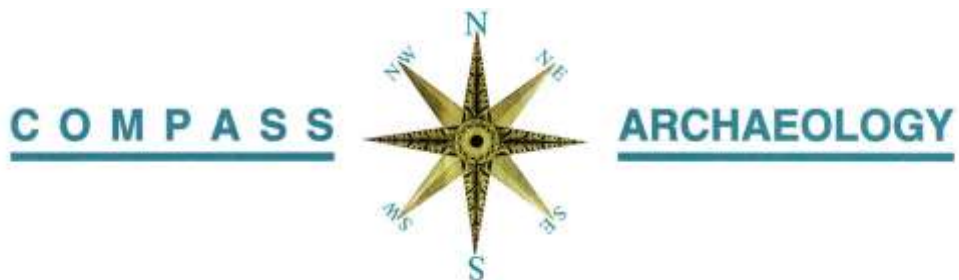


**THE FORMER GARIBALDI PUBLIC HOUSE  
6, THE GREEN, CHALVEY  
SLOUGH SL1 2SN  
AN HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**



**July 2016**



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6, THE GREEN, CHALVEY  
SLOUGH SL1 2SN

AN HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

Approx site centre: SU 96615 79480

Planning Application Reference: P/11098/003

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July 2016  
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## ***Abstract***

*This report forms an historic building record of the locally listed Garibaldi Public House, 6 The Green, Chalvey, to the southwest of Slough town centre. The project was carried out in response to a condition attached to planning permission to redevelop the site (Slough BC Ref: P/11098/003), involving demolition of the existing building and erection of a pair of three bedroom semi-detached dwellings. It was agreed that the record would be primarily photographic, including plans of the building to which the recording could be related.*

*A comprehensive photographic record has been produced, including both general views and studies of features of architectural/historic interest, together with measured plans of the exterior and internal rooms. The project has also established a broad framework for the history and development of the building, based on the inspection and on documentary and cartographic research.*

*The original building may well have been constructed during the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly as a private residence. It was essentially a two-storey structure some 9.2m by 8m in plan, apparently with four rooms plus entrance hall on the ground floor and a further four rooms plus small landing on the first floor. Each room would have had its own fireplace, and it is likely that there was a single storey kitchen/scullery block to the rear with its own fireplace and chimney. A cellar ran under the northwestern part of the building, and it is probable that the external elevations were of brick (the present render representing a later addition).*

*The building had become a beer-house by the 1880s, and possibly (in view of its celebration of the contemporary hero Garibaldi) dates from the mid-late 1860s. By the 1870s an extension is recorded on the southeast side, in the area of the present garage, but in other respects it seems to have remained relatively unaltered until the mid 1920s.*

*Between the 1920s and early 1930s significant alterations and extensions took place, although whether as a single build or in two or more phases is not clear. The main area of expansion was probably on the northwest side, although it is possible that the rear kitchen/scullery block was wholly rebuilt. Alterations within the original two-storey building footprint may also have taken place now: the ground floor was opened up and previous room divisions largely lost, whilst on the first floor there is evidence for subdivision of the northeastern room into a smaller bathroom and landing area.*

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Fig.3 extract from *Berkshire Record Office's website New Landscapes, Enclosure in Berkshire.*  
<http://www.berkshireenclosure.org.uk>

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** This report details the results of inspection and historic building recording at the site of the former Garibaldi Public House, 6 The Green, Chalvey, to the southwest of Slough town centre (Fig.1). The on-site record was made over a period of two days, on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> June 2016.
- 1.2** The building is located on the northeast side of The Green, about 80m to the north of its junction with the High Street and approximately centred at SU 96615 79480 (Fig.2). At the time of the inspection the building was vacant apart from a security presence.
- 1.3** The Garibaldi Public House is locally listed, one of a number of buildings or groups of buildings to be so designated by the Borough Council following public consultation in 1995. The full list is given in Appendix 6 of The Local Plan for Slough – March 2004.
- 1.4** The project was carried out as part of the planning process, further to a grant of permission to redevelop the site (Slough BC Ref: P/11098/003). This covered demolition of the existing building and erection of a pair of three bedroom semi-detached dwellings, associated parking and amenity.

The permission also included a Condition (No.15) for '*an appropriate programme of recording and analysis of architectural and historic features of the existing building...*'. Prior to the commencement of work it was agreed that this record would be primarily photographic, including plans of the building to which the recording could be related.

- 1.5** The building recording project was commissioned by Roni Savage of Jomas Associates, on behalf of J P Builders UK Ltd. Further assistance was given during the work by Neetal Rajput, Senior Planning Officer, Slough Planning & Building Control Service, and by the Council's Historic Buildings Consultant, Graham Tite of BEAMS Ltd.



Fig.1: Site location in relation to current Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map



Fig.2: Building outline and site boundary in relation to the current OS plan

## 2. Brief historical background

2.1 The earliest map of this area examined was the 1819 Enclosure plan (fig.3). This clearly shows that the area of the present site – and indeed adjacent plots – lay within undeveloped open fields. The line of The Green itself is present to this point, before turning sharply to the southwest – a layout which (as the figures below demonstrate) remained essentially unchanged until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Fig.3: Extract from the Enclosure map of the parish of Upton-cum-Chalvey, 1819, showing the site location

2.2 The Ordnance Survey 25-inch (1:2500) First Edition Map of 1868-75 shows that quite substantial development had taken place, including the present property:

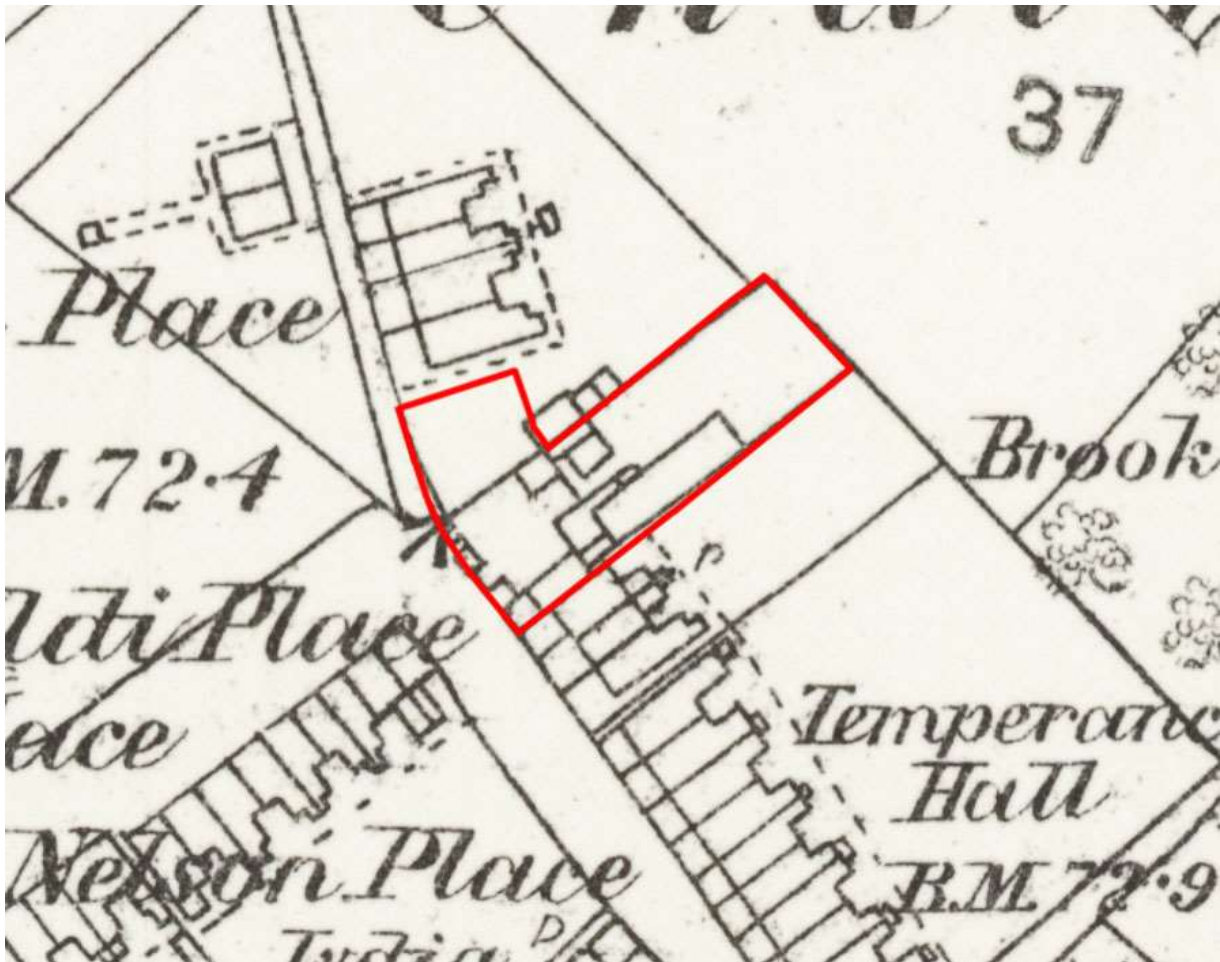


Fig.4: The site outlined on the First Edition 25-inch OS map, surveyed between 1868-75 (Bucks. Sheet LVI.1)

The actual date of construction is not known, and it is also unclear whether the property was built as a public house or a private residence. However, a date in the earlier part of the period – 1830s or 40s – does seem more likely on stylistic grounds. Moreover, this would fit better with a fairly substantial private house, which was subsequently surrounded by the smaller terraced properties seen on the OS map. Such a development may also have provided the incentive for a change of use to a local public house.

The outline of the building is shown in broadly its' present form, with an attached structure to the southeast and two or three freestanding sheds or outhouses to the rear. On the main frontage the steps and flanking bays are indicated, although the projection to the rear is noticeably shorter than the present kitchen, *etc.*). It is not clear whether the depiction of the front bays is significant – they appear as more or less square, and the southeastern in particular is very much larger than the present bay window.

2.3 The first reference found to the existence of a public house (or more accurately beerhouse) here comes from *The Slough, Eton and Windsor Observer* of March 6 1886, in which it is recorded:

TRANSFER. – The license of the Garibaldi (*sic*) beerhouse, Chalvey, was transferred to Mr. E. P. Callaway, a whitesmith.

Evidently the establishment was already in existence, although apparently not the new licensee's only occupation (a whitesmith being a metalworker, perhaps in finishing goods rather than primary production as a blacksmith).

The name of the public house presumably commemorates the brief visit of Giuseppe Garibaldi – the hero of Italian unification – to Slough on 25 April 1864. He was greeted at the railway station by several dignitaries and by enthusiastic crowds, who continued to cheer even after the train had departed (cf. [www.sloughhistoryonline.org.uk](http://www.sloughhistoryonline.org.uk)). This event also provides some circumstantial evidence that the beerhouse was established around the mid-later 1860s – after this event but soon enough to capitalise on the public mood.

2.4 Both the OS Second Edition 25-inch map of 1897 and the Revision of 1923 show the building in much the same way as Fig.4, although in both these (& subsequently Fig.7) the frontage onto what was then Brook Street is quite flat – presumably just a rationalisation of the original drawing.

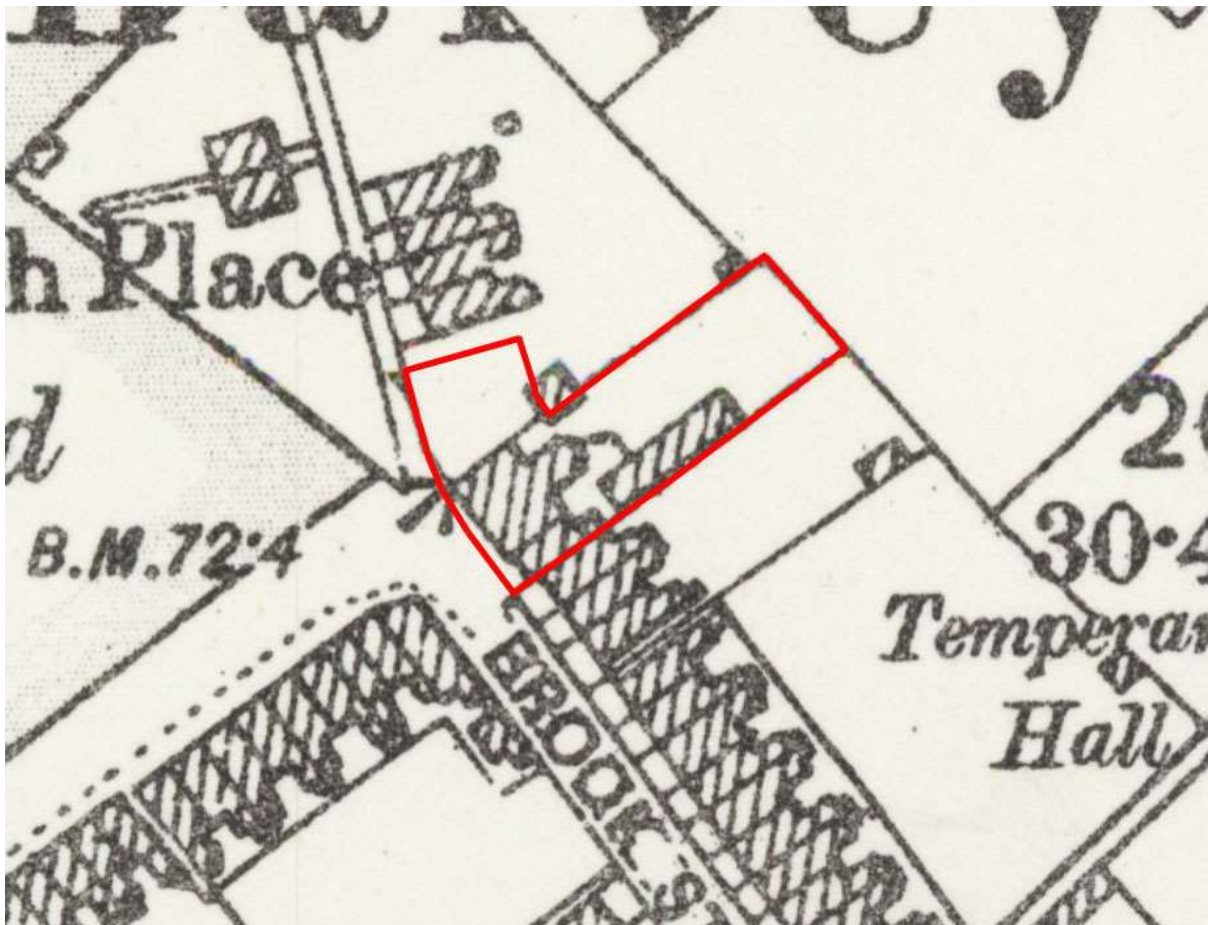


Fig.5: The site outlined on the 25-inch: mile OS Edition of 1897

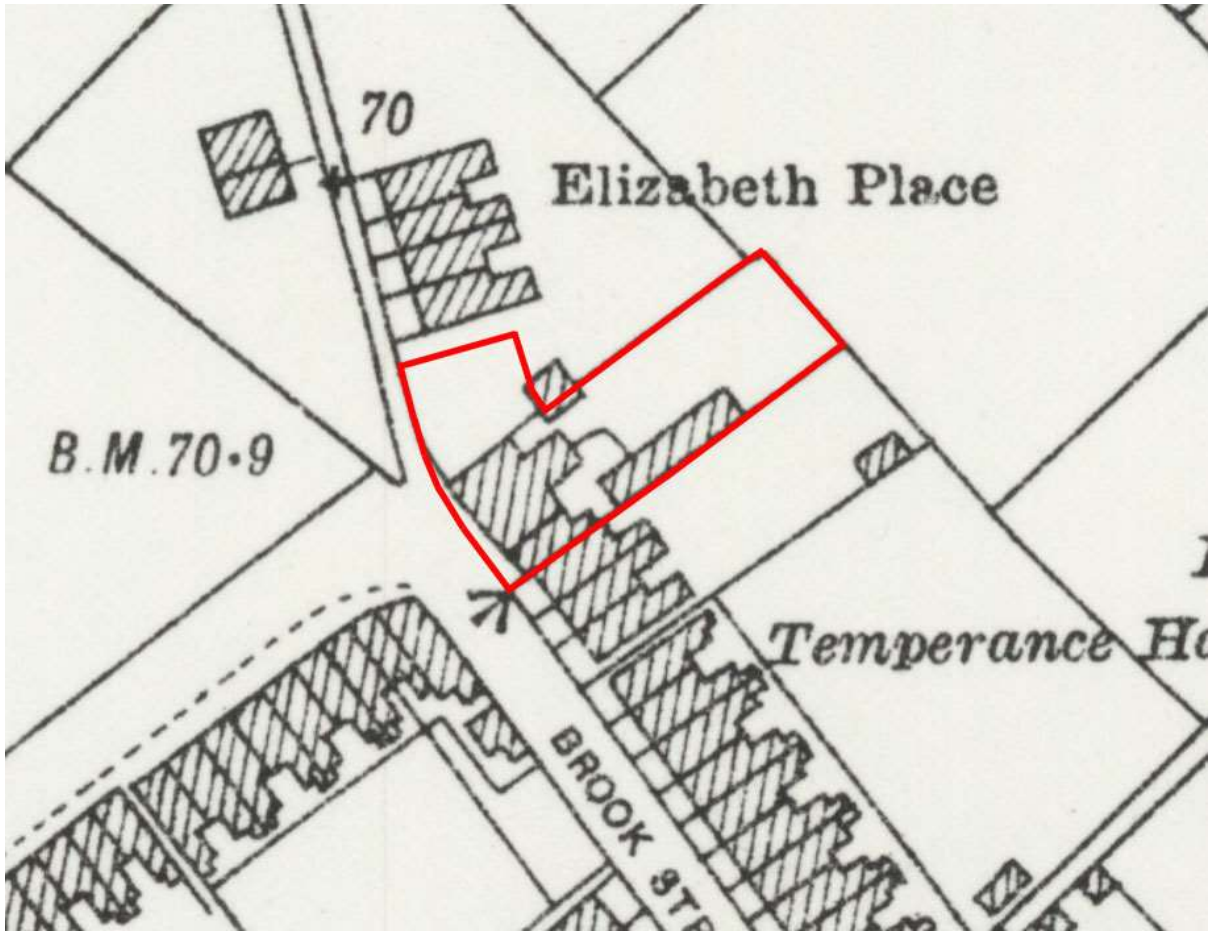


Fig.6: *The site outlined on the 25-inch: mile OS Revision of 1923*



2.5 The Ordnance Survey Revision of 1932 shows significant changes, with alterations to the rear and a substantial extension on the northwest side of the building (Fig.7). In the latter case additional land also appears to have been acquired, and added to what was previously a simple rectangular plot.

To the rear the alterations have clearly extended (or perhaps rebuilt) the single storey kitchen block to its present limit, and also include the small flat-roofed toilet block to the south – perhaps as a single build, although the latter may be slightly later.

To the northwest the extension evidently encompasses the present single-storey gable roofed central block, and presumably also the flat-roofed toilet block to the rear – although on examination the latter does appear be slightly later and added to an existing build. However, the front (southwestern) part of the extension as depicted here is noticeably different to the present outline. The latter is almost certainly a separate build, and so there is also some question as to whether it postdates the 1932 survey.

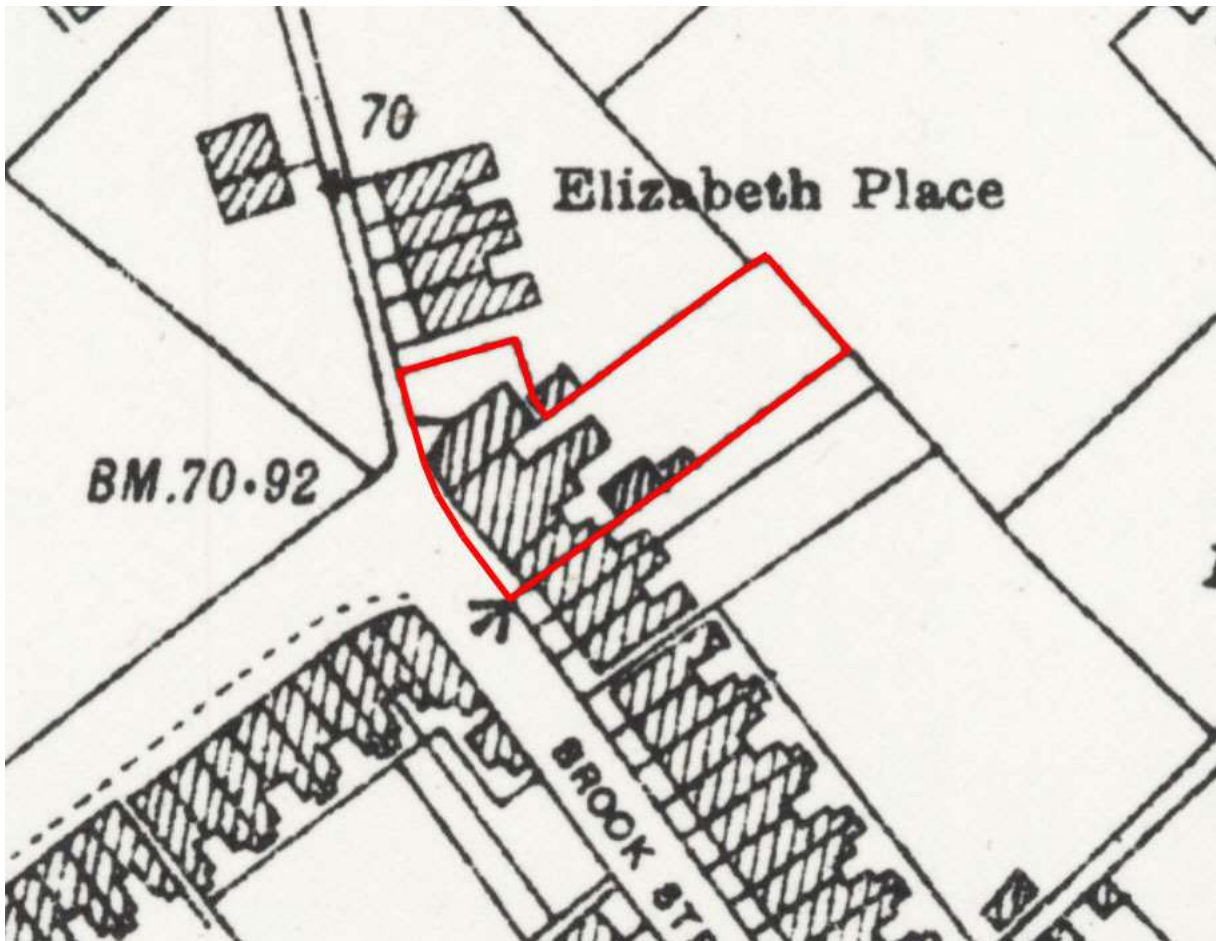


Fig.7: The site outlined on the 25-inch: mile OS Revision of 1932

2.6 The 1956 OS Plan shows the building in more or less its present outline, with the exception of the southeastern corner which is a much more recent rebuild (& indeed partial contraction of what is shown on Fig.8).

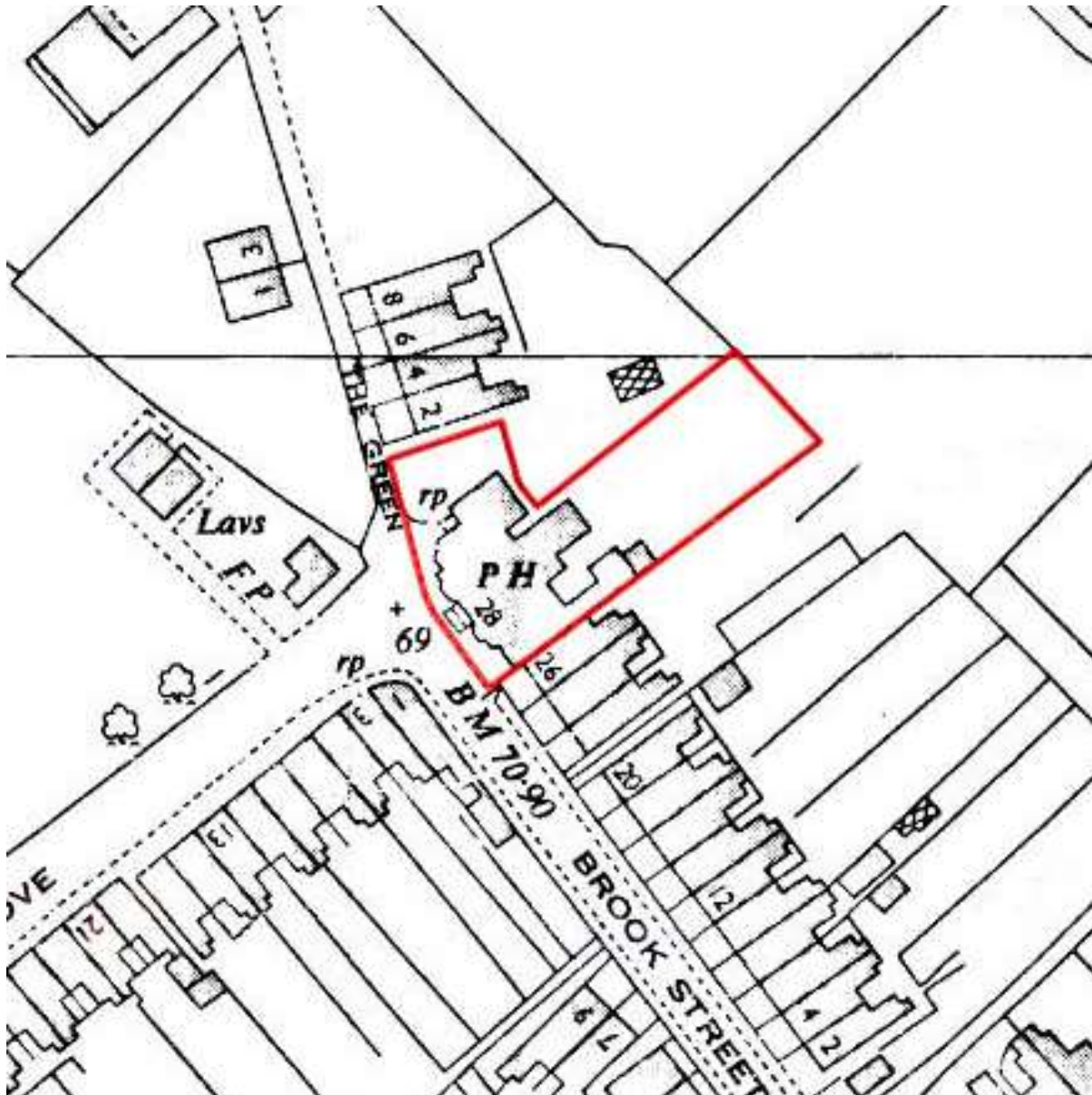


Fig.8: The site outlined on the 1:1250 OS Plan of 1956

### **3. Objectives and scope of the historic building record**

**3.1** As previously noted (1.4) the proposed historic building record would be primarily photographic, the objective of this to provide a comprehensive survey of the existing standing structure. The following considerations were also relevant:

- Basic documentary and cartographic research, to establish a framework for the history of the building and its development over time.
- Plans of the building at each level, including internal rooms, to which the photographic record could be related.
- Where possible the identification of both original and later features, and interpretation of the building's development through these.
- Identification and recording of features of particular architectural and/or historic significance

### **4. Methodology**

#### **4.1 General**

The recording work essentially formed a Level 2 record as defined within English Heritage's 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Also relevant are the guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA): *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014)*.

Relevant Health and Safety guidelines were followed throughout the project. All members of staff have CSCS Cards.

#### **4.2 On-site survey and investigation**

Initial investigation consisted of a visual examination of the building's external fabric, and a walkover of the interior, in order to establish what information was available concerning origin, function, development, *etc.* Particular attention was given to stratigraphic relationships, construction methods/materials and architectural style, as well as specific fixtures and fittings of intrinsic interest, and other details that would help to date the building and its evolution. In summary the objective has been to record the extant architectural and structural aspects of the building, whilst also establishing the sequence of development.

Measured plans were made of the overall building outline, and of both principal floors and the cellar. Where necessary these were accompanied by additional notes and measurements.

Photography consisted of views both of the building in general, of internal rooms and spaces, and of specific fixtures and features (both exterior & internal). A record of any evidence for separate phases of development was also made, and a scale was used where necessary. Photographs were taken in digital format (24.7 Mp), producing both NEF (RAW) and JPEG images.

## **5. Outline description of the building and suggested phases of development**

- 5.1** The core element of the Garibaldi Public House is a two-storey brick-built building, with pitched and slate-tiled roof, rendered walls and measuring approximately 9.2m by 8m in plan. Single storey elements with both pitched and flat roofs are attached to both sides and to the rear of the main building, making its overall extent just over 17m by 15m.

There are chimney stacks at each end of the main structure (originally serving rooms on both floors) and to the rear for the ground floor kitchen. A shallow cellar underlies the northwestern part of the building, with both external and internal access.

- 5.2** The following text plus photographs (sections 6.1 to 6.9) is primarily a record of the standing building, as presented today. However, a chronological sequence of development can be offered on the basis of cartographic records and observations on site. This is illustrated in Fig.9 overleaf.

- 5.3** The original building was essentially the two-storey block that still survives, although it is probable that this would have contained four separate rooms plus entrance hall on the ground floor, and a further four bedrooms plus small landing on the first floor. Each room would have had its own fireplace with its own fireplace, and the front ground floor rooms also appear to have had some form of projection towards the street, although not necessarily the bays now seen. However, the stone steps and iron railings to the front door may be original.

It is probable that the building included a single storey kitchen/scullery to the rear, and the existing chimney stack is assumed to have formed part of this. However, earlier plans indicate a considerably smaller room here, roughly square and about half the length of the present combined kitchen/scullery – so it at least possible that the whole structure has been rebuilt as well as extended. Certainly there was no obvious evidence for the extension of an existing structure to create the present outline.

There is evidence however that the original building was plain brick, neither rendered nor painted. This is suggested by the lower part of the southeastern (side) wall, now-enclosed within a garage/storeroom – in particular an area at the front of at least three brick courses that are devoid of any cover (Fig.76). It is true that there was an earlier structure here, but this was probably lower than the existing, and there is also some indication that it was itself an addition (*cf.* Fig.78). Somewhat clearer evidence of the original appearance is given at the front of the building, where the rendering stands proud of (rather than flush with) the stone doorstep (Fig.24).

- 5.4** As noted in the paragraph above, the adjoining garage to the southeast occupies the area of an earlier (?mid 19<sup>th</sup> century) building. There is a surviving external wall and a number of stone corbels that would have supported the roof.
- 5.5** All other parts of the building appear to be of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date, with map evidence suggesting that most if not all date to between 1923 and 1932. There is a suggestion of at least two phases of work in this period, particularly at the northwestern end where the central pitched roof extension is abutted on either side (northeast and southwest) by flat roofed structures that appear to be of separate construction (*cf.* Figs.17 & 26). Having said that, there are also external features

common to all areas – notably the layered tile sill construction, also found on the front bays (*cf.* Figs.32-35), and at the front and back entrances the brick steps (Figs.30-31).

**5.6** With these extensions taking place it is likely that the major internal alterations of the original ground floor layout would also date to this period, and may well include specific features such as the brick fireplaces. On the first floor there is evidence for a possibly contemporary subdivision of the northeastern room into a smaller bathroom, landing extension and cupboard (*cf.* 6.8).

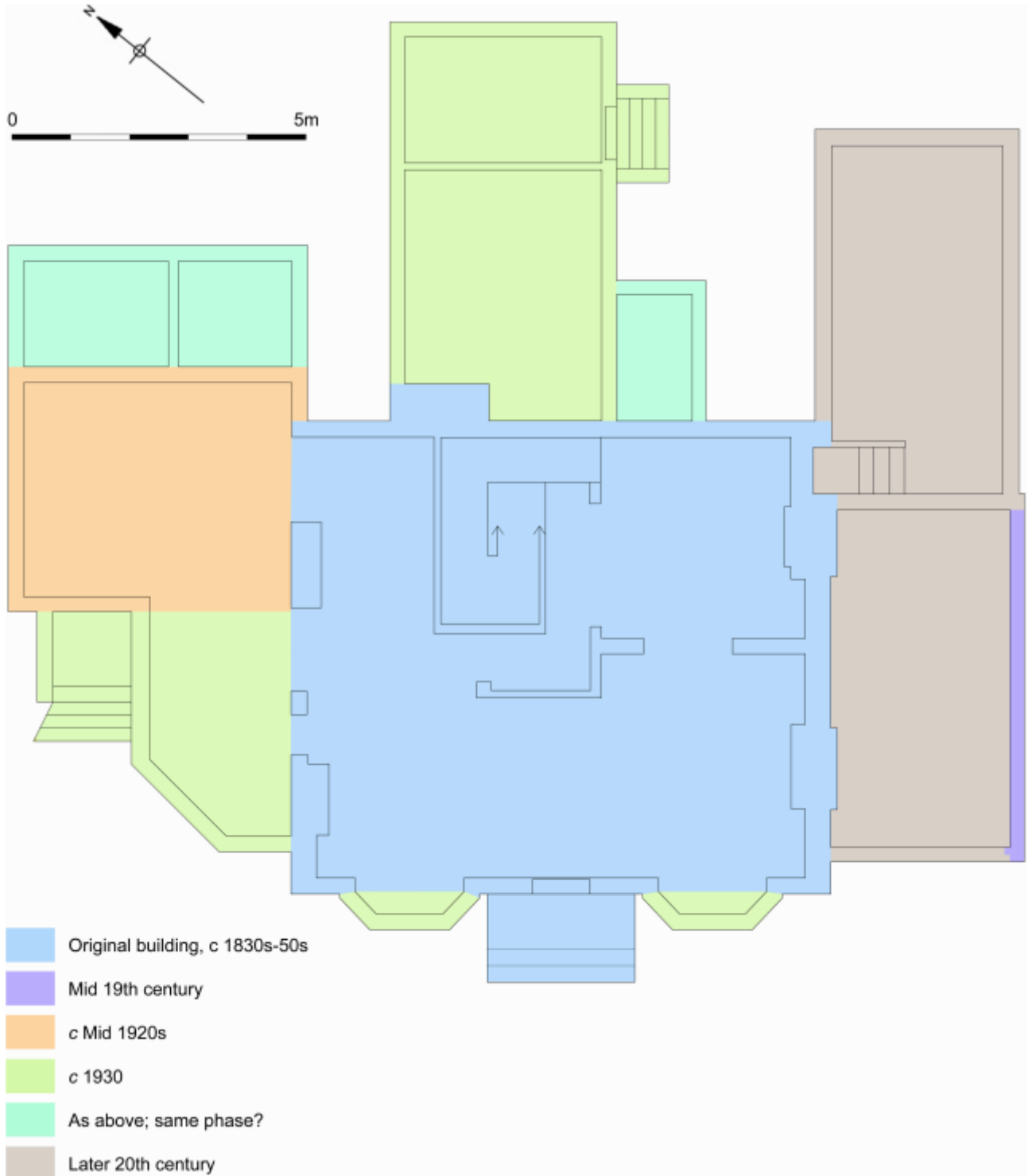


Fig.9: Ground floor plan showing the suggested development of the building

## 6. The site record

The following description and record has been divided into sections, beginning with the exterior and then moving up through the building from cellar to roof space.

### 6.1 General external views



Fig.10: *General view from The Green looking north*



Fig.11: *Closer view of the property from The Green, looking approximately NNE*



Fig.12: *The building frontage, looking northeast*



Fig.13: *View from The Green, looking approximately ENE*



Fig.14: *View of the property, looking approximately ESE*



Fig.15: *View looking southeast along the line of The Green*





Fig.16: *The northwestern end of (& earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions to) the property*



Fig.17: *The northwestern extensions to the property, view looking south. The toilet block to the left is probably an addition to the main pitched-roof central block, the junction discernible in the external rendering*



Fig.18: *Rear view of the property, looking southwest*



Fig.19: *General rear view looking WSW. The two flat-roofed structures are clearly additions – that to the left modern and the smaller in the centre c 1920s. However, the main gable-roofed kitchen block may also have been rebuilt as the original outline is much shorter. It may also be significant that one end of the stone sill below the central first-floor window has been cut at 45° to accommodate the roof slope*

## 6.2 Details of external construction (ground floor)

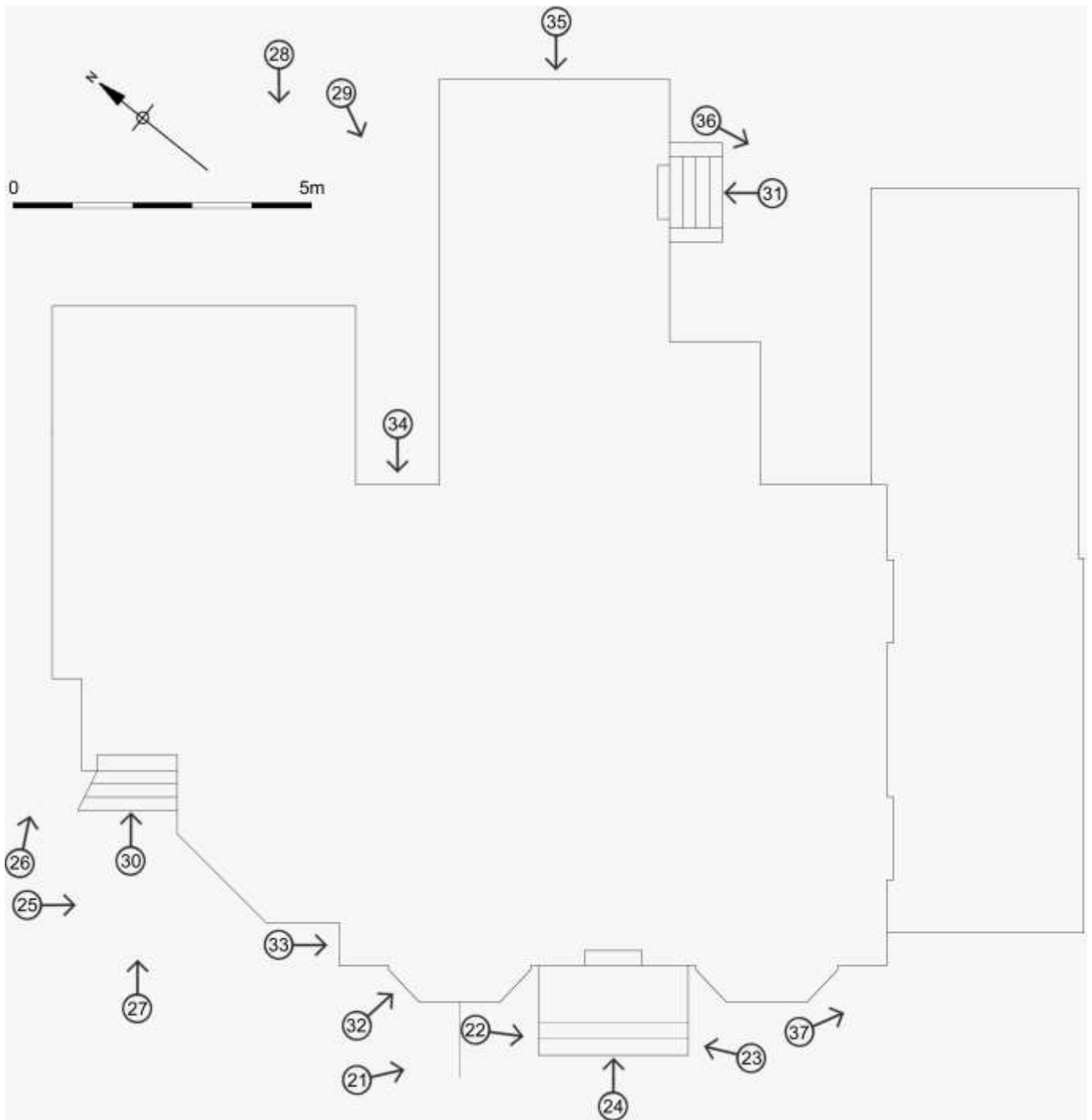


Fig.20: Outline plan of the building showing location and direction of detailed external views (Figs.21-37)



Fig.21: *Front entrance steps and railings (1m scale)*



*Fig.22: Close-up view of decorated cast iron post at the foot of the entrance steps (1m scale)*



Fig.23: *The northwestern bay window and overlying canopy. Although within the original building it is possible that both these features were added in the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century (cf. Fig.32, etc.)*



*Fig.24: Close-up view of the worn front entrance step (0.2m scale). Both ends are slightly recessed, indicating that the adjacent rendering is later – see also Figs 79 & 83 below*



*Fig.25: Single storey northwestern extension housing the secondary front entrance*





*Fig.26: The northwestern end of the property, showing what are probably two phases of extension – the central block with its pitched roof and the flat-roofed entrance lobby in the foreground*



Fig.27: *The secondary front entrance doorway, with partially blocked windows to the right*



*Fig.28: The back (NW) wall of the rear toilet block, almost certainly a secondary extension to the single storey pitched roof structure in the background*



Fig.29: *The rear of the building with extensions to its original northern corner, looking SSW*



Fig.30: *Brick steps to the secondary front entrance (0.5m scale)*



Fig.31: *Steps to the main rear (kitchen/scullery) entrance, almost certainly contemporary with those above*



Fig.32: *Detail of the front/ northwestern bay window sill, showing the layered tile construction (0.2m scale)*



Fig.33: *The same sill construction seen on the blocked lower section of the window to the right of the secondary front entrance*



Fig.34: *Sill construction at the rear/northern part of the building reiterating that seen at the front (0.2m scale)*



Fig.35: *The same sill construction at the projecting centre/rear of the building*



*Fig.36: The modern breeze-block built single storey extension at the eastern corner of the building. The fairly recent metal-framed steps to the right give access to the principal rooms, and suggest that the doorway here is also quite modern*





*Fig.37: Modern double garage doors at the southern end of the building frontage*

### 6.3 Details of external construction (first floor)

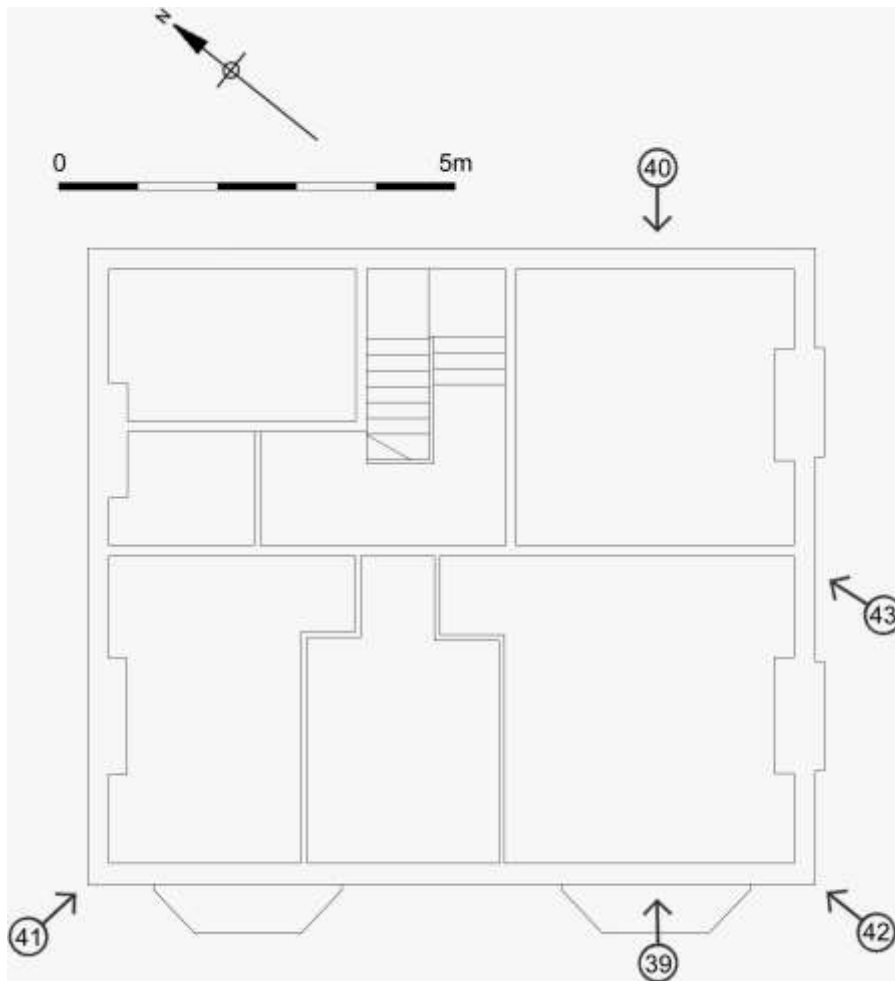


Fig.38: Plan of the first floor showing location and direction of detailed external views (Figs.39-43)



*Fig.39: The southernmost sash window on the building frontage, with stone sill below*

*Fig.40: The southernmost window at the rear of the building, similar to that above but slightly rounded headed*





*Fig.41: Detail of the northwestern end of the front parapet*

*Fig.42: The southeastern end of the parapet, actual roof level clearly indicated by the downpipe*





*Fig.43: Detail of the southeastern gable end and projecting chimney breasts. At the northwestern end these are flush with the wall, but the front chimney here was smaller (cf. Fig.113; also reflected in three rather than four pots)*

## 6.4 The cellar

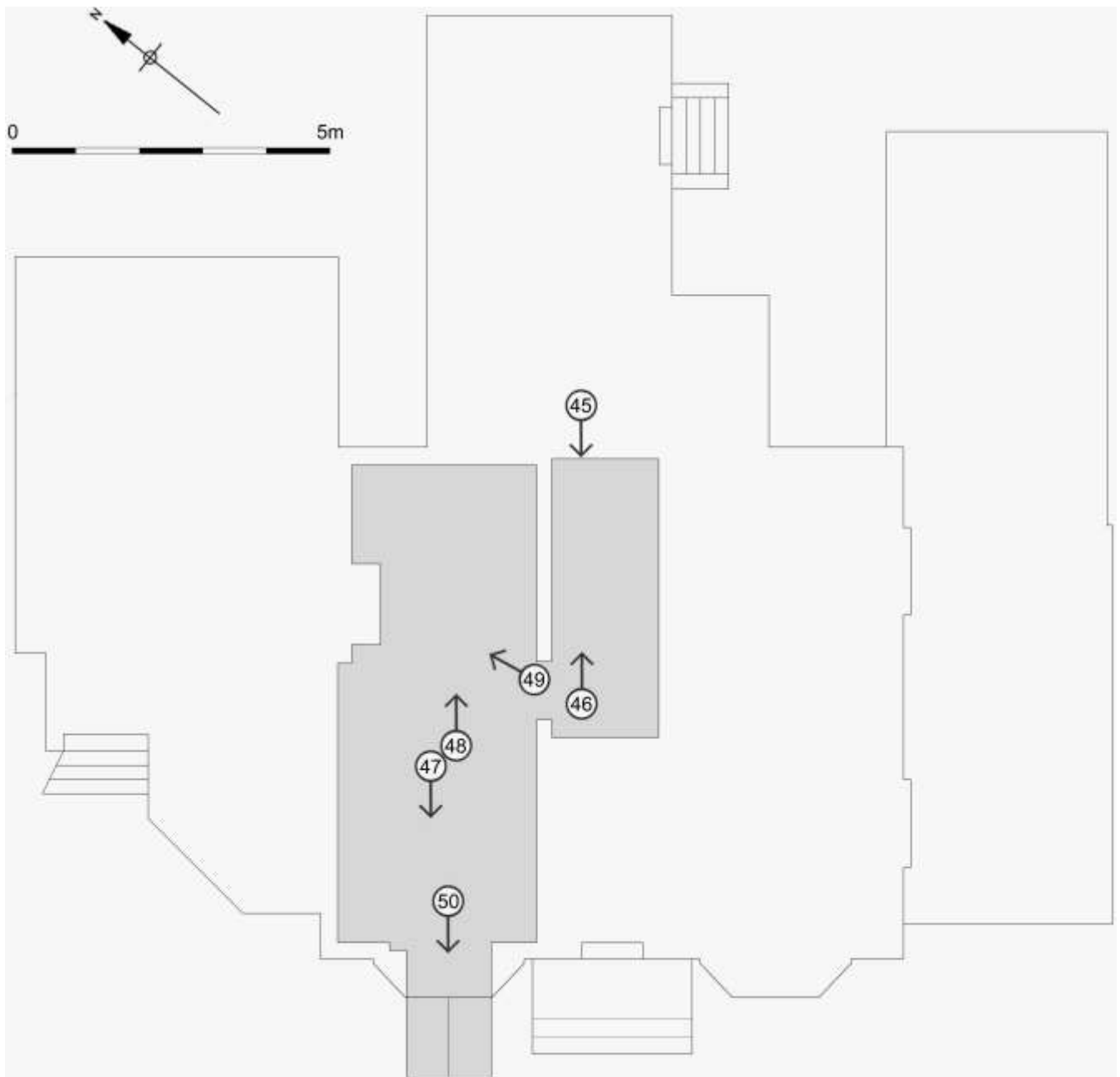


Fig.44: Plan showing the outline of the cellar, plus location and direction of photographs (Figs.45-50). At the front of the building the structure projects out below the northwestern bay window and can be directly accessed through metal trap doors at ground level

**6.4.1** The cellar comprised two separate areas – a main room measuring *c* 3.15m by 7.45m in plan (with a further projection to the SW), and a smaller antechamber containing the access stairs, *c* 1.7m by 4.4m (& at the lower level reduced further by brickwork stepped out *c* 0.3m to 0.5m). The cellar was also very shallow – about 1.4 m headroom, but as the overlying ground floor is raised in fact only cut in about a metre.

There is no obvious explanation for this layout, or for the apparently very substantial foundations in the smaller area. There was also a large brick base on the northern side

of the main cellar chamber, in part evidently supporting the overlying chimney stack, although its lower extent – some 1.07m by 3.1m in plan – seems excessive simply for this purpose.



Fig.45: *Wooden steps giving access to the cellar*



Fig.46: *View of the cellar steps from below*



Fig.47: *The main cellar, looking towards the external access hatch at the front of the building. The headroom is very low, approximately 1.4m to the base of the overlying joists*





Fig.48: *The main cellar, looking towards the rear of the building*



Fig.49: *View of the substantial brick base below the rear (northernmost) chimney stack. To the left of the frame this has evidently undergone some modification, although the reasons for this are not clear. There is no such base towards the front of the building to support the chimney stack there, but this appears to be a less substantial structure (see also Fig.115)*



*Fig.50: Detail of the external access hatch at the front of the building. The two metal doors with retaining latches can be seen, joining in the centre of the picture*

## 6.5 The main rooms of the public house

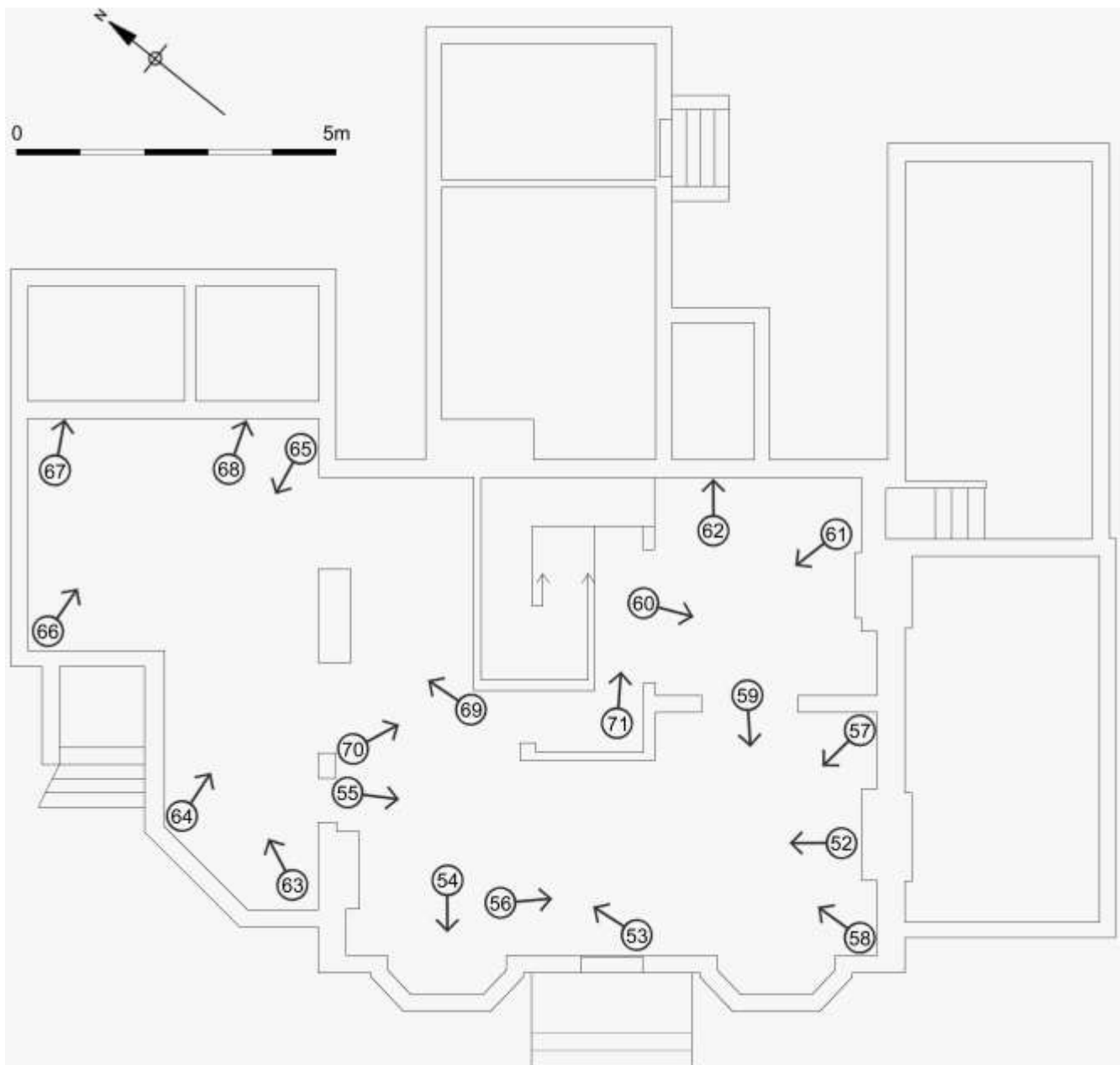


Fig.51: Ground floor plan of the building showing location and direction of views within the main public rooms (Figs.52-71)



Fig.52: General view along the main bar at the front of the building, looking northwest. The timber beams presumably mark the division between the original entrance hallway and a separate room in the foreground



Fig.53: Closer view of the bar and adjacent 20<sup>th</sup> century fireplace. Similarly to the previous picture, the plastered beam or girder above the bar is assumed to mark the original division of this area into two separate rooms



Fig.54: *The interior of the northwestern bay window*

Fig.55: *General view along the main bar at the front of the building, looking southeast*





Fig.56: *The southeastern end of the bar. It is not clear whether the ceiling beam in the foreground (with mortice holes on this side only) is original, though it is assumed to follow the line of an original division*



Fig.57: *General view of the southeastern end of the bar, looking towards the main entrance*



Fig.58: *A further view of the southeastern end of the main bar*



Fig.59: *The southeastern bay window, with the disused and sealed chimney breast*



Fig.60: *The rear (eastern) room, with replacement fireplace and to the left the door to the storeroom and garage*



Fig.61: *The rear (eastern) room, looking towards what were probably originally solid walls*





*Fig.62: Toilet within the small single storey extension to the rear of the eastern room*



Fig.63: *The northwestern extension, the door to the entrance lobby and secondary front door on the left*



Fig.64: *View of the bar from the northwestern extension, including (partly in red) the original external face and one side of the chimney*



Fig.65: *The northwestern area, view towards the door to the entrance lobby. The large beam at top left may represent the division between two phases of earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century extension*



Fig.66: *The rear wall of the main northwestern area, with toilets beyond in what is probably a separate & slightly later extension (cf. Fig.17)*



*Fig.67: The interior of the men's toilets at the northern corner of the building*

*Fig.68: The interior of the adjoining ladies' toilet and washroom*





Fig.69: View from behind the bar, including (at centre) the original chimney breast and blocked fireplace opening



Fig.70: View from behind the bar, looking towards the northwest corner of the staircase block that the bar itself is built round



Fig.71: *The southeastern side of the bar and connecting door to the kitchen and stairs*

## 6.6 Ancillary ground floor rooms – kitchen, scullery, etc., storeroom & garage

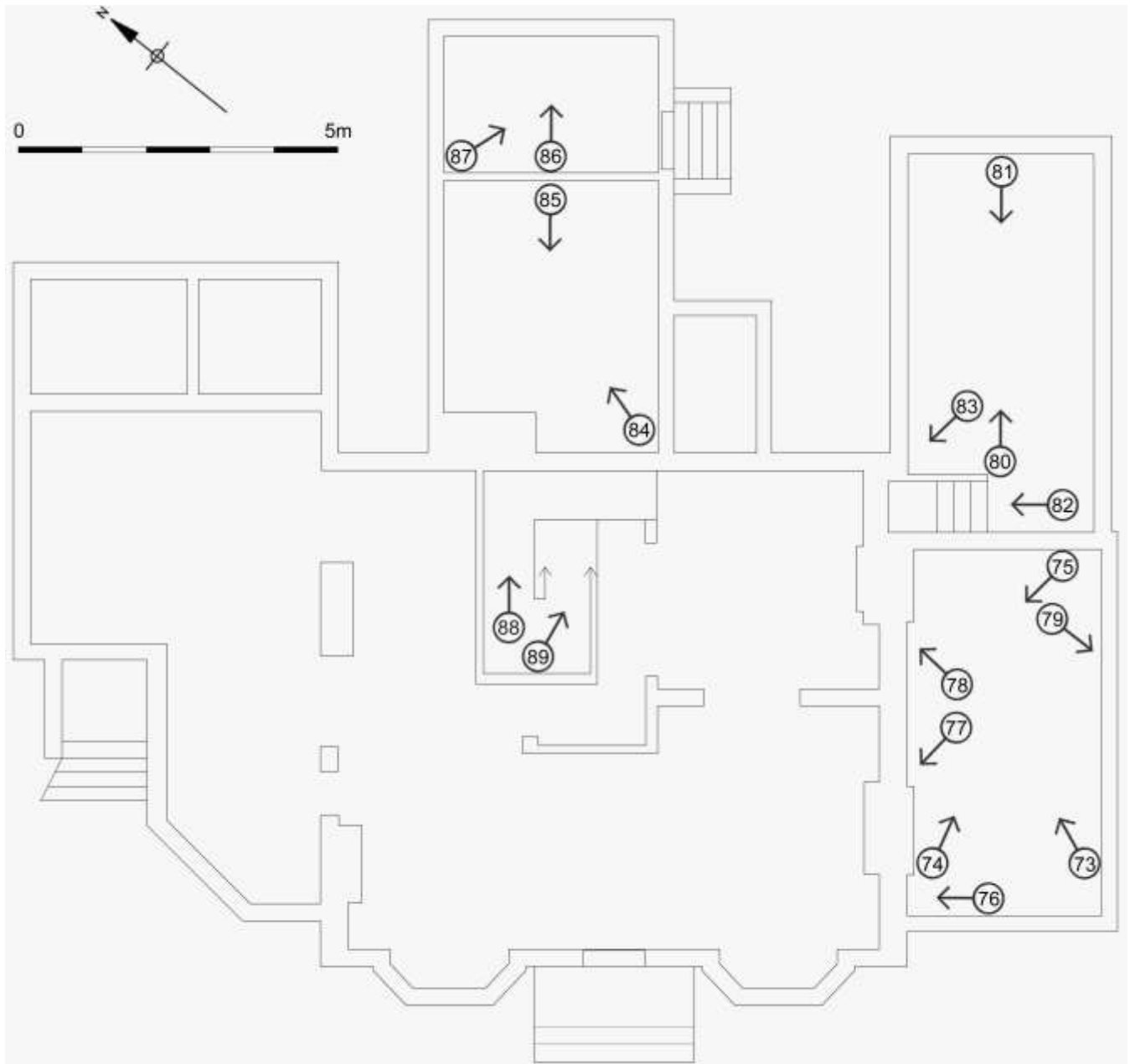


Fig.72: Ground floor plan of the building showing the location & direction of views within the garage/ rear storeroom (Figs.73-83) and in the kitchen/scullery and passageway to the stairs (Figs.84-89)

**6.6.1** The garage itself was quite modern, but the retained evidence for an earlier structure – presumably that seen on successive plans from the 1870s onwards. Both side walls – of the main building to the northwest and on the property boundary to the southeast – retained a number of stone blocks, projecting out 100mm to 120mm and *c* 2m above floor level. It is assumed that these are corbels for an earlier (& slightly lower) roof: they also appeared to have been inserted into the side of the main building, suggesting that this area was originally open.



*Fig.73: The single-storey garage to the southeast, with the main building (& projecting chimney breasts) to the left. The roof and end wall /doorway are modern but the outer wall (on right) is probably 19<sup>th</sup> century, and both side walls retain stone corbels for an earlier roof*



*Fig74: A similar view to the above, the main building (& three corbels) once again to the left of the frame*





*Fig.75: The SE wall of the main building, with projecting chimney breasts and five corbels for an earlier roof (two beyond the further chimney breast; see Fig.76). The wall itself is not rendered, which may reflect the original building design – see above (5.3) for further discussion*



*Fig.76: Detail of the two corbels at the SW end of the main building wall. This also shows that the wall (at least in this area) was originally bare brick, neither painted nor rendered*



Fig.77: *Close-up view of stone corbel on the main wall, adjacent to the SW chimney stack (0.2 m scale)*

Fig.78: *Close-up of corbel on the main wall, adjacent to the NE chimney stack. The brick coursing around (& particularly above) the corbels was slightly disturbed, suggesting that they been set into the wall after construction*



Fig.79: *Two of the corbels on the outer wall (a third being located at the SW end). The upper two brick courses are modern*



Fig.80: *The modern single-storey storeroom at the southeast corner of the property, external door to the left (see Fig.36 for the outside view)*



Fig.81: *The single-storey storeroom, looking back to the SW towards the garage*



*Fig.82: Stairs and doorway into the main building (see Fig.60 for the other side)*

*Fig.83: Close-up of the junction between the storeroom breeze-block extension and to the left the original eastern corner of the main building (0.2m scale)*





Fig.84: *The main kitchen area, with smaller utility room/ scullery beyond*



Fig.85: *The main kitchen area, with tiled fire surround to the right and the door into the main bar area to the left*



Fig.86: *The smaller utility room/scullery behind the main kitchen. Only at the NW end and extending c 1.2m is the brickwork rendered (as shown to the left of the frame: the ventilators here indicate that this was originally a separate larder*



Fig.87: *The utility room/scullery, with the external door to the right left (see Fig.31 for outside view)*



*Fig.88: The passageway leading to the stairs and first floor. At the northeastern end an area of ceiling plaster has broken away, exposing the underlying lath-and-plaster construction*



Fig.89: *View of the staircase from below*



## 6.7 The staircase

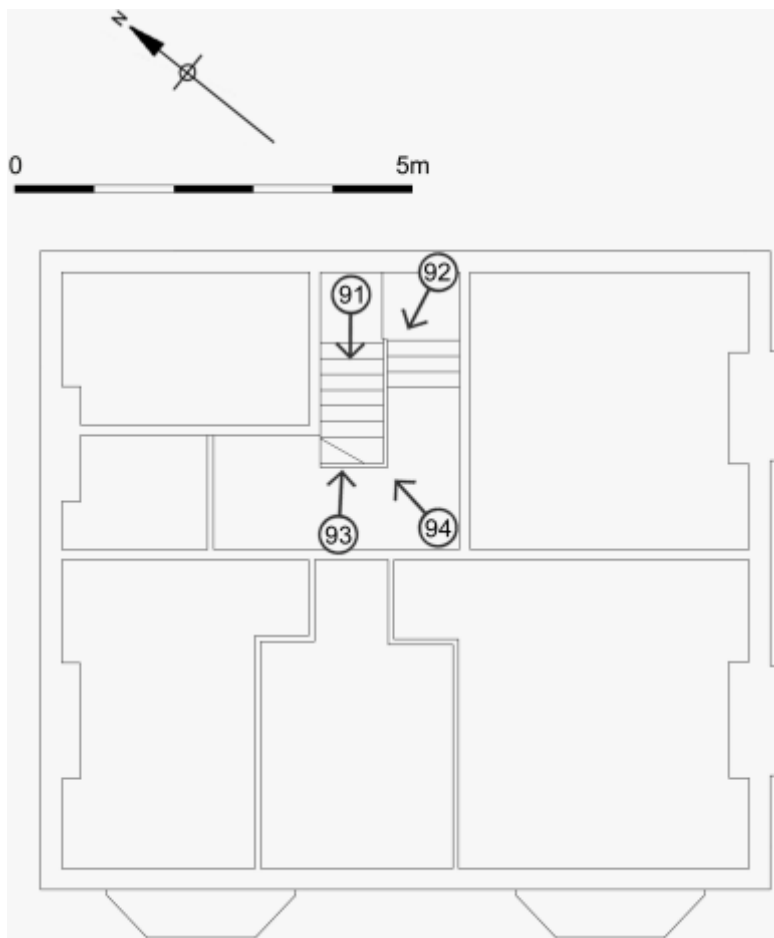


Fig.90: *First floor plan of the building showing the location & direction of staircase views (Figs.91-94)*



*Fig.91: View looking down the lower flight of stairs (compare with Fig.89). There is nothing to suggest that the staircase and balustrade are not original features of the building, although it may be that they were originally approached more directly than the passageway (Fig.88) that now exists*



*Fig.92: Detail of the upper staircase and balustrade*



Fig.93: *The stairwell from the landing*



Fig.94: *Detail of the balustrade and newel post*

## 6.8 First floor rooms and bathroom

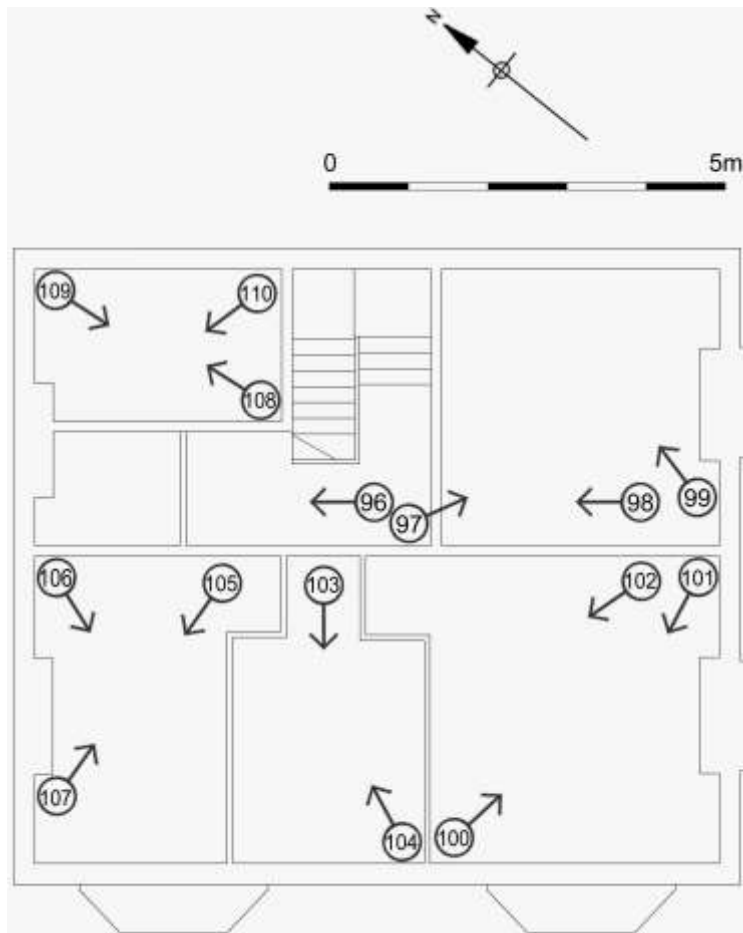


Fig.95: First floor plan of the building showing the location & direction of views of the bedrooms (Figs.96-107) and bathroom (Figs.108-110)

**6.8.1** It is clear that the present layout of the first floor is not original, although elements of this do survive: it is likely that there were originally four rooms, two at the front and two at the rear and all with separate fireplaces, plus a smaller L-shaped landing at the heads of the stairs.

The changes appear to have taken place in two phases. Much of the joinery would suggest this change occurred at a fairly early date, certainly no later than the major extensions of the ground floor in the 1920s-early 30s. This initial development focussed on the subdivision of the northeastern room into a smaller bathroom, landing extension and cupboard. The second phase of alteration appears to have been quite recent (to judge by the very basic skirting boards, *etc.*), and principally involved the creation of the small central front room by taking parts of the two larger rooms on either side. This included the doorway to the northwestern room, so a new doorway was cut through to provide access to this (*cf.* Fig.107).



Fig.96: *The landing looking NW. Three different styles of joinery are visible around the doors in this picture: probable original moulding in the left foreground and at the end of the balustrade, framing around the cupboard to the rear as part of a later (?earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century) subdivision, and just visible between these the apparently modern frame of the northwestern bedroom door*



Fig.97: *The rear (SE) bedroom, showing the chimney breast, the blocked and very basic fire surround, and adjacent plain skirting board*



Fig.98: *A further view of the bedroom, looking back onto the landing*



Fig.99: *The boarded up back bedroom window (see Fig.40 for exterior view)*



Fig.100: *The front (southern) and principal bedroom. Apart from size the fireplace surround here is more elaborate than those in either of the two other rooms (cf. Figs.96 & 105), and the skirting has a moulded top not present in the back room*





Fig.101: *The sash window in the principal front bedroom (see Fig.39 for exterior)*



Fig.102: *The later NE wall of the principal front bedroom: note the apparently quite modern skirting – plain & much smaller – and also the beading at the top of the wall*



*Fig.103: The small central front room, evidently created out of two originally larger rooms. The side walls are thin (c70mm) and the skirting board here is quite unlike that below the window, half the height and without moulding*

*Fig.104: View of central front room looking back towards the landing, the side walls cut in to maintain access to the adjacent rooms*





*Fig.105: The northwestern bedroom. The moulded skirting on three walls matches that in the other main room, but the fire surround is much closer to that in the rear bedroom and embellished only by simple brackets supporting the shelf*

*Fig.106: The northwestern bedroom, looking towards the sash window*





*Fig.107: The northwestern bedroom, looking back towards the landing. The doorframe appears quite modern – much simpler than elsewhere – and was presumably cut through when the small central room was created*



*Fig.108: View of the bathroom and boarded up rear window*



*Fig.109: The bathroom, looking back towards the door and landing*



*Fig.110: The bathroom, looking toward the NW corner and one side of the chimney breast. It is likely that this room and the part of the adjacent landing and cupboard were formed out of one larger original bedroom, with a fireplace on the northwest wall*

## **6.9 The roof void**

**6.9.1** The roof was of quite simple cut construction between the two brick gables. Common rafters were supported by a purlin on either side and held against the ridge board at the apex of the roof. Each purlin was in turn supported at two points along its length by braces to the joists. On the front (southwest) side of the roof there were two differently angled struts at each position (*cf.* Fig.112), and to the rear a single strut at each position.

The whole roof was tightly lined with timber sarking boards, and accessed through a hatch at the NW end of the landing (between bathroom and adjacent bedroom doors). There were a total of twenty-one rafters on either side, excluding the shorter members at either end which abutted the respective chimney breasts.

There was no obvious access to the smaller roof voids above the single storey extensions to the northwest and northeast.



Fig.111: *Looking towards the southeastern end of the roof and illustrating the differing angle of support struts for the purlins on either side. The chimney breasts are also visible in the gable end, narrower than those on the external face of the wall (cf. Fig.43)*



Fig.112: *A similar view to the above, orientated SSE*





*Fig.113: The southwest side of the roof space, highlighting the double strut arrangement here, and also a cut-out on the purlin for what may have been a further intermediate support*



*Fig.114: The northeast side of the roof space, detail of purlin and single supporting strut*



Fig.115: Interior of the northwest gable end and showing the chimney breasts, which are not visible on the exterior wall. The breast in the foreground (& at the rear of the building) is approximately twice the width of that to the SW



Fig.116: View looking directly up to the ridge board, towards the NW end of the roof

## **7. Conclusions**

- 7.1** A comprehensive photographic record has been produced of the former Garibaldi Public House, together with measured plans of the exterior and interior to which this can be related. The project has also established a broad framework for the history and development of the building, based on direct inspection and on brief documentary and cartographic research. The photographic archive includes both general views and detailed studies of features of architectural and/or historic interest.
- 7.2** It is probable that the original building was constructed sometime in the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, on previously open agricultural land, and perhaps also as a private residence. The core of the building was a two-storey structure some 9.2m by 8m in plan, which apparently contained four separate rooms plus entrance hall on the ground floor and a further four bedrooms plus small landing on the first floor. Each room would have had its own fireplace, and it is likely that there was a single storey block to the rear with a further fireplace and chimney forming the kitchen/scullery. A cellar ran under the northwestern part of the building, and it is probable that the external elevations were of brick (the present render forming a later addition).
- 7.3** The building it had become a beer-house by the 1880s, and possibly (in view of its name and celebration of a contemporary hero) was established as such in the mid-late 1860s. By this period there was also an extension on the southeast side, in the area of the present garage, and at least two freestanding structures (no longer extant) to the rear.
- 7.4** The building seems to have remained relatively unaltered until the mid 1920s, but soon after this one or more phases of significant alteration and extension took place. The main area of expansion was probably on the northwest side, where single storey elements with both pitched and flat roofs were attached, although it is possible that the rear kitchen/scullery block was also wholly rebuilt. Collectively these changes created a building covering just over 15m by 17m in plan.
- 7.5** Significant alteration also took place within the original two-storey building footprint, and may well have been contemporary with the above. The ground floor was opened up, and the previous room divisions largely or almost lost. On the first floor there is evidence for a possibly contemporary subdivision of the northeastern room into a smaller bathroom and landing extension.

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[www.sloughhistoryonline.org.uk](http://www.sloughhistoryonline.org.uk)

## 9. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: [compassa1-257154](#)

### Project details

Project name	The Garibaldi Public House
Short description of the project	A Level 2 historic building record was carried out as part of the planning process for redevelopment. The original building was probably constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century, possibly as a private residence. The main element was a two-storey structure some 9 x 8m in plan, with four rooms plus entrance hall on the ground floor and a further four rooms plus small landing on the first floor. Each room would have had its own fireplace, and it is likely that there was a single storey kitchen/scullery block to the rear with its own fireplace and chimney. A cellar ran under the northwestern part of the building, and it is probable that the external elevations were brick (later rendered). The building had become a beer-house by the 1880s. There had also been an extension on the southeast side, but in other respects the building seems to have remained unaltered until the 1920s. Between the mid 1920s and early 30s there were significant alterations and extensions, although whether as one or more phases is not clear. The main area of expansion was probably on the northwest side, though it is possible that the rear kitchen/scullery was wholly rebuilt. Alterations within the original two-storey block may also have taken place now: the ground floor was opened up and previous room divisions largely lost, and on the first floor the northeastern room subdivided into a smaller bathroom and landing area.
Project dates	Start: 11-06-2016 End: 16-06-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P/11098/003 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status (other)	Locally listed building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PUBLIC HOUSE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Measured Survey"" , ""Photographic Survey""
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE SLOUGH SLOUGH The former Garibaldi Public House
Postcode	SL1 2SN
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 96615 79480 51.505496207845 -0.607776389739 51 30 19 N 000 36 28 W Point

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor /funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor /funding body	J P Builders UK Ltd

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	To be confirmed
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	To be confirmed
Paper Contents	"other"

Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Report"

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Former Garibaldi Public House, 6 The Green, Chalvey, Slough SL1 2SN. An Historic Building Record

Author(s)/Editor(s) Potter, G

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher COMPASS ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Place of issue or publication 250 York Road, London SW11 3SJ

Description In-house report: 86 pp including figures and photographs. Text includes historical background to the site, details of methodology, and interpretation/suggested phasing of the building. Plans are provided to show the building outline and internal arrangements (cellar, ground and first floors), plus a comprehensive photographic coverage taking in both general views and specific features of historical/architectural interest.