

**5-6 HIGH STREET, WINDSOR,
BERKSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: SU 9686 7671	Report No. 3645
District: Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead	Site Code: AS 1353
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3720
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>5-6 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<p><i>In September 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at No 5 & 6 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 9686 7671). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Nathan Cracker of Shanly Homes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of new single-storey rear extension to the ground floor of the existing restaurant.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within the historic core of Windsor and within town centre's Conservation Area (CA). It is on the south-western frontage of the High Street, c.300m to the south-west of the Windsor Castle. The site had a principal potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed a rectangular masonry structure, an 18th-19th century basement.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>27th September 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3720</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1353</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Windsor Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extension to the restaurant</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>18th century basement</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Late 18th – 19th century glass and pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead</i>	<i>Windsor</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SL4 1LD</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 115 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SU 9686 7671</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 27m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Berkshire Archaeology</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Shanly Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>5-6 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3645</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2010</i>		

5-6 HIGH STREET, WINDSOR, BERKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at No 5 & 6 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 9686 7671). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Nathan Cracker of Shanly Homes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of new single-storey rear extension to the ground floor of the existing restaurant.

The site is located within the historic core of Windsor and within town centre's Conservation Area (CA). It is on the south-western frontage of the High Street, c. 300m to the south-west of the Windsor Castle. The site had a principal potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed a rectangular masonry structure, an 18th-19th century basement.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at No 5 & 6 High Street, Windsor, Berkshire (NGR SU 9686 7671; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Nathan Cracker of Shanly Homes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of new single-storey rear extension to the ground floor of the existing restaurant (Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Planning Ref. 09/01313).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice from Berkshire Archaeology (BA; archaeological advisors to the Borough) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 24/11/2009) and approved by BA. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval settlement along Windsor's High Street. It was also important to identify any evidence of earlier activity on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site of Nos. 5 - 6 High Street is situated within the historic core of Windsor, which lies within the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Berkshire (Fig. 1). The site lies at the heart of Windsor town centre's Conservation Area (CA), within the historic core of Windsor, along the south-western frontage of the High Street, which runs on a north-west to south-eastern alignment through the town between Peascoed Street and Park Street. The site comprises the existing rear yard of Nos. 5 - 6 High Street. The latter is a single building occupied by a restaurant. It is proposed to create a ground floor extension to the existing restaurant.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies on the Thames terrace gravels with an underlying geology of Cretaceous Chalk interfaced with Lambeth Sands and Gravels (British Geological Survey 1997). It also lies on soils of the Friisham association, which are described as well drained mainly fine loamy soils over chalk, some calcareous (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The site is roughly rectangular in plan and covers an area of approximately 115m² (Fig. 2). The site slopes slightly from c. 27m in the north-east down to c. 25m at its south-western extent, where it adjoins neighbouring properties along International House.

3.2 A recent archaeological watching brief and evaluation undertaken only 50m to the north-west of the site at Nos. 19 - 23 High Street (Caley's department store) revealed deposits dated to the prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods (Wessex Archaeology 2007). The predominant stratigraphy at the Caley's department store site consisted of mixed chalky clay natural overlain by a colluvial layer of brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and struck flint (*ibid.*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 As noted previously, the site lies on the river terrace gravels of the River Thames, which lies 500m to the north-north-west of the site. The Windsor area has thus produced extensive evidence of prehistoric activity, predominantly in the form of flint artefacts and occupation evidence dating from the Bronze and Iron Age periods. The recent archaeological watching brief and evaluation undertaken only 50m to the north-west of the site at Nos. 19 - 23 High Street (Caley's department store), for example, revealed features and deposits dated to four periods (SMR ERM847; Wessex Archaeology 2007). The earliest features were a single early Bronze Age cremation burial and late Bronze Age ditches (SMR ERM1103). Late Bronze Age struck flint flakes, unworked burnt flint and sherds, and later prehistoric pottery were also revealed during the course of archaeological work at Caley's department store (SMR MRM16246).

Romano-British

4.2 Romano-British occupation evidence is limited in Windsor, although it is known that a Roman settlement was established to the west at Clewer (Page & Ditchfield 1923). No Roman road is recorded in proximity to the site, the nearest being that running through Staines between *Calleva* (Silchester) and *Londinium* (London) approximately 8km to the east. However, the archaeological watching brief at the former Caley's department store revealed a gravel spread, a Roman or sub-Roman land surface and an area of metalling only 50m to the north-west of the site (SMR MRM16419). A gully containing various finds of Roman, Saxon and medieval date within its fill was revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Castle Hill Garden in Windsor Castle (SMR MRW15608).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 Archaeological evidence dating from the Anglo-Saxon period is also limited, but is likely to have been truncated and eclipsed by the town's subsequent prominence in the medieval and later periods. The scheduled ancient monument (SAM 80) of Windsor Castle was built c.1070 in Clewer parish by William I and was originally known as *Windlesora*, derived from 'windlass on the riverbank'. The castle consisted of an earthen motte and

surmounted by a tower surrounded by a ditch between an upper and lower bailey (SMR MRW200).

Medieval

4.4 The town of Windsor came to the fore in the medieval period and extensive medieval evidence is recorded in the immediate proximity of the site (Appendix 1). It had grown into a borough by 1130 and was granted a market, fair, and possibly also a market guild by 1268 (Page & Ditchfield 1923). Documentary evidence suggests that from c. 1100 onwards a settlement, known as New Windsor, grew outside the walls of the Saxon Windsor Castle (SMR MRW203). The castle itself was significantly altered and adapted from 1170 onwards (SMR DBF57), whilst the surrounding extant Grade I listed park and garden was also laid out in the early medieval period (SMRs DBF77 & MRW15707). A large number of archaeological investigations in the area have revealed medieval finds and features, including early medieval artefacts and two partially disturbed medieval skeletons associated with St John's graveyard found opposite the site at 55-57 High Street (SMRs ERW88, ERW112, MRW15559, MRW15561, MRW15583 & MRW15584). Further medieval evidence has been recorded at Windsor Castle, Black Horse Yard, No. 17 Peascod Street and at Caley's department store.

Post-medieval & modern

4.5 Despite a decline in Windsor's fortunes in the 14th and 15th centuries, the town revived in the 16th and 17th centuries. Windsor contains a wide variety of post-medieval and later standing buildings, many of which are listed. The town has also yielded extensive occupation evidence from the post-medieval period onwards, and attests to the significant wealth of the town given its proximity to the royal castle. A wide variety of post-medieval and later finds and features are recorded including three post-medieval rubbish pits and an 18th - 19th century cellar revealed during an archaeological evaluation at 55 – 57 High Street, which was undertaken directly opposite the site (SMRs MRW15560, MRW15585 & MRW15562). Windsor Castle was significant extended from 1550 onwards (SMRs MRW15609 & MRW6591), whilst further evidence has been found at Peascod Street, Nos. 22 and 19-23 High Street and Victoria Street (Appendix 1).

The site

4.6 The site lies to the rear of two Grade II listed buildings (Appendix 2). Nos. 4A and 5 High Street comprise a Grade II listed mid 18th century structure largely re-fronted in the 19th century (SMR DRM470; IoE No. 40446), whilst Nos. 6 and 7 High Street date to the late 18th century (SMR DRM471; IoE No. 40447). However, a release held in Berkshire Record Office suggests that the messuage in the High Street later known as No. 6 dates to at least 1697 (Ref. D/EX 1273/3). An abstract of title to No. 6 High Street dating to 1893 is also known and indicates that the rear part of property, presumably that to the west of the site, was later built on for an office (Ref. D/EX 1268/1/1-39). Subsequent documents reveal that No. 6 High Street was a freehold

business property in February 1968 (Ref. D/EX 931/3/177). The archaeological evaluation undertaken at 55 – 57 High Street, and directly opposite the site identified an 18th - 19th century cellar, and it is likely that such basemementing may be encountered within the site itself.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 A single trench was excavated using a mechanical 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 3). The trench location was approved by BA and situated within the footprint of the proposed extension to the restaurant. The trench measured 5 x 1.60m.

5.2 Tarmac and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically-excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The site was overlain by modern tarmac (L1000), a yard surface currently serving as a car park. Below the tarmac, a layer (L1001; 0.10 – 0.30m thick) of yellowish light brown, silty sand with CBM rubble was present and it was likely a levelling layer. Natural deposits were not encountered due to the presence of substantial masonry remains.

6.2 The evaluation revealed a basement (DP 2-6). The rectangular basement measured 3 x 1.80m (internal measurements) and was aligned north-east/south-west corresponding to the surrounding buildings located along the High Street. The remains were revealed at 0.15 – 0.40m below existing ground level.

6.3 The remains of another wall were present at the north-eastern extent of the trench at a depth of 0.38m below ground level (DP 7). M1003 (1.60+ x 0.25m+) was parallel to M1004, though slightly curved in form. Its fabric was consistent with that used to construct the other four walls. The deposit present between M1003 and M1004 was a reddish mid to dark grey, compact, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments (L1002).

6.4 The basement contained at least two backfill deposits. Upper layer L1008 was a substantial (1.30m deep) deposit of reddish mid brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments. Late 18th – 19th century pottery was recovered from this deposit. The lower fill, L1009, was a black, soft, silt. 18th – 19th century glass were recovered from the basal deposit. L1009 was at least 0.50m deep; the bottom of the basement has not been reached.

6.5 The basement itself was formed by four, tied, brick walls M1004, M1005, M1006 and M1007 all visible to some extent within Trench 1. M1004 measured 1.80+ x 0.57 x 1.20m+. The opposite wall, M1005, measured 1.80+ x 0.40+ x 1.50+ whilst Walls M1006 and M1007 were visible only along the sections of the trench and measured 3m x 1.40m+. The brickwork was regular throughout (0.225 x 0.107 x 0.055m) formed of a mid red fabric laid mostly in stretcher bond with some areas in Flemish bond and some irregular coursing with recessed pointing. The bonding material used was a light yellow, sandy lime mortar.

6.6 The north-eastern wall (M1004), unlike the other walls of the basement, was slightly inclined by approximately 0.15m with an offset marked by a single course of roof tiles (DP 8-10) which may represent damp proofing or simply a levelling course. Three further brick courses rise above before being sealed by L1001. In some places tiles have been used instead of brick.

6.7 A possible entrance was present (DP 11 & 12) at the north-eastern corner of the basement, set back slightly from the main façade of Wall M1007. The opening was rectangular (0.52+ x 0.65m) its base present at 0.95m below ground level. Four courses of bricks below the entrance were stepped (0.06m in total) to accommodate the difference between the entrance threshold and the face of the wall.

6.8 A square timber member (0.245m x 0.22m) has been crudely inserted into Wall M1007 at lower level resulting in some disturbance to the brickwork with some voids present (DP 13). It was located 1m to the south-west from the north-eastern corner of the basement and 1.10m below ground level. The purpose of this timber beam is not known.

6.9 An area of disturbance measuring 0.48 x 0.35m was present 0.50m below ground level at the south-western end of Wall M1007 where an irregular shaped aperture appears to have been broken through (DP 14). The opening was filled with collapsed bricks within a loose soil matrix. Due to the incoherent nature of the disturbance little could be said about its original form or function.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The presence of the basement within nearly entire trench inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds which may have been buried in the area. The potential remains may have been replaced by later masonry structures.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Extensive archaeological evidence dating from the Bronze Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and later periods have been recorded in close proximity to the site. As noted previously, the site

lies within the historic core of Windsor and at the heart of Windsor town centre's Conservation Area (CA). The principal importance of the site therefore lies in its prominent location along the south-western frontage of the High Street. The principal archaeological potential for the site was for remains of medieval and post-medieval date to the rear of the early High Street. The site may have contain a medieval and post-medieval 'back-yard' deposits away from the street frontage (in particular evidence of property boundaries, refuse pits, industrial features, craft activity and rear yard area structures).

8.2 In the event, as suggested above (Section 4.6), the evaluation revealed a rectangular masonry basement aligned north-east/south-west, corresponding to the neighbouring buildings. The basement was constructed in the 18th – 19th century and possibly located outside the main building. The entrance may have been situated in the north-eastern corner of the cellar, adjacent to the rear wall of the building (M1004). Contemporary basements have been identified to the rear of other High Street properties. The backfill of the basement was likely of 19th century date.

8.3 The archaeological remains, if present, will have been removed by the construction of the basement.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Windsor & Royal Borough Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions (AS) would like to thank Mr Nathan Cracker of Shanly Homes for funding the project and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Fiona McDonald of Berkshire Archaeology.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (SMR)

SMR	NGR SU	Description
Prehistoric		
ERM847	96760 76811	An archaeological watching brief at Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street revealed features and deposits dated to four periods: prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval and modern
ERM1103	96761 76813	The earliest features revealed during the archaeological watching brief at Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street were a single early Bronze Age cremation burial and a number of late Bronze Age ditches
MRM16246	96753 76810	An early Bronze Age cremation burial, late Bronze Age ditch features, struck flint flakes, unworked burnt flint and sherds of late Bronze Age and later prehistoric pottery were revealed during archaeological investigations at Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street
Romano-British		
MRW15608	96907 76931	A gully containing various finds of Roman, Saxon and medieval date in its fill was revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Castle Hill Garden, Windsor Castle
MRM16419	9675 7679	A gravel spread, a Roman or sub-Roman land surface and an area of metalling were all revealed during an archaeological watching brief at the former Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street
Anglo-Saxon		
MRW200	96963 77004	Windsor Castle SM 80 built c.1070 in Clewer parish consisting of an earthen motte and surmounted by a tower surrounded by a ditch between an upper and lower bailey
Medieval		
ERW88	96897 76740	Evaluation at 55-57 High Street revealed two partially disturbed skeletons associated with St John's graveyard
ERW112	96899 76756	Excavation at 55-57 High Street revealed a stratified urban medieval and post-medieval site with all artefacts dating prior to the 12th-13 th centuries and two disturbed medieval inhumations
ERW129	96948 76943	Evaluation at Castle Hill Garden, Windsor Castle revealed evidence for 12th century timber-framed buildings and the foundations of an unknown 18th century building which may be part of the 'Queens Lodge'
ERW136	96995 76623	An archaeological watching brief at Black Horse Yard revealed a late post-medieval or modern date storm culvert and two sherds of medieval pottery (13th-14th century) along with a quantity of tile and a shell fragments
ERM518	96891 76930	Archaeological investigations of the Windsor Castle Service Conduit recovered medieval pottery from the spoil heap and the possibility of in- situ medieval deposits
ERM1048	96972 76875	Field evaluation at Windsor Castle, Garden House revealed medieval pits and ditches associated with gardens and agriculture to the south of the castle
DBF77	9768 7651	Windsor Castle and Home Park is a registered park and garden and is England's premier castle with moat garden surrounded by pleasure grounds and a landscape park with intimate associations with the British Royal Family since the 11 th century

DBF57	9696 7700	Windsor Castle is a scheduled Monument (SAM) Norman castle rebuilt in stone from 1170 onwards and subsequently altered and adapted
MRW201	96935 76943	A medieval pit cut into the underlying chalk was found during a watching brief at Windsor Castle
MRW202	96934 76944	A 16th century linear feature was revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Windsor Castle
MRW203	96732 76962	From c.1110 there is documentary evidence suggesting a settlement outside the castle walls, known as New Windsor
MRW6589	96830 76923	The Henry VIII entrance gate at Windsor Castle was built to south side of lower ward in 1511
MRW15559	96899 76758	Two disturbed inhumations of c.13th century date were revealed during archaeological works at 55 – 57 High Street
MRW15561	96900 76760	A pit/gully of medieval date was revealed during an archaeological evaluation at 55 – 57 High Street
MRW15583	96899 76756	The post excavation assessment for 55 – 57 High Street identified the earliest phase of medieval activity as 13th century
MRW15584	96898 76756	The post excavation assessment for 55 – 57 High Street identified the second phase of Medieval activity at this site, dating to the late 14th- early 15th century
MRW15605	96932 76921	A red brick wall of medieval to post-medieval date was revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Castle Hill Garden
MRW15606	96925 76939	The possible southern edge of the castle ditch was revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Castle Hill Garden
MRW15624	96996 76602	A possible medieval ditch and a post-medieval red brick well at Black Horse Yard, Park Street
MRW15707	97680 76512	A grade I listed park and garden including Windsor Castle and moat garden
MRM16191	96692 76797	A medieval wall and a c.17th century wall under the former Woolworth's store at 17 Peascod Street
MRM16247	96764 76815	Three phases of medieval activity of 11th/12th century date, 12th-14th century date and 14th/15th century date have been identified at this site during archaeological investigations at Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street
Post-medieval		
ERM1115	9661 7678	An archaeological watching brief at Daniel Store, Peascod Street revealed number of possible occupation layers and a handle from a 15th-17th century skillet
MRW206	96740 76810	A well probably dates from the 16th-18th century was uncovered during building operations at the rear of 22 High Street
MRW15560	96900 76758	Three post-medieval rubbish pits were revealed during an archaeological evaluation at 55 – 57 High Street
MRW15585	96899 76756	The post excavation assessment for 55 – 57 High Street identified a third post-medieval phase of activity at this site
MRW15609	96885 76922	A post-medieval red brick wall from Castle Hill Garden was interpreted as the rear wall of one of the Datchet Road properties
MRM16248	96762 76816	Post-medieval features, including a boundary wall, wells, cess pits and rubbish pits and various levelling/refuse layers, were revealed at the site at Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street
Early modern & modern		
ERM519	96659 76672	An archaeological watching at New Windsor Library

		revealed extensive modern terracing and dumping, a well, modern cellars, and air raid shelters
ERM872	96815 76574	Archaeological work at Bentley House, 15 Victoria Street revealed a Victorian brick foundation wall and brick or pottery of 19th or 20th century date,
DRM470	96876 76721	Nos. 4A and 5 High Street comprise a Grade II listed mid 18 th century structure largely refronted in the 19 th century
DRM471	96866 76729	Nos. 6 and 7 High Street comprise a Grade II listed late 18 th century structure altered in the 19 th century
MRW6591	96787 76930	The guard room at Windsor Castle was built in 1862 against the curtain wall
MRW15562	96880 76746	The remains of an 18th-19th century cellar was revealed during an archaeological evaluation at 55 – 57 High Street
MRM16249	96763 76816	A series of 19th-20th century pits, levelling/horticultural soil layers, walls and cellars were revealed at the site at Caley's Department Store, 19-23 High Street
MRM16418	9662 7678	Possible 19th century occupation layers and an 18th century well were identified during an archaeological watching brief at Peascod Street
Undated		
ERW82	96827 76763	A watching brief at 13 High Street revealed an L-shaped foundation trench but no deposits dating to earlier than the late 19th century
ERM520	96898 76743	A desk-based assessment for 55-57 High Street suggests that the site lies within a former market square and that this position is within the 12th century core of the town
ERM606	96764 76815	A desk-based assessment for 19-23 High Street revealed that the site lies within a Conservation Area and the properties along the High Street frontage are all designated as Listed Buildings

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC BUILDING LISTINGS



© Mr Charles Cordy-Simpson

IoE Number: 40446

Location: 4A AND 5 HIGH STREET (west side) WINDSOR, WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE

Photographer: Mr Charles Cordy-Simpson

Date Photographed: 06 May 2004

Date listed: 02 October 1975

Date of last amendment: 02 October 1975

Grade II

1. HIGH STREET 5130 (West Side) Nos 4A and 5 SU 9676 NE 3/19 II GV 2. Mid C18 altered and largely refronted C19. 3 storeys red brick. 5 bay front, upper floors articulated by stucco panelled pilasters, entablature, brick parapet with stucco piers and moulded coping. Old tile roof. Windows in architrave surrounds, eared on 1st floor. 3 grouped to left and 2 to right, narrow blank space between with lead rainwater head and down pipe. Modern shop fronts and house door. Nos 1 to 4 (consec), 4a,5 to 9 (consec) 9A 10 to 26 (consec), diary pavilion the garden of No 7 and Mistress Pages House form a group.



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IoE Number: 40447

Location: 6 AND 7 HIGH STREET, WINDSOR, WINDSOR AND
MAIDENHEAD, BERKSHIRE

Photographer: Mr Charles Cordy-Simpson

Date Photographed: 06 May 2004

Date listed: 02 October 1975

Date of last amendment: 02 October 1975

Grade II

1 HIGH STREET 5130 (West Side) Nos 6 and 7 SU 9G7G NE 3/20 GV II Late C18, altered C19. 3 storeys, upper floors of chequered red and grey brick with 2nd floor string. Panelled parapet with moulded stone coping and blocking cornice. 4 windows, glazing altered on 2nd floor. One window of 3 arched lights with cornice over and C19 3 light rectangular bay windows on 1st floor. Ground floor has modern shop front to No 6 and mid C19 shop to No 7 of 3 arched lights separated by arched panels - 5 panel door in arched opening to left - console brackets to cornice over. 2 storey circa 1840-50 rear wing to No 7 with bargeboarded gable tripartite pilastered 1st floor window. Double panelled diamond block pilasters flank ground floor with side windows and similar pilasters flanking broad tripartite French casements to centre - decorated brackets to full width cornice. NB see also The Coach House, Bachelors Acre. Nos 1 to 4 (consec) 4a,5 to 9 (consec) 9A, 10 to 26 (consec), dairy pavilion the garden of No 7 and Mistress Pages House form a group.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site – rear of No 5-6 High Street, Windsor. View NE.



DP 2. Trench 1. View ENE.



DP 3. Trench 1. View SSW.



DP 4. Trench 1. View NE.



DP 5. M1005. View SW.



DP 9. M1006. View NW. 6



DP 7. Walls M1003 and M1004. View SW.



DP 8. M1004. View NE.



DP 9. M1004. View NE.



DP 10. NE corner of the basement. M1007 and M1004. View NNE.



DP 11. M1007. View SE.



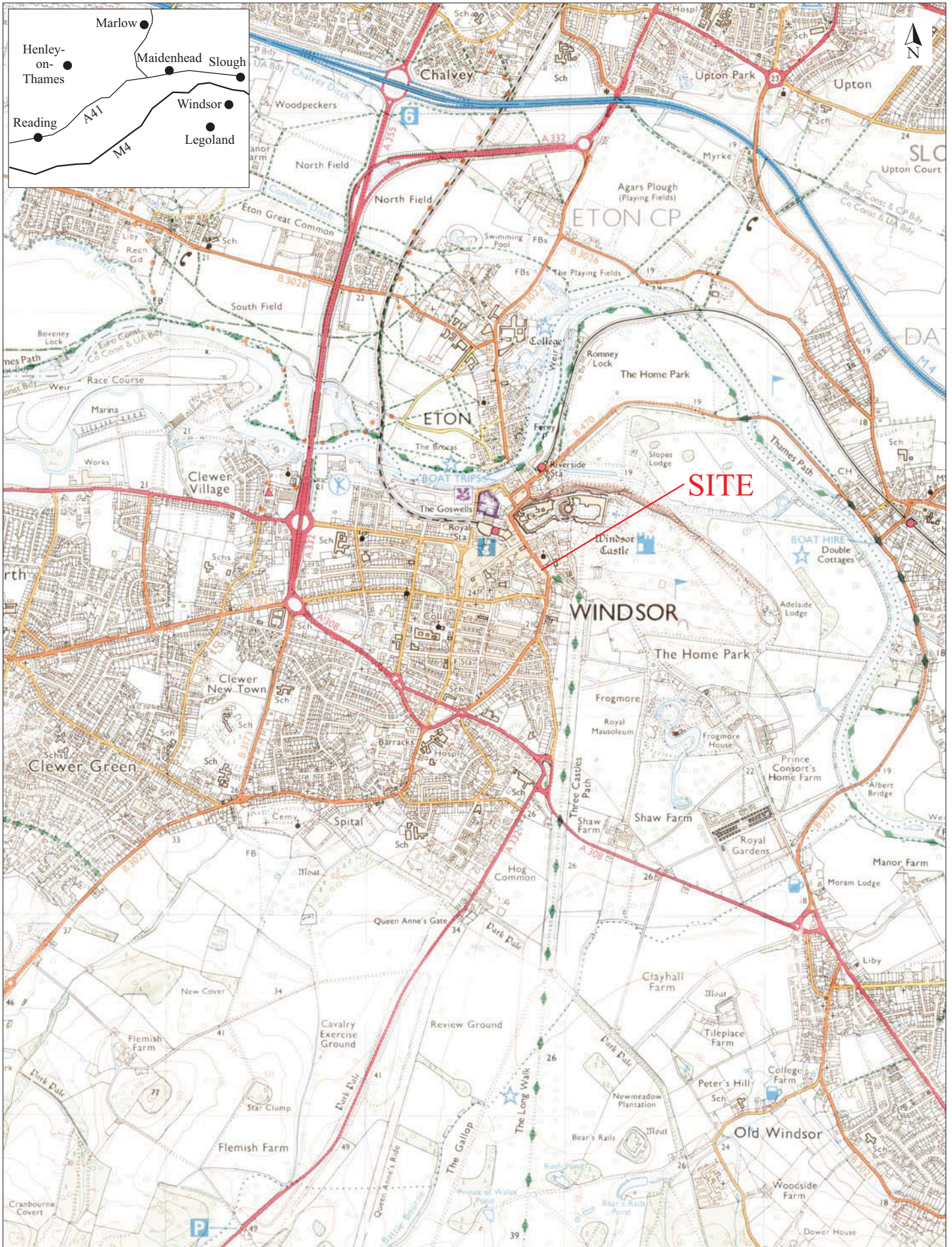
DP 12. SE corner of the basement, M1004 and M1007. ?Entrance. View SE.



DP 13. M1007. View SE.

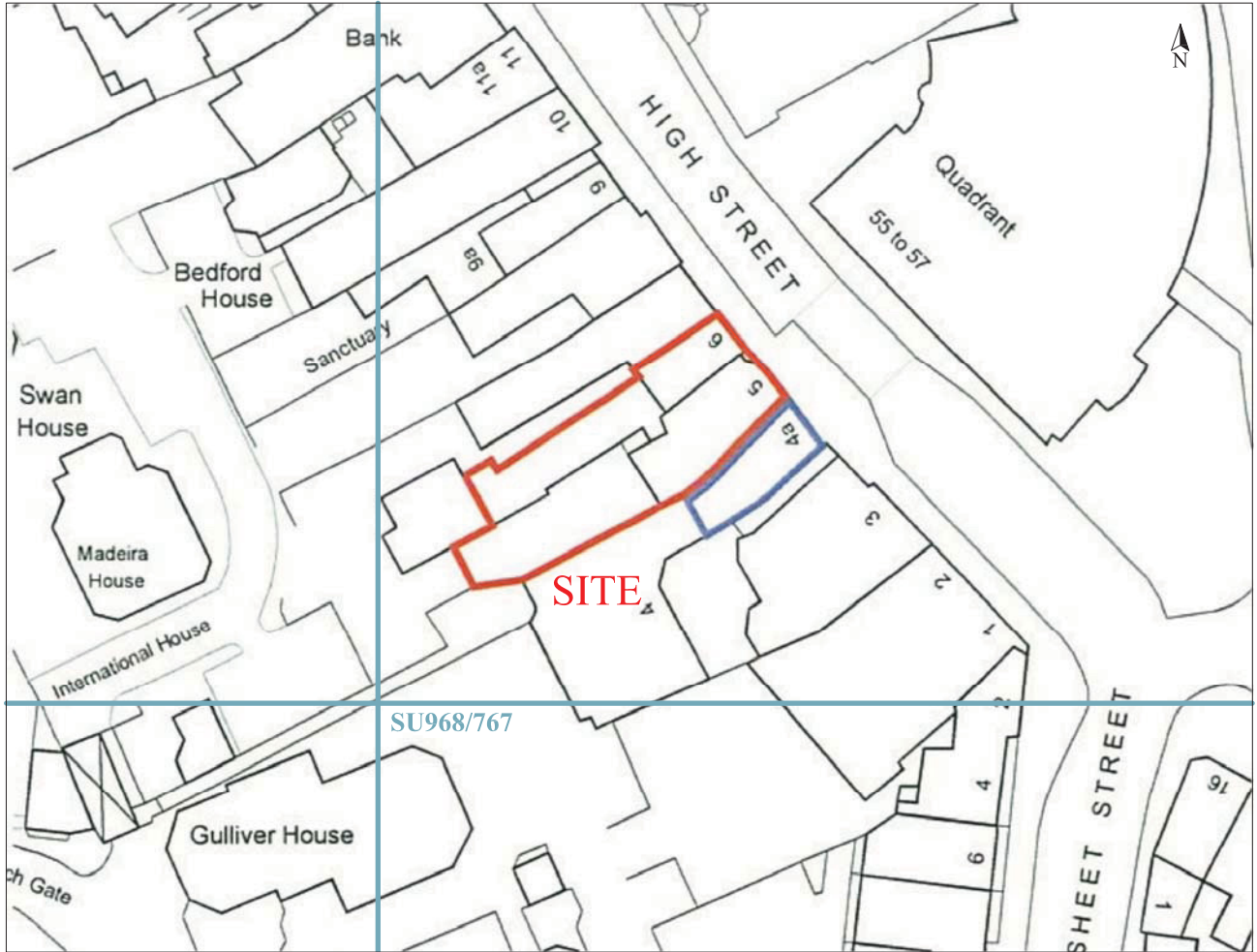


DP 14. SW corner of the basement. M1007 and M1005. View SSW.



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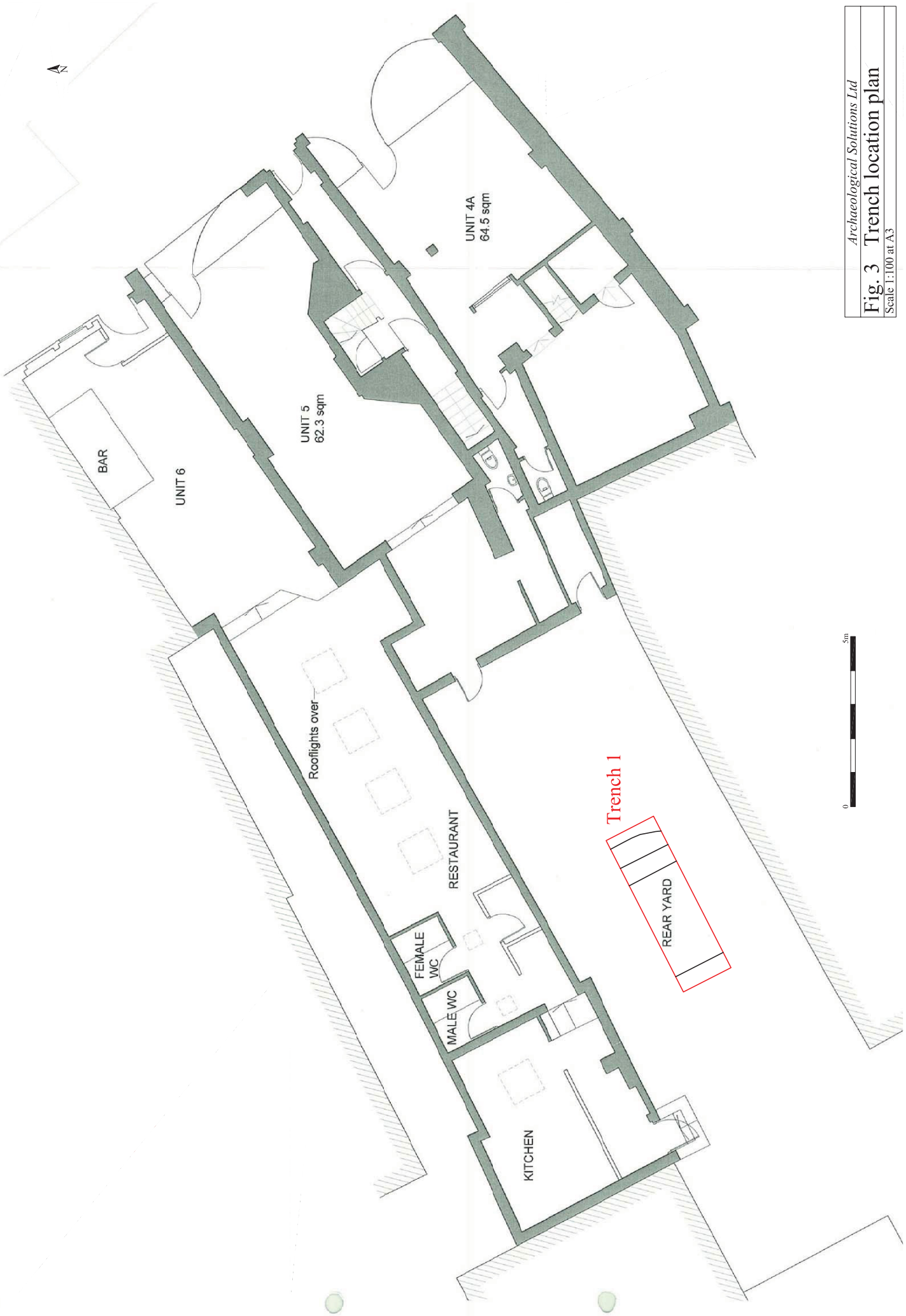
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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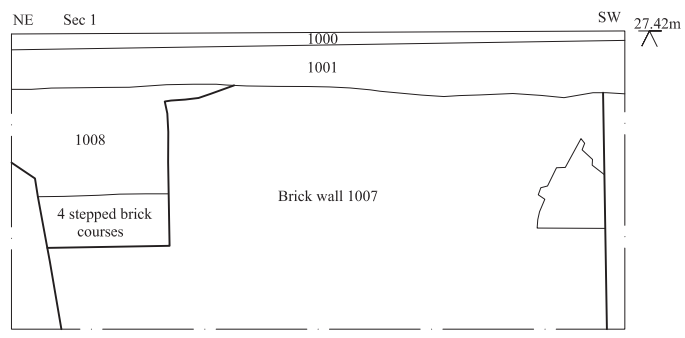
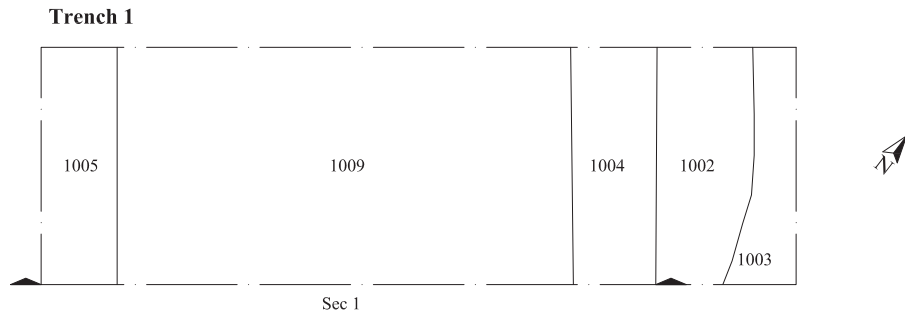


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



0 5m

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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:100 at A3



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and section
 Scale 1:50 at A4