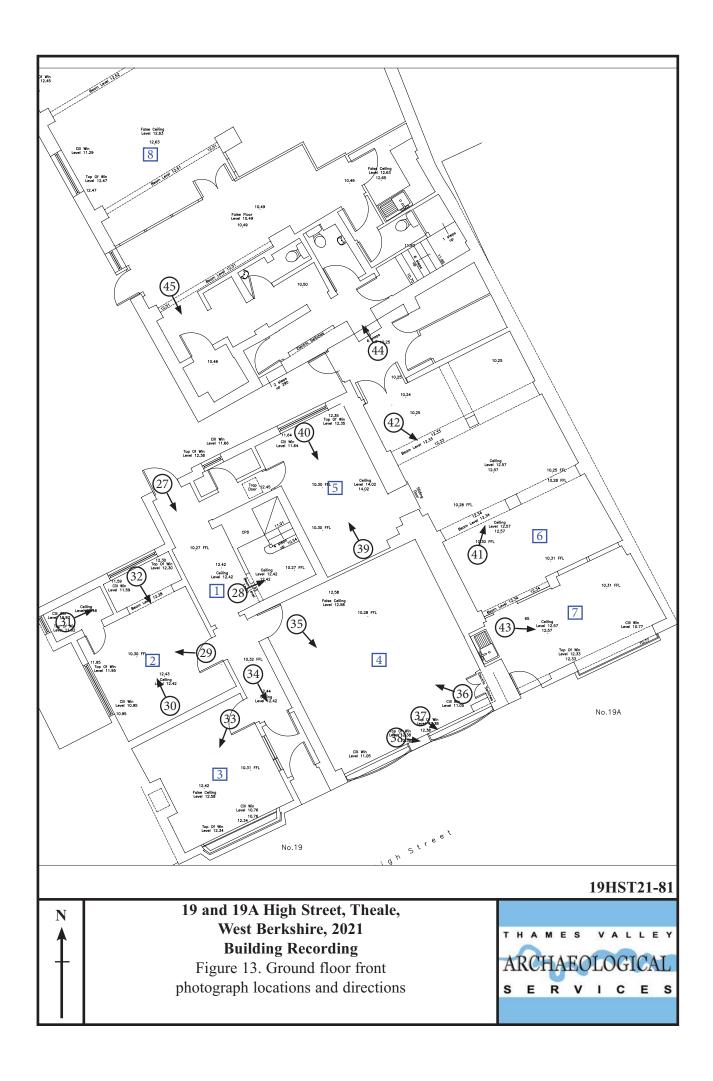


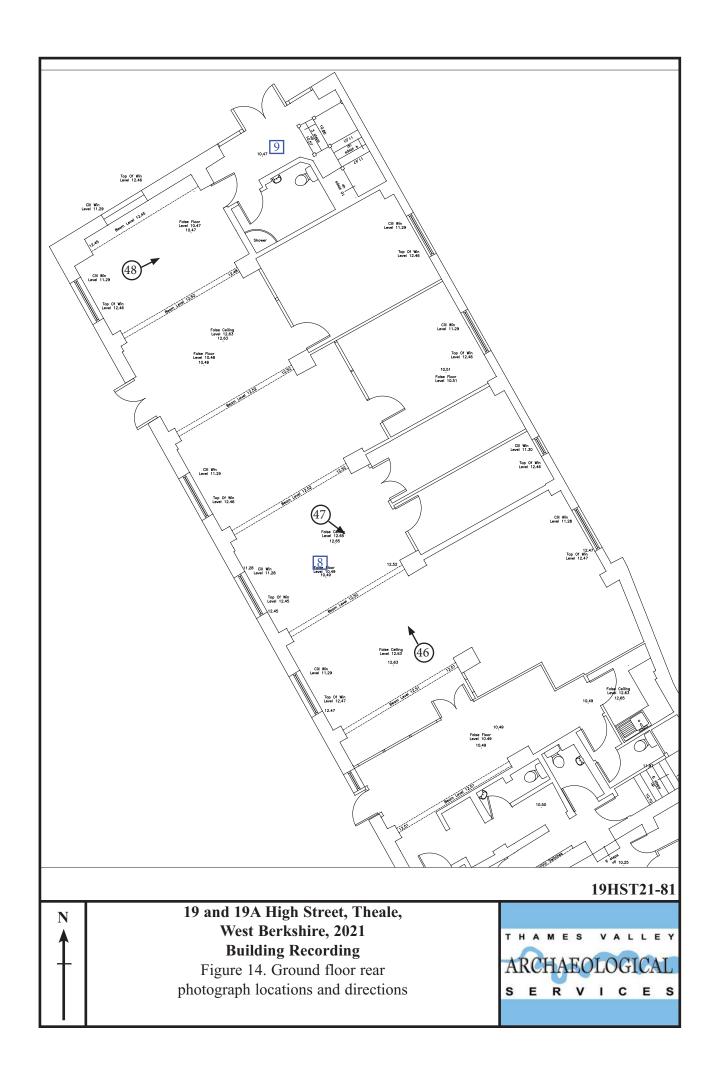
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West Berkshire, 2021
Building Recording
Figure 10. Land Registry 1936

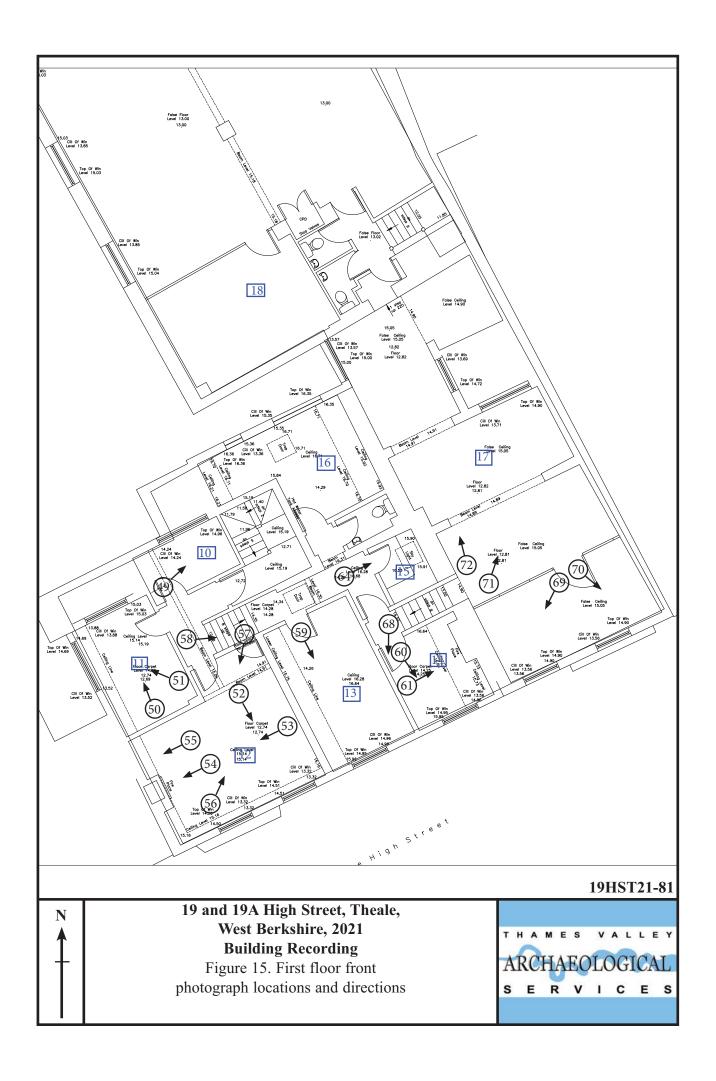
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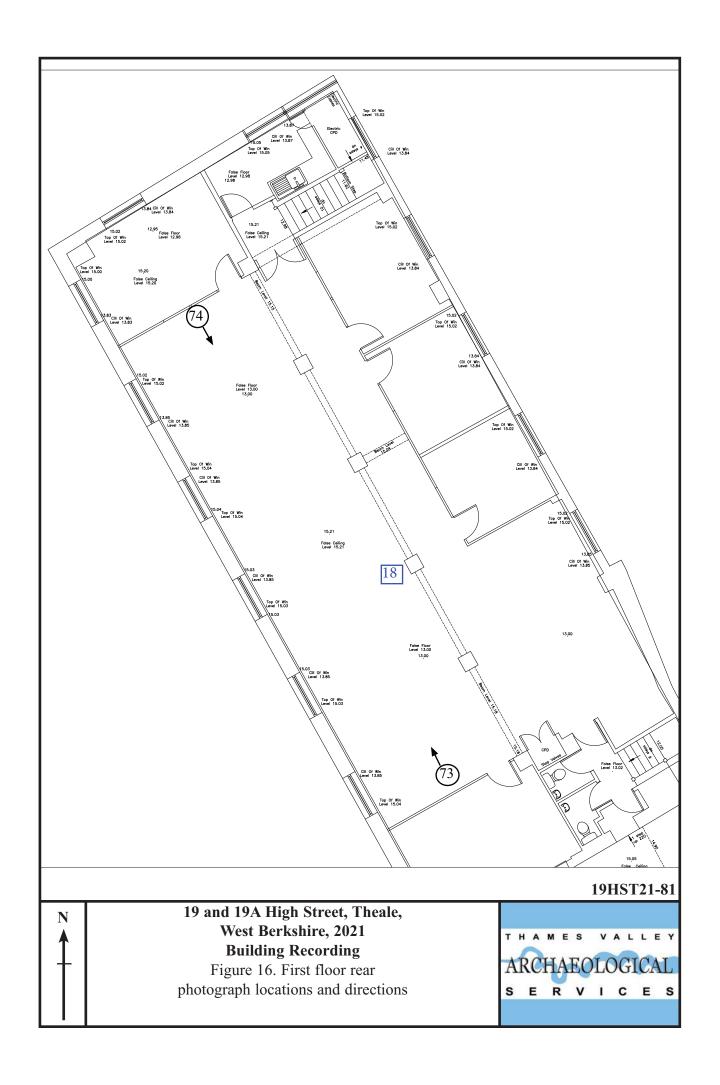












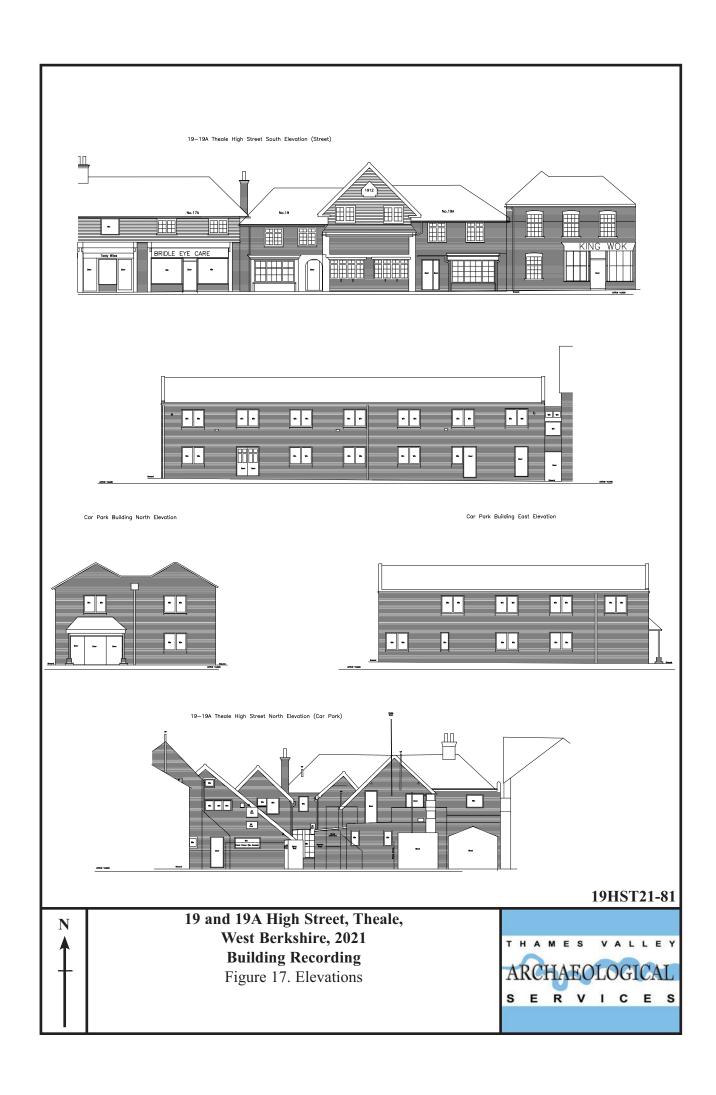






Plate 1. Front elevation, looking NE.

Plate 2. Front elevation, central gable, looking NW.



Plate 3. Front elevation, looking NW.



Plate 4. Front elevation, looking NW

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Plates 1 to 4.





Plate 5.Front elevation, detail of bay window bracket looking W.



Plate 6. Front elevation, detail of bay window (centre), Looking NW.



Plate 7. Front elevation, doorway, looking NW, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 8. Rear of site showing office block, looking SE Scales: 1m and 2m.

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Plates 5 to 8.





Plate 9. Rear of number 19, looking SE, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 10. Office block north elevation, looking S, Scales: 1m and 2m



Plate 11. Room 2, looking W, Scales: 1m and 2m



Plate 12. Ceiling room 2, looking SE.

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Plates 9 to 12.





Plate 13. Room 3, looking SW. Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 14. Room 4, looking S. Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 15. Room 4 detail of shutters, looking E.



Plate 16. Room 5, looking NW. Scales: 1m and 2m.

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Plates 13 to 16.





Plate 17. Room 6, looking N, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 18. Room 10, looking N, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 19. Room 11, looking W, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 20. Room 12, looking SE, Scales: 1m and 2m.

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Plates 17 to 20.







Plate 21. Room 12, looking SW, Scales: 1m and 2m.

Plate 22. Roof space, looking S, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 23. Room 13, looking SE, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 24. Room 14, looking SE, Scales: 1m and 2m.

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Plates 21 to 24.





Plate 29. Room 16, looking NW, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 30. Room 16 cupboard, looking SW, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 31. Room 17, looking SE, Scales: 1m and 2m.



Plate 32. Office room 18, looking NW, Scales: 1m and 2m.

19 and 19A High Street, Theale, West Berkshire, 2021 Building Recording Plates 29 to 32.



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	AD 0 BC 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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