

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath,
Newbury, Berkshire**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: NHC23/16

(SU 4545 7455)

**North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire**

Building Recording

For Mr Neil Waller

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code NHC 23/16

March 2023

Summary

Site name: North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath, Newbury, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 4545 7455

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 3rd February 2023

Project coordinator: Genni Elliott

Site code: NHC 23/16

Summary of results: The complex represents several buildings that have been linked to one another. In its earliest form is a detached kitchen, likely contemporary with the main farm house and dating to the 18th century. There is some circumstantial evidence in the form of a treadwheel/donkey wheel axle that there was a separate well house at this point. By 1840 the kitchen had been extended to include the well and a link had been added to the main house. Between 1840 and 1880 the rear building was constructed and by 1880 it had been linked to the kitchen. This is likely to have happened over a number of stages including the alteration of the roof of the rear building to form part of a walled garden to the north.

The large fireplaces in the ground floor rooms indicate a cooking function within the detached kitchen, with a bread oven formerly in room 2. The fireplace within room 1 has been reduced in size. The function of the upper floors is unclear but may have functioned as store rooms or servants quarters. No original function can be assigned to the rear building.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in due course.

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 27.03.23
	Steve Preston ✓ 27.03.23

North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath, Newbury, West Berkshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 23/16

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath, Newbury, West Berkshire (SU 4545 7455) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Neil Waller of North Heath Farmhouse..

Planning consent (appln no. 22/02580/FUL) and listed building consent (22/02581/LBC) have been granted by West Berkshire Council for internal alterations, modifications and refurbishment to a rear range of North Heath Farmhouse to create an annexe. The consent is subject to a condition (3) which requires a building survey to be carried out prior to any works. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the Council's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott and Danielle Milbank on 3rd February 2023 and the site code is NHC 23/16.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and a copy of the report sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

Location, topography and geology

North Heath is located to the west of Chieveley and to the north of the M4 in West Berkshire (Fig. 1). It is a linear hamlet with North Heath Farm located at its western end, accessed from the B4494. The track leading up to the farmhouse is located on the north-east side of the B4494. The immediate area contains farm buildings or converted farm buildings, otherwise the wider area consists of fields. The building pertaining to this recording is located to the rear of the main farmhouse (SU 4545 7455). The site lies at approximately 135m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as an outcrop of the Lambeth group with clay with flints in the immediate vicinity (BGS 2006).

Historical Background

North Heath Farmhouse is grade II listed and described as follows:

'Farmhouse. C18. Red brick with plinth and old tile roof with one end stack to left and 2 to right. 2 dormers with shallow triangular pediments. 2 storeys and 3 bays. Glazing bar sashes; blind hoods above those on ground floor. Central C20 hipped porch with half glazed door.'

Little other information is available about North Heath Farm, it is not one of the three manors of Winterbourne but is a large farm around which the hamlet of North Heath appears to have grown. Early records within the Victoria Country History refer to the Pocock family in North Heath but it is not possible to identify a specific building (VCH 1924). A brick within the main house has the date 1784 on it with the initials 'BT' and 'RC'. It is not known to whom these initials refer.

Census records show that it has changed hands a number of times over the years with a number of servants/labourers recorded as present including a bailiff, groom, carters, plough boys and house servants. The earliest records of owner/occupier are from the Winterbourne Tithe Map of 1840 which show that the landowner was Thomas Stirling Begbie, who appeared to be the major landowner around North Heath at the time. It was occupied by Richard Rogers but other occupiers are recorded as trustees; Giles Fidler, Joseph Shuff and William Fisher. By 1922 the altered apportionment shows George Baylis as the major landowner in the area.

Communication from the current owner and from estate agent particulars suggest that the rear building was at some point used as a brewhouse.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted online in order to ascertain the development of the building throughout the site's later history. The first map of the local area in detail is Roque's map of Berkshire of 1761 (Fig. 2) which shows North Heath Farm as already established. It is difficult to identify specific buildings and it what is shown may be somewhat schematic but there is little reason to assume that the farmhouse is not present at this point given the farm appears well established. The next available map of any detail is the preliminary Ordnance Survey map of 1812 which again shows the presence of the farm but not in enough detail to identify the separate buildings (not illustrated). The first map to show the site in detail is the 1840 Winterbourne Tithe map (Fig. 3) which clearly shows the farm as consisting of two loose courtyards with the house located at the end of the track one of about a dozen buildings. The house is approximately square in shape with a further rectangular building to the rear (the subject of this building recording). A further rectangular building is located to the rear of that. The scale of the map does not fit well with the later Ordnance Survey maps but there is no reason to think the length of the buildings has altered. The coloured outlines can only be seen as indicative of the building in this case, but it does show that the rear extension is not currently present at this date, nor are the buildings linked.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig. 4) shows the buildings in further detail and it can be seen that by this date the house and rear building have now been linked and the house extended slightly to the rear. The rear building has now also been linked to a small building to its rear creating an ‘L-shaped’ plan form. There is also a small extension on the north side of the rear building and one at the south-east corner, which is no longer present on the most recent maps. The 1880 map appears to be more detailed than the more recent maps, showing the presence of a porch on the south side of the main house, rather than just extending the depth of the house to include the porch. Little appears to change over the years, though by 1975 (Fig. 5) the cartography appears more schematic, losing the detail of the various extensions, along with an extension on the north side of the rear building.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a level 2 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996), and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). The survey comprised a 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). Figures 7 and 8 show the locations and directions of view of all of the photographs taken, and Appendix 1 provides cross references to those used as plates in this report.

Description

The building is located to the rear of the farm house (north side) approximately 4.3m away from the original rear of the main farmhouse and linked via a corridor (Pl. 1). In general, it is rectangular in shape, with an extension on the north side to form an ‘L’. The height of the building varies from single storey to two storey. It is brick built with a slate roof whilst the northern extension is covered in clay tiles (Pl. 2).

The building will be subdivided into its five constituent parts for ease of understanding within this report; main building, house link corridor, well house, rear building and rear building link (Fig. 6).

Main Building

Exterior

The main building is rectangular in shape, brick built with a gable end roof, two storeys high (Pl. 2). Bricks are laid in Flemish bond with a large number of blue headers. The roof is covered in slate. The building is linked to the main house by a link corridor. It is three bays wide and sub-divided into two rooms on each floor.

The south elevation, closest to the house and linked to it contains the main entrances to the building. The frontage is largely functional with two doors, accessing the two rooms and a window between the doors on the ground floor (Pl. 3). The window and external door had been boarded over. On the west side of the link corridor the keying in with the well house could be partially observed, though this was mainly visible within the well house wall (Pl. 4). The door within the link corridor was a simple plank and batten door with a latch. It had a wooden surround (Pl.5).

The west elevation is largely obscured by the well house, but the apex of the gable end is visible, covered in sheet metal (Pl. 6).

The north elevation (Pl. 2) contained a doorway beneath a segmental arch formed of rowlock bond bricks. The opening had been made smaller with the insertion of two planks of wood, presumably attached to the door frame which is not visible on the west side (Pl. 7). The door is of simple plank and batten type with a latch. Immediately to the east of the door is a window that has been boarded over. On the first floor are a further two boarded up windows. At the base of the east end of the building it is possible to see where the well house has been keyed into the building (Pl. 8). Beneath the eaves, a brick corbel is visible as a course of header bond beneath a course of stretcher bond. The eastern end of the building is obscured by the link to the rear building. Between the two windows on the first floor is an area of predominantly stretcher bond brickwork over the area of the rear of the chimney breast on the first floor. Contained within the brickwork are some smoke blackened bricks suggesting reuse and reconstruction of this section of wall.

The west elevation (Pl. 9) forms the southern part of a continuous wall helping to create a walled garden. The base of the wall lies some 0.6-0.7m beneath the current ground level at the rear of the main house. This is held back by a retaining wall. There are no openings within the wall and the only feature is the keying in of the rear building link approximately 1.5m above the base of the building (Pl. 10).

Interior

Internally the building is sub-divided into two rooms on each floor, numbered rooms 1-4 (Figs 6 to 8). On the ground floor (Fig. 7) these were self-contained rooms whilst on the first floor (Fig. 8) they were inter-linked.

Room 1 (Pl. 11) is located on the east side of the building and is accessed via a door on both the north (Pl. 12) and south (Pl. 11) sides of the building, though the door on the south side was blocked on the day of the survey. Room 1 occupies half of the ground floor and is rectangular in shape. In general the walls are of exposed or painted brick, including the dividing wall between rooms 1 and 2 and the floor is also of brick (Pl. 13). The ceiling is plastered with two chamfered beams running east-west across it (Pl. 14). In the north-east corner part of the ceiling has been removed exposing two joists (Pl. 15). These joists appear to have been reused with an empty peghole and mortice present. The main feature within the room is a large fireplace in the centre of the east wall (Pl. 16). Within the north wall is a further door into the rear building link and a window (Pl. 12). On the south wall are stairs to the first floor (Pl. 11).

The two doors within the north wall (Pl. 11) are later insertions with an even later external door to fit a reduced opening. The internal door into the link consists of planks within a frame with a latch. The floor level within the link has been reduced as indicated by the gap beneath the door. The window has been reduced in size to accommodate the door and may have been more similar in size to that within room 2 (Pl. 17). It has a wooden frame with a central wooden post with iron rods on either side; there is no glass and it is likely that they did not contain glass at any point.

The fireplace (Pl. 18) protrudes into the room and is the dominant feature within it. It consists of an approximately 2m long by 0.6m deep fireplace of brick construction laid in stretcher bond and white-washed over. The opening has been reduced in size a number of times. In its original form the opening was located beneath a segmental arch in soldier bond, possibly beneath a shaped metal rod to form the arch and extended to the floor. The height of the opening has subsequently been reduced with a second segmental arch beneath the first using the same construction techniques. The southern end of the opening has been reduced in width by the length of a brick with the insertion of a wall extending to the back of the fireplace. The same appears to have happened on the northern side of the opening but it has since been partially removed. The remaining opening has then been decreased in height with the addition of two courses of bricks laid on the floor, one stretcher course beneath a rowlock bond course. Lastly the centre of the fireplace has been further raised and scrap metal overlaid to create a raised grate (Pl. 19). Scarring within the back wall of the fireplace suggests that a back plate was once present. A wooden shelf has been installed above the two arches to create a mantle-piece.

The stairs (Pl. 11) are located in the south-east corner of the room and consist of a winder staircase (Pl. 20) with the underside partitioned to create a cupboard beneath (Pl. 21). The partition is constructed of wooden

boards laid horizontally and nailed on. Construction of the stairs appears to be wooden battens inserted into the wall resting on a timber plate built into the brickwork.

Flooring consists of bricks laid flat in rows aligned north-south (Pl.13). Along the western edge, adjacent to the internal wall there are two rows of square pavers dividing a further two rows of bricks (Pl. 22). There is some variation in this pattern at the northern end. The reason for the change is unclear.

Room 2 (Pl. 23) is in the western half of the original main building (now the centre with the well room added to its west) and accessed only via a door on the south side of the building, now linked by a short section of corridor to the main house. Like room 1 the brick walls are whitewashed and the floor is laid in bricks (Pl. 24). The west wall has been removed and the building extended to include the well. The ceiling has been plastered over and there is a central beam that has been boxed in; no joists are visible (Pl. 25). The western end of the beam is supported on a post set on a stone above the floor level (Pl. 23). The post is octagonal in shape and is almost certainly the axle from a large wheel to raise water from the well, such as the treadwheel from Catherington at the Weald and Downland Museum, or a larger donkey wheel. No mortices remain in it for spokes of the wheel and it may have been cut to fit the space. No indication remains as to how the water was raised from the well subsequent to the axle being used as a post and the well house incorporated into the main building.

There is a door and window in the south wall (Pl. 26) and once again the room is dominated by a large chimney breast, this one in the north wall (Pl. 27).

The door is of simple plank and batten type set beneath a rowlock bond segmental arch within a wooden frame (Pl. 26). The window is located to the east of the door beneath a timber lintel, which may have been raised by two courses of brick to increase the height of the window. Currently there is no window or frame remaining (Pl. 26).

The fireplace protrudes into the room and is the dominant feature within it (Pl. 27). It consists of an approximately 2m long by 0.7m deep fireplace of brick construction laid in stretcher bond and white-washed over. It is similar in construction to the chimney breast within room 1 with a segmental brick arch over the opening supported on a metal rod. The arch consists of two courses of rowlock bond bricks above which is a wooden timber set into the brickwork. To the rear of the opening is a small alcove beneath a brick arch (Pl. 28). A metal rod was connected to the arch and jamb of the main chimney. It is likely that this was part of a small bread oven or warming area. To the east of the chimney breast is an alcove with an arch above (Pl. 29). Within the floor is a circular arrangement of bricks and a gully aligned NE-SW sloping down from the jamb of the

chimney breast (Pl. 30). Within the jamb of the chimney breast, located within the alcove, is a further alcove which is smoke blackened (Pl. 31). The four bricks at the top of the opening are a later blocking of a flue that fed into the main chimney stack. This is likely to have been the location of a larger bread oven with the gully being to collect the fallen ashes. The existing boiler for the house is located on the west side of the chimney and it is possible that this is a historic location for an old copper boiler.

Room 3 is located above room 1 and directly accessed via the stairs within room 1 (Fig. 8; Pl. 32). Much of it was inaccessible on the day of the survey due to the weak floor, but was visible. The stairs opened directly into the room. Immediately to the west is access to room 4 via a doorway. Within the north-west corner of the room is a window that has been boarded up (Pl. 33) and the chimney stack rises up through the floor within the east wall (Pl. 32). The external walls are painted brickwork beneath the wall plate whilst the internal wall is plastered and painted. Floorboards are exposed and the room is open to the roof. The dividing wall extends to the underside of the roof trusses; together with the painting of the bricks and a batten on the east wall this suggests that there was previously a ceiling present. The chimney consisted only of the stack (Pl. 32), considerably narrower than the fireplace below, but wider at the base before continuing through the roof. The stairs have a basic wooden gallery balustrade which is attached to the wall at the east end and to the wooden partition within room 1 (Pl. 34). The handrail has been rounded at the end and the gap between that and the opening for the stairs partially infilled with horizontal planks; one of which appears to be missing. The floorboards have been rounded along the edge.

Room 4 (Pl. 35) is located above room 2 and accessed via an opening from room 1. Secondary access is available via a ladder from the rooms below through the west wall (Pl. 36). There is a boarded-up window in the north wall, to the west of the chimney breast. The walls have mainly been plastered, with the exception of the area around the window and the floorboards are once again exposed. Once again plastering has finished at the wall plate level and may suggest the presence of a former ceiling. The principal feature of the room is the large chimney breast, a continuation in size of that within room 1, but extending further east than on the floor below. It appears to be constructed of solid brick with no indication of a former fireplace contained within it. The stack is located at the western end of the chimney breast and appears to be constructed in English garden wall bond (Pl. 37). A truss rests approximately centrally on the chimney breast. The west wall is of timber frame construction, best viewed from the well house, though some of the timbers have been overlaid by rafters to construct the well house roof (Pl. 38). The area beneath the tie-beam is close studded with a diagonal brace on either side. On the north side this diagonal brace has been cut through to create the opening within the wall. Laths had been applied

on the east side of the wall and plastered over. Plaster has also been added between the close studs on the west side of the wall.

Roof construction consists of a brick gable end at the east end of the building (the original end wall of the building) and three wooden trusses. The two central trusses are of king post construction (Pl. 39) with a raking strut on either side between the tie beam and principal rafter. A back purlin rests on the principal rafters above which the common rafters are laid on edge, meeting at a ridge plank. Both contain carpenter's marks; the western one is marked 'II' (Pl. 40) at various joints within the truss whilst the eastern one is marked 'III' (Pl. 41) at the southern end, no access was available to the rest of the truss. The carpenter's marks are chiselled into the wood. The westernmost truss, forming the gable end of the building, is of the same construction but with additional close studding to form a solid gable (Pl. 42). The only visible carpenter's mark identified is an 'XII' (Pl. 43) found on the tie-beam at the northern end. It was not possible to see a corresponding mark. It is possible the 'X' had an additional line to indicate side of building. The style of mark is distinctly different, incised rather than chiselled and likely made with a gouge and knife. The tie-beam, at least, has been reused from another source.

House Link Corridor

The main building and house are linked by a narrow corridor (Pl. 44). The corridor runs at an angle connecting the two doors of the buildings. In order to understand the link corridor it is necessary to understand the rear of the farmhouse. An approximately central external door is present on the north side of the house with two steps leading down into the link corridor. The door is located within a small extension to the farmhouse, perhaps originally a porch that has subsequently been raised to link a further rear extension to the rest of the farmhouse at first floor level. Evidence for the raising can be seen in the brickwork that is header bond at ground floor height changing to Flemish bond above the height of the ground floor windows. The extension is likely later than the farmhouse with the bricks not keyed into the main structure. Within the raised section is a bell crank (Pl. 45), the remains of a servant bell system, a similar one of which is illustrated in the 1908 Chambers English Dictionary (Davidson 2011).

The link itself is of basic construction, of concrete blocks laid on edge. On either side is a central doorway with a window on either side. The pitched roof is currently covered in plastic sheeting. The doors and windows extend to the height of the wooden wall plate and are of basic construction again, the door of planks and the

windows non-opening with leaded diamond panes. Internally was a concrete floor and the walls were painted white over the exposed blockwork (Pl. 5).

Well House

Exterior

The well house (Pl. 6) is located at the western end of the range of buildings, is roughly square and has been keyed into the main building structure. It is single storey, but taller than the ground floor in the main building, brick built, laid in English garden wall bond. The eaves had two courses of corbelled brickwork consisting of a soldier course and a stretcher course to form the top of the wall. The roof is covered in slate.

The south elevation has no openings and consists solely of a brick wall (Pl. 6). The western end of the main building wall is keyed into the well house wall near the base for five courses of brick (Pl. 4). The house link corridor obscures the keying in from the well house into the main building. Higher up the buildings are not keyed into one another and there is a vertical scar at the junction of the two buildings.

The west elevation contained a single window, located approximately centrally (Pl. 46) beneath a segmental arch of rowlock bond brickwork. On the day of the survey, it had been boarded up and the gable wall propped.

The north elevation is constructed in Flemish bond brickwork (Pl. 2). There are no openings within the wall, though there appears to be a blocked-up feature, possibly a former window, below the roofline at the eastern end. The base of the wall appears to have been keyed into the main building for approximately 13 courses, above which there is a crack within the brickwork where the two buildings are not joined.

Interior

Internally the building is a continuation of the main building and open to room 2 (Pl. 47). The well house is denoted by the change in ceiling height from the ceiling within room 2 to being open to the roof within the well house. The walls are exposed brickwork and the floor is a continuation of the brick pavers within room 2 (Pl. 48). The orientation of the pavers changes around the edge of the well towards the western end of the building and they are laid flat rather than on edge along the southern edge of the building. The well is located in the north-west corner of the building within the floor (Pl. 49). It has been edged in concrete and is partially covered by a wire frame and scaffolding to hold the modern pump equipment. Within the floor, to the east of the well was the remains of a brick feature (Pl. 50). It appeared to be circular in plan form, mainly consisting of mortar, but along the northern side remained a course of bricks, partially obscured by a plank being used for the well pump.

Within the gable end wall the window (Pl. 51) can be seen to be of wooden construction with square wooden posts, one of which has been replaced by an iron bar. Above the window, in the apex of the wall are ventilation holes within the brickwork arranged in a triangular pattern of five vents (Pl. 52). Features within the north and south walls are the reverse of those seen externally and there is no more to add to the observations of the keying together of the two buildings.

Roof construction consists of a central king-post truss with separate raking struts supporting the principal rafters (Pl. 53). The purlin overlays the principal rafters and is supported on a stud within the end wall of the main building and continues into the gable end brickwork. Common rafters, laid on edge, overlie the purlin and meet at a ridge plank, whilst the base sits on a wall plate (Pl. 54). A wooden wall plate is also present in the gable end wall. Between the roof truss and the end wall of the main building is a beam tenoned into the base of the king post.

Rear Building

Exterior

The rear building is rectangular in shape, brick-built with a mono-pitched roof (Pl. 2). The bricks are laid in a combination of Flemish and Flemish garden wall bond, having undergone various repairs and changes.

Only a small section of the southern elevation is visible (Pl. 55); the majority obscured by the rear building link. Within this small section is evidence of a wall plate, beneath which is a course of bricks in rowlock bond. Above the timber is a levelling course of clay tiles.

The west elevation (Pl. 56) is some 1.5m high to the roofline and the whole consists of a brick wall. The bonding pattern varies from Flemish bond at the southern end to Flemish garden wall bond at the northern end, almost certainly as a result of sections of rebuilding. Similarly, the mortar changes from very little present at the southern end to lime mortar centrally and cement mortar at the northern end. The brickwork immediately beneath the roofline is obscured by a bargeboard in two sections.

The north elevation (Pl. 57) is complex, displaying the mono-pitch roof to its full extent. Located slightly off-centre is an opening with timber frame and chicken wire beneath a timber lintel. The lintel extends most of the width of the building and is held in place by an iron strap. The lintel displays signs of reuse with an empty mortice and a row of three empty pegholes. Immediately below the lintel, on either side of the opening is a course of rowlock bond bricks, as seen on the south elevation. Above the lintel the brickwork is fairly consistent

in Flemish bond. Within the bonding is a diagonal row of part bricks. Brickwork beneath the lintel has been patched.

The eastern elevation (Pl. 10) forms part of a larger wall extending across the side of the rear link building and the main building. Within the wall is a doorway into this section of the building with a second doorway into the rear building link. Again the brick bonding varies, with English bond at the northern end at lower levels changing to Flemish bond around the area of the door and higher up. Between the two doors is a vertical scar in the wall, extending to approximately the height of the openings. On the northern side of the scar is a line of closer bricks demonstrating the former end of the building. Above this the wall is one construction.

Interior

Internally there is a single room with bare brick walls and a part dirt, part brick floor (Pl. 58). Entrance to the room is via the rear building link, through a tall opening (*c.* 2.5m high) appearing to be cut through the timber in the gable wall (Pl. 59). The opening is set beneath a concrete lintel. The wall plate in the western wall appears to be reused as evidenced by the large number of empty mortices (Pl. 60). Internally the window in the north wall sits approximately centrally whilst the lintel sits on top of the wall plate in the west wall (Pl. 58). The upper part of the wall has cracked diagonally. The door within the east wall (Pl. 61) is some 0.6m above the internal ground level and is currently a sheer drop down to the internal ground surface. Within the wall is a strut to support the purlin.

The roof (Pl. 62) consists of rafters laid flat over the wall plate extending to the top of the wall. A purlin extends the length of the building, built into either gable end wall, supporting the rafters. Like the wall plate it has been reused with different sized mortices present. Battens overlay the rafters on which clay tiles are hung.

Rear Building Link

The rear link (Pl. 63) forms a short section of corridor between the main building and rear building. It is brick built with a mono-pitched roof covered in clay tiles as part of the rear building roof construction.

Only two elevations are visible due to being attached at either end to the main building and rear building. The west elevation is complex showing different phases of construction (Pl. 63). A small section, two stretchers wide, butts up against the main building; it is topped by a course of rowlock bond brickwork. A vertical scar in the brickwork differentiates it from that to the north. Extending across the majority of the wall the brickwork is laid in stretcher bond with three horizontal timbers inset within it, possibly levelling courses, the highest one corresponding to the top of the course of rowlock bond brickwork. Above the timber and small section of

rowlock bond brickwork at the southern end, the brickwork is of one build. It is possible that there was a former opening within this section.

The western elevation (Pl. 64) forms part of the long courtyard garden wall described with the rear building. A door is located centrally within the section beneath a rowlock bond arch. The brick coursing is laid in Flemish bond. To the north of the opening is a vertical scar where the link meets the rear building wall. To the north of the door are various vertical scars where the wall has been part keyed into the main building. Above the height of the door is an additional vertical scar where the two walls meet and no attempt has been made to key the two together.

Internally is a single passageway between the main building and rear building (Pl. 65). The brick walls are exposed and there is currently a dirt floor, which has likely been reduced from the original as indicated by the door between the main building and the link. Within the room is evidence for alterations with parts of walls that have been altered and a section of wall perpendicular to the east wall to create a small alcove. There seems to be little evidence to suggest the presence of a porch with a flat roof above the opening to the main building and it may be as simple as a small alcove, as an indoor wood store (Pl. 66). The northern end of the wall has what appears to be a broken section with corresponding protruding bricks in the west wall (Pl. 65). It is possible that a wall was removed at this point to accommodate the opening within the gable wall to the rear building and that originally there were two walls at this point, butted up against each other. A higher quality section of wall is present at the southern end of the west wall and this has been identified as a different build externally. Internally it can be seen as a double thickness section of walling as compared to the rest of the single skin wall (Pl. 67). Its original purpose is unclear.

Interpretation

The buildings subject to this recording are tied up with the history of the farm as a whole. The earliest map to show the presence of North Heath Farm is Rocque's 1761 map and whilst individual buildings cannot be identified (nor should this level of detail be expected) the farm as a whole appears to be well established and a farmhouse would have been one of the buildings. The listing details date the farmhouse to the 18th century and there is no reason to doubt this date. Both the farmhouse and main building appear to be of similar construction and are likely contemporary.

In its earliest form the main building was a stand-alone detached kitchen or service building, two storeys high with four rooms. Both of the ground floor rooms would have been used as kitchens, each accessed from a

door in the south wall, and each with a window. There is no physical indication that the building was bigger than the four rooms, though the west wall has been removed to incorporate access to the well. Modern mapping all post-dates the incorporation of the well house and provides no further useful information on the detached kitchen. It is not clear what the function of the upper rooms was nor if room 4 was always accessed via room 3 or had an external access through the original west wall. The rooms may have been used as servants' quarters or as store rooms.

The trusses numbered 'II' and 'III' appear to be a pair and may well be original to the building. Truss I does not appear to be present and the existing truss at the west end of the building has a different number entirely suggesting reuse from a different building.

The building subsequently was extended to include the well house; mapping shows this occurred prior to the tithe map of 1840. This extension altered the west wall of the building and potentially the flooring within room 2; that within the well house being a continuation of room 2. It is possible that the same source of bricks was used for the two and the flooring within room 2 is original but this is hard to prove or disprove. Within the north-east corner of room 2, adjacent to the fireplace, the arrangement of bricks and presence of a gully to collect ash suggest a bread oven was present here with a flue connecting to the main chimney. On the first-floor, ceilings were present at one point and it may be that with room 4 having been plastered it could have been used as a granary, with sacks raised via the opening in the west wall. Later on, the fireplace within room 1 has been decreased in size, likely over several periods and doors inserted into the north wall.

Research on detached kitchens tends to focus on buildings dating from the 15th and 16th centuries and they are largely thought to have died out by the late 17th century. Assumptions have been made that the insertion of upper floors in hall houses and the adoption of fireproof chimneys led to the demise of the detached kitchen and certainly by the traditional double-pile house of the 18th century with its additional rooms for separate service areas. This would suggest that this detached kitchen is a very late example and may have had a specific purpose related to the farm requiring much larger kitchens than would have been practical within the main farmhouse. Later on the building is referred to as a 'brewhouse' which would suggest that some amount of beer was brewed on the premises but it likely only accounted for a part of the function of the room. It is also likely that at one point there was the presence of a copper for boiling large quantities of water, perhaps where the existing boiler is situated.

The well house is a later addition and appears to have been a purpose-built extension to the detached kitchen. The tie-beam between the well house and detached kitchen is supported on an axle that is likely from a

tread wheel or donkey wheel previously used to raise water from the well. This suggests that there may have been an earlier detached well house and that the two were incorporated for convenience. However, there is no indication as to the method of raising the water up from the well in the new building.

On the main farmhouse, on the later extension that joins to the kitchen link is the remains of a bell crank that indicates the presence of a servant's bell system. The crank is located on a section of the extension that appears to have been raised from the original single storey extension. Servants' bells can date from the mid-1700s though this crank appeared to be similar to one from the early 1900s.

The rear building has been substantially altered. In its original form it was likely a small detached building with a gable end roof. It does not appear on the tithe map of 1840, but is present as an attached building by 1880. Its appearance suggests that as with many farm buildings it was assembled from available materials, leading to significant variation in construction. It is possible that the west wall is the remnant of a building seen to the west of it on the tithe map, though its inaccuracy is noted. The attached rear building link appears to be a later infill, as does the opening in the southern gable end. The west wall is complex having been raised to create a much taller wall and a mono-pitched roof, presumably to create a walled garden using the available buildings. The roof is not original having been replaced when the west wall was raised. The timbers laid flat perhaps suggest that this was done by farm workers rather than being of early date.

The link appears to be a later infill between the rear building and main building. The east wall is perhaps earlier forming part of a garden wall. It has been keyed into the main building at the southern end whilst a scar can be seen at its northern end and this lack of keying may be related to what appears to be a former east-west aligned north wall that has been cut through to allow access to the rear building. It has later been raised to form a walled garden. The west wall shows two phases of construction; a short section of double-skin wall topped with rowlock bond bricks with a low-quality later brick infill to create a covered link. The roof of the rear building has been extended over this room, likely when the garden wall was raised. A section of wall internally has no clear purpose, but may be something as simple as a woodstore.

Conclusion

The group of buildings is complex with a number of changes and infills. In its earliest form was a detached kitchen, likely dating to the same construction period as the main house in the 18th century. It is thought at this point there may have been a separate well house with a treadwheel or donkey wheel. The detached kitchen was subsequently extended by 1840 to include the well and the axle to the wheel was used as a post to prop the truss of the former gable end of the detached kitchen. By 1840 a link between the main house and the detached

kitchen has also been added. The rear building was built between 1840 and 1880 and has undergone substantial change to its roof to create a walled garden to the north utilising the existing buildings along with infilling the gap between the kitchen and rear building. Probably later to the initial build the link was finished between the two buildings but was present by 1880.

The function of all the rooms is unclear; the two ground floor rooms of the detached kitchen served a kitchen function with a large fireplace in each room, that has subsequently been reduced in size within room 1. A bread oven appears to have been removed from room 2 and its name suggests it was once a brewhouse, but likely had other functions as well, perhaps even having a copper to boil large quantities of water where the existing boiler is. The upper floor may have been used for storage or servants quarters and their use may have altered with the incorporation of the well. No function or purpose can be assigned to the rear building.

References

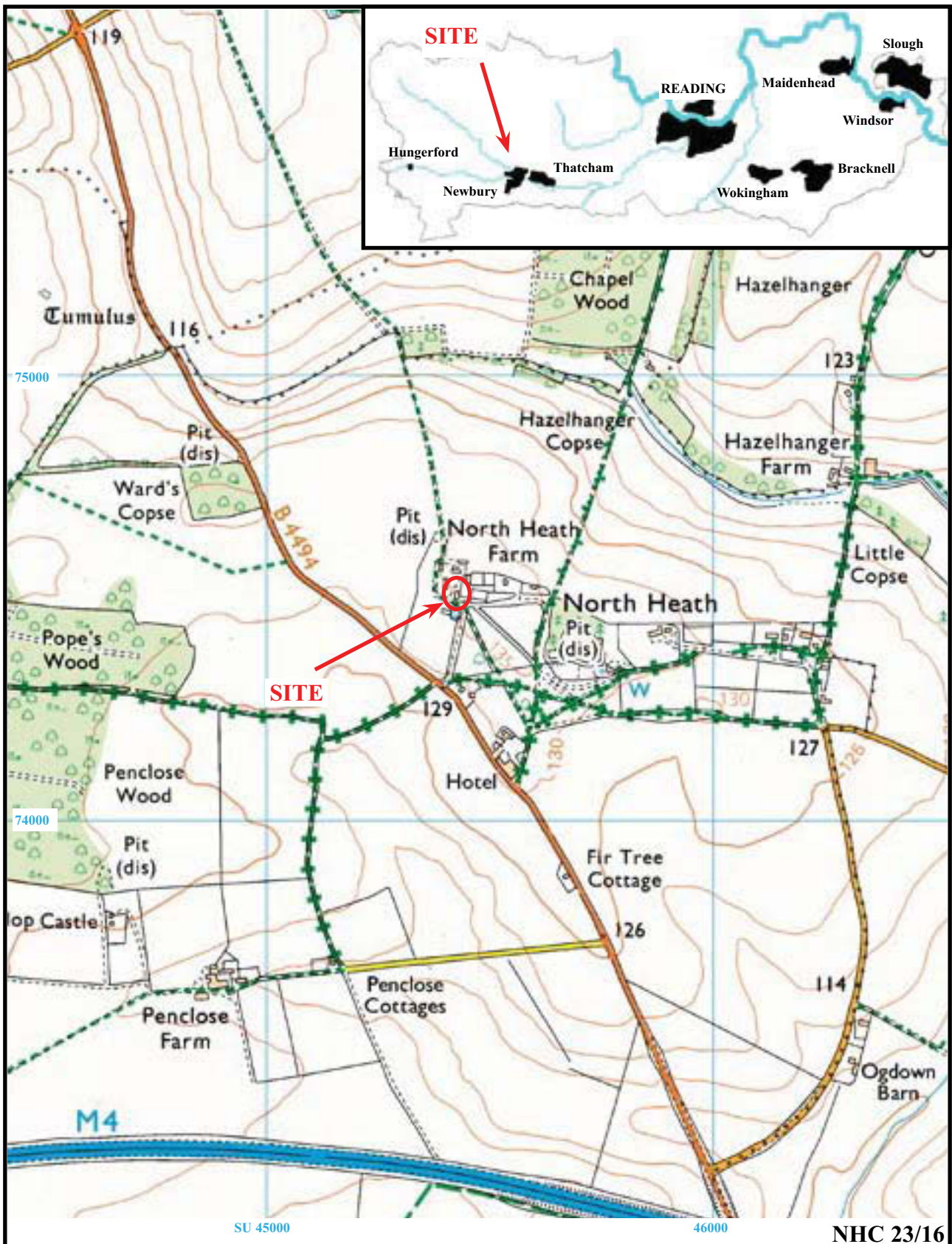
- BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 267, Bedrock and Superficial Edition, Keyworth
- Davidson, T (ed), 2011, "The Project Gutenberg Ebook of Chambers's Twentieth Century Dictionary (part 1 of 4: A-D) First published 1908, Edinburgh: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/37683/37683-h/37683-h.htm>
- HE, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England, Swindon
- NPPF, 2021, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Govt, London
- CIfA, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edn, Roy Comm Hist Monuments (England), London
- VCH, 1924, *A History of the County of Berkshire: Vol. 4 pp 55-70*, London

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

No.	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
1	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	House link corridor
1a	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	House link corridor [PI. 44]
2	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	Oblique of well house [PI. 6]
3	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	Oblique of gable end of well house
4	1x2m	External	E	Window detail [PI. 46]
5	1x1m, 1x2m	External	SE	Oblique of gable end of well house
6	1x1m, 1x2m	External	S	Rear of main building and well house [PI. 8]
7	1x1m, 1x2m	External	S	Rear of buildings with main house in the background [PI. 2]
8	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Rear link detail [PI. 63]
9	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	Rear building, south elevation [PI. 55]
10	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Rear building and rear link, west elevation [PI. 56]
11	1x1m, 1x2m	External	S	Rear building, north elevation [PI. 57]
12	1x1m, 1x2m	External	SW	Rear building, oblique
13	1x1m, 1x2m	External	WW	Rear building and rear link, east elevation [PI. 10]
14	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	Rear building and rear link, oblique [PI. 64]
15	1x1m, 1x2m	External	W	East elevation
16	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	East elevation, oblique [PI. 9]
17	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	East elevation, oblique
18	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	South elevation, oblique
19	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	Door opening detail [PI. 3]
20	1x1m, 1x2m	External	W	House link corridor
21	-	External	S	East elevation including the main house [PI. 1]
22	-	External	N	Main house frontage
23	-	External	NW	Main house and farm buildings
24	1x1m, 1x2m	External	SW	Door detail [PI. 7]
25	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	SE	Fireplace, oblique [PI. 16]
26	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	SE	View to stairs and external door [PI. 11]
27	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	N	View to doors and window
27a	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	N	View to doors and window
27b	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	N	View to doors and window
27c	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	N	View to doors and window [PI. 12]
28	1x2m	Main building 1	N	Window detail
29	-	Main building 1	S	Beam detail showing chamfer
30	-	Main building 1	E	Along beam [PI. 14]
31	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear link	N	Through link building
31a	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear link	N	Through link building [PI. 65]
32	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear link	SW	Oblique west wall [PI. 67]
33	1x2m	Rear link	NW	Oblique west wall
34	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear link	SE	Oblique east wall with doorway [PI. 66]
35	1x2m	Rear link	NE	Oblique of east wall with doorway
36	1x2m	Rear building	E	East door opening
37	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear building	SE	Oblique of east wall [PI. 61]
38	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear building	S	South wall
38a	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear building	S	South wall [PI. 59]
39	-	Rear building	S	Roof structure [PI. 62]
40	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear building	SW	Oblique of west wall
41	1x2m	Rear building	SW	Along wall plate on west wall [PI. 60]
42	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear building	N	North wall
42a	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear building	N	North wall [PI. 58]
43	1x1m, 1x2m	Rear building	N	Floor detail
44	-	External	NE	Joint between main building and well house [PI. 4]
45	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	E	East wall adjacent to chimney breast
46	1x1m	Main building 1	S	Stair detail [PI. 20]
47	-	Main building 1	W	Stair detail
48	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	E	Fireplace detail [PI. 18]
49	1x1m	Main building 1	E	Fireplace detail
49a	1x1m	Main building 1	E	Fireplace detail [PI. 19]
50	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	SE	Fireplace detail
51	-	Main building 1	N	Along mantle piece
52	-	Main building 1	E	Ceiling detail [PI. 15]
53	-	Main building 1	NE	Oblique of window [PI. 17]
53a	-	Main building 1	NE	Oblique of window
54	-	Main building 3	NE	Oblique of room 3 to chimney stack [PI. 32]
55	-	Main building 3	N	View to window [PI. 33]
56	-	Main building 3	E	Down the stairs [PI. 34]
57	-	Main building 3	NE	Roof truss [PI. 39]

58	-	Main building 3	NE	West wall
59	-	Main building 3	SW	Carpenters marks 'III'
59a	-	Main building 3	SW	Carpenters marks 'III'
60	-	Main building 3	SW	Carpenters marks 'III'
60a	-	Main building 3	SW	Carpenters marks 'III'
61	-	Main building 3	SW	Carpenters marks 'III' [PI. 41]
62	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 4	N	View to chimney breast
62a	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 4	N	View to chimney breast [PI. 35]
63	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 4	N	View to window
63a	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 4	N	View to window
64	-	Main building 4	W	Oblique west wall
64a	-	Main building 4	W	Oblique west wall [PI. 36]
65	-	Main building 4	NW	Gable truss detail [PI. 42]
66	-	Main building 4	NE	Carpenters marks 'II'
66a	-	Main building 4	NE	Carpenters marks 'II'
66b	-	Main building 4	NE	Carpenters marks 'II'
66c	-	Main building 4	NE	Carpenters marks 'II'
66d	-	Main building 4	NE	Carpenters marks 'II' [PI. 40]
67	-	Main building 4	NW	Carpenters marks 'XII' [PI. 43]
67a	-	Main building 4	NW	Carpenters marks 'XII'
68	-	Well house	W	Truss detail
68a	-	Well house	W	Truss detail [PI. 53]
69	-	Main building 4	N	Roof detail
69a	-	Main building 4	N	Roof detail
70	-	Main building 4	N	Roof detail
71	-	Main building 4	NE	Chimney and roof detail [PI. 37]
72	-	Main building 4	S	Roof detail
73	-	Main building 4	E	Carpenters marks 'II'
73a	-	Main building 4	E	Carpenters marks 'II'
73b	-	Main building 4	E	Carpenters marks 'II'
74	-	Main building 4	E	Carpenters marks 'II'
75	-	Main building 4	NE	Carpenters marks 'II'
76	1x1m, 1x2m	House link corridor	N	View to door [PI. 5]
77	-	External	SE	Historic servant bell crank [PI. 45]
78	-	External	SE	Main house extension
79	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	W	West gable end wall
79a	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	W	West gable end wall [PI. 47]
80	-	Well house	W	West gable end apex [PI. 52]
81	1x1m	Well house	W	Window detail
81a	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	W	Window detail [PI. 51]
82	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	NW	Towards the well
82a	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	NW	Towards the well
83	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	N	Curved feature in floor [PI. 50]
84	-	Well house	NW	Curved feature in floor
85	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	N	Well house/main building joint and possible blocked window
86	-	Well house	NW	Towards well
86a	-	Well house	NW	Towards well
87	-	Main building	E	Gable end [PI. 38]
88	-	Main building	E	Gable end plaster detail
89	-	Well house	NE	Well house/main building joint detail
89a	-	Well house	NE	Well house/main building joint detail
90	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 2	N	Chimney breast [PI. 27]
91	-	Main building 2	N	Bread oven detail
92	1x2m	Main building 2	N	Alcove detail [PI. 29]
93	-	Main building 2	NW	Alcove detail
93a	-	Main building 2	NW	Alcove detail
94	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 2	N	Alcove floor detail
95	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 2	S	View to door and window [PI. 26]
96	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 2	E	View to east wall [PI. 23]
97	1x1m, 1x2m	Well house	S	View to east wall
98	-	Well house	S	Roof detail [PI. 54]
99	-	Well house	N	Roof detail
100	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 2	S	Floor detail [PI. 24]
100a	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 2	S	Floor detail
101	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	S	Floor detail
101a	1x1m, 1x2m	Main building 1	S	Floor detail [PI. 13]
102	1x1m	Main building 1	W	Floor detail [PI. 22]
103	-	Main building 1	W	Floor detail
103a	-	Main building 1	W	Floor detail
103b	-	Main building 1	W	Floor detail

104	-	Main building 1	E	Under the stairs [PI. 21]
105	1x 0.1m, 1x0.3m	Main building 2	N	Floor detail [PI. 30]
105a	1x 0.1m, 1x0.3m	Main building 2	N	Floor detail
106	-	Main building 2	N	Alcove detail
107	-	Main building 2	NW	Alcove detail
107a	-	Main building 2	NW	Alcove detail [PI. 31]
108	-	Main building 2	E	Floor detail
109	-	Main building 2	S	Junction between well house and main building
110	-	Main building 2	E	Along beam [PI. 25]
110a	-	Main building 2	E	Along beam
111	-	Well house	N	Well detail [PI. 49]
112	-	Well house	NW	Well detail
112a	-	Well house	NW	Well detail
113	-	Well house	W	Floor detail
114	-	Well house	E	Floor detail [PI. 48]
115	-	Main building 2	N	Bread oven detail [PI. 28]



**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within North Heath and Berkshire.

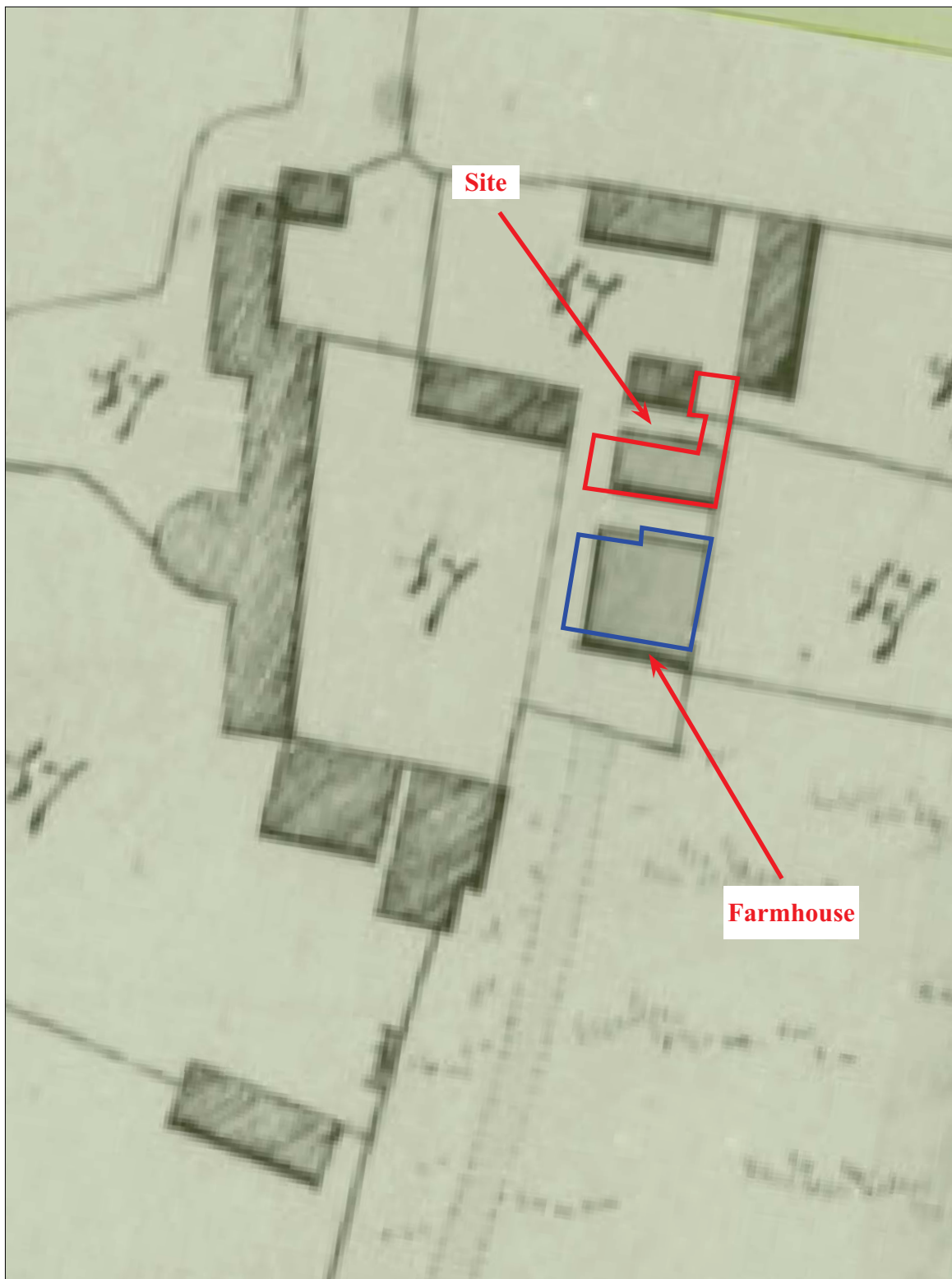
Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved



NHC 23/16



North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Figure 2. Roque's map of Berkshire, 1761

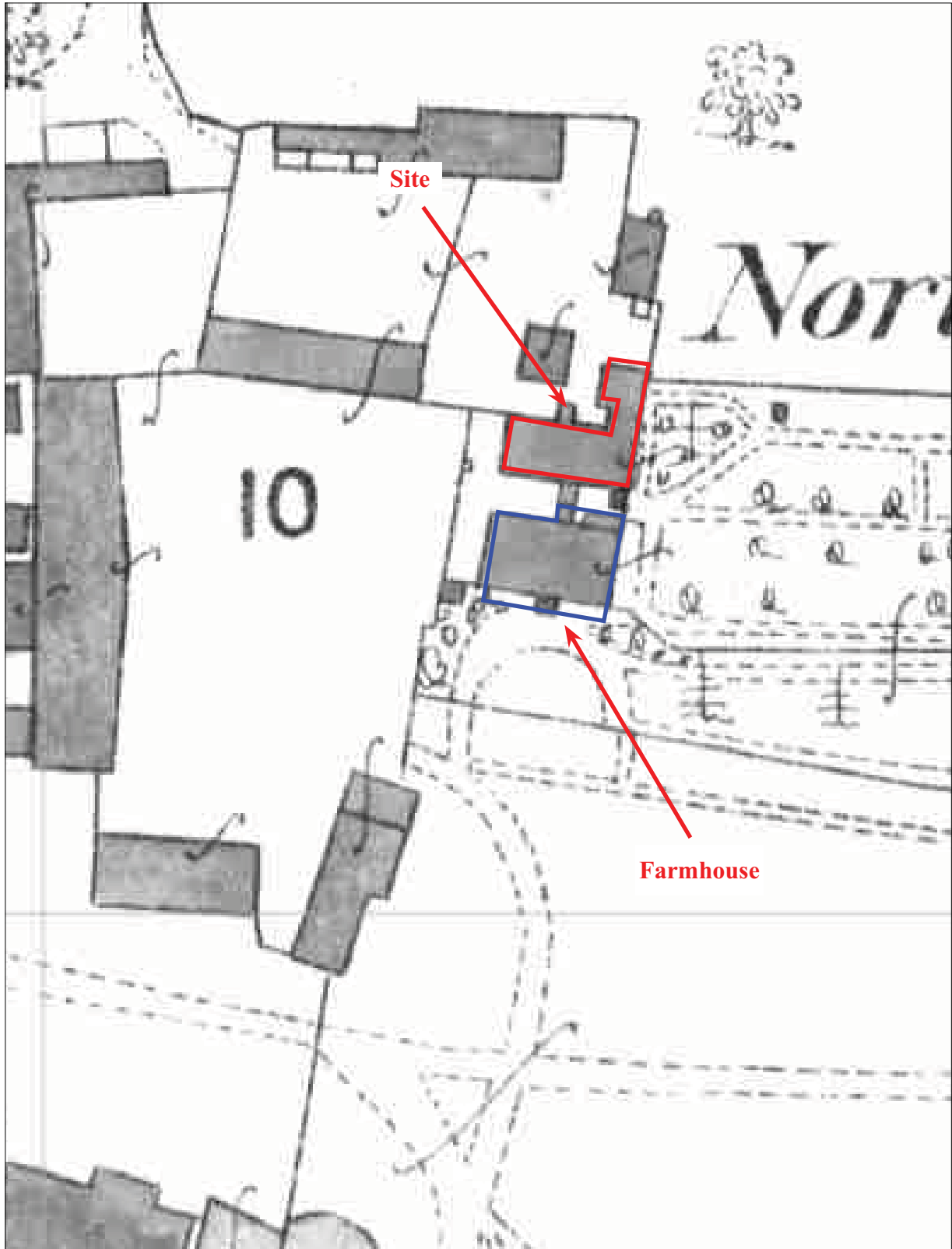


NHC 23/16



**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording**
Figure 3. Winterbourne Tithe Map, 1840

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

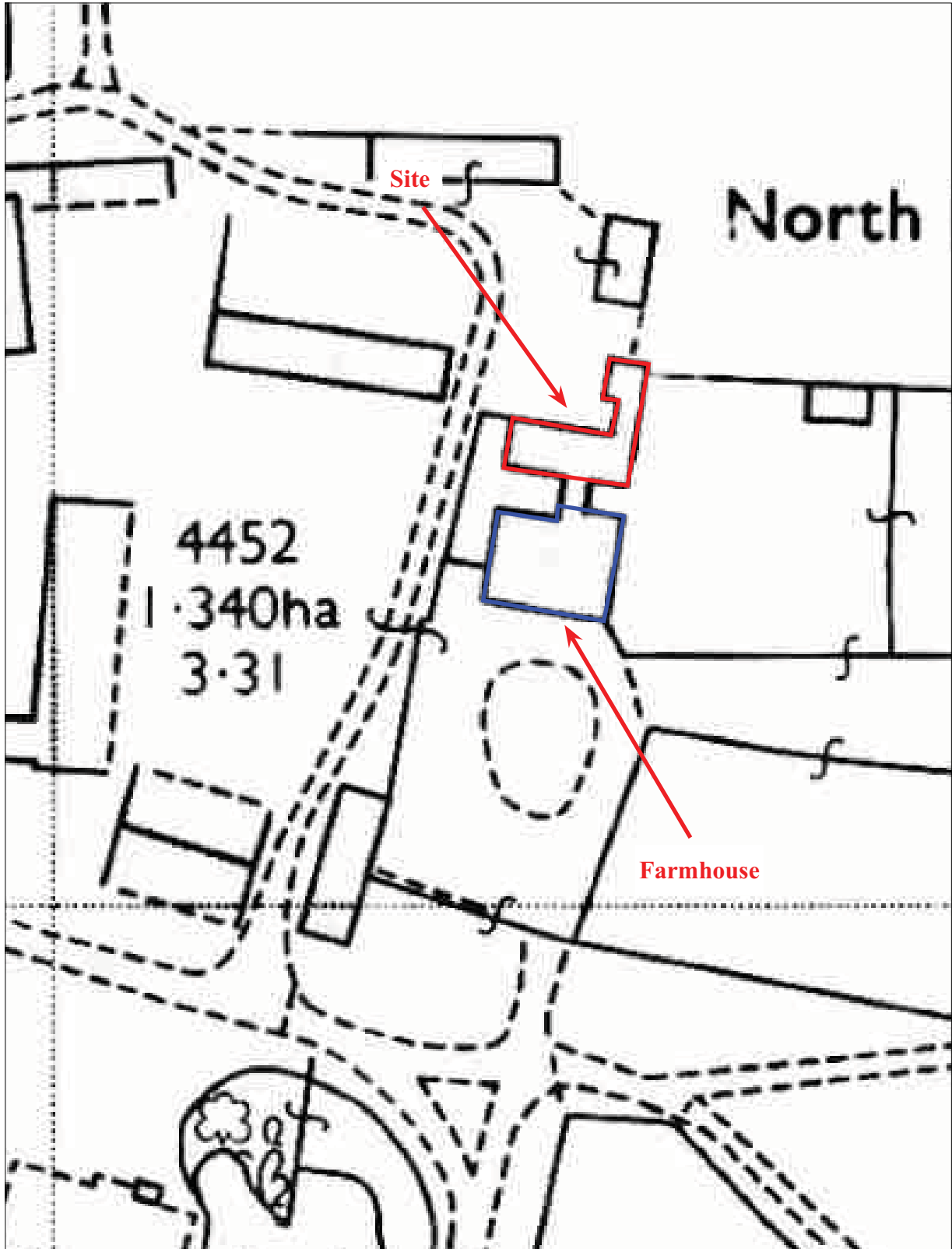


NHC 23/16



**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording**
Figure 4. Ordnance Survey, 1880

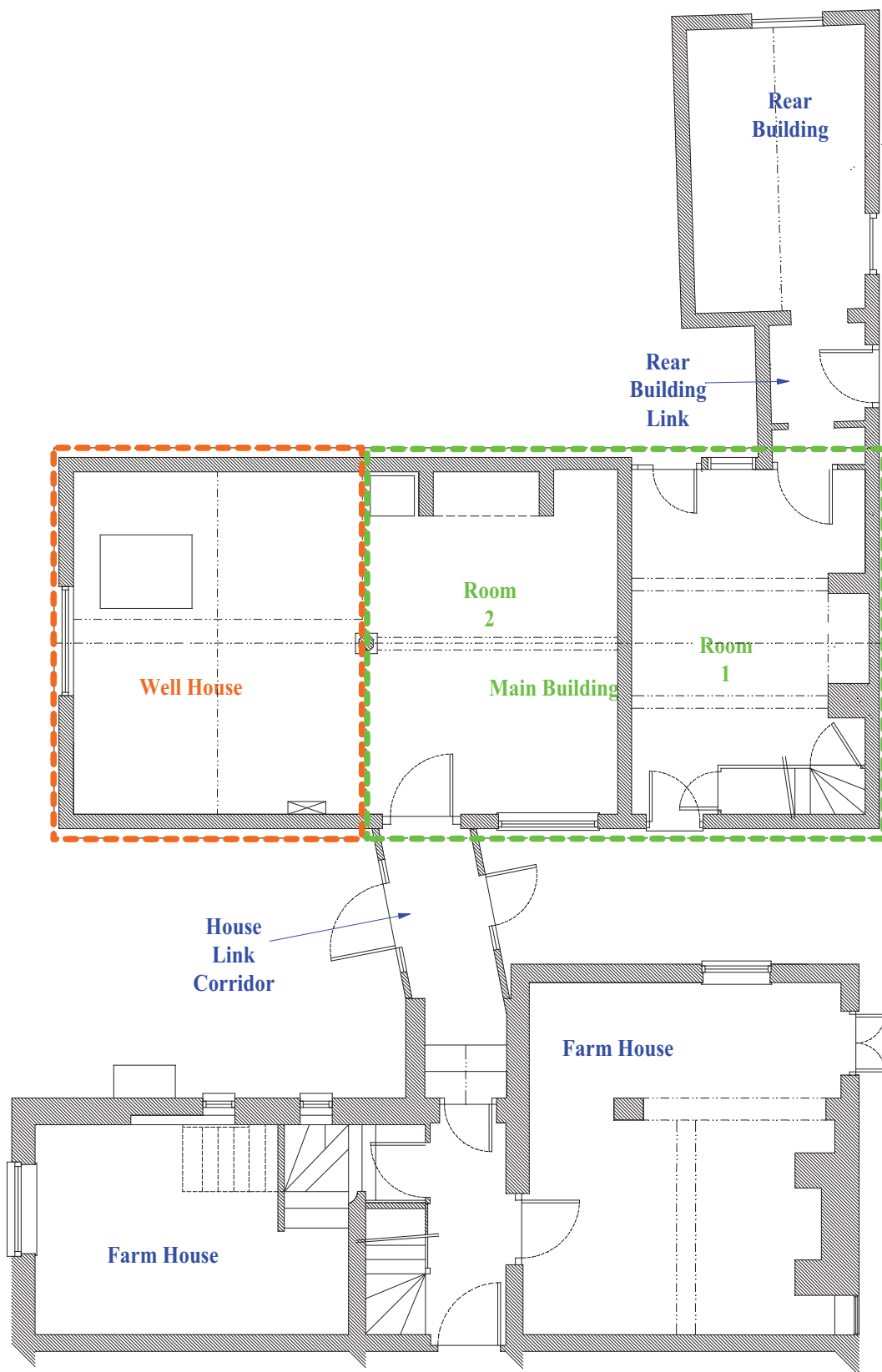
THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



NHC 23/16



North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Figure 5. Ordnance Survey, 1975



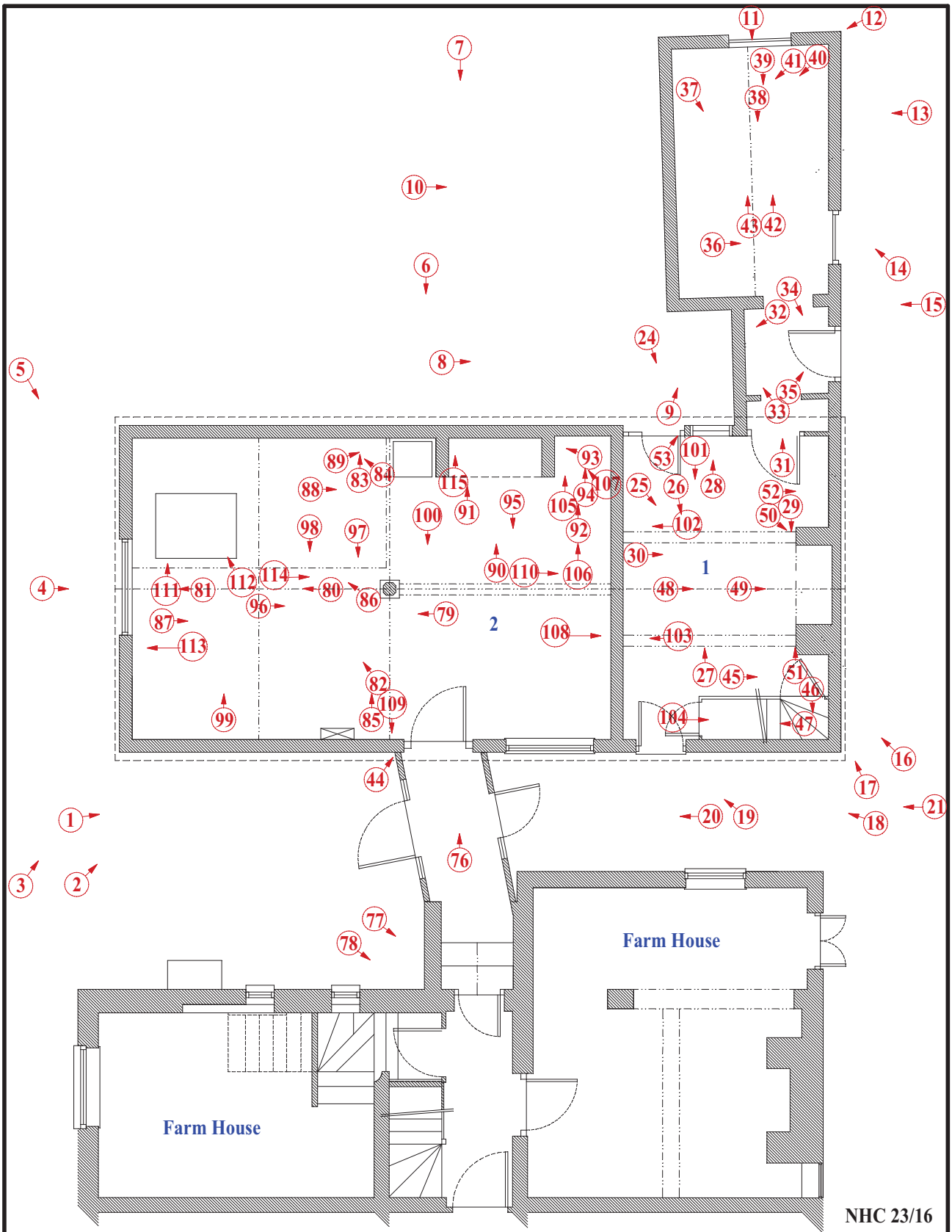
NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording**

Figure 6. Block Plan



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



NHC 23/16

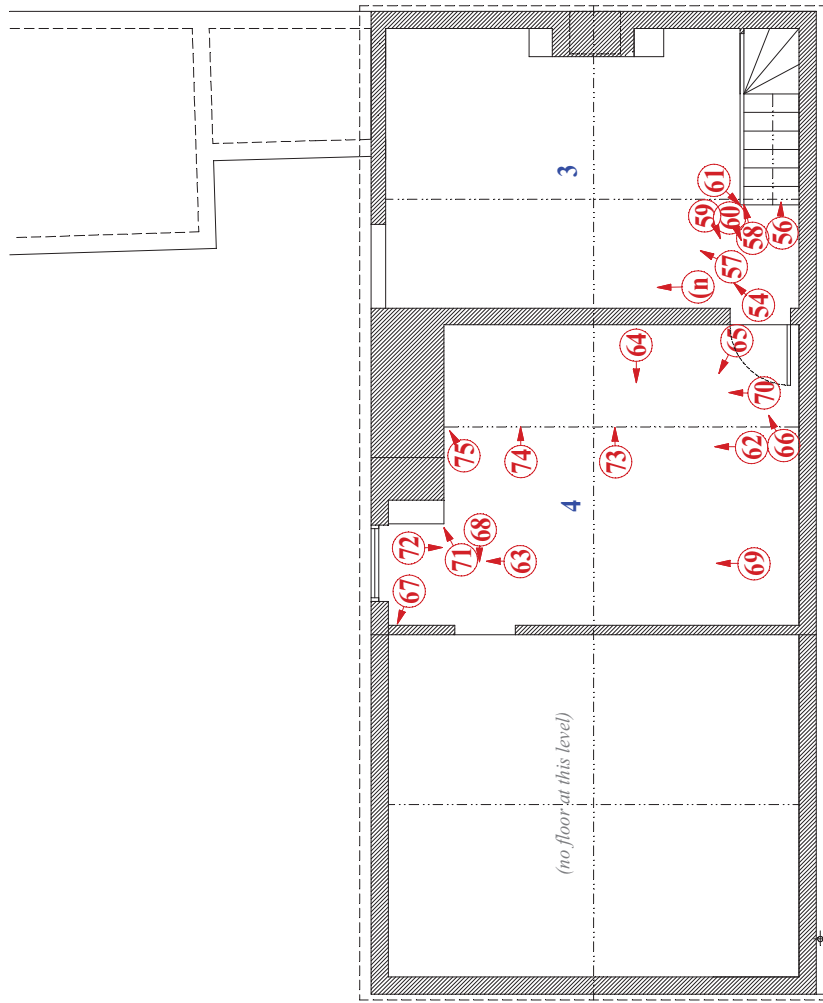
**North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording**

Figure 7. Ground Floor Plan showing Photo Locations



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES





NHC 16/23

**North Heath Farmhouse, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording**

Figure 8. First Floor Plan showing Photo Locations

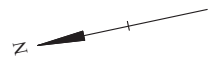




Plate 1. External: East elevation including the main house, looking South.



Plate 2. External: Rear of buildings with main house in the background, looking South, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 3. External: Door opening detail, looking North West, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 4. External: Joint between main building and well house, looking North East.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023**
Building Recording
Plates 1 - 4.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. House link corridor: View to door looking North. Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 6. External: Oblique of well house looking North East. Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 7. External: Door detail looking South West, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 8. External: Rear of main building and well house, looking South. Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023**
Building Recording
Plates 5 - 8.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 9. External: East elevation, oblique looking North West, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 10. External: Rear building and rear link, east elevation looking West, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 11. Main building 1: View to stairs and external door looking South East, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 12. Main building 1: View to doors and window looking North, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 9 - 12.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 13. Main building 1: Floor detail looking South,
Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 14. Main building 1, Along beam looking East.



Plate 15. Main building 1, Ceiling detail looking East.



Plate 16. Main building 1, Fireplace, oblique
looking South East, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 13 - 16.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 17. Main building 1: Oblique of window looking North East.



Plate 18. Main building 1: Fireplace detail looking East, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 19. Main building 1: Fireplace detail, looking East, Scale: 1m



Plate 20. Main building 1: Main building 1, looking South, Scale:1m

NHC 23/16

North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 17 - 20.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 21. Main building 1: Under the stairs looking East



Plate 22. Main building 1, Floor detail looking West,
Scale: 1m

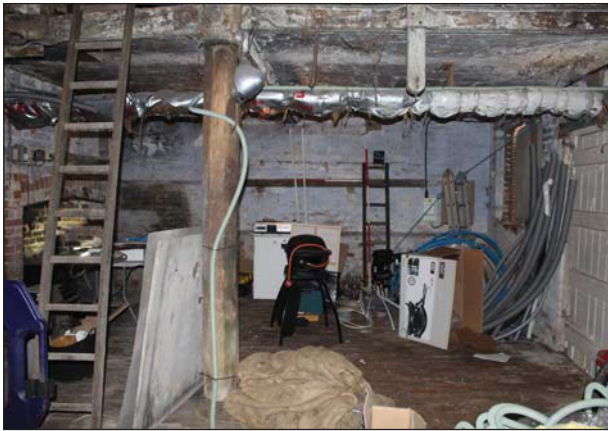


Plate 23. Main building 2: View to east wall
looking East



Plate 24. Main building 2: Floor detail looking South,
Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 21 - 24.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 25. Main building 2: Along beam looking East



Plate 26. Main building 2, View to door and window looking South, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 27. Main building 2: Chimney breast looking North, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 28. Main building 2: Bread oven detail, Looking North.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 25 - 28.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 29. Main building 2: Alcove detail looking North,
Scale: 2m



Plate 30. Main building 2, Floor detail looking North,
Scales: 1x 0.1m, 1x0.3m



Plate 31. Main building 2: Alcove detail
looking North West.



Plate 32. Main building 1: Oblique of room 3 to
chimney stack, looking North East.

NHC 23/16

North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 29 - 32.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 33. Main building 3: View to window looking North.



Plate 34. Main building 3, Down the stairs looking East.



Plate 35. Main building 4: View to chimney breast looking North, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 36. Main building 4: Oblique west wall looking West.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 33 - 36.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 37. Main building 4:Chimney and roof detail,
Looking North East



Plate 38. Main building 1, Floor detail looking West.



Plate 39. Main building : Gable end Looking East.



Plate 40. Main building 4: Carpenters marks 'II'
looking North East.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 37 - 40.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 41. Main building 3: Carpenters marks 'III', looking South West



Plate 42. Main building 4, Gable truss detail looking North West



Plate 43. Main building 2: Carpenters marks 'XII' looking North West



Plate 44. External: House link corridor looking North East, Scales: 1x1m, 1x2m

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 41 - 44.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

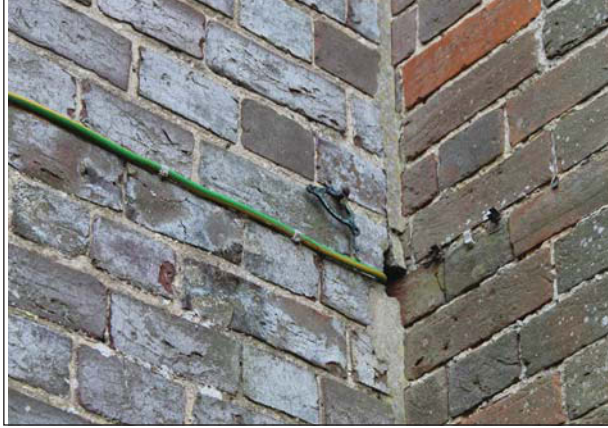


Plate 45. External: Historic servant bell crank, looking south-east.



Plate 46. External: Window detail, looking east, Scale: 2m.



Plate 47. Well house: West gable, end wall, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 48. Well house: Floor detail, looking east

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 45 - 48.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 49. Well house: Well detail, looking north.



Plate 50. Well house: Curved feature in floor, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 51. Well house: Window detail, looking west, 2m and 1m.



Plate 52. Well house: West gable end apex, looking west.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 49 - 52.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 53. Well house: Truss detail, looking west



Plate 54. Well house: Roof detail, looking south



Plate 55. External: Rear building, south elevation, looking north-east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 56. External: Rear building and rear link, west elevation, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 53 - 56.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 57. External: Rear building, north elevation, looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 58. Rear building: North wall, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 59. Rear building: South wall, looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 60. Rear building: Along wall plate on west wall, looking south-west, Scales: 2m.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 57 - 60.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 61. Rear building: Oblique of east wall, looking south-east Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 62. Rear building: Rood structure, looking south.



Plate 63. External: Rear link detail, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 64. External: Oblique rear building and rear link, Scales: 2m and 1m.

NHC 23/16

**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 61 - 64.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 65. Rear link: Through link building, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 66. Rear link: Oblique east wall with doorway, looking south-east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 67. Rear link: Oblique west wall, looking south-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

NHC 23/16

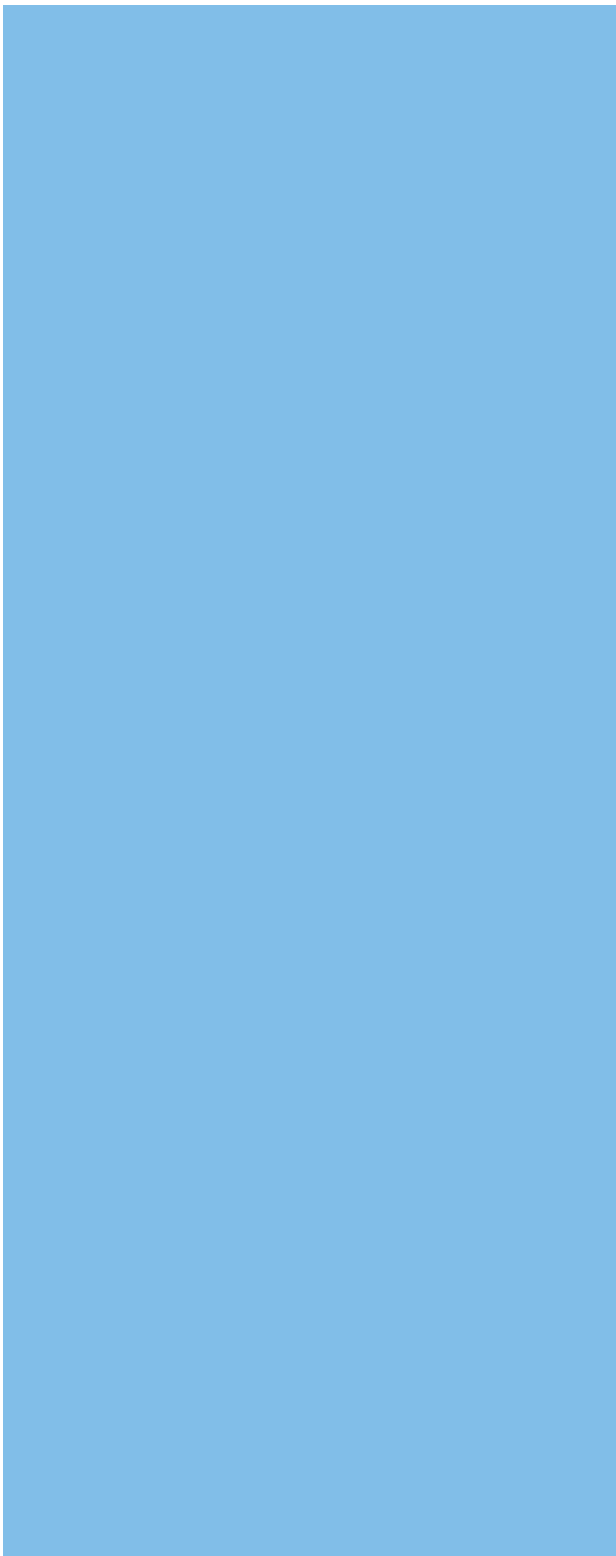
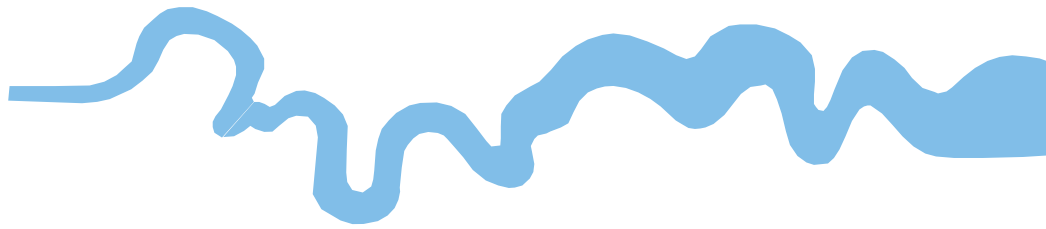
**North Heath Farm, North Heath,
Newbury, West Berkshire, 2023
Building Recording
Plates 65 - 67.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

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





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wellingborough
and Ennis (Ireland)***