

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonard's Road,
Windsor, Berkshire**

Building Recording

by Danielle Milbank

Site Code: SAH14/259

(SU 9565 7565)

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For Mr J Gale

by Danielle Milbank

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SAH14/259

January 2015

Summary

Site name: Stag and Hounds, St Leonard's Road, Windsor, Berkshire

Grid reference: SU 9565 7565

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 19th January 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site code: SAH 14-259

Summary of results: The building recording has recorded the building divided into its two main parts, the cottage at the west and the former public house at the east. It has highlighted the development of the building and its features of interest. The proposed changes to the building have been addressed with reference to the building's individual character, and its Listed status as a fair example of its type surviving in Windsor.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Berkshire Archaeology, with a copy deposited with the National Monuments Record, in due course.

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Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonards Road, Windsor, Berkshire Building Recording

by Danielle Milbank

Report 14/259

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording and appraisal at the Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonards Road, Windsor, Berkshire (SU 9565 7565) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Julian Gale of Corner Cottage, Oakley Green Road, Windsor SL4 4PZ.

Planning permission has been granted by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (App. no 12/00566), along with Listed Building consent (App. No. 12/00568) for the conversion of the Stag and Hounds building into two dwellings. As a condition (2) of the Listed Building consent, a building recording to English Heritage level 3 is required prior to alterations. It is considered that a recording of the historic building will create a record of the building in their current use and condition in order to satisfy the planning process.

This report documents the results of the building survey, and the two parts of the building, the cottage and the public house, are separated for the purpose of the report.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough's policies on historic buildings. The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Milbank and Rebecca Constable on the 19th of January 2015 and the site code is SAH 14/259.

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

Location, topography and geology

The Stag and Hounds is located on the north side of St Leonards Road, a main route into Windsor from the south (Fig. 1, Pl. 1). The building stands on a roughly rectangular plot, aligned ENE-WSW but for ease of reference it will be referred to in this report as having the main axis of the buildings east-west. The cottage lies at the west, with the Stag and Hounds public house at the east (Fig. 2). To the south is the footpath and road, with a Tarmac car parking occupying the plot at the east and north. Beyond the plot boundary to the east is a 20th-century building housing a day nursery, and to the west are houses and apartments of fairly recent construction.

Historical Background

Windsor (New Windsor) developed, at the expense of the original settlement at Old Windsor, only after William I built the castle. An earlier settlement (*Underore*) is believed to have been located north of the castle hill, although evidence for this is slight, and it was not until the rebuilding of the castle by Henry I in the 12th century that the town proper developed (Preston 2005, 7).

The general area of the site, well to the south of the medieval core, may have been within the bounds of the royal dominion of Windsor Forest; by 1225 only Windsor Forest remained subject to Forest Law within Berkshire (Ford 1987, 102). While it is tempting to extrapolate the extent of forested land backwards from the Norman period, the temptation should be resisted unless further evidence is available; the early Norman kings jealously guarded and voraciously extended their forests, where they were not subject to baronial influence and the normal rule of law (Loyn 1991, 378–81). Nor should the idea of the Forest in its legal sense be taken necessarily to imply continuous woodlands (Hoskins 1977, 66–9).

The site is also located in the vicinity of the medieval leper hospital of St Peter, whose precise location is unknown but which gives its name to the area (Spital) and is thought to have been about 1 mile south of the town. It is likely to have stood on the borough boundary: a suggested location is at the junction of St Leonard's Road and Bolton Road (Astill 1978, 62), although perhaps a more isolated spot would have been preferred. The hospital was first mentioned in AD1168. Windsor itself expanded southwards during the medieval period, away from the chalk hill on which the Castle stands, but the site is probably well beyond the edge of the medieval growth of the town; as the leper hospital would have been located well away from settlement.

A detailed background of the history of the Stag and Hounds Public House has been provided in the heritage statement (Lewis 2012). In summary the building lies at the town and parish boundary on the main road between Reading and Windsor. The Inn itself was a stopping point or fare stage between the two towns, which commenced *c.* 1673. Medieval property deeds suggest the presence of cottages in the vicinity of the site, but offer no precision. Borough leases dating from 1692 provide more detail, with the site described as a 'waste ground' and the lessee described as a 'victualer' (Thomas Rice), possibly implying the presence of some kind of structure. A structure is mentioned by 1703 (with the lessee as Henry Aldridge) and is not described as being a new build. The lease mentions a number of buildings including a 'messuage or tenement and building, thereupon erected and built', as well as 'outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, orchards etc.' The name Stag and Hounds is first mentioned in the Hall Book of 1719–20. The lease of 1799 specifically notes that a new cottage had been built on the site by this date; it may refer to the adjacent cottage, but this is unclear.

Map regression

A range of maps were consulted online and at the Berkshire Records Office. The earliest of these is Norden's large map of Windsor Forest which shows St Leonard's Hill but no other feature near the site (not illustrated). John Rocque's map of Berkshire in 1761 (Fig. 3) shows the hamlet of 'Spitall'. St Leonard's Road is shown in more or less its present form, and the location of the site can be judged from the bend in the road. It is not possible to see much detail about the building itself except that there is a building present. The Windsor Inclosure map of 1819 shows no detail for the site.

The tithe map of 1842 (Fig. 4) is the earliest plan to show the location of the Stag and Hounds in detail. The buildings are shown fairly schematically. The buildings appear to be much closer to the road than the current location, even allowing for the widening of pavements by the time of the first Ordnance Survey. They are shown as two separate buildings, with a rectangular building at the west on a north-south axis, which is likely to represent the cottage, with a barn (now demolished) at the rear. The Stag and Hounds appears as a square building at the east, with no outbuildings indicated, though a long narrow building aligned north-south at the east of the plot, adjacent to the meadow, may well represent a stable block. The tithe information describes a building and garden (130), the Stag and Hounds (with two buildings, 131) and a meadow (132), with the apportionment showing the landowner as Reid Neville, the occupier as Angel Thomas.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (Fig. 5) shows the public house and cottage in detail. Here, it is clear that an extension has been added to the eastern end of the building and various extensions to the rear. To the west of the cottage is a further attached building. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Fig. 6) looks to be the same as the earlier one, but visually is clearer to understand, though it does not show the two buildings as separate. It appears that a small structure, possibly no more than a lean-to, has been removed from the north-east of the building, with the long 'stable block' building also removed. The 1912 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7) shows little change on the plot overall, and subsequent Ordnance Survey plans show little change to the Stag and Hounds and cottage buildings, although the removal of all but one (at the east) of the outbuildings at the north of the plot has been carried out by 1956 (Fig. 8).

Shown on the plans and included in the original survey of the building is a barn which stood at the rear of the western part of the Stag and Hounds. Although it can tentatively be identified on the 1852 tithe map, the date of its construction is not known. The barn was lost in 2003, but photographs show it roofed with red clay tiles.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHM(E) 1996) for a level 3 record. The survey comprised a fully analytical record of the building's development, a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. In addition, the character of the building, and to features of historical interest have been assessed. The building has been recorded photographically both digitally and on 35mm format using colour print and black and white media which are catalogued (Appendix 1). At the time of the building recording, hoarding had been erected around the plot boundary, however all areas of the building were accessible.

Description

Stag and Hounds public house building: Exterior (Fig. 10)

Front (south) elevation

The pub building comprises a rectangular building of two storeys (plus a cellar). The front elevation (Pl. 2) comprises a flat front with the porch and square single storey bay added at the right projecting to the south. The first floor roof is of a single pitch, joined at the west to the roof of the cottage. A brick built chimney stack (to the left of centre) is white painted with three cylindrical plain pots. The fairly steeply-pitched roof is covered in plain red clay tiles which appear to be original. A first floor dormer gable projects to the south, and the rear of the building at the north has a shallower pitched roof, with clay lap tiles. A further modern extension at the east has a clay tiled roof, with a tiled gable first floor extension (19th century) to the rear at the east, and a 20th century extension at the west has a flat roof.

The walls are built to a variation on English garden wall bond (where this is visible), with header courses in between each 5 stretcher courses and are white painted, with plaster render on the first floor and eastern part of the ground floor. Timber framing is exposed at the wall plate and through part of the first floor.

The front elevation of the pub has two sets of windows at 1st floor level, and at ground level has windows to the left, the porch and door to the left of centre.

At first floor level, to the left is a three-part iron-framed window comprising three rectangular panes each of six lights below the eaves. Those to the left and right are side hung, with simple pin hinges. The central pane is fixed. Above the eaves, three windows (those to the left and right top-hung casements, with the central pane fixed) each comprise four lights, and are housed within a low rectangular dormer. These all have fairly thin (8mm) glazing bars painted white, and are set within the exposed black timber frame.

At the right, the first floor windows are within a second low rectangular dormer, and comprise two pairs side by side of the same pattern as those to the left. Each has two rectangular panes of six lights below the eaves, with the right and left side hung on pin hinges.

At the right of the front elevation, two pairs of windows are set within the exposed timber frame of the large gable dormer, though struts are likely to be of 19th or 20th century date. These are a likely early 20th century insertion and comprise two pairs of square four light windows above eaves level, with the centre two as top-hung casements. Below these are two pairs of six-pane windows, with the pane at the right and left side hung on simple pin hinges, and the central pair fixed (Pl. 3).

At ground floor level, there is a pair of windows to the left of the porch. This comprises a pair of vertically-hung six-over-six sash windows with flush timber sash boxes, characteristic of an early 19th century date.

The front door is housed within a timber-framed porch of 20th century construction, with brick built rendered sides and a red clay tiled roof. The floor of the porch is formed of bricks laid end to end as paving. The door is timber and is of likely 20th century date.

To the right of the door is a four over eight sash window, with thin glazing bars and small rectangular panes, with a wooden sill (Pl. 4). To the left is the rectangular bay projecting to the south. This has three vertically-hung eight-over-eight sash windows with fairly thin glazing bars, with a further eight-over-eight sash either side on the returns. These have wooden sills and are of early 19th century date. Between the windows, and at the corners of the bay, are plaster strips with fluted moulding.

To the right of the bay is a second door, which has a moulded timber frame comprising two steps with an ovolo and ogee. The frame is of likely early 19th century date, though the wooden door is modern.

To the right of the door, a fixed window comprising eight over eight small rectangular panes with a timber lintel is of likely early 19th century date, below which are two modern brackets (for window boxes) and at the far right of the elevation there is a low rendered buttress. The projection at the west of the building has rendered brickwork and a black painted sill.

East Elevation (Pl. 5)

This elevation comprises the white painted rendered gable end of the main pub building, with a pair of side-hung windows of 20th century date at 1st floor level, each comprising four panes. Below this is the ground floor extension with a single low pitched clay tiled roof with exposed ends of rafters.

To the left, a modern single-storey extension has a rendered brick wall and flat roof, with four single pane fixed windows with vents. The west extent of the pub building adjoins the cottage.

North elevation (Pls 6 and 7)

At the left, the flat-roofed modern extension has a plain plastered wall with a vent. The first floor of the gable has a small crittal-type window of six panes with rectangular lights in a steel frame, side hung on pin hinges. It is of likely early 20th century date. At the ground floor is a three-over-six sash window though this was covered with a board at the time the building recording was being carried out. Below this, the entrance to the cellar has also been covered with a board, and two modern security lights have been fitted to this part of the building.

To the right of this, a doorframe with simple moulding (possibly of 19th century date) has a wooden door of modern date. The pitched-roof extension has red clay 'double Roman' pantiles and is a shallower pitch to the roof above, and is of likely 20th century date. At the eaves by the doorway, a small area of repair has been carried out using the plain tiles seen throughout the rest of the roof.

At the right of the doorway are two square ceramic vents, and to the right is a further extension of likely 19th century date, though this is also roofed with 'double Roman' pantiles, at a slightly steeper pitch than those at the left.

This part of the building has one ground floor window, comprising a six-over-six sash which was covered with a board at the time of the building recording.

To the right of this is a further flat-roofed single storey modern extension, with a wood-framed window comprising two small panes over a four-pane side-hung casement, with a wooden sill. Beyond this, to the right, is the remainder of the pantiled extension, which has a similar window (partially covered with board) at the ground floor. Above this, the roof of this extension has been shaped around the sill of the first floor window of the cottage, and this addition appears to be of early 20th century date.

The west elevation of these rear extensions comprise the flat roofed part, with two windows (each two panes above a four-pane side-hung casement), with a further window of this type to the right on the pitched-roof part.

Interior (Fig. 7)

Room 1 (Pls 8 and 9)

This comprises the main room of the public house. It is a rectangular space, with the wall between rooms 1 and 2 removed to create a single space. At the south, an extension creates a small additional area of seating, surrounded by sash windows and with exposed floorboards. The entrance to this extension is formed by a wide four-centred arch with plaster render, in a form characteristic of the early 19th century. To the west of this, the wall is

plastered and painted above wood panelling, and a modern 4 panelled door leads to the west into room 5. The panelling covers the likely location of a chimney breast, and it is likely that the hearth would have originally been open both in room 1 and 5.

At the west, a large alcove suggests the former location of a fireplace, which is indicated by the wall thickness at this part of the building. However, no chimney stack is present.

The ceiling is low and fairly uneven, with a pronounced slope from the north side of the room down towards the south. The exposed timbers seen in the south and west of this room appear to be hand rather than machine cut, as do the three beams which are aligned north-south in the ceiling of the room. The two at the east have a chamfer, with a lamb's tongue stop at each end, though the beam adjacent to the door does not have the chamfer. It does, however, appear to be of the same age and condition as the other two and these appear to be original. It is supported by a Samson post with a pillow in the centre of the room, these two pieces appear to be a later addition, though hand-cut and of possible early 19th date. The Samson post has chamfered sides, with simple triangular stops. The beam has several empty mortises suggest the removal of internal partitions. The walls have painted plaster with modern painted wood panelling up to dado height.

At the north of the room, a modern partition has been created between rooms 1 and 2 with the hand-cut (probably original) timber framing above, which has been cut to accommodate modern wooden panelling below. Some pieces of modern machine-cut timber have also been inserted to form shelves within the partition on the room 1 side.

The ceiling is plastered and painted, with the joists covered. Where the plaster has been removed, the wooden laths are visible and appear to be in good condition. The floor covering is modern plywood boards overlying the floorboards, which appear to be even and possibly machine-cut, though they could not be closely examined.

Room 2 (Pl. 10)

This room is at the north of the ground floor though the floor level is higher, which appears to be a modern insertion, and is reached by two steps up from the north of room 1 or via two steps up from the east side of room 4.

At the north-west of this space, a post supports the beam. It has chamfers above the height of the panelling but not below. Where the panelling has been removed, the wood is neat and machine cut; above this level it is rusticated, with the finish made intentionally uneven. It is likely that the posts to the south of this, in room 1,

have had similar treatment, though their dating is uncertain. The chamfer here is in two parts, with triangular stops at mid height.

Room 3

At the northwest corner of room 2, modern (perhaps 20th century) painted wood panelling separates the cellar steps from the room. At the southeast of the room, a modern wooden door in a simple doorframe leads into the east extension, which houses a men's bathroom (room 3) which is tiled, has one internal partition wall, and has modern features and fittings.

Room 4 (Pl. 11)

This room occupies the central space at the north of the ground floor and has a partially sloping ceiling at the north. The original extent of the space is unclear, as the date of the outshut is not certain. The walls are plastered and painted and the exposed timbers comprise a beam at the south, aligned east-west. This appears to be hand-cut but has no chamfer, and is supported by a post with the upper half chamfered (with lamb's tongue stops) but no chamfer below. This area was formerly the bar area, although the bar structure has been removed. At the north, an area of modern wooden panelling has been removed to reveal a cavity and an area of brickwork. Although the flue was blocked, it appears this is the location of a former fireplace, most likely to have been removed in the early 20th century.

Room 5 (Pl. 12)

At the west of the space, a step down and a change in ceiling height leads into room 5, though the rooms are no longer partitioned. This room has 20th century wooden panelling, at high dado height though the level is dropped on the south wall to accommodate the sash window.

The east of this room has a modern brick built fireplace with timber mantle. This replaces an original fireplace in this location. At the south is the door of the public house, which is timber set in a wooden frame with a simple ovolo moulding, and to the west of this a change in ceiling height suggests a separate phase of building. There are two exposed hand-cut beams in the ceiling, aligned north-south, and the ceiling slopes down towards the south as in room 1. The ceiling beam at the west of the space is supported by a pillar which has modern wood panelling below, and plaster above (Pl. 13). The timber and pillar delineate the extent of the original building, and the timber is likely to represent the original wall plate. For this reason, the space to the west of this is discussed separately as part of the cottage (see rooms 1A, 2A below).

Rooms 6 and 7 (Pl. 14)

At the north of room 5, a doorway leads into one of the two extensions housing a female and male bathroom. Room 6 is carpeted, has two internal walls and modern fixtures and fittings. Room 7 has one internal partition wall and is also carpeted, with tiled walls.

First Floor

The first floor of the building is reached via a staircase at the north, within the cottage part of the building (Pl. 15). Any direct evidence for the original stair location has been removed, however the likely location would be perhaps within room 4 (rising from east to west) or at the north of room 5.

The stairs lead to a landing, still within the cottage, where three steps down to the east lead to a corridor (Pl. 16). Here, exposed timbers along the north wall are largely hand-cut, although two phases appear to be represented, with several posts appearing less weathered than the typically fairly weathered original timbers. Occasional machine-cut additions were also observed. Several empty mortises were observed, which are suggestive of timber-reuse as their location is not likely to indicate removal of parts of the structure. An iron clamp has been added on the north side.

The timber framing includes a lap joint within the wall plate, and two convex braces, which appear to be original and are fairly irregular. Adjacent to these is a small window of two rectangular fixed panes in a wooden frame set within the timber framing (Pl. 17). A small panel of the lath and plaster has also been recently removed, with the result that the interior of the roof of the outshut could be observed. Here, the condition and finish of the timbers suggest a 20th century date for the construction of the outshut roof.

Room 8 (Pl. 18)

The first floor rooms comprise rooms 8, 9, 10 and 11. At the end of the corridor at the east, room 8 occupies the south eastern corner of the building. The floor comprises exposed boards (which appear unlikely to be original) and the floor surface slopes down toward the south. The walls are lath and plaster, with exposed timber framing in some areas, including a concave brace on the east wall, and the timbers forming the large gable. The windows within this appear to be early 20th century steel examples but are within wooden frames comprising a mixture of hand cut and machine cut pieces, indicating some replacement though it appears that the overall form of this part of the building may have remained consistent through the phases of building. At the north of the room, a central substantial post extends into the ceiling and although the joint is not visible, is likely to carry the ridge purlin (Pl. 19). This has a chamfer, and at the west side of the post has a carpenter's mark of two incised lines (Pl. 20).

Room 9 (Pl. 21)

At the north, a small step up leads into a second space (room 9) which is housed within the roof space at the rear. Here, the purlins are exposed and do not extend into room 8. The ridge of the roof of this room is off-centre, suggesting it represents a separate phase of building, extending the ground floor to the north, with a gable providing first floor space. Here, the existing framing has been slightly haphazardly modified to incorporate room 9, with queen posts supporting the purlins and at the west, an additional diagonal strut added to stabilise the structure. This appears to be of later, machine cut wood. At the north, the small crittal-type window is set within the timber frame, with a wooden sill and steel frame.

Room 10 (Pl. 22)

From the corridor, a wooden doorframe with plain moulding and thin four-panel wooden door, both of 19th century or later date, lead into room 10. This has exposed timber framing in the east, south and west walls, which has fairly close-set posts (one of which is a modern replacement) and a concave brace adjacent to the window on the south wall. At the east, below ceiling height is a large tie beam with a passing brace from the north side of the wall down to the south. The angle of this beam is unusual and may have been caused by sideways buckling of the structure (Brunskill, 1985, p20).

The walls are painted lath and plaster, with wood panelling of uncertain, but likely 19th or 20th century, date on the internal wall to the north. The windows are set into modern timber frames, which are in turn inserted into the earlier hand-cut timber framing of the front elevation. At the west, the fireplace comprises a brick and tile surround with bricks of 60mm x 250mm, with fairly sharp arrises (Pl. 23). The tiles are c.10mm thick and are set within a grey white mortar. The size and form of the bricks suggests they are of 18th or later date.

Room 11 (Pl. 24)

This room has exposed timber framing at the east, south and west, with the north wall covered with wood panelling. The wall at the east has a substantial chimney breast which has been plastered over, and at the south, the windows are set into modern timber frames incorporated into the earlier hand-cut timber framing, as in room 10, with posts cut at mid height to fit the window. The wallplate at the south has been preserved and incorporated between the upper and lower windows.

To the right of the chimney, three shelves have been added which appear to be hand-cut timber and are of pre-20th century appearance. The walls are lath and painted plaster throughout, and a loft hatch in the ceiling at the west of the room provides access to the loft space.

Loft (Pl. 25)

The loft space enables the inside of the roof structure to be examined, although for reasons of health and safety it was not possible to gain access to the entire space. The chimney comprises brickwork as seen throughout the exterior, and has no apparent areas of damage or repair. The timbers which were observed in the roof structure comprise fairly thin and irregular hand-cut rafters, with hand-cut purlins. The tie beam adjacent to the loft hatch appears to be a modern replacement, and the rafters have what appear to be modern machine-cut timbers fixed to the exterior of the original roof structure, and a modern collar at the west of the space adjacent to the chimney. A further (apparently modern) post and brace arrangement support the rafters at the west end.

Cellar (Pl. 26)

The cellar occupies the space below room 2. Access to the cellar is via the rear of room 4 down towards the east, and comprise a steep set of modern wooden steps. The floor is concrete or render, with the exception of an area at the base of the steps where waterlogged, degraded timber was observed. At the north of the space, steps are recessed into the wall below the external hatch, though no evidence for a barrel ramp was present. The steps are formed of brick, with modern timber edging. The walls are painted or whitewashed brick, and the fixtures and fittings for the beer pumps are fixed to the west wall.

Cottage

The cottage comprises one rectangular building, adjoining the public house at the east. The roof consists of shallow-pitched slate-tiled roof, with a rectangular brick chimney stack at the west, with two cylindrical clay pots (Pl.1). At the north is a single-storey extension which is described above as part of the Stag and Hounds building.

Exterior

Front elevation

The front elevation of the cottage has three windows at first floor level, each of them comprising a pair of two-pane side-hung casements of likely 20th century date. The wall is rendered brick with an exposed timber wallplate at first floor level. The ground floor has a six-over-six sash window at the left, with small triangular sash horns, the sash box flush to the brickwork, 8mm glazing bars and a timber sill. These are well-proportioned to the form of the cottage and are of likely early 19th century date.

To the right of the window, the cottage door is wooden, with a nine-pane window, however this was boarded at the time of the building recording, and it was not possible to ascertain the likely date. Above the door is a rectangular cornice supported on moulded brackets, of 19th century date. To the right are two six-over-six sash windows (Pl. 2), and as on the left of the door, these are likely to be original to the cottage.

Rear elevation

The rear elevation of the cottage (Pl. 6) comprises a rendered first floor wall, with a pair of wood-framed side-hung casement windows at the left, and at the far right of the first floor, a pair of four pane fixed windows with a top-hung two-pane window above each. The painted brick ground floor has a door with a flat brick arch and a simple moulded wooden frame which is probably original, however the panelled door is likely to be a modern insertion. There is a modern vent to the right of this, and a three-over-six sash window which was covered with a board at the time the building recording was carried out. To the right of this is a second metal air vent.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the of the cottage consists of the gable end of the cottage, with an internal chimney stack, a rendered first floor with a pair of two-pane side-hung casement windows of likely 20th century date, with painted brickwork at first floor level.

The wall is rendered at first floor level, which bears the name of the pub, and painted brickwork below. At the right hand side is a modern side hung casement window with wooden frames and sill.

Interior

Internal walls have been removed from the cottage, with the result that the ground floor has two rooms, 1b and 2b (Fig. 11). The eastern limit of Room 1b is taken as the location of the pillar at the west side of room 5 of the Stag and Hounds building (Pl. 27). The room has one beam aligned north-south, which separates the room into two bays, with a further exposed hand-cut timber exposed above the alcove at the north. In this room, the walls are painted and plastered above modern wooden panelling up to dado height.

A modern wooden door in a moulded wooden doorframe (possibly of 19th century date) leads into a small hallway (with plastered and painted walls and a linoleum floor) with a further modern door and doorway to the south leading into room 2b, formerly served as the kitchen to the Stag and Hounds public house (Pl. 29). It has plastered walls and is tiled, with modern fixtures and catering equipment.

Room 3b (landing)

The stairs lead from the hallway to a landing at the rear of the cottage (3b), which has bare floorboards with plywood in places, a plain rounded handrail with diamond stick balusters. The landing has a window comprising two six-pane windows, the right hand a side-hung casement. It has a wooden sill and iron fittings, and appears to be the original early 19th century window.

Room 4b

A modern four panel door in a simple moulded frame leads from the landing to the south into room 4b. This room has bare floorboards, painted plastered walls and a side-hung wood framed casement window of four panes, with a wooden sill, modern skirting, and an area of modern tiling at the southwest. At the east, the location of a small fireplace has been plastered but not blocked. It has a small stone hearth which is cracked but in situ.

Room 5b

A second four-panel door in moulded wooden doorframe leads from the landing to the larger of the two first floor rooms. This has a pair of side hung four pane casement windows with wooden frames and sills, and at the south, part of the wall is wood panelled up to dado height. This panelling fits to the window sill and it is possible that the panelling and window are both part of the cottage's first phase of construction.

Conclusion

The building recording has documented, through a comprehensive photographic record and detailed description, the Stag and Hounds public house building and the adjoining cottage. Its structure and features have been assessed and where possible, dated based on materials, style and other factors. Although the dating of the building's parts can often only be tentative, an attempt to determine the building's phasing has been made (Fig 13). The uncertainty is in large part due to the modern renovation which has masked the construction throughout a large part of the buildings, with some apparent re-use of some of the building materials. Five main phases of development have been identified, though only two of these (phases four and five) are represented in the cottage.

Although the earliest date of its construction is not known, the earliest parts of the building in evidence (at the east end) suggest a small three-bay, two-storey cottage which enclosed room 1 and first floor rooms 8 and 10, with the original chimney at the west end. Surviving from this first phase are several of the timbers in rooms 1, 8 and 10, including those preserved in the partition at the north of room 1, the brace at the west of room 10 (which would have been the external wall) and several of the first floor corridor timbers. The date of this core building

might be considerably earlier than the 17th century date given in the listing, however so little remains, and given that the extant parts are modest and almost entirely undecorated, the first phase can only be given a broad date range of 15th to 17th century.

The overall construction is typical of simple box framing of 16th and 17th century date, with moderately narrow rectangular panels. The passing brace in room 10 may also belong to this early phase of construction. The fireplace and chimney of the original building was at the west end of the building, and the original doorway (based on the proportions) is likely to have been the right rather than that at the left. It may have originally stood as a cottage rather than an inn.

A second phase, probably of late 17th century date at the latest, involved the addition of the rear part at the east (rooms 2 and 9), though this is largely conjectural, and is based on the spatial arrangement and the slightly irregular method of construction at the junction of rooms 8 and 9.

A third phase in the late 17th or early 18th century comprised extension to the west to provide still further space, and during this period the building is likely to have been re-roofed and the dormers and east front gable added. The timbers within the west of rooms 1 and 4 may belong to this period of remodelling, adding additional support. The small window set within the timber framing of the north side of the corridor can be ascribed to this phase.

It is to this period of the building's development that the lessee information of 1692 and 1703 relates, by which point the building was clearly established as an inn. The remodelling can be seen as an indication of the success of the Stag and Hounds as a coaching inn during this phase of its history.

A fourth main phase comprised further remodelling of the public house and the construction of the cottage, in the early 19th century, based on the late Georgian/very early Victorian style of the windows and overall proportions of the buildings. A date of around 1840 is suggested by the very small sash horns present on the ground floor cottage windows (front elevation). The barn (no longer surviving) may have been broadly contemporary with this period of construction, though as its spatial relationship with the small first floor corridor window cannot be determined, this remains unclear. However, the window location is suggestive of the outshut housing the rear part of room 4 having been built during this period. The condition and finish of the timbers within the roof of room 4 supports this interpretation. The addition of the rectangular bay to the front elevation is also likely to belong to this period.

A fifth phase encompasses later 19th and 20th century development, which is likely to have comprised several refurbishments, the major remodelling is likely to have included the addition of rooms at the east and

north (rooms 3, 6 and 7), the opening out of the interior space. It also involved the removal of interior walls to combine the two buildings so that the cottage room 2b was able to serve as the public house's kitchen. 19th century and modern fireplaces were inserted, several windows date to this period, and later, modern fixtures and fittings were added. The date of the 1st floor windows on the front elevation (rooms 8, 10 and 11) on the basis of the materials puts these in this fifth broad phase of development, and although these may be the approximate locations of the earlier windows, the 19th or early 20th replacements are likely to be much larger than the earlier windows.

Overall, only a small proportion of the public house's interior features have been preserved even if they have been concealed.

The cottage is a fairly typical example of its type and lacks characteristics of note.

The pub retains several elements which denote its early origins, primarily in the 1st floor rooms and corridor, however the effects of previous modernization work, especially the opening out of the interior of the ground floor, cannot be undone. A proposal which leaves the external character of the pre-19th century parts of the building (namely the front rather than rear elevations) largely unaltered and preserves the internal timber framing where it has survived would ensure that the sustainable and useful life of the building is prolonged while preserving its individual character and retaining its unique contribution to Windsor's ambience.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

A. Digital photographs

Cat. No.	Comments (description, scale etc.)			
	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
1	-	Exterior	N	Front elevation (Plate 1)
2	1x1m	Exterior	W	East Elevation (Pl. 5)
3	-	Exterior	S	Rear (east end) (Pl. 6)
4	-	Exterior	S	Rear (west end) (Pl. 7)
5	1x1m	Exterior	NE	Front oblique view (Pl. 2)
6	-	Exterior	NW	Front oblique view (Pl. 3)
7	1x1m	Exterior	N	East end
8	1x1m	Exterior	N	1st floor windows (Pl. 4)
9	1x1m	Rm 1	N	Internal walls to room 2
10	1x1m	Rm 1	NE	Showing timbers including a post (Pl. 10)
11	1x1m	Rm 1	NW	Showing timbers including a post (Pl. 15)
12	1x1m	Rm 1	SW	To front windows (Pl. 8)
13	1x1m	Rm 1	E	Along room 1 (Pl. 11)
14	1x1m	Rm 2	E	Along room 2
15	1x1m	Rm 2	W	Wall detail and room 4
16	-	Rm 3	NE	General view of toilet
17	1x1m	Rm 4	NW	General view
18	1x1m	Rm 4	NE	General view to room 2
19	1x1m	Rm 5	E	To fireplace (Pl. 12)
20	1x1m	Rm 5	S	To door and window
21	1x1m	Rm 5	W	General view of room (Pl. 13)
22	1x1m	Rm 6	NW	View of toilet
23	1x1m	Rm 7	W	View of toilet (Pl. 14)
24	1x1m	Rm 1b	N	View to alcove (Pl. 27)
25	1x1m	Rm 1b	NW	View to stair lobby
26	1x1m	Rm 1b	S	View to window
27	1x1m	Rm 2b	S	View to door and window (Pl. 28)
28	1x1m	Rm 2b	NW	General view of kitchen (Pl. 29)
29	1x1m	Stairs	E	Up the stairs (Pl. 15)
30	1x1m	Corridor	E	Along corridor (Pl. 16)
31	1x1m	Corridor	NE	Detail of timber framing (Pl. 17)
32	-	Roof	N	Detail of roof
33	1x1m	Corridor	W	Along corridor
34	1x1m	Rm 8	S	To windows
35	1x1m	Rm 8	E	Timber framing and window (Pl. 18)
36	1x1m	Rm 8/9	N	Timber framing (Pl. 19)
37	1x1m	Rm 8/9	S	To room 8 (Pl. 21)
38	1x1m	Rm 8/9	N	Carpenters mark (Pl. 20)
39	1x1m	Rm 10	SW	Detail of timber framing
40	1x1m	Rm 10	E	Detail of timber framing (Pl. 22)
41	1x1m	Rm 10	N	Detail of wall
42	1x1m	Rm 10	W	To fireplace (Pl. 23)
43	1x1m	Rm 11	E	Blocked fireplace
44	1x1m	Rm 11	S	To window
45	1x1m	Rm 11	SW	To window (Pl. 24)
46	1x1m	Rm 11	W	Timber framing
47	1x1m	Rm 3b	W	Along corridor
48	1x1m	Rm 3b	N	Window detail (Pl. 30)
49	1x1m	Rm 4b	S	Window detail (Pl. 31)
50	1x1m	Rm 4b	E	Fireplace
51	1x1m	Rm 4b	W	General view

Cat. No.	Comments (description, scale etc.)			
52	1x1m	Rm 5b	SW	Oblique to windows (Pl. 32)
53	1x1m	Rm 5b	SE	Oblique to windows
54	1x1m	Rm 6b	N	Toilet
55	1x1m	Rm 7b	W	Toilet
56	1x1m	Cellar	N	Barrel slide (Pl. 26)
57	1x1m	Cellar	W	Cellar stairs
58	-	Roof	E	Roof space (Pl. 25)
59	-	Roof	W	Roof apex
60	-	Roof (cottage)	E	Along roof
61	-	Roof (cottage)	W	Roof space

B. Colour print photographs

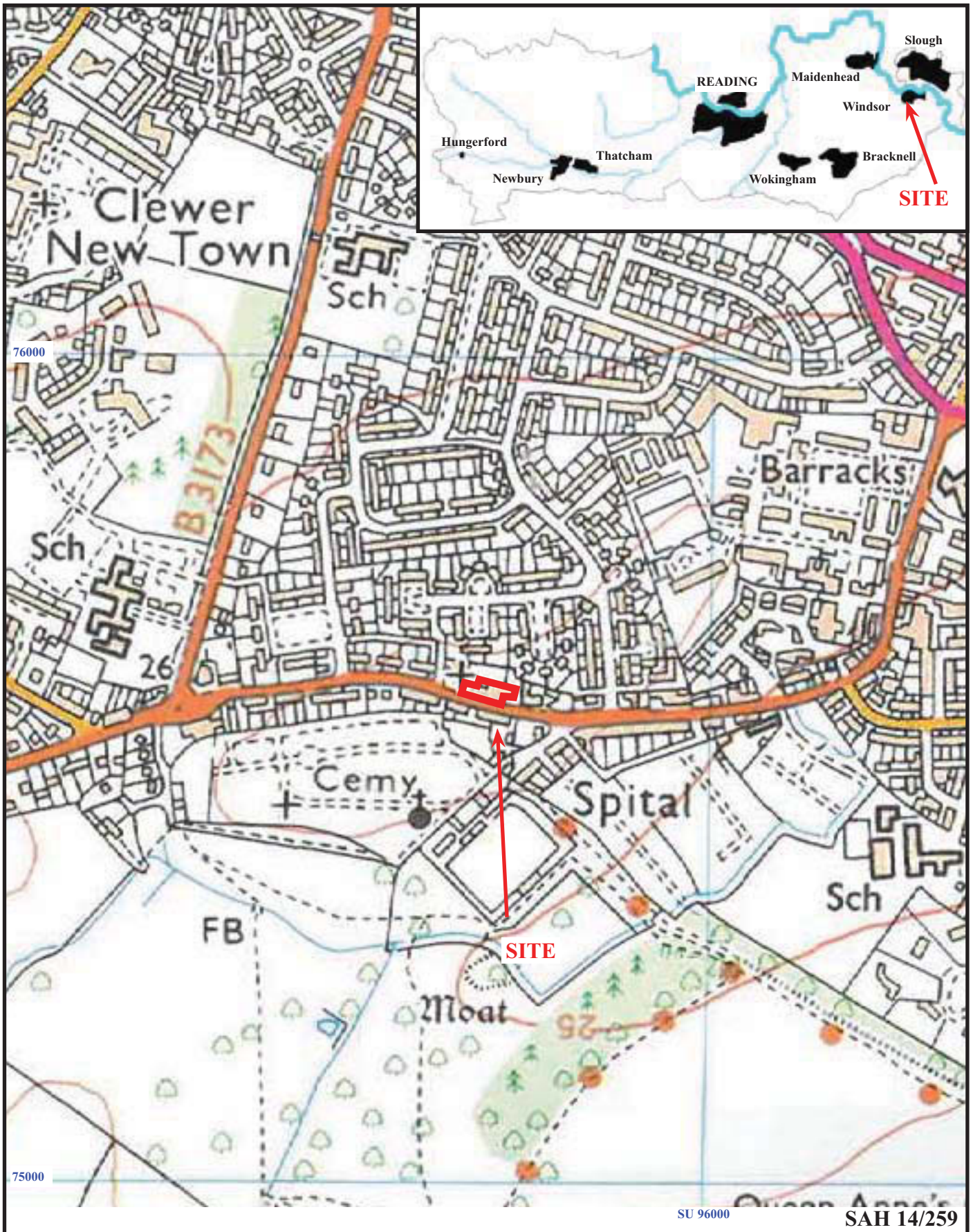
Cat. No.	Comments (description, scale etc.)			
	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
1	-	Exterior	N	Front elevation
2	1x1m	Exterior	W	East Elevation
3	-	Exterior	S	Rear (east end)
4	-	Exterior	S	Rear (west end)
5	1x1m	Exterior	NE	Front oblique view
6	-	Exterior	NW	Front oblique view
7	1x1m	Exterior	N	East end
8	1x1m	Exterior	N	1st floor windows
9	1x1m	Rm 1	N	Internal walls to room 2
10	1x1m	Rm 1	NE	Showing timbers including a post
11	1x1m	Rm 1	NW	Showing timbers including a post
12	1x1m	Rm 1	SW	To front windows
13	1x1m	Rm 1	E	Along room 1
14	1x1m	Rm 2	E	Along room 2
15	1x1m	Rm 2	W	Wall detail and room 4
16	-	Rm 3	NE	General view of toilet
17	1x1m	Rm 4	NW	General view
18	1x1m	Rm 4	NE	General view to room 2
19	1x1m	Rm 5	E	To fireplace
20	1x1m	Rm 5	S	To door and window
21	1x1m	Rm 5	W	General view of room
22	1x1m	Rm 6	NW	View of toilet
23	1x1m	Rm 7	W	View of toilet
24	1x1m	Rm 1b	N	View to alcove
25	1x1m	Rm 1b	NW	View to stair lobby
26	1x1m	Rm 1b	S	View to window
27	1x1m	Rm 2b	S	View to door and window
28	1x1m	Rm 2b	NW	General view of kitchen
29	1x1m	Stairs	E	Up the stairs
30	1x1m	Corridor	E	Along corridor
31	1x1m	Corridor	NE	Detail of timber framing
32	-	Roof	N	Detail of roof
33	1x1m	Corridor	W	Along corridor
34	1x1m	Rm 8	S	To windows
35	1x1m	Rm 8	E	Timber framing and window
36	1x1m	Rm 8/9	N	Timber framing
37	1x1m	Rm 8/9	S	To room 8
38	1x1m	Rm 8/9	N	Carpenters mark
39	1x1m	Rm 10	SW	Detail of timber framing
40	1x1m	Rm 10	E	Detail of timber framing
41	1x1m	Rm 10	N	Detail of wall

Cat. No.	Comments (description, scale etc.)			
42	1x1m	Rm 10	W	To fireplace
43	1x1m	Rm 11	E	Blocked fireplace
44	1x1m	Rm 11	S	To window
45	1x1m	Rm 11	SW	To window
46	1x1m	Rm 11	W	Timber framing
47	1x1m	Rm 3b	W	Along corridor
48	1x1m	Rm 3b	N	Window detail
49	1x1m	Rm 4b	S	Window detail
50	1x1m	Rm 4b	E	Fireplace
51	1x1m	Rm 4b	W	General view
52	1x1m	Rm 5b	SW	Oblique to windows
53	1x1m	Rm 5b	SE	Oblique to windows
54	1x1m	Rm 6b	N	Toilet
55	1x1m	Rm 7b	W	Toilet
56	1x1m	Cellar	N	Barrel slide
57	1x1m	Cellar	W	Cellar stairs
58	-	Roof	E	Roof space
59	-	Roof	W	Roof apex
60	-	Roof (cottage)	E	Along roof
61	-	Roof (cottage)	W	Roof space

C. Monochrome photographs

Cat. No.	Comments (description, scale etc.)			
	Scales	Location	Direction	Description
1	-	Exterior	N	Front elevation
2	1x1m	Exterior	W	East Elevation
3	-	Exterior	S	Rear (east end)
4	-	Exterior	S	Rear (west end)
5	1x1m	Exterior	NE	Front oblique view
6	-	Exterior	NW	Front oblique view
7	1x1m	Exterior	N	East end
8	1x1m	Exterior	N	1st floor windows
9	1x1m	Rm 1	N	Internal walls to room 2
10	1x1m	Rm 1	NE	Showing timbers including a post
11	1x1m	Rm 1	NW	Showing timbers including a post
12	1x1m	Rm 1	SW	To front windows
13	1x1m	Rm 1	E	Along room 1
14	1x1m	Rm 2	E	Along room 2
15	1x1m	Rm 2	W	Wall detail and room 4
16	-	Rm 3	NE	General view of toilet
17	1x1m	Rm 4	NW	General view
18	1x1m	Rm 4	NE	General view to room 2
19	1x1m	Rm 5	E	To fireplace
20	1x1m	Rm 5	S	To door and window
21	1x1m	Rm 5	W	General view of room
22	1x1m	Rm 6	NW	View of toilet
23	1x1m	Rm 7	W	View of toilet
24	1x1m	Rm 1b	N	View to alcove
25	1x1m	Rm 1b	NW	View to stair lobby
26	1x1m	Rm 1b	S	View to window
27	1x1m	Rm 2b	S	View to door and window
28	1x1m	Rm 2b	NW	General view of kitchen
29	1x1m	Stairs	E	Up the stairs
30	1x1m	Corridor	E	Along corridor
31	1x1m	Corridor	NE	Detail of timber framing

Cat. No.	Comments (description, scale etc.)			
32	-	Roof	N	Detail of roof
33	1x1m	Corridor	W	Along corridor
34	1x1m	Rm 8	S	To windows
35	1x1m	Rm 8	E	Timber framing and window
36	1x1m	Rm 8/9	N	Timber framing
37	1x1m	Rm 8/9	S	To room 8
38	1x1m	Rm 8/9	N	Carpenters mark
39	1x1m	Rm 10	SW	Detail of timber framing
40	1x1m	Rm 10	E	Detail of timber framing
41	1x1m	Rm 10	N	Detail of wall
42	1x1m	Rm 10	W	To fireplace
43	1x1m	Rm 11	E	Blocked fireplace
44	1x1m	Rm 11	S	To window
45	1x1m	Rm 11	SW	To window
46	1x1m	Rm 11	W	Timber framing
47	1x1m	Rm 3b	W	Along corridor
48	1x1m	Rm 3b	N	Window detail
49	1x1m	Rm 4b	S	Window detail
50	1x1m	Rm 4b	E	Fireplace
51	1x1m	Rm 4b	W	General view
52	1x1m	Rm 5b	SW	Oblique to windows
53	1x1m	Rm 5b	SE	Oblique to windows
54	1x1m	Rm 6b	N	Toilet
55	1x1m	Rm 7b	W	Toilet
56	1x1m	Cellar	N	Barrel slide
57	1x1m	Cellar	W	Cellar stairs
58	-	Roof	E	Roof space
59	-	Roof	W	Roof apex
60	-	Roof (cottage)	E	Along roof
61	-	Roof (cottage)	W	Roof space



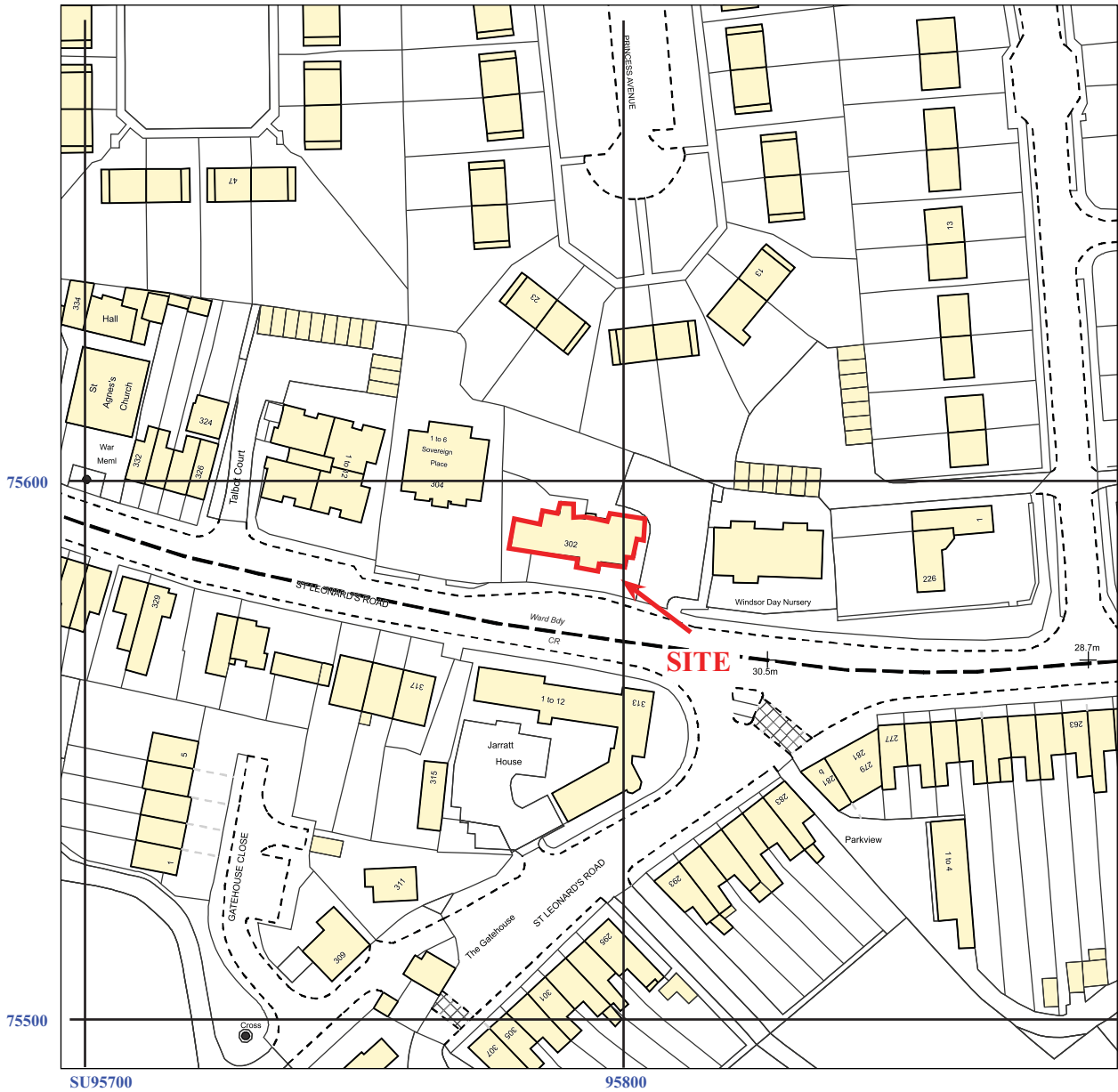
**Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonards Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015**

Archaeological Building Recording

Figure 1. Location of site within Windsor and Berkshire.

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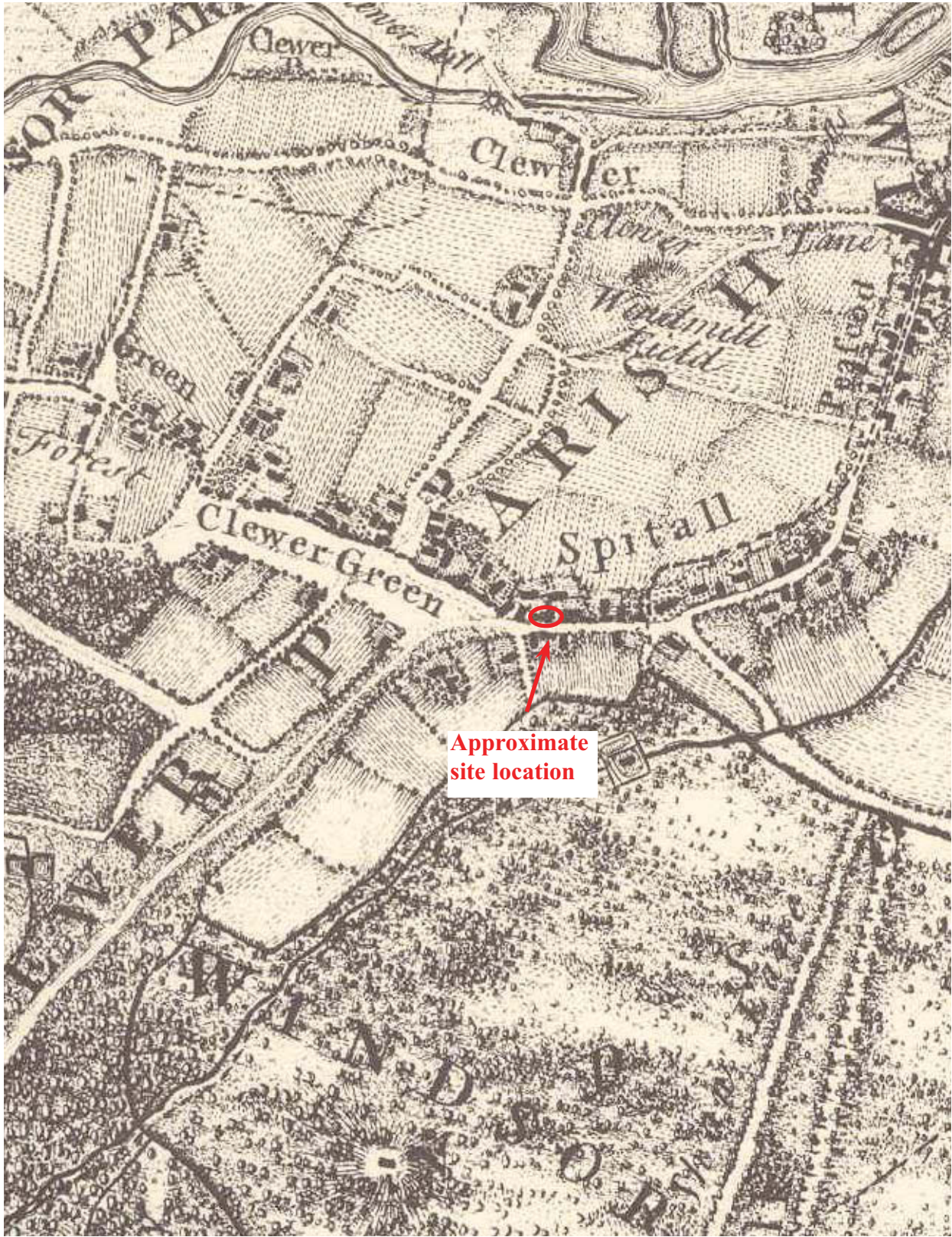
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**Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonards Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015**
Archaeological Building Recording
Figure 2. Detailed location of the site off St Leonards Road

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Figure 3. Roque's map of Berkshire, 1761

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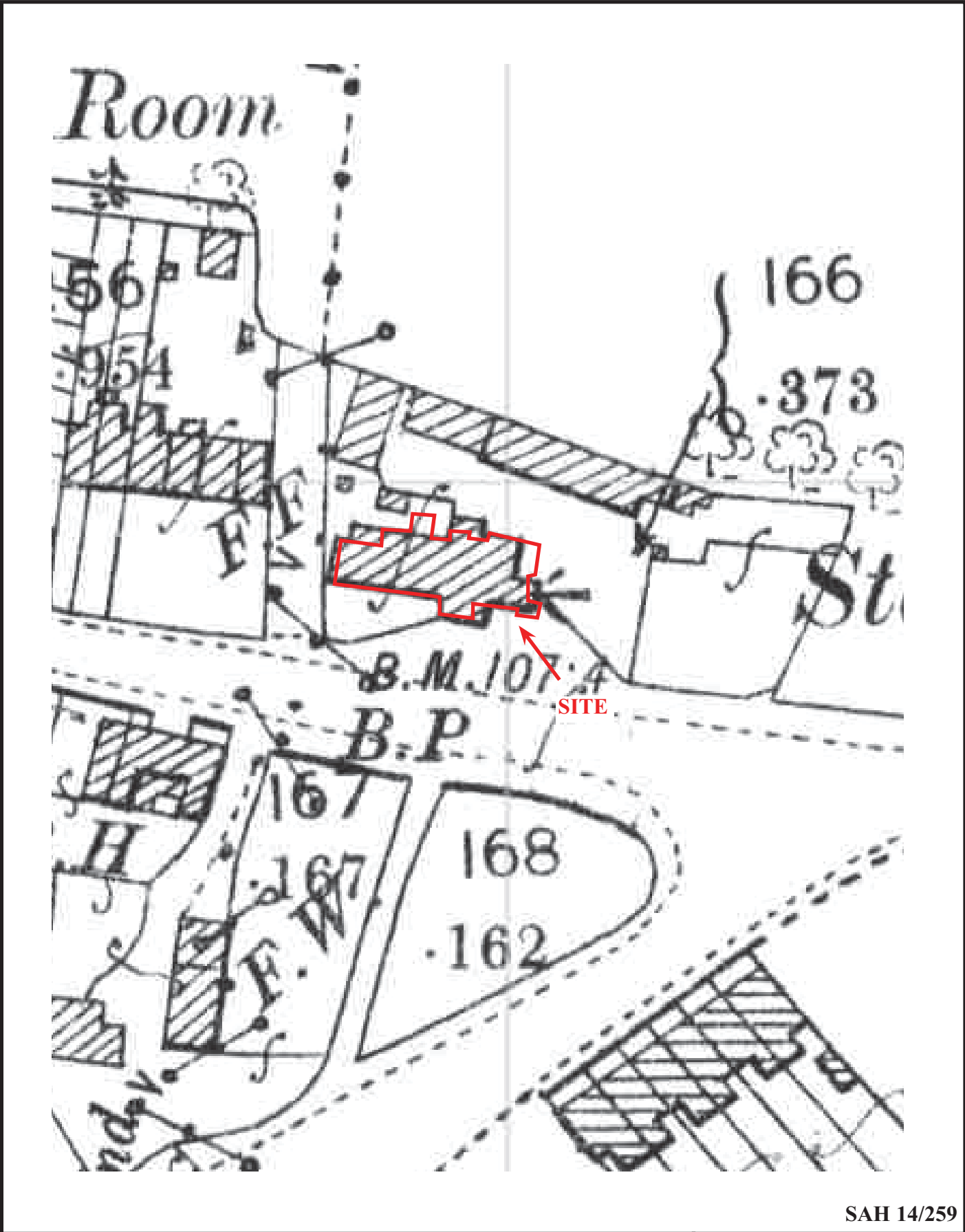


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Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonards Road,
Windsor, Berkshire, 2015
Archaeological Building Recording
Figure 4. Tithe map of 1852

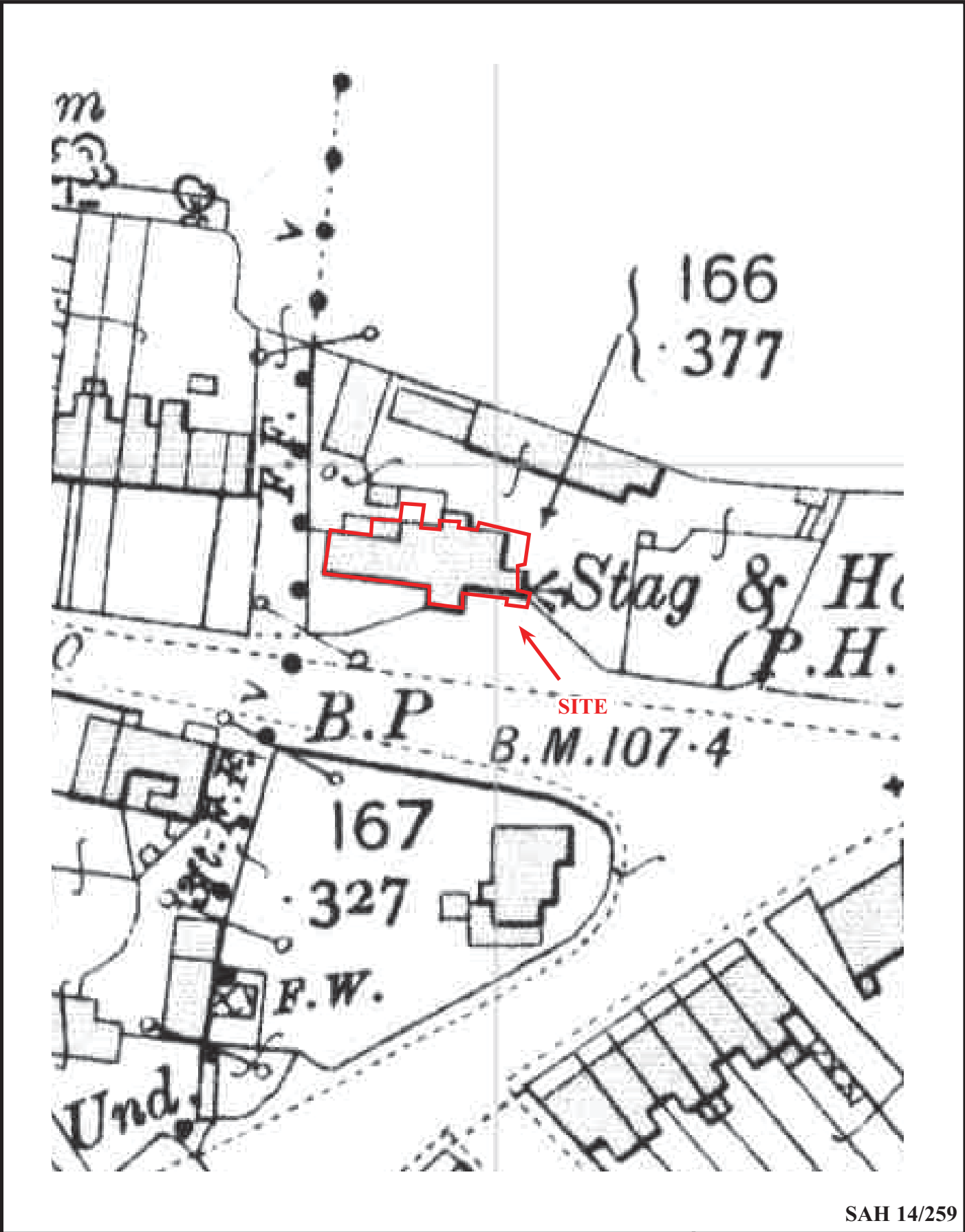
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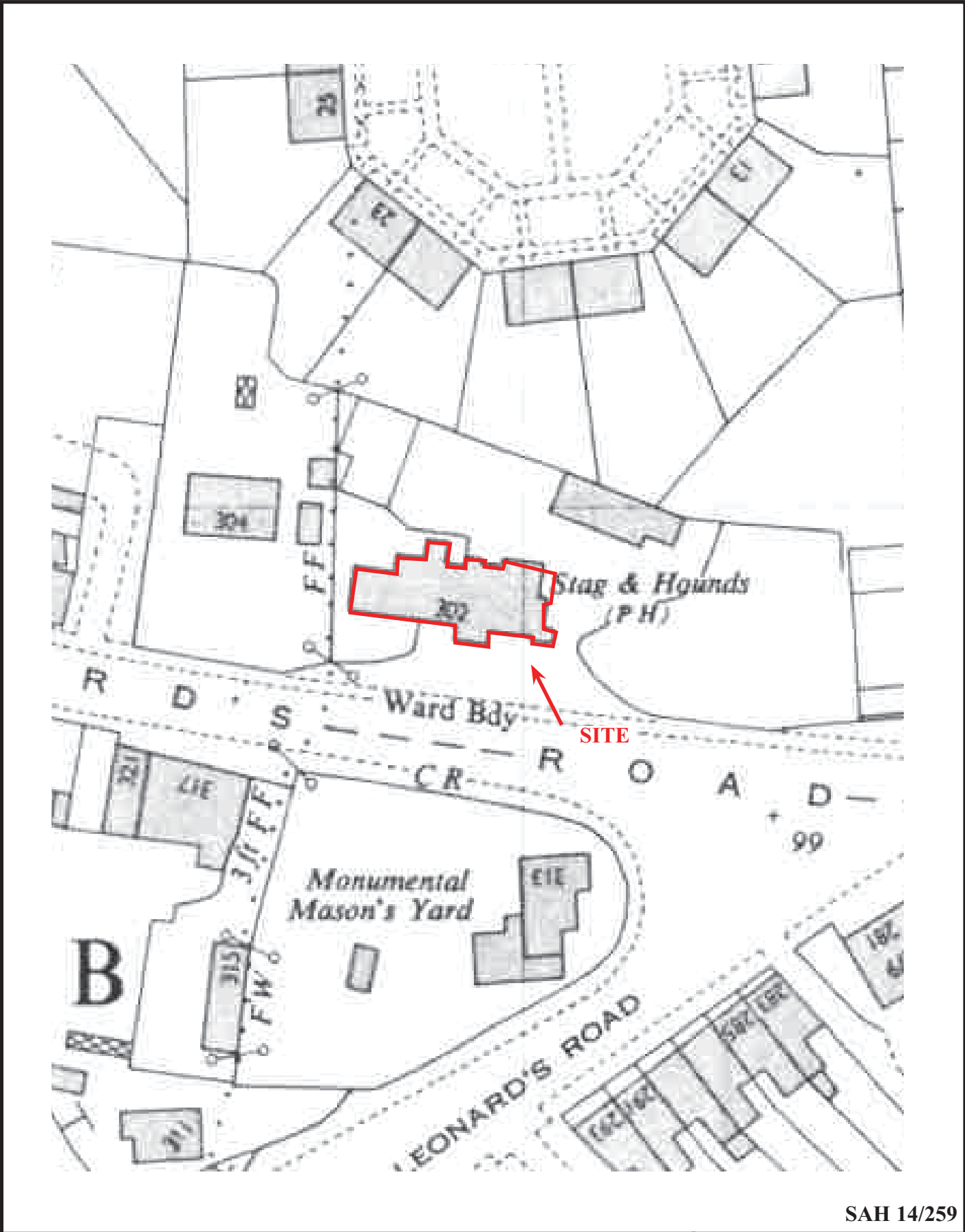
Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonards Road, Windsor,
 Berkshire, 2015
 Archaeological Building Recording
 Figure 6. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1899



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Stag and Hounds, 302 St Leonards Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015
Archaeological Building Recording
Figure 7. Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1912



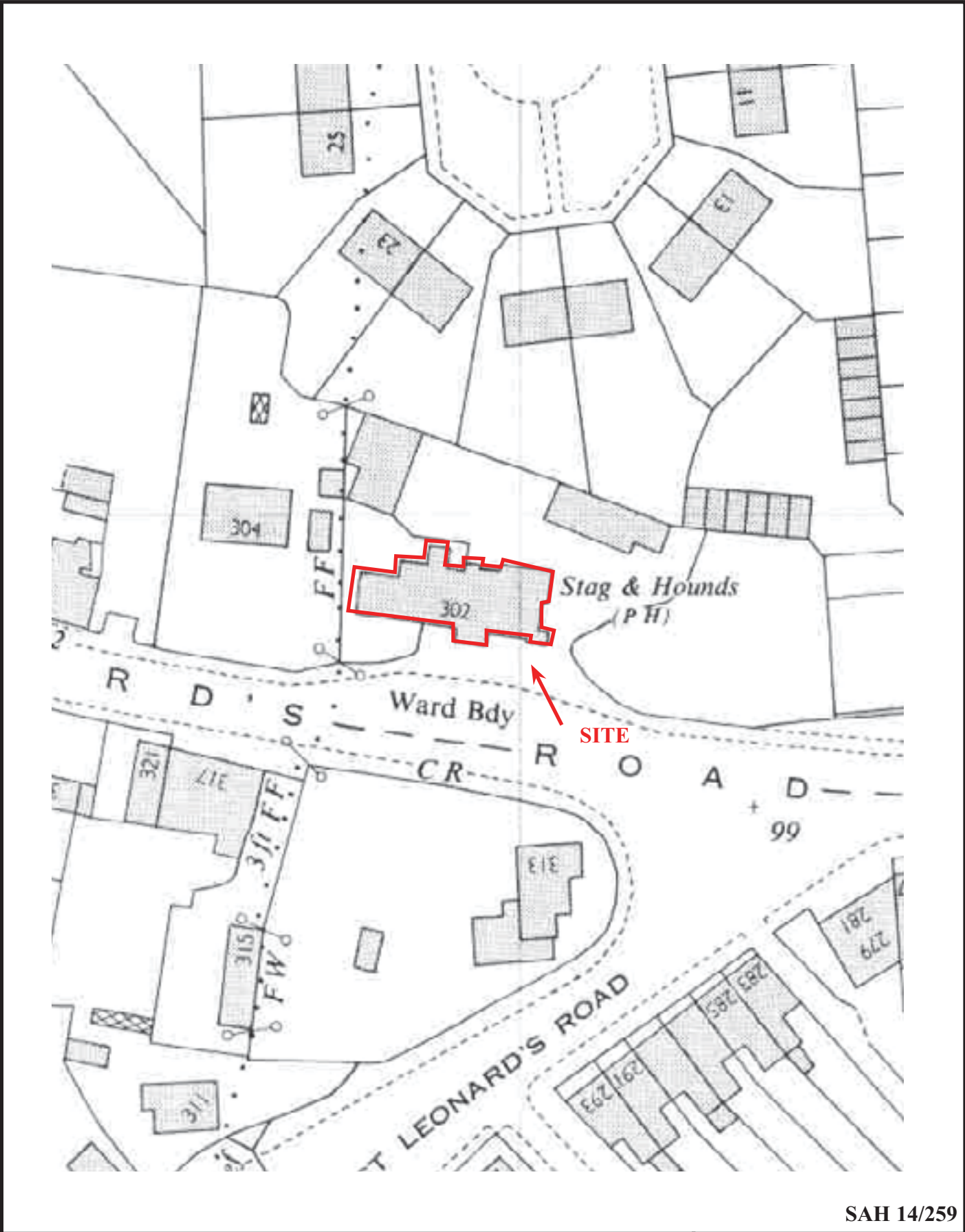
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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1956

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 Figure 9. Ordnance Survey, 1970

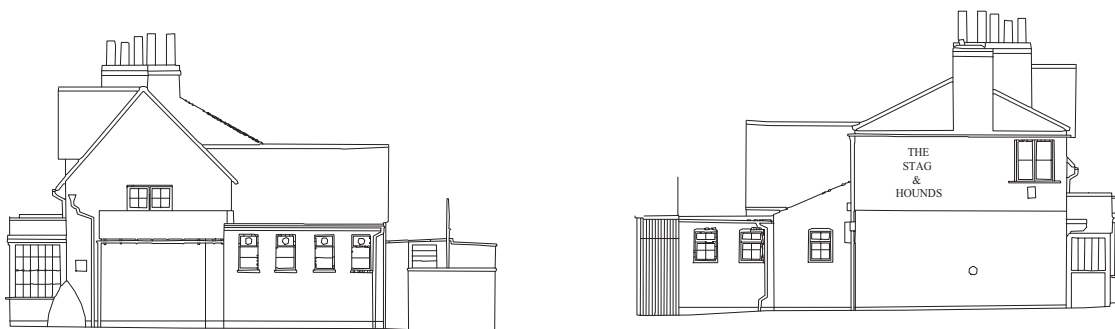




Front elevation



Rear elevation



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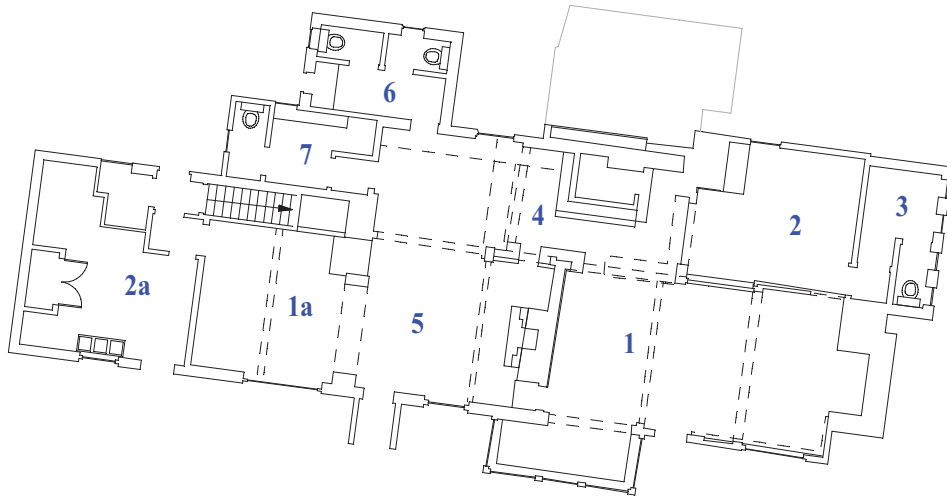


**Stag and Hounds, 302 St.Leonard's Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2014**
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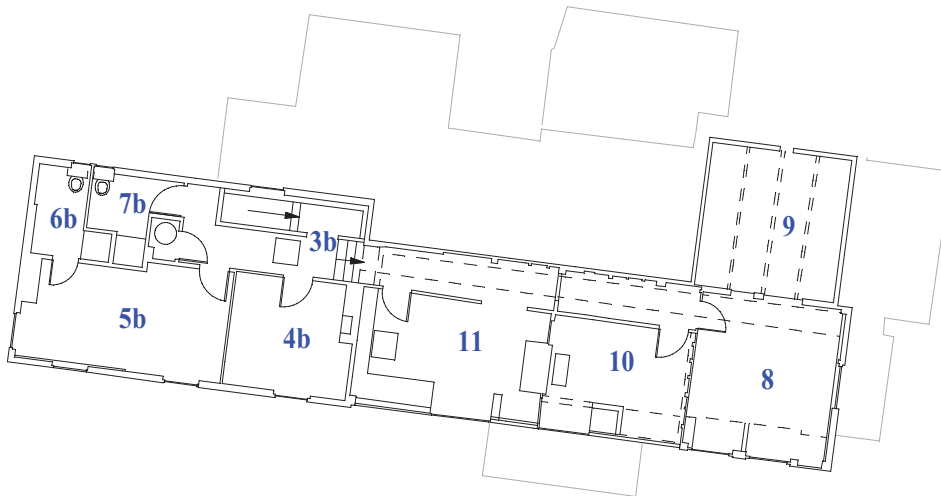
Figure 10. Elevations.



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Ground floor



First floor

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Figure 11. Ground floor plan and first floor plans..



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Figure 12. Cellar plans..



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Key

- Original construction (16th - early 17th century)
- Rear extension (c. 1673-1692?)
- Side extension (c. 1692-1703?)
- Victorian 2-up 2-down (c. 1852-1869) and porch extension?
- Extension (late 19th century - 20th century)

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Figure 13. Phase block plan.



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Plate 1. Exterior, from St.Leonard's Road.



Plate 2. Exterior, front elevation (porch and bay window), looking north east, Scale: 1m.



Plate 3. Exterior, front elevation, looking north west, Scale: 1m.



Plate 4. Exterior, frontage windows detail, looking north, Scales: 1m.

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Plates 1 - 4.

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Plate 5. Exterior, eastern gable end, Scale: 1m.



Plate 6. Exterior, rear elevation, looking north east, Scale: 1m



Plate 7. Exterior, rear elevation, looking south, Scale: 1m.



Plate 8. Interior, room 1, looking south, Scales: 1m.

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**Stag & Hounds, 302 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor,
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Archaeological Building Recording
Plates 5 - 8.

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Plate 9. Interior, room 1, looking north east,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 10. Interior, room 2 looking north west,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 11. Interior, room 4, looking south,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 12. Interior, room 5 fireplace, looking east,
Scales: 1m.

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Archaeological Building Recording
Plates 8 - 12.

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Plate 13. Interior, room 5, looking west,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 14. Interior, room 7, looking west,
Scale: 1m.

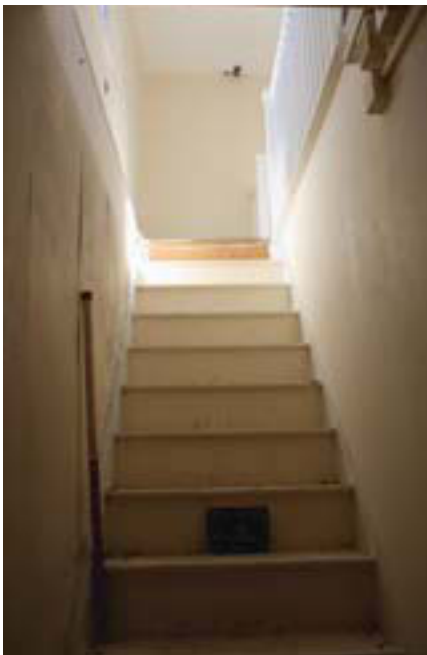


Plate 15. Interior, stairs, looking east,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 16. Interior, first floor corridor, looking west,
Scales: 1m.

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**Stag & Hounds, 302 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015**
Archaeological Building Recording
Plates 13 - 16.

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Plate 17. Interior, corridor window, Scale: 1m.



Plate 18. Interior, room 8, looking north, Scale: 1m



Plate 19. Exterior, screen between room 8 and 9, looking south, Scale: 1m.



Plate 20. Interior, room 8 and 9 post detail, Scales: 1m.

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**Stag & Hounds, 302 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015**
Archaeological Building Recording
Plates 17 - 20.

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Plate 21. Interior, room 9, looking north, Scale: 1m.



Plate 22. Interior, room 10 wall detail, Scale: 1m



Plate 23. Interior, room 10, looking east,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 24. Interior, room 11, looking south west,
Scales: 1m.

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Stag & Hounds, 302 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015
Archaeological Building Recording
Plates 21 - 24.

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Plate 25. Interior, roof space, looking west.



Plate 26. Interior, room 12, looking west, Scale: 1m.



Plate 27. Interior, ground floor, cottage room 1a, looking north,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 28. Interior, ground floor, cottage room 2a,
looking south west, Scales: 1m.

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**Stag & Hounds, 302 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015
Archaeological Building Recording
Plates 25 - 28.**

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Plate 29. Interior, ground floor, cottage room 2b, looking east, Scale: 1m.



Plate 30. Interior, first floor, cottage room 3b, looking north west, Scale: 1m.



Plate 31. Interior, first floor, cottage room 4b, looking north, Scale: 1m.



Plate 32. Interior, first floor, cottage room 5b, looking south west, Scales: 1m.

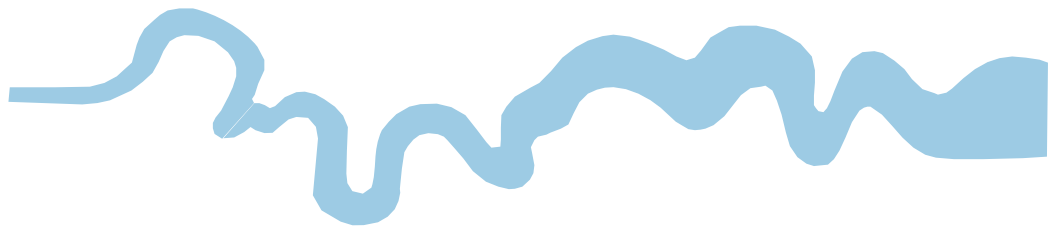
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**Stag & Hounds, 302 St. Leonard's Road, Windsor,
Berkshire, 2015**
Archaeological Building Recording
Plates 29 - 32.

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
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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