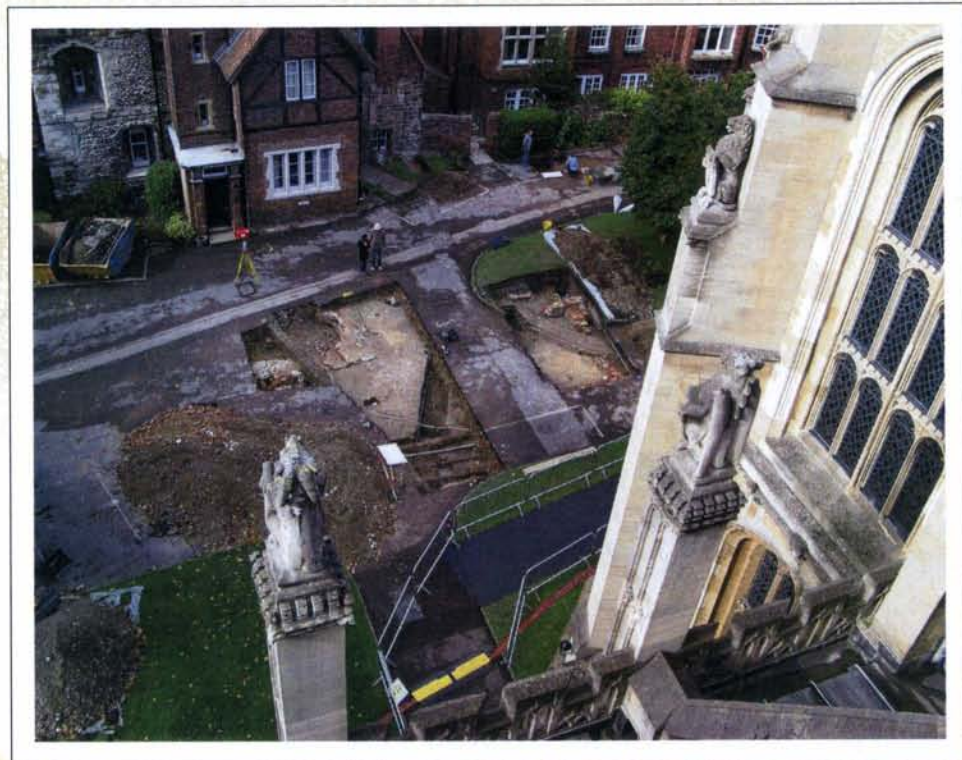


CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

**Windsor Castle,
Lower Ward,
Denton's Commons.**

Archaeological Excavation



By

Richard Scott Jones, BA Hons, MA



CAP Report No. 468

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**Windsor Castle, Lower Ward,
Denton's Commons.**

BY *Richard Scott Jones (BA Hons, MA)*

Prepared for:
**Dean and Canons of St. Georges
Windsor Castle
Berkshire.**

On behalf of:

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ii) IFA Standards and Guidance

THE INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS (IFA)

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation

The Standard

An archaeological excavation will examine and record the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the *Code of conduct*, *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA. It will result in one or more published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.

Definition of excavation

The definition of archaeological excavation is a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains with a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design.

Purpose of excavation

The purpose of excavation is to examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource, to analyse and interpret the results, and disseminate them.

The Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation was formally adopted as IFA approved practice at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute held on 14th October 1994.

Non Technical Summary

The following report is the result of work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. as part of the Time Team Big Royal Dig at Windsor Castle in the area of the Lower Ward between 25th – 28th August 2006. The project was developed in conjunction with Channel 4 as a contribution to Her Majesty the Queen's 80th birthday celebrations.

The main aim of the dig was to attempt to ascertain the precise location and orientation of the 12th-13th century Great Hall built in the reign of Henry II, but demolished in the early 15th century. It is thought that the Great Hall was located in the area of the Lower Ward in the location of the later Denton's Commons building, which was itself demolished by 1859. But there is confusion as to the Hall's orientation, as to whether it was built east to west or north to south. Documents and plans made by Hope in 1895, and recent archaeological work in this area do appear to suggest the existence of an early 12th – 13th century building in the area of Denton's Commons, but these remains are very likely part of the Chamber Block which was attached to the Great Hall at its West end.

In total six trenches were excavated in and around the courtyard area just north of St. Georges Chapel. As well as uncovering the 16th century red brick foundation remains of the former Denton's Commons, five of the trenches also exposed evidence of early walls, whose core fabric was chalk fragments with occasional fragments of Reigate stone. This fabric type is consistent with the known fabric type of other 12th - 13th century walls already uncovered during earlier excavations in the area of the lower ward at Windsor. Two of the trenches located a potential south wall of the Great Hall, implying an east to west alignment. The other trenches confirmed the existence of the 12th – 13th century chamber block at the west end.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following text details the archaeological findings and work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP Ltd) during excavations in the area of the courtyard adjacent the College of St. George, the lower ward at Windsor Castle. This work was undertaken as part of the Time Team (specifically Wildfire TV) Big Royal Dig between 25th – 28th August 2006.

Wildfire TV appointed Cambrian Archaeology as the archaeological contractor responsible for the development and implementation of research and investigation proposals in the area of the lower ward of the castle.

All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological excavation* and current Health and Safety legislation.

Site Description

- 1.2 Windsor Castle (NGR: SU 9698 7702) is located on top of an isolated chalk dome which has been cut away on the north to form a steep cliff, by the Thames. At its highest the dome rises to approx. 52 m OD. To the west the site is bounded by Thames Street, the northern extension of Windsor High Street. To the north, east and south the greater part of the castle limits are surrounded by the more rural setting of the Home Park.
- 1.3 The site is situated on an outcrop of upper chalk in places covered with 'clay with flints' and surrounded by Terrace Gravels (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet number 269). The Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref: WN 80) is c. 5.3 ha in area.
- 1.4 The excavations in the area of the college of St. George were within a courtyard north of St. Georges

Chapel and west of St. Georges House (NGR: 9780 7700). The area is largely laid down to tarmac for parking, but with a band of grass alongside St Georges Chapel and a grassed island with a central tree in the tarmac area. This area measures c. 50m east to west and 30m north-south (1500m²). The area is relatively flat with a gradual slope from east to west.

Soil and Geology

- 1.5 The underlying natural chalk is not known in detail in this area, although excavation adjacent to St Georges House in 2001 (EVANS 2001) located natural chalk at a depth of 1.6m below the tarmac. Deposits recorded below the tarmac further west in the area of Denton's Commons (JONES 2005) comprised stone chippings 0.80m thick, over brick and stone rubble 0.40m thick and over chalk rubble and clay 0.40m thick. Lower levels are unknown.

2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The overall aim of the investigation in the area of the lower ward was to obtain a clear understanding and record of the character, date and sequence of deposits, in order to aid and inform future management of the archaeological resource within the area. In essence there were five key questions that were being addressed in conjunction with 6 strategically positioned trenches;
- 1) Does the archaeological evidence in the Lower Ward have the potential to refine the understanding of the structural development of the Castle?
 - 2) What archaeological evidence survives for activities in the area, either pre-dating or subsequent to enclosure by the 12th and 13th century curtain wall?
 - 3) What below ground evidence survives for the 13th century great hall and its adjacent chamber block? Was there a later 12th century hall on the same site?
 - 4) Does below ground evidence still exist for the various phases of royal buildings known to have been extant, if so what form and state of preservation are these in?
 - 5) Does below ground evidence still exist for Denton's Commons, if so what form and state of preservation are these in?
- 2.2 In accordance with IFA's *Standards and guidance*, that the primary objective of this assessment was to ensure that any previously unrecorded archaeological features and deposits exposed during the ground disturbance works and subsequent development of the site were adequately recorded and interpreted.

3 Methodology

- 3.1 Initially each of the 'targeted' trenches were outlined. There were 6 trenches in total. Following this the tarmac was cut through using a circular saw and cleared using a mechanical excavator with a 1m wide ditching bucket. This exposed the underlying deposits, which were subsequently excavated by hand.
- 3.2 Thereafter each deposit was removed sequentially to investigate any features that became exposed.
- 3.3 Where features were present excavation was undertaken to establish the date, depth, preservation, extent, function and relationship to other features.

- 3.4 Each subsequent spoil heap was checked over by an experienced metal detector in order to recover any potentially significant finds missed during removal of soil by mechanical excavator.
- 3.5 Recording of the trenches was in three formats:
- i) *Photographic record* - Photographs were taken in 35mm Colour slide, and black and white format and digital format to a minimum of 5 mega-pixel at high resolution JPEG and TIFF files.
 - ii) *Drawn record* - Site drawings, plans and sections, were produced at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 on drafting film. Finished drawings have been related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
 - iii) *Written record* - Written records were produced using a continuous numbering sequence for all contexts.
- 3.6 An environmental sampling and processing strategy was in place should the archaeological deposits warrant it. However, in this instance it was not felt that the deposits encountered required sampling.
- 3.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological excavation* and current Health and Safety legislation.

4 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.1 Windsor Castle historical overview; this section includes substantial extracts from Brindle 1999, Hope's 1913 Architectural History and unpublished information supplied by Brian Kerr of English Heritage.

Windsor before the Castle

- 4.2 Early artefacts found on the site of Windsor Castle include a number of Roman roof tiles discovered during the 1899-92 works in the round tower. They had been dumped as backfill in an early well. Although not proof, they established the possibility that the chalk bluff was occupied in Roman times, or they could just be reused Roman material from elsewhere. Work carried out by the Central Archaeology Service at the Round Tower and during the 1992 rescue excavations (CAS 1988-92) has resulted in the retrieval of more 'pre-castle' artefacts, which have been assessed by Lorraine Mephram at Wessex Archaeology. The following statement on the artefacts was forwarded by Brian Kerr of English Heritage:
- 4.3 "Prehistoric pottery was recovered from both the Round Tower and the Fire project. The sherds are generally in a poor condition, small and abraded and with rolled edges; their condition would be consistent with an occurrence as residual sherds in later contexts. The prehistoric material has been recorded simply as 'Prehistoric', although note has been made of broad fabric type. No diagnostic sherds are present, apart from one sherd in a more distinctive fabric type (see below).
- 4.4 The overwhelming majority of sherds are in flint-tempered fabrics in a range of coarseness, with a very small proportion in sandy fabrics. Both types are characteristic of the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition of southern England and the high proportion of plain, flint-tempered wares would suggest comparisons with other plainware PDR assemblages in the middle and lower Thames Valley with date ranges in the late 2nd or early 1st millennium BC (11th-8th centuries BC; see Barrett 1980). There is, however, one sherd in a fine sandy fabric with a red-slipped finish ('haematite coated'), a type generally dated slightly later, and contemporary with decorated PDR styles (7th-5th centuries BC).

Romano-British (pottery)

- 4.5 A smaller quantity of Romano-British pottery was identified, from both Round Tower and Fire Project. Again, this material is fairly heavily abraded and, despite the potential confusion of some of the wares with medieval sandy greywares, can generally be easily distinguished from the latter on the basis of condition. No attempt has been made to subdivide the Romano-British assemblage into fabric/ware groups; sherds have been recorded simply as 'R-B', with brief comments on the range of wares present.
- 4.6 Both coarsewares and finewares are represented, the latter consisting almost exclusively of colour-coated wares from the Oxfordshire kilns. Coarsewares include sandy greywares, probably from a variety of sources which potentially include Alice Holt, Oxfordshire, west Berkshire and the Colne valley. Some certain Alice Holt products were recognised in the form of coarse oxidised Overwey/Tilford wares, better known as Portchester D ware (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, 35; Fulford 1975, 299). Flint-tempered and shelly coarsewares were also identified.
- 4.7 Few diagnostic forms are present, and those that are (mainly jar rims) are not particularly closely datable, but the range of wares would suggest a later Romano-British date range (mid 3rd to 4th century AD). Romano-British brick/tile forms a small but significant group amongst the ceramic building material from the Round Tower, particularly from the fill (7477) of the phase 2 well (Romano-British pottery was also recovered from this context); types include tegulae, imbrices and flue tiles, although the majority of pieces are of indistinguishable form. While it is likely that these fragments (together with the pottery) had either been imported to the site during construction of the Castle motte, or had been otherwise re-used in later contexts, they are indicative of the presence of a substantial building somewhere in the vicinity of the Castle. No Romano-British (brick/tile) material was identified from the Fire Project or Castle Hill".

Saxon Period

- 4.8 A very small quantity of sherds in an organic-tempered fabric are present. While the possibility that these could be of Early Iron Age date should not be overlooked, the frequency of the organic inclusions would be more in keeping with identification as early to middle Saxon (5th to 8th centuries AD). No diagnostic sherds are present."
- 4.9 Brian Kerr (*pers comm.*) concurs with the assumption that the residual Roman finds notable in the 12th century well backfill but also occurring as a "steady background noise across the site" indicate the presence of a substantial Roman building on or close to the site.
- 4.10 There was an important town and quite probably a royal residence at Old Windsor from the later Saxon period. Excavations were carried out by Brian Hope-Taylor on an extensive site near the parish churchyard there in 1954-55 and 1957-58. Great quantities of finds were recovered and are deposited in Reading museum, but a full report was never published (Hope-Taylor, 1958). Timbers from a major water-mill were discovered and have since been provisionally dendro-chronologically dated to after AD 690, although these dates probably need revision now (Hope-Taylor, 1959, 1974 and 1984). A stone building with glazed windows and a tiled roof was found close by, with traces of other buildings. Evidence was found pointing to total destruction by fire in the late 9th or early 10th century. Hope-Taylor's 1958 report said, "it seems extremely probable that the tradition of royal residence at Old Windsor which becomes explicit in the reigns of the Confessor and his Norman successors had begun by the 9th century. The later devastation of the site may represent a Viking raid." By the time of the Domesday survey (1086), Old Windsor was again an important *vill*, surpassed in Berkshire only by Reading and Wallingford. Edward the Confessor had a royal manor here but c. 1065, he granted it with 20 hides of land to the new Westminster Abbey.

The Norman castle

- 4.11 The exact date of the castle's foundation is unclear, however it is mentioned in Domesday, so must have been in existence by 1086. In 1095 the Earl of Northumbria was imprisoned there. In 1110, William Fitz Walter was appointed as constable of the castle.
- 4.12 William Rufus kept Whitsun Court at Windsor at Easter in 1095, Christmas Court there in 1096 and Easter Court in 1097. Henry I was at Windsor in September 1101, and held his Christmas Court there in 1104, and his Easter Court there in 1107. These all seem likely to refer to Old Windsor. On his last-named visit Henry I may well have begun building a permanent residence up at the castle. There was certainly a "King's House" at Windsor by 1110, when the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recorded that, "at Pentecost King Henry held his court at new Windsor, which he himself had built." Kerr (*pers comm.*) comments that the 1110 reference probably marks the transfer of the royal residence from Old to New Windsor, since there is no further reference to maintenance work at Old Windsor after this, and the move is also marked by the establishment of the town, replacing a substantial town at Old Windsor (Astill G, 2002).
- 4.13 Windsor Castle was one of the handful of favoured royal residences which regularly housed the Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide courts, the other main ones being Dunstable, Gloucester, St Albans, Westminster and Winchester. In 1121 Henry I founded a Benedictine monastery at Reading and was buried there after his death in 1135 and thereafter there seem to be links between royal visits to Windsor and to Reading Abbey, (Kemp, 1986).
- 4.14 The first documentary references to building work at Windsor are in the Pipe Rolls (PRO E372). The earliest surviving roll is for a single year of Henry I (1129-30). They re-commence in 1154, with the accession of Henry II. The first reference to the "King's Houses at Windsor" is in 8 Henry II (1161-62).
- 4.15 Henry II spent heavily at Windsor, rebuilding the King's houses in the Upper Ward and probably building the stone curtain walls around the Ward. The pipe roll evidence for the reign is thin. There are references for most years in the reign, to payments being made, generally by the sheriff of Berkshire, occasionally from sheriffs in other counties, for works at the castle. These fall into three main periods. The first reference, in 1161, is to shingles, i.e. re-roofing. The references are fairly continuous from 1165 and by 1171, £441. 11s. 6d. had been spent on the King's Houses, with another £46. 4s. 5d. on materials, sums which seem large enough to relate to a complete rebuilding.
- 4.16 Specific references to the King's Houses end in 1171. There follow references to "building a wall about the King's Houses", "a wall around Windsor Castle", or just "work in the Castle of Windsor," going on until 1179. Over 1171-79, £613. 1s. 6d. was spent, presumably on the wall and towers around the Upper Ward. After this, references to the King's Houses resume but the sums involved are much smaller, looking as if they relate to repairs; the period 1180-89, £48. 3s. 2d. was spent. This gives a total of known expenditure at Windsor under Henry II of £1102. 16s. 2d. This compares to £650 spent at Scarborough (1157-59), £1413 spent on Orford (1165-73), £1144 for the construction of the keep at Newcastle-upon Tyne (1168-78) and £6,000 to £7,000 spent at Dover (1168-89).
- 4.17 There is a certain amount of new archaeological evidence, probably datable to this reign, all of it at foundation level. The evidence suggests that the King's Houses prior to Henry III's reign were roughly quadrangular, around a courtyard represented by the present Waterloo Chamber. We only have part of the picture and the stratigraphy is difficult to read. Other comparative examples of quadrangular 12th century royal residences can be found at Old Sarum and Sherborne Castle and probably Devizes Castle. These were built by the bishop of Salisbury, Roger, who was Henry I's right-hand man and Viceroy during Henry I's trips abroad.

- 4.18 The origin of the Great Hall in the Lower Ward is unclear. Henry I held his Easter Court at the castle in 1110, suggesting that there was already a hall there, however it was probably in the Upper Ward. The earliest specific reference to a Hall there does not come until 1196-97 ("for the repair of the King's Hall at Windsor"). Between 1223 and 1227 a series of repairs of the Hall were made, culminating in the addition of a kitchen next to it in 1228. A chamfered foundation found at Denton's Commons in 1895 was identified as this Hall, but the main north-south range must have been a chamber block rather than the great hall.

Reign of Henry III

- 4.19 Henry III has long been recognised as one of the greatest patrons of art and architecture amongst the kings of England. He spent liberally at Windsor and the post-1992 fire investigations have shed a more light on his work in the Upper Ward. A number of wall surfaces and architectural features can now be ascribed to his reign. The documentary evidence for his reign is much fuller than for the 12th century. In the 1220s repairs were carried out to make good the damage the castle had received in the siege of 1216 and to complete the circuit of masonry walls. The walls to the south of the motte and the Henry III and Edward III towers at either end may date from this campaign or they could be in part related to the mid 13th century Barbican; the Middle Ward curtain was demolished in 1671; during excavations in 1991 to make a service trench the footings of part of the wall were uncovered. The wall and the three "D" shaped towers at the western (lower) end of the Lower Ward probably date from this period, too. As discussed above, the present Round Tower may also represent part of this building campaign.
- 4.20 In 1227-28 there were repairs to the "houses in the castle and the King's Hall". And a new kitchen was built; it is not clear where. In 1233-35 there are more detailed references to the building of a new Great Kitchen and repairs of existing buildings, notably the "houses of the Tower", the King's Chamber and chapel in the inner ward and the Hall in the outer ward.
- 4.21 After Henry's marriage to Eleanor of Provence in 1236 there were further repairs and works to embellish the royal apartments in the Upper Ward, with stained glass, wainscoting and painted decoration. In 1241, Henry III began to make more substantial alterations to the royal house in the Upper Ward, with three new towers on the north side, a new chamber for his children and an order to move the kitchen in the upper bailey. In 1243/44 and 1246 there was more redecoration of the king's and queen's chapels and in 1251 the queen's chamber was repaired after lightning damage.
- 4.22 In 1240-49 Henry III built a new group of buildings to the east of the Hall in the Lower Ward, including large chambers for himself and his queen, a cloister and a chapel. Some of the masonry survives in the north and south walls of the present Dean's Cloister. Henry III probably also adapted the existing Henry II buildings. In January 1256 there are two references to "the hall and chambers in the upper castle of Windsor where the King's children are brought up," and thereafter there are numerous references to work on the Queen's quarters in the Upper Ward. In 1257-58 a new chamber was built for the queen and a new two storey chapel. The queen was also provided with her own kitchen. The enlargement of the Queen's apartments was paralleled by developments at Clarendon, the Tower and Westminster and seems to be related to a major development of the Queen's own household in this period.

Edward I and Edward II

- 4.23 Edward I does not seem to have carried out major works at Windsor although minor repair work was undertaken in this period, the most important an account of works is in 1295. In 1295 - 6 a fire gutted the royal lodging in the north-east corner of the Lower Ward. They were left unused and eventually

given in 1348 to the new college for the Order of the Garter. They also acquired the chapel and Great Hall here, which were apparently undamaged by the fire. From the reign of Edward I on, the Pipe Rolls are supplemented by much more detailed surveys and building accounts, in PRO series E101; from here on this is the largest source of information.

- 4.24 Considerable material concerning repairs is also available for the reign of Edward II from the Pipe Rolls of 1314-15 and 1320-21, the material gives lists of repairs to buildings in both the Upper and Lower Baileys. These give the names of buildings and information about the relationship of buildings to each other.

Edward III's rebuilding

- 4.25 The Pipe Rolls from 28 Edward III on (1351-52) contain summaries of the accounts, which are supplemented by detailed account books and rolls in PRO E101. There is a gap for the late 1350s which unfortunately coincides with the first few years of the rebuilding by William of Wykeham. The series resumes again in 1361. There are long lists of masons, carpenters and other craftsmen who were working on the castle, these lists give names, wages and in some cases the county of origin of the workmen. Much work has been carried out by Stephen Brindle and Stephen Priestly on a large body of 'new' evidence from the constables accounts, but is presently unpublished (Brian Kerr *pers comm.*).
- 4.26 Soon after the beginning of the reign (September 1327) a survey was made of the castle listing dilapidations and shedding light on the plan of Henry III's palace. Further accounts for 1343-45 shows that Edward III carried out major repairs of the Upper Ward palace buildings.
- 4.27 The events of the 1340s are well known: the tournament at Windsor in 1344; Edward III's subsequent foundation of the Round Table at Windsor; the victory at Crécy in 1346; the foundation of the Order of the Garter and the College of St George in 1348; these are the background to Edward III's rebuilding. Victory at Crécy and above all the capture of King Jean II at Poitiers in 1356 gave Edward, for the first time, the means to contemplate a major building campaign. Work was delayed by the Black Death; there seems to have been a complete cessation of building work at Windsor in 1348-50. When work began in 1350-53 it was concentrated on the Lower Ward buildings for the new college of St George, the other major documented work being the construction of a clock and belfry in the Great Tower. In 1353-57 the Round Tower was remodelled and given a new timber framed lodging inside. In 1357 work began in the Upper Ward on the King's vast new palace after the victory of Poitiers (1356) gave him a huge new source of income.

Design, planning and use of Edward III's palace

- 4.28 Medieval documents rarely provide statements about architectural design. Windsor is no exception; the documentary sources are almost entirely pragmatic - either reports on the condition of the building, or orders and accounts for works there. Any description is incidental to the main purpose of the documents. There is no aesthetic commentary until the visit to the castle made in 1472 by a Flemish nobleman, Louis de Male, Lord of Gruuthuysse.
- 4.29 It has been possible to make basic deductions about the planning of the medieval palace (Brindle and Kerr, 1997). Windsor cannot be understood in conventional terms of the conventional medieval house plan, with the hall at its heart. Hall, entrance and kitchen were all widely separated; the castle must be understood in its own terms. Important issues, such as where the main ascent to the first floor level was, what the principal formal route to the Hall was, or what the principal route from kitchen to Hall was remain unclear. It would seem certain that there must have been a large principal staircase as part of the main route from the Great Gate to the Hall; there would seem to be two main possible locations for this; behind the Great Gate in the position of the present Guard Chamber or more probably in the

position of the Grand Reception Room (Wilson C, 2002).

- 4.30 Edward's work seems not to have affected the castle's defensive capacity; while he may have raised several of the towers, this would seem to have been as much for aesthetic reasons as military ones, compare this with Vincennes Castle near Paris and also with the great papal palace at Avignon. There is clear evidence that at Windsor the language of military architecture was being used for aesthetic rather than defensive or functional reasons, the most dramatic instance being the two great gatehouses with their corbelled parapets flanking the long hall and chapel range (Wilson C, 2002).

Masons at Windsor

- 4.31 Edward III's rebuilding of Windsor, one of the largest building projects of medieval England, took place against the background of the devastation caused by the Black Death. Therefore, the servants of the Crown were driven to extraordinary expedients to assemble sufficient numbers of masons for the work, (Knoop and Jones, 1937, S. Brindle & S. Priestly "Edward III's building campaigns at Windsor and the employment of masons 1346 – 1377" in N Saul (ed) *St. George's Chapel, Windsor in the 14th Century*, 2005, 203 - 224).
- 4.32 The work was initially conducted by John Sponle, principal mason and probable designer. Sponle was succeeded in day to day charge of the work by William Wynford in 1361, though he remained senior in status to both Wynford and Henry Yevele in 1369.

From Richard II to Henry VII

- 4.33 The accounts for the Constablership of Sir Simon Burley contain references to repair work. Sir Simon was succeeded by Sir Peter Courtenay and there are several more repairs accounted for.
- 4.44 There were major repairs of the royal apartments, the chapel and the royal stables in 1422-26 and in the beams and windows of the cloister and the King's Chamber were repainted in 1430-31. Further major repairs of the king's and queen's chambers were carried out in 1465-70 for Edward IV. During this time the Vicar's Hall was built in the Lower Ward and the Great Hall was finally demolished.
- 4.45 Edward IV is responsible for commissioning the reconstruction of the old chapel (which becomes the Lady Chapel) and the building of St George's Chapel in the Lower Ward and is known to have carried out further renovation work in the Upper Ward palace. The work carried out by Bishop Beauchamp, started in 1475 but was not finally completed until 1529 (Tatton-Brown 2001).

Windsor under the Tudors

- 4.46 No building accounts survive for this work or for the continuing work on St George's Chapel and the rebuilt chapel, the Lady Chapel, at its east end. Much rebuilding on the canon's houses (and the Deanery) took place in the early 16th Century.
- 4.47 Henry VIII spent a great deal of time at Windsor and carried out works there. The main new projects were the rebuilding of the great gatehouse to the Lower Ward and the construction of the new wharf or terrace on the north side of the castle. In 1557-58 new lodgings for the Poor Knights were built in the Lower Ward.

James I, Charles I, Charles II and James II

- 4.48 The story of the castle during the reigns of James I and Charles I is one of repeated surveys and consequent repairs, which did not involve any important changes. In 1607 John Norden was commissioned to make a series of surveys (maps) of the parks including a fine bird's eye view of the

castle, which is the most important early depiction of the whole castle. Two copies exist: the king's copy in the British Library (Harl. MS 3749, fo3) and the Prince of Wales copy now in the Royal Collection). All these works ceased apparently in 1637 owing to the unhappy state of the kingdom, and in October 1642 one of the earliest acts of the Civil War that had just begun was the occupation of the castle of Windsor by the Parliamentary forces. At this time the dean Dr Christopher Wren (and his 10 year old son, also Christopher) were expelled from the castle.

- 4.49 While the castle was in the hands of the soldiery the various members of the college of St. George, saving apparently the Poor Knights, were turned out of their houses, and the rich plate and ornaments of St. George's chapel seized and sold, together with the valuable metal work of the unfinished tomb of King Henry VIII. But the chapel itself seems not to have been seriously injured, nor was any particular damage done elsewhere in the castle, while special pains were taken to maintain the water supply from Blackmore Park.
- 4.50 From 1660–1 to 1674 large sums were spent upon the castle, mostly for repairs, which unfortunately involved the demolition in 1671 of the old 'gunner's tower' above the bridge from the lower into the middle ward. This is shown for the last time in Hollar's bird's-eye view.

Windsor in the 18th century

- 4.51 William and Mary never seem to have lived at Windsor; about £1,000 a year was spent on the castle in their reign, represented by a single account for 1688-1702. George I and George II never resided at Windsor regularly. The palace was left essentially as Charles II had finished it and the castle Clerk of Works was mostly concerned with the castle's maintenance. The first major work of the 18th century was the construction of the new Engine House on the Thames by Vanbrugh in 1718. In 1724 part of the counterscarp wall to the ditch between the Round Tower and the Upper Ward was rebuilt. In 1730-31 extensive repairs were carried out to the Devil's (now Edward III's) Tower, the Winchester and Magazine Towers. In 1730 minor repairs were carried out to the Round Tower and in 1732 the stone steps of the north stairs were renewed.
- 4.52 In 1776 George III and his family moved back into the Garden House, the residence built south of the castle by Queen Anne. The Garden House was greatly enlarged and renamed the Queen's Lodge. Heavy repairs were again necessary to the south curtain of the Upper Ward and the Devil's Tower in 1779-80. In 1781 George III ordered the demolition of the 13th century curtain wall to the south of the motte, together with buildings behind it and its replacement with a new wall further away from the Queen's Lodge; around 1783 the ditches to south and east of the castle were filled in with builders' rubble from this wall.

Windsor restored - Wyatt, Wyattville, Blore and Salvin

- 4.53 James Wyatt began work to re-gothicise the castle for George III, 1800-1810. By the time Wyattville began work on Windsor in 1824 the Regency or Late Georgian Gothic was in its maturity. By the time Wyattville died in 1840, having completed the remodelling of the Upper and Middle Wards, the tide of taste had already turned against the style. Pugin's *True Principles* was published the following year. The renovation of Windsor of 1800-40 spanned a whole generation; by the time it was finished it was already out of date. Wyatt appears not to have kept records of his alterations to the castle and Wyattville's records are now lost except for some construction drawings. Blore succeeded Wyattville at Windsor in 1840; extensive records survive from his work, including accounts of work on Kitchen Court, Private Chapel, and Equerries Entrance. Anthony Salvin restored the Prince of Wales Tower after the fire of 1853, and was in charge of refacing much of the outer curtain walls of the castle. In 1859 Denton's Commons in the Lower Ward was demolished. It contained a large section of Henry III's chamber block west of the Great Hall.

Specific History and Archaeology of the Lower Ward Area

- 4.54 The main historical and archaeological study of the Lower Ward was written by Sir William St John Hope (Hope 1913) with the documentary evidence reassessed by Sir Howard Colvin (Colvin 1963) and with more recent work summarised by Tim Tatton-Brown (Richmond & Scarff 2001).
- 4.55 At the time of Henry II, in the 1160s and 1170s much of the defences in the Lower Ward were being rebuilt in stone, but this work was not completed in the lower western part of the castle (Hope 1913). In the 1220s, following the sieges of 1193 and 1216, the remaining masonry curtain wall was built around the western end of the castle and three massive masonry towers built. New royal lodgings were built in the north east corner of the Lower Ward in the 1240s on the east side of the Great Hall range (now the site of the Canons' Cloister), and the first chapel was built, the north and west walls (and doors) of which still survive in the Albert memorial Chapel (Tatton-Brown 1998,1). The new royal lodgings comprised a northern block measuring 100ft long by 28ft wide, with a grassed area between (Hope 1913, 35, 41).
- 4.56 Hope's plan of the 13th century complex is now thought in part to be a mis-interpretation of the evidence. Tim Tatton-Brown has reviewed the available evidence and suggests that the hall ran east west, with a chamber block at the west end and service area at the east end (Tatton-Brown 2001, p. 26). This has been confirmed by documentary evidence, found by Dr. Stephen Priestley where an inquisition concerning repairs made by Edward III (dated 13th January 1331) mention: "the defects of the Great Hall with the pantry and buttery at the eastern head of the same" and "the defects of the chamber at the western head of the hall with a chimney in the same place which is ruinously weakened" (Calendared in Chancery Miscellaneous Inquisitions II, (Edward II – III) no. 1220).
- 4.57 The royal lodgings in the Lower Ward was gutted by fire in 1295-6 (Colvin 1963, 864ff). A building recorded as "one old tiles house (the lodge of the masons) was handed over to the vicars in 1367 (Hope 1913, 202, 212).
- 4.58 The Dean's Cloister Walks was enclosed in 1352 (Tatton-Brown 1998, 1) and the entire area around the Dean's and Canons' Cloisters rebuilt for the Dean and Canons houses, The Great Hall remained intact until early in the 15th century, with its western chamber block also in use.
- 4.59 In 1415-16 the Vicars' Hall was built, and the new houses for the vicars were built from this time onwards (perhaps east of the Vicars' Hall). Some of the houses appear to have been built in the 1430s and repairs are mentioned in rolls dating to the 1440s, 1450s and 1460s (Tatton-Brown 1997).
- 4.60 In the 1470s major ground works were put in place for the construction of the completely new Chapel of St Georges, and the building of the Horseshoe Cloister in the 1480s. Prior to the work much terracing of the ground in the northern half of the Lower Ward would have taken place.
- 4.61 In 1519 onwards part of the chamber block at the west end of the Great Hall was rebuilt as Denton's Commons (Tatton-Brown 2001).
- 4.62 Norden's view of the castle in 1607 shows the arrangement of the Horseshoe Cloister and surrounding buildings, before the destruction of a whole group of buildings to the north of the chapel in the 1640s, including the Canon's Chapter House. The north-western part of the chamber block survived into the late 17th century and is shown in Hollar's c 1670 view of the castle.
- 4.63 Some of the original early 13th century roof trusses are still visible today in the roof of number 25 (Tatton-Brown 2001), though the rest of Denton's Commons was demolished in 1859.

- 4.64 The Dean's Cloister Walks are recorded as having been used extensively in the 18th and 19th centuries for burials and the names of 138 known burials are recorded in the Burial Registers. The location of individual burials is not noted. Some burials are known to have been in lead coffins. In 1816 it is recorded that the Dean's Cloister was full with no further room for burials (Burch & Bond 1982, 99) and burials were being interred at the west end of St Georges Chapel from 1816 onwards.
- 4.65 In 1843 the north east part of the Horseshoe Cloister was demolished, and this would originally have extended up to the Urswick Chapel. Soon after this demolition the Catacombs were built, comprising 108 underground cells, below the site of the demolished buildings. A plan of the Catacombs was drawn in 1874. These were also recorded in 1958 (Bond 1958).
- 4.66 In 1851-2 the cloister arcades were rebuilt and the chapter room created over the west cloister walk (Tatton-Brown 1998, 1-2). The southern section of Denton's Commons was demolished in 1859, and when service trenching was done in 1895 a plan was made of the remains (Hope 1895). The level of the natural chalk surface is also recorded.
- 4.67 Although a basic record of some of the walls of the chamber block beside the great hall of Henry III was undertaken in 1895, no traces of the great hall itself were recorded at that time. Only in recent years have three organised archaeological events recorded traces of walls relating to the Henry III phase of work in the Lower Ward.
- 4.68 In 1997-8 excavations in the undercroft of the Vicars' Hall revealed the curtain wall and an adjacent building, built by Henry III between 1226 and 1230. This building was rebuilt in c 1414-16 for the Dean and Canons by Henry V (Blockley 2000).
- 4.69 In 2001 an excavation to the west of St George's House uncovered the remains of the core of a wall footing comprising chalk bonded in yellow mortar. No dating evidence was located but it is possible that this may form part of the Great Hall (Evans 2001).
- 4.70 A recent watching brief during the laying of new services north of St George's Chapel located a wall foundation comprising chalk bonded in yellow mortar, perhaps the south wall of the Great Hall (Jones 2005).
- 4.71 No additional evidence for underlying archaeological remains in the Lower Ward area was retrieved through geophysical survey.

Previous Archaeological Investigations and Watching Briefs in area

- 4.72 The earliest reference to an archaeological investigation in the area of the Great Hall is in 1895 in St John Hope, 1913, but carried out before this time under A.Y. Nutt the college surveyor. Excavation in the area of Denton's Commons exposed part of what was thought to be the Great Hall, but appears to have been an early 12th - 13th century chamber block. Hope supplied a detailed plan of the features exposed in the area of the courtyard in Denton's Commons.
- 4.73 In 1913 R.B. Robertson found during the laying of services, two walls in the area of the Horseshoe Cloister which appeared to relate to the 13th century building below the Vicars Hall.
- 4.74 In 1979 Burch M. and Bond M., during relaying of the steps west of the church, exposed a number of burials and an east-west wall foundation at the west end of St. Georges Chapel.
- 4.75 In 1997-98 an archaeological excavation of two basement rooms was undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological projects in the Vicars Hall prior to the insertion of concrete floors. Excavation

revealed a length of curtain wall probably dated to 1226-30, with an integral wall passage and garderobe. Traces of a contemporary building on the line of the overlying Vicars' Hall were also recorded (BLOCKLEY 1998).

- 4.76 In 2001 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd in the north courtyard area of St. Georges Chapel prior to the insertion of services. Excavation adjacent to the south wall of St Georges House revealed the remains of a wall core of chalk bonded in yellow mortar, perhaps belonging to the north wall of the Great Hall (EVANS 2001).
- 4.77 In 2005 an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd in the area of the courtyard north of St. Georges Chapel prior to the insertion of a series of service trenches located the remains of a wall footing of chalk bonded in yellow mortar, perhaps indicating the south wall of the hall (JONES 2005)

Geophysical Survey 2006

- 4.78 A Section 42 license (ref; CB63/E; AA056157) was issued by English Heritage for preliminary geophysical survey. The survey of the proposed investigation of the Lower Ward was carried out in order to inform this proposal for 'intrusive' investigation. However full analysis of the geophysical data is contained in GSB Report 2006/46.
- 4.79 The geophysical investigations successfully mapped a number of modern buried services.
- 4.80 The Lower Ward – 'Denton's Commons' GPR survey failed to identify any features that equate with the documentary/plan evidence for a Great Hall. The number of services that cross the survey clearly had a detrimental effect on the clarity of the GPR results and as such they may be masking any buried archaeology.

5 Results of the Excavation

- 5.1 The following text is divided into two sections. Firstly, a descriptive account detailing the results of each excavated trench 1-6 followed by a summary of the results. For the location of each trench please see Figures 2, 3 and 4. Secondly, an interpretive section discussing the results of the excavation.
- 5.2 Numbers contained within brackets (), refer to context numbers allocated during the watching brief. A detailed list of all contexts is given in Appendix III of this report. All associated finds are detailed in Appendix IV.

Trench 1 (*See Figs 5-9*)

- 5.3 Trench 1 was the largest of the six trenches, an irregularly shaped trench approx. 9.40m x 6m orientated N-S. It was strategically located within the main area of the former 16th century Denton's Commons building that had been completely demolished by 1895. Documentary accounts indicate that this part of Denton's Commons was built over the former Chamber block at the west end of the Great Hall.
- 5.4 Initially the extent of the trench was outlined and the overlying tarmac surface (100) was removed. This exposed a thin bedding deposit of pea-grit/gravel (168). This covered the entire extent of the trench. Below this a band of gravel/rubble consisting of fragments of red brick, mortar and chalk (169). Below this deposit was a thick demolition deposit of red brick, mortar and chalk (170). This deposit was the demolished remains of the former Denton's Commons building. This demolition

- deposit covered the entire area of trench 1. Through this deposit ran several modern services including water, gas and drainage pipes (101 / 129 / 136 / 137 / 141). The majority of these were located at the southern end of the trench.
- 5.5 Once the demolition rubble was removed, several significant features became exposed. These were mainly 16th century red brick wall foundations (104 / 105 / 107 / 140), which included the remains of a former spiral staircase (104) associated with the former Denton's Commons building and the remains of earlier chalk walls likely associated with the chamber block of the 12th - 13th century Great Hall (105 / 106 / 130 / 127). A further feature to become exposed was the remains of an approx. 1m wide cut (133 / 134) running NE-SW. This was a former modern drainage cut back-filled in recent times. Removal of the fill of this cut averaged a cut depth of approx. 2.20m, and as such managed to expose a good stratigraphic sequence through this area of the trench, from the 16th century to potentially the 14th century, however unfortunately no dateable stratified material was recovered (*see figure 7*). Examination of this sequence appears to show a series of construction levels that include Reigate (Upper Greensand) stone chippings (148 / 158) and several sand, mortar, clay and silt deposits. These construction levels are likely associated with either construction of St. Georges Chapel following demolition of the Great Hall or else later repair work on the Great Hall itself. Without any sealed dateable material interpretation of this sequence is speculative.
 - 5.6 To the south and east of the exposed spiral staircase, cleaning back of the exposed surfaces revealed what appeared to be either a series of floor surfaces or else a series of construction deposits, the latter being more likely however (125 / 109 / 131 / 132). One of these deposits was a compacted layer of Reigate stone chippings (125), which may well be associated with the construction of part of the St. Georges Chapel in 1470. Cut through two of the deposits were two small post-holes (110 / 123) (*see figure 9*). The fill of the larger one of these contained 1 fragment of industrial developed white ware pottery and several pieces of roof tile, iron nails and animal bones (*for details please see finds catalogue*).
 - 5.7 A further feature to become exposed following removal of the demolition rubble is what appeared to be the remains of a pier base constructed from red brick (119) with chalk and Reigate stones at its uppermost. This feature is very likely associated with Denton's Commons building.
 - 5.8 Although the exact position and dimensions of the spiral staircase of Denton's Commons were already known from recorded plans made by Hope in 1895, its character, form and present condition were not. Unfortunately it was not possible to remove all of the demolition rubble from the central area of the stairwell, as it was discovered that the depth of the rubble was at least a further 2 metres down and its removal were not in the scope of the excavation. However the removal of a satisfactory amount did reveal several of the former slots that contained the wooden steps of the staircase and also showed that the internal wall was plastered in lime.
 - 5.9 Removal of a great part of the demolition rubble to the west of the stairwell showed that part of this section of Denton's Commons had been incorporated onto a series of already existing chalk and Reigate stone walls (105 / 106 / 130) running E-W and N-S. The fabric of these consisted of chalk and Reigate stone fragments bedded with a yellow/buff coloured mortar. Each of these sections of walling appeared to be internal walls as neither of them were wider than 0.80m. The remains of these wall foundations are likely the remains of the Chamber Block section of the Great Hall. One of these walls (105) appeared to have been keyed into an earlier chalk wall (106). Also 'tacked' on to part of the chalk wall (105) was a red brick built drain associated with the later Denton's Commons building. Removal of the fill of this drain managed to recover post medieval material including red earthen ware pottery fragments, iron nails, roof tile, clay pipe stems and a variety of stone fragments (*please see finds catalogue for more details*)

Trench 2

- 5.10 Trench 2 was located at the west end of the grass covered island within the tarmac covered driveway at the north end of St. George's Chapel. The trench measured approx. 6m x 2.75m orientated N-S. Following removal of the tarmac, turf and the concrete curb stones (200), the same demolition rubble overburden became exposed (201) as was found in trench 1. Removal of this demolition rubble exposed several features, including the remains of a curved red brick wall (207) that was cutting through a series of earlier red brick walls running E-W and N-S (202 / 209 / 210). Running alongside the outer part of the later red brick wall (207) was a narrow gully (206) approx. 0.30m wide x 0.30m deep. From its character and form this gully appears to have formerly been the line of an old hedge that ran parallel with the red brick wall, which appears itself to have possibly been an 18th century garden wall.
- 5.11 At the far north-east corner of trench 2 excavation exposed the remains of an early wall orientated N-S (208). This feature consisted a band of chalk fragments bedded within a yellow or buff coloured mortar alongside a further band of chalk fragments but these not bonded within a yellow/buff coloured mortar. This implied that one half of the wall may be an external face and the other an internal core of the wall. If this is the case, then this wall may be a dwarf wall of a lean-to on the chamber block, rather than part of the great hall. A later red brick wall (209) had been positioned over the remains of this chalk wall.
- 5.12 Cleaning back of the exposed archaeology uncovered two post-holes (213 / 211) within a compacted sand and gravel floor surface. Both of these post-holes were sectioned through and the fill removed.
- 5.13 At the far north west end of trench 2 excavation exposed a large cut (216) through the end of the curving red brick wall (207). This cut was approx. 1.30m wide. Following removal of the fill of this cut it was discovered that the cut was approx. 1.20m deep. Finds of varying periods were recovered from this fill ranging in date from the 17th century up to 19th century. They included pottery fragments, remains of roof and floor tile, a few small pieces of animal bone and two pieces of 18th century pipe stem.
- 5.14 Unstratified finds from trench 2 found within the demolition rubble and spoil heap included one lead shot (SF 205), a small children's toy lead/pewter drum (SF204), a silver thimble (SF 203), and two Charles I coins (SF 201 / 202). *(for details please see finds catalogue).*

Trench 3

- 5.15 Trench 3 was located at the north-east corner of St. George's Chapel in an area of grass alongside the old well and pump. It measured approx. 4.20m x 3.50m orientated E-W. Initially the turf (301) was removed to a depth of approx. 0.20m. Below this deposit was a demolition rubble overburden (302). This averaged a depth of approx. 0.60m. Within this deposit was exposed a telecommunications service as well as a service run-off drain or stone capped culvert for the well and pump (304 / 306). As well as red brick rubble, pieces of chalk and Reigate stone were found within this deposit. Further removal of this deposit exposed the remains of a red brick wall (303) that had a likely former association with the well, as it appeared to butt up to the well fabric. Below this deposit was a fine light grey deposit consisting of a mixture of fragments of chalk, mortar and soil (309). This lay directly on top of the remains of an early wall (307) constructed from a face of irregular chalk blocks cemented with a bed of yellow or buff coloured mortar. These facing stones appeared to be retaining the core fabric of the wall that consisted of chalk fragments with occasional Reigate stone fragments. The wall appeared to be running in an east to west direction but had been cut through at the west end. Directly on top of and within the core fabric of this wall were patches of a gray mortar clay. The exposed part of the wall was approx. 1m wide but its construction width continued beneath the limits of the trench at the north end. As such the full width of this wall could not be ascertained due to

trench size restrictions. The character and form of this wall feature suggest that it is an external foundation wall associated with the 12th – 13th century chamber block. Unfortunately no dateable finds were recovered from any of the contexts.

- 5.16 Finds from trench 3 were all found within the demolition rubble (302) and the underlying deposit (309). They included pottery fragments of medieval date in the form of a medieval industrial developed white ware through to fragments of 18th century slipware. Other finds included fragments of roof tile, iron nails, glass fragments, including window glass, small animal bones and clay pipe stems.
- 5.17 Unstratified finds included a lead musket ball and a coin. (*for details please see finds catalogue*).

Trench 4

- 5.18 Trench 4 was located alongside the Canons Lodgings in an area of stone flagstones. The trench measured only approx. 2m in length x 1m in width. Once the stone flag stones had been lifted (400) a layer of bedding sand was exposed. This deposit was removed to reveal a cut for a service trench (402). The fill (403) of this was removed exposing two separate features. One of these (404) was a clay layer and the other, just south of this layer, was what appeared to be a back-fill deposit (405). In order to ascertain the character and form of these two features it was decided to half section the trench. It was hoped that this would also give a good stratigraphic sequence through the trench.
- 5.19 Half sectioning showed that the back fill deposit (405) appeared to be a robber trench of a former wall that appeared to have formerly butted up to the adjacent feature (404) and was formerly running in an east to west direction. Half sectioning also showed that directly below the deposit (404) was a thin layer of chalk approx. 0.10m in thickness. Below this was another clay layer of approximately the same thickness, and directly below this was a deep deposit of chalk and clay both bonded together. These deposits gave the impression of a series of possible compacted floor levels or else levelling layers that butted up to an earlier wide wall since robbed out. Unfortunately the width of the robber trench was not ascertained because it lay beneath a modern red brick enclosure wall directly in front of the Canons Lodgings.
- 5.20 With regards finds from trench 4, they included 12 fragments of medieval pottery, 4 glass vessel fragments, two fragments of roof tile, 5 oyster shells and one cockle shell, 2 small animal bones and 2 iron nails (*for details please see finds catalogue*).

Trench 5

- 5.21 Trench 5 was located at the far north-east end of the courtyard opposite the Canons Lodgings, in the tarmac area above trench 4. The trench was approx. 4m long x 1.50m wide. Once the tarmac (500) had been cut through and the ensuing deposit removed, a demolition rubble layer was exposed consisting of red brick and mortar (501). Below this was a mortar/sand/rubble (502) deposit that lay directly over the remains of a former red brick wall (508). Within this deposit was recovered 3 fragments of medieval/late medieval pottery and two fragments of medieval ware. Other finds from this deposit included fragments of floor tile and 7 small animal bones.
- 5.22 Cutting through the above two deposits were two cuts for services (503 / 505). Both of these cuts had been back-filled (504 / 509). On either side, north and south, of the red brick wall (508) was a sand and gravel deposit (511). At the far west end of the trench clearance of the tarmac layer exposed a modern concrete surface and the concrete housing for a heating duct (507). In the central area of the trench the sand and gravel deposit each side of the red brick wall (508) was removed. This exposed firstly a crushed chalk deposit (512) and beneath this a thin layer of demolition rubble (5123). Beneath this was a crushed Reigate stone deposit (514). This layer is likely a construction level.

Trench 6

- 5.23 Trench 6 was located up against the wall through a grassed area of the east corner of No:25 of the Chorister' lodgings. It was a small trench measuring only 1.60m in length x 1m wide. Once the turf which consisted of a dark loam garden soil had been removed (601), a soil and mortar mixed deposit became exposed (602). From this deposit was recovered post medieval material in the form of 1 fragment of industrial yellow ware, 2 fragments of white delftware, 7 fragments of roof tile, 4 fragments of glass vessels and 3 animal bones. Removal of this exposed another loam soil mid brown in colour intermixed with a lime mortar (603). Below this deposit was another garden type soil (604) and below this further still was another mortar mixed loam soil (605). Once this deposit was removed the remains of an early wall became exposed (606). Cleaning back of this feature revealed that it was the foundations of an early wall constructed from fragments of chalk with occasional fragments of Reigate stone within a yellow or buff coloured mortar. This fabric type implied a 12th – 13th century wall. Built on top of this wall was the existing standing wall of part of the Choristers Lodging. At the east end of this trench the wall feature appeared to have been cut and robbed out and the resulting cut back-filled with later demolition rubble that included fragments of red brick. This cut implied that the wall once continued in an east to west direction.
- 5.24 No unstratified finds were recovered from this trench.

Summary of Results

- 5.25 The excavation in the area of the courtyard just north of St. George's Chapel managed to expose not only a large part of the former 16th century Denton's Commons building, but also uncovered evidence for the 12th-13th century chamber Block and the Great Hall in the form of chalk wall foundations and robber trenches. In trench 1 two cross walls became exposed, each appearing to be former internal walls that were likely associated with the former chamber block of the Hall. Trench 1 also managed to get a good stratigraphic sequence of this area of the courtyard from the cut of a modern drainage channel, however the sequence only showed what appeared to be construction levels or levelling deposits to a depth of over 2 meters.
- 5.26 In trench 2 the greater part of the archaeology was the foundation remains of a series of red brick built structures variously interpreted from documents as a garden wall, a former boiler room and a toilet building. However an earlier feature was exposed in this trench in the form of a narrow chalk wall that is likely a lean to on the side of the chamber block.
- 5.27 In trench 3, located alongside the well and pump at the west end of St. George's Chapel, excavation exposed the remains of an early wall foundation constructed from fragments of chalk indicative of a 12th – 13th century wall. Unfortunately the full width of this wall was not ascertained, as it appeared to continue beneath the edge of the trench at the north end. However because of this, the implication is that this wall is fairly wide and as such may well be a former external wall associated with the Chamber Block.
- 5.28 The excavation of trench 4 uncovered a wall robber trench running in an east to west direction as well as what appeared to be a possible series of chalk and clay levelling deposits. Again, unfortunately the full width of the robber trench could not be fully ascertained, due to size restriction of the trench as well as standing wall remains.
- 5.29 Excavation in trench 5 exposed the remains of a red brick wall foundation along with what appeared to be a series of construction levels consisting of crushed chalk deposits and crushed Reigate stone

deposits. Further excavation to the south of this trench was hindered by an existing red brick enclosure wall running parallel to the Canons Lodgings, as well as a modern concrete covered heating duct.

- 5.30 The excavation of trench 6 exposed the foundation remains of an early wall constructed from chalk fragments with a yellow buff coloured mortar with occasional fragments of Reigate stone. This wall remnant was underlying the still standing wall of the east end of the Choristers Lodgings. The wall appeared to have been cut through and robbed out at the east end and back filled with remnants of demolition material including fragments of red brick. This implied that the wall once continued in an east to west direction and as such may have formerly been an external wall associated with the Great Hall.

Summary of Finds

- 5.29 In general 644 finds were recovered from the excavation. Of this number 124 were classified as small finds, which included two Charles 1st coins unstratified and a lead toy drum as yet still to be dated, but likely 19th century. As regards large finds, a total number of 12 were recovered. These included floor tiles, brick fragments, mouldings and stone fragments.

- 5.30 Below is a list by category of all finds recovered from excavation with a brief description of each.

Pottery (125 fragments). These range in date from modern flower pot down to 13th century medieval white ware.

Tiles (roof) (51 fragments). Range in date from 16th century to Victorian period.

Tiles (floor decorated) (1). 14th century.

Tiles (floor plain) (20 fragments). These are most likely 16th – 17th century in date however a few may well be late medieval.

Tiles (unidentified). (17 fragments).

Bricks (5 fragments). All related to demolition of Dentons Commons in early 19th century.

Bones (animal) (152 fragments). Fragments of animal bone including sheep, pig, cow.

Shell (18 fragments). Includes mostly oyster shells. Disposal recommended.

Iron objects (65 objects). The majority of these are nails with a few heavily corroded small iron objects.

Lead objects (22 objects). The majority of these are window lead stripping, washers and lead waste.

Copper alloy objects (13 objects). The majority of these are copper alloy buttons and a few electrical wire fragments.

Mortar samples (8 fragments). These include limestone mortar samples located in overburden of trench 3. For visual identification only, from a variety of locations of all periods. Chemical analysis not recommended, because poor results are usually obtained. Disposal recommended after completion of post-excavation work.

Coal (5 fragments). Fragments of coal found within fill of drain of Dentons Commons. Dating to within a date range of 15th – 19th century.

Glass (49 fragments). Range from vessel fragments to fragments of window pane glass. Nearly all found within overburden and demolition rubble in all trenches.

Clay pipes (38 fragments). Includes mostly pieces of broken pipe stem, however 4 bowls were also found. Date range 17th – 19th century. All are plain bowls.

Ceramic objects (2 fragments). Two pieces of ceramic roof finials found..

Worked stones (5 fragments). These were largely residual in later demolition contexts. They are mostly either window mullion mouldings or else dressed stone. Reigate type stone.

Coins (3 in total). These were all recovered from the spoil by metal detector. Two are Charles I and the other a Victorian shilling. All are in good condition but stabilisation by a trained conservator should be considered for long-term storage or display.

Musket ball (1 object). One musket ball recovered from spoil by metal detector. Good condition.

Flint (natural) (1 fragment). Fragment of natural flint recovered.

Stone samples (5 fragments). Stone samples retained. Include Reigate stone and limestone fragments.

Architectural Study of Choristers Lodgings

- 5.31 In order to aid interpretation of the excavated results, an examination was made of the standing fabric of the interior of the Choristers Lodgings, particularly the building known as No: 25. Here, on the first floor the remains of early 12th – 13th century doorways have been consolidated and preserved as architectural features within the modern render. The two doorways shown in plate 38 are remnants of doorways associated with the former Chamber Block. In the rear exterior of No: 25 alongside the north curtain wall, standing fabric appears to show the remains of a doorway or a window opening facing north to south inserted into the remains of an east to west wall running parallel with the north curtain wall. This remnant may be a further indication that the Great Hall originally ran east to west alongside the curtain wall.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1 The excavation of the six trenches in the area of the courtyard just north of St. George's Chapel in the lower ward managed to expose several significant features associated with the 12th – 13th century Chamber Block and the Great Hall. As well as uncovering what appeared to be internal walls related to the 12th - 13th century chamber block in Trench 1, excavation also uncovered evidence for substantial walls of the same period in Trenches 3, 4 and 6. The early chalk wall in Trench 3 (307) appears to be an external wall running east to west. This is evident from what appears to be a face of irregular shaped chalk stones/blocks bedded into a yellow/buff coloured mortar. These stones appear to be retaining stones acting as a retainer for the core of the wall. A similar fabric type has been seen in earlier excavations undertaken in the courtyard area and the Vicars Hall. This wall is likely the south wall of the former Chamber Block and its location is reflected in Hopes plan of 1895.
- 6.2 Trench 4 uncovered what appeared to be a robber trench for a once fairly substantial wall running east to west. The former wall appeared to be abutted by what may be interpreted as a series of floor levels consisting of a mixture of compacted clay and chalk fragments. Unfortunately the full width of this

robber trench could not be ascertained due to obstruction from a standing retaining wall and a flower-bed. The line of the robber trench appeared to be true with the line of the standing wall at the east end of the Choristers Lodging House, suggesting that this part of the Choristers Lodge was formerly part of the Great Hall.

- 6.3 Trench 6 exposed the remains of a chalk wall with a buff coloured mortar directly beneath the north-east standing wall of the Choristers Lodge. This wall appeared to have been cut through at its east end and the ensuing cut back-filled with post medieval material including red brick fragments likely associated with the demolition of Denton's Commons in 1859. The cut implied the continuation of the wall in an east to west direction, which suggests that the Great Hall may have been built up against the north curtain wall. Its full width could not be ascertained; however what was exposed was approx. 1.60m which is far too wide for an internal wall of this period, suggesting that the robber trench may be part of the same robber trench exposed in trench 4 running east to west.
- 6.4 As well as uncovering parts of the 12th – 13th century Chamber Block and potentially the Great Hall, the excavation also exposed much of the foundation remains of the former Denton's Commons building demolished in 1859. A feature of particular interest was the former stairwell that once held a wooden spiral staircase. Although the stairwell was filled with demolition rubble it was clear that although demolished, the foundation remains were still present and in a good state of preservation. Unfortunately as already mentioned, the bottom of the stairwell could not be reached due to the depth of the demolition rubble that appeared to continue at least a further 2 meters down from the exposed surface of the stairwell. It is also significant that the excavation seemed to confirm the position of all of the walls as drawn on Knutts plan of 1895 as shown in Hopes publication of 1913, including not only Denton's Commons but also the foundation remains of the 12th – 13th century Chamber Block.

7 Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Tim Tatton-Brown, Archaeological Consultant to the Dean and Canons for his support throughout the project. Dr Eileen Scarf provided considerable help with the written sources and to Ivan Parr for providing necessary archive material.

Thanks to: the production crew of Time Team for their patience during excavation. Also many thanks to the excavators involved in the dig including those who helped out voluntarily.

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APPENDIX I:
Figures & Illustrations

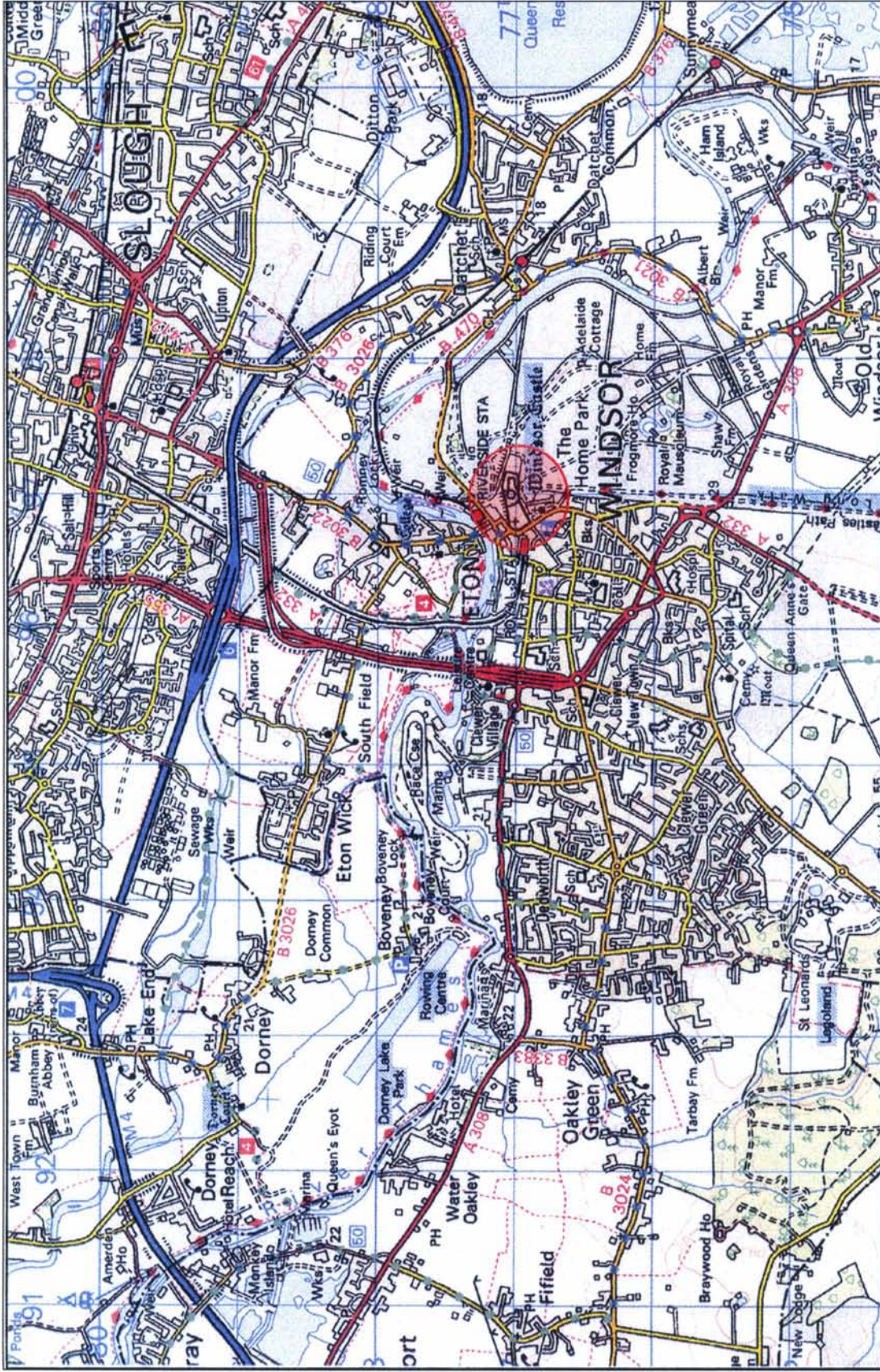


Figure 1. Location of Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

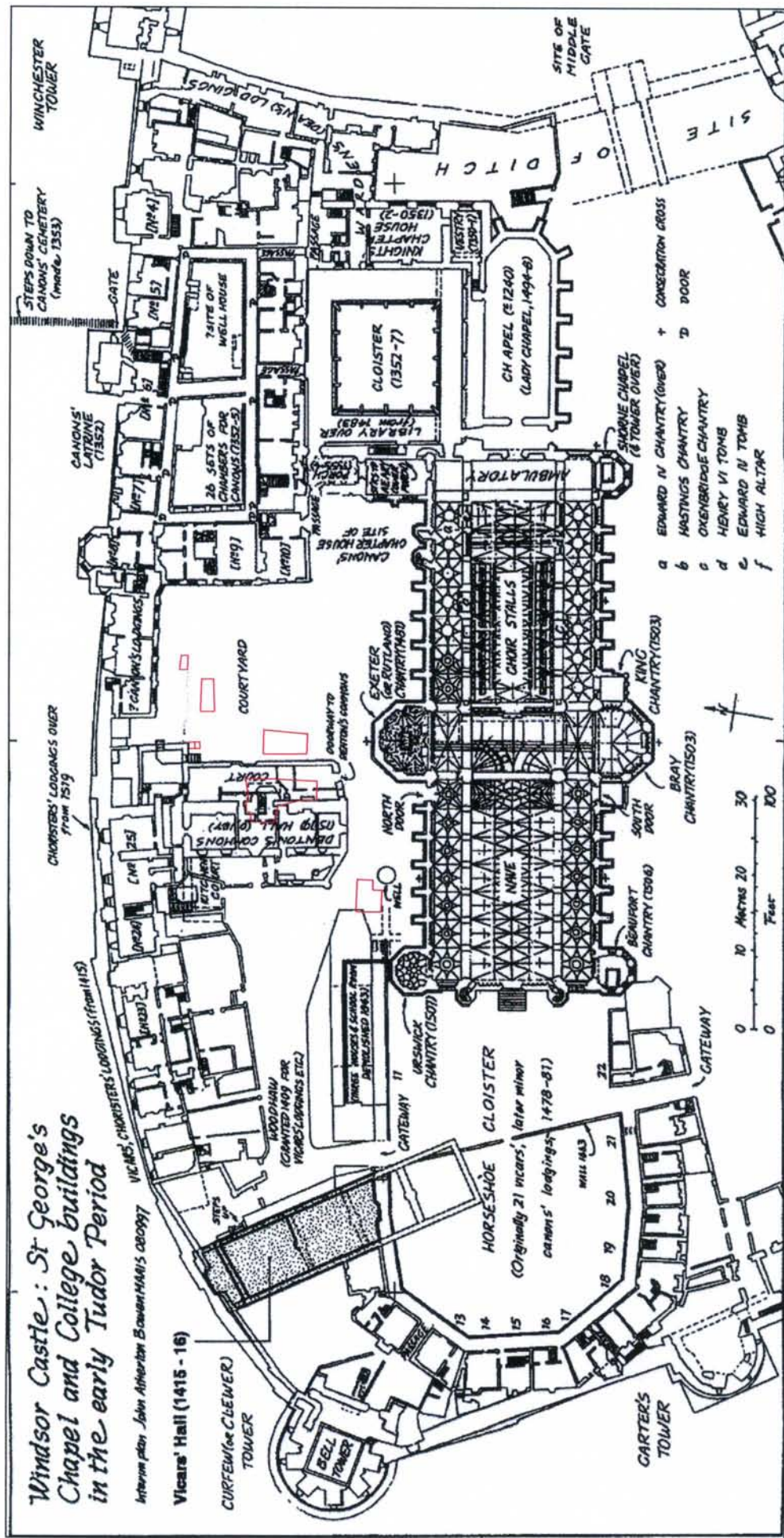


Figure 2. Windsor Castle: St. Georges Chapel and College buildings in the early Tudor period with location of trenches shown in red.

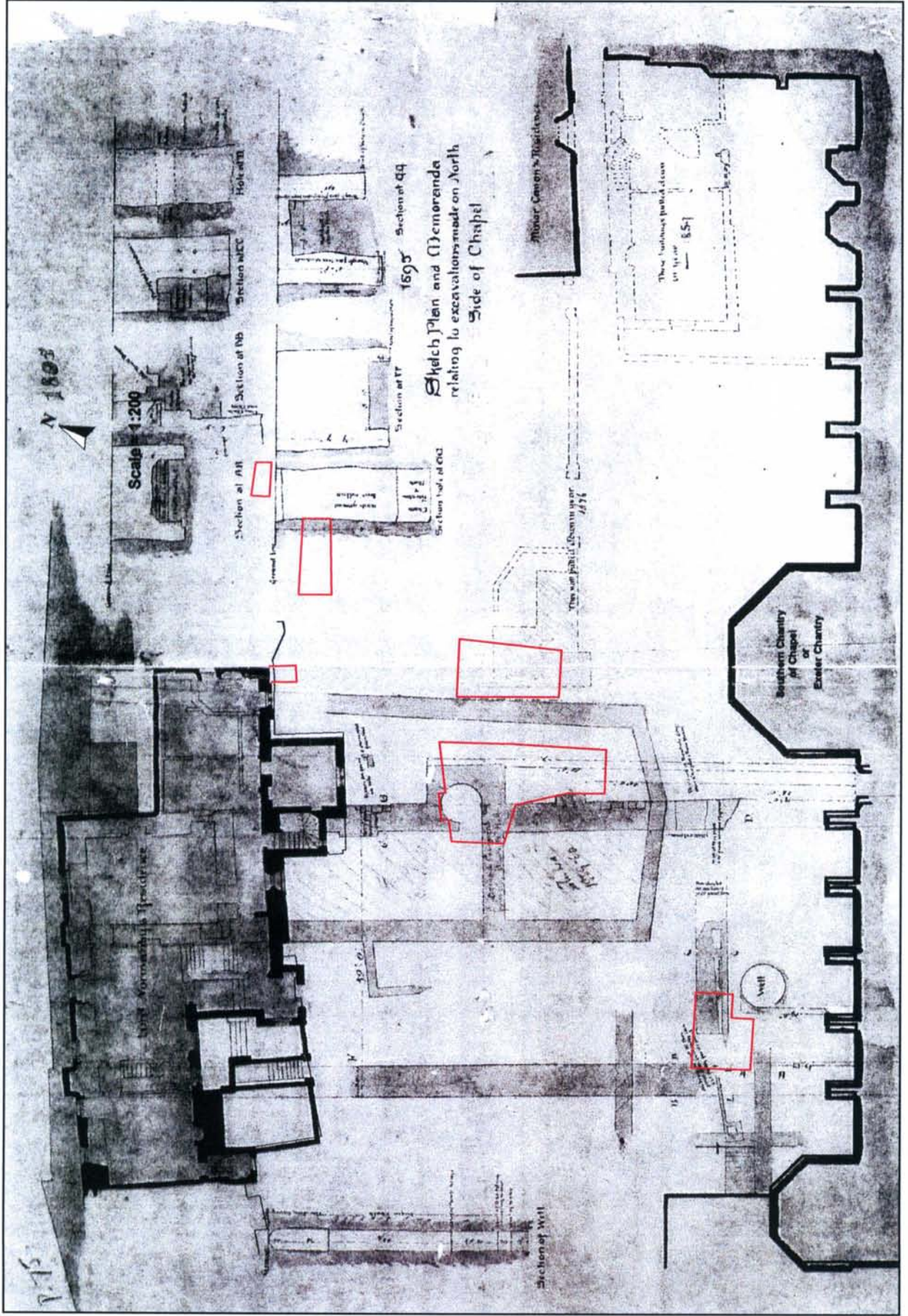


Figure 3. Windsor Castle: Hope's ground plan of Denton's Commons c. 1895 with trench locations outlined in red.

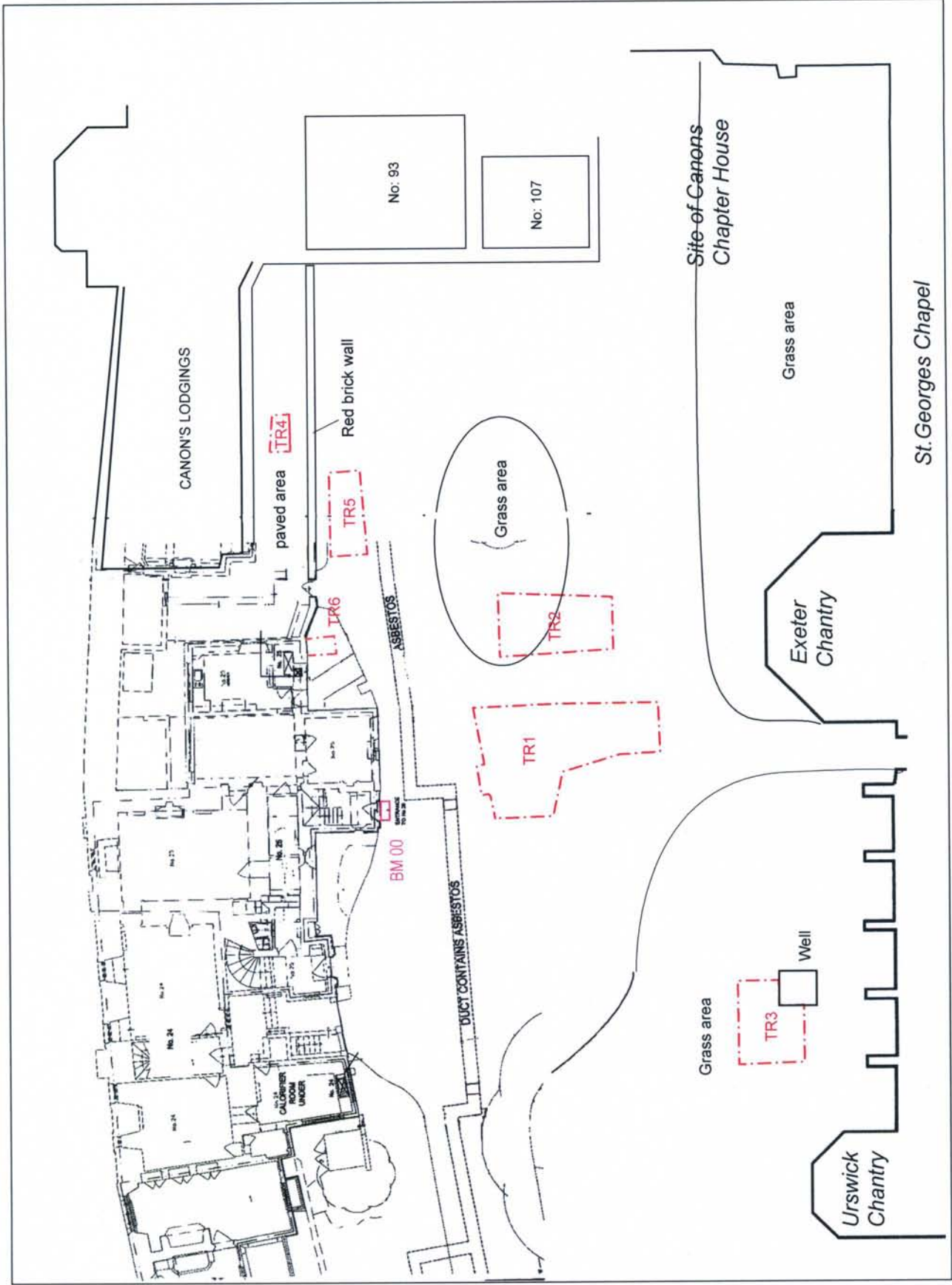


Figure 4. Windsor Castle, Lower Ward. Area of former Denton's Commons with outline of trench locations.

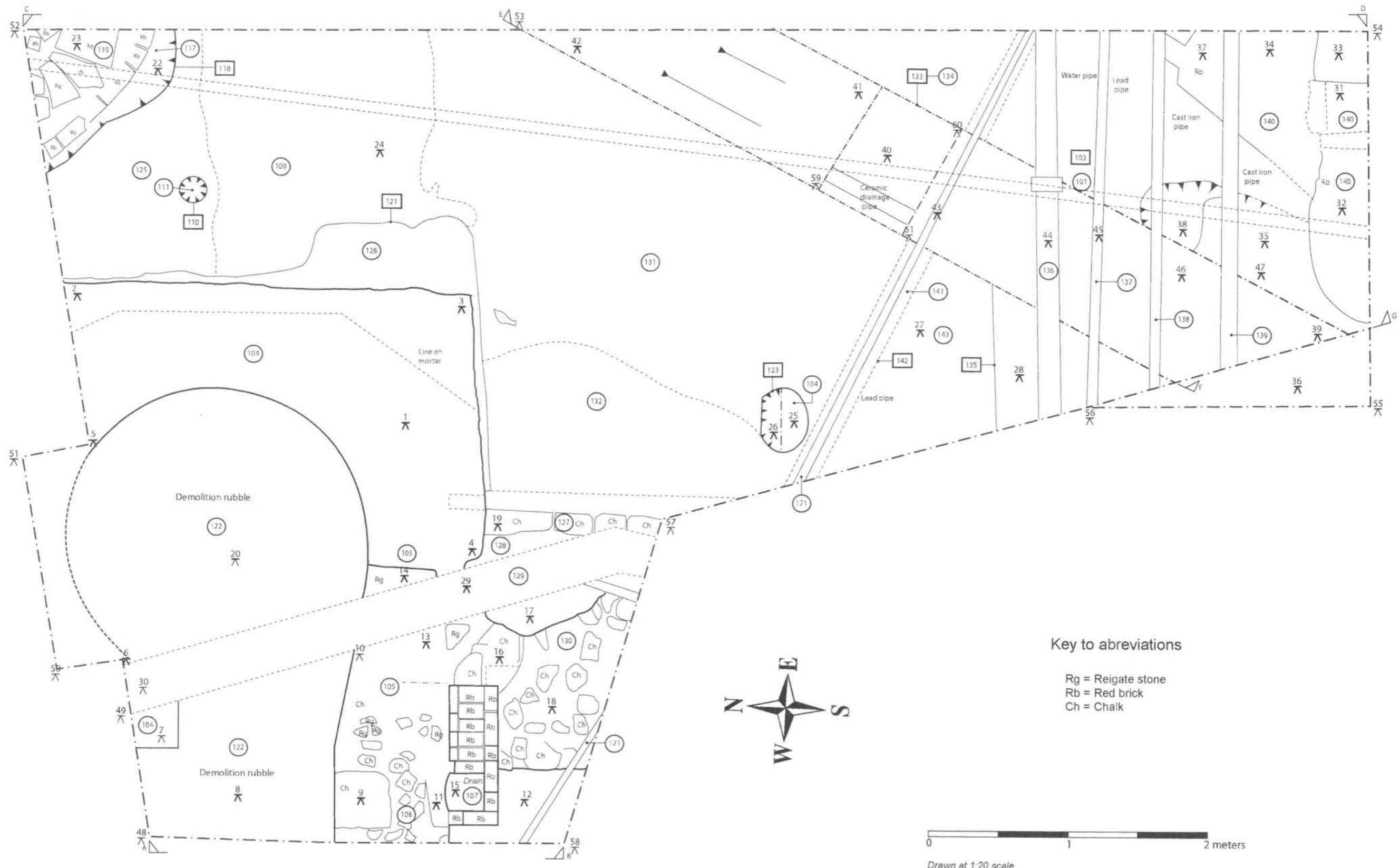


Figure 5. Trench 1 - Ground Plan.

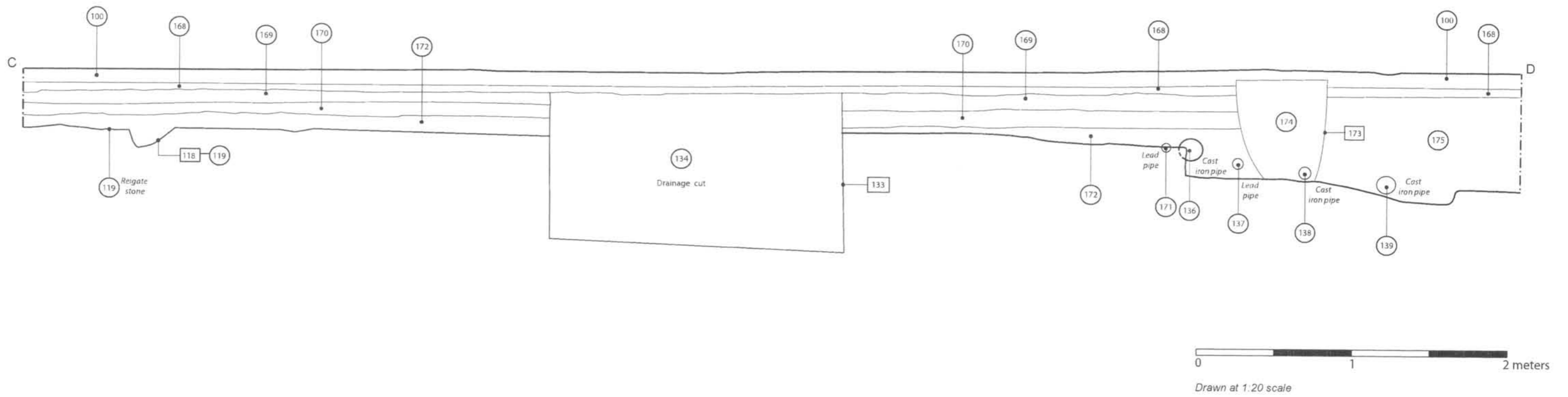


Figure 6. Trench 1. East facing section C-D

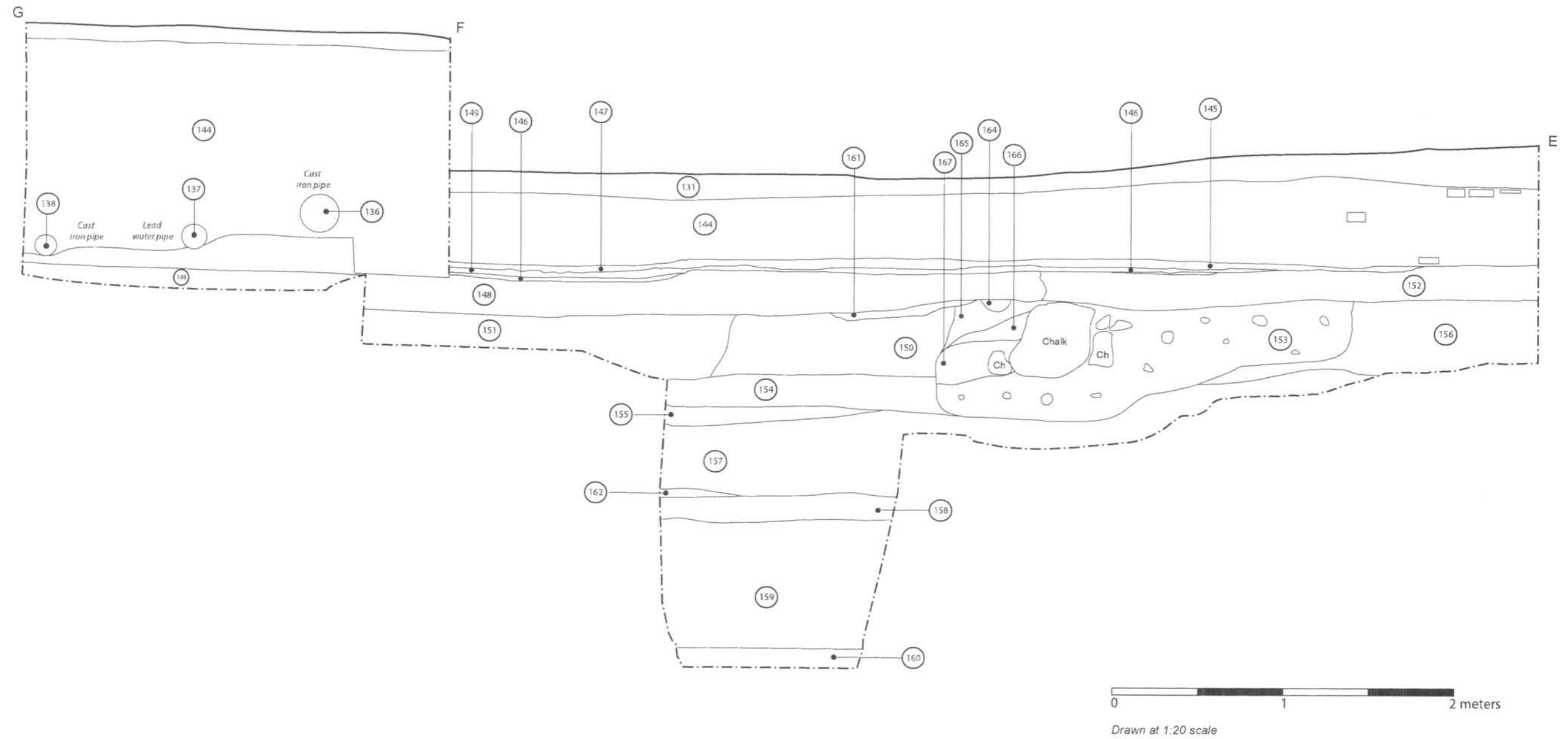


Figure 7. Trench 1 - South-East facing section

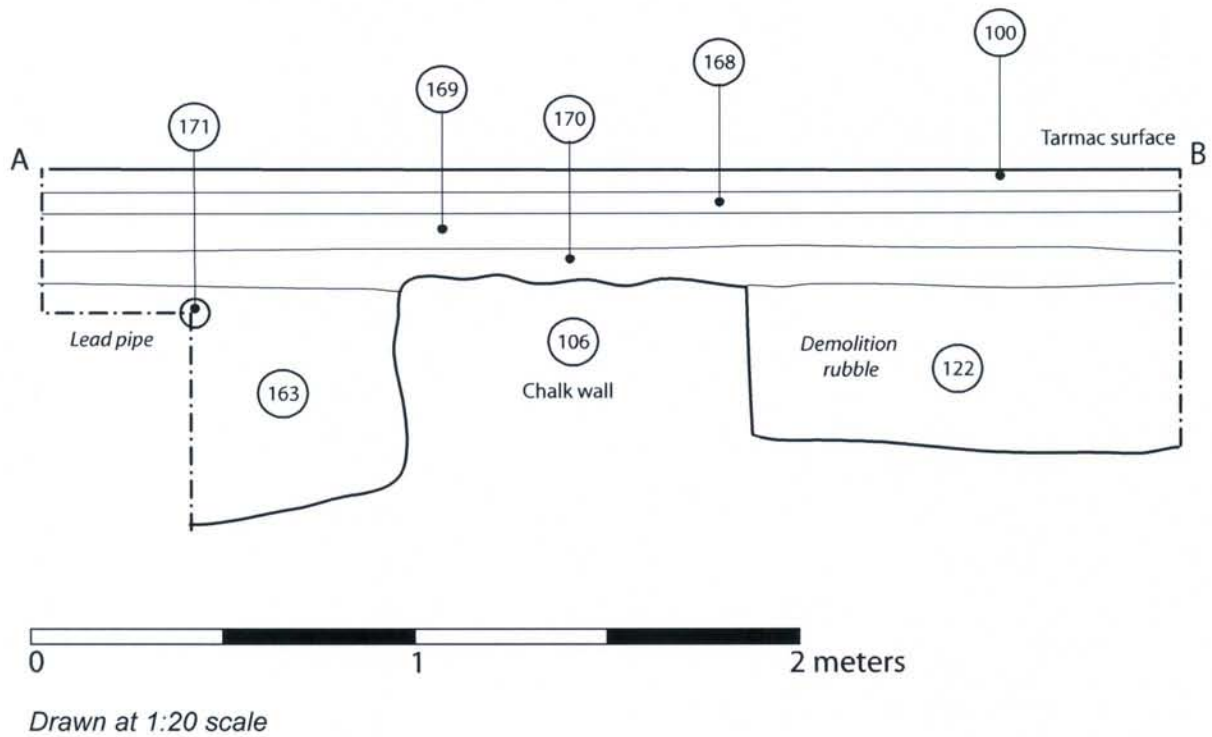


Figure 8. Trench 1. East facing section A-B

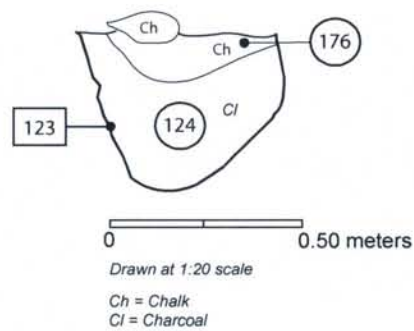
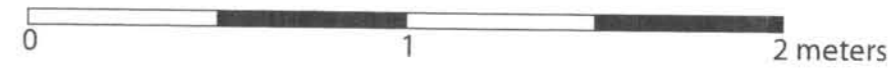
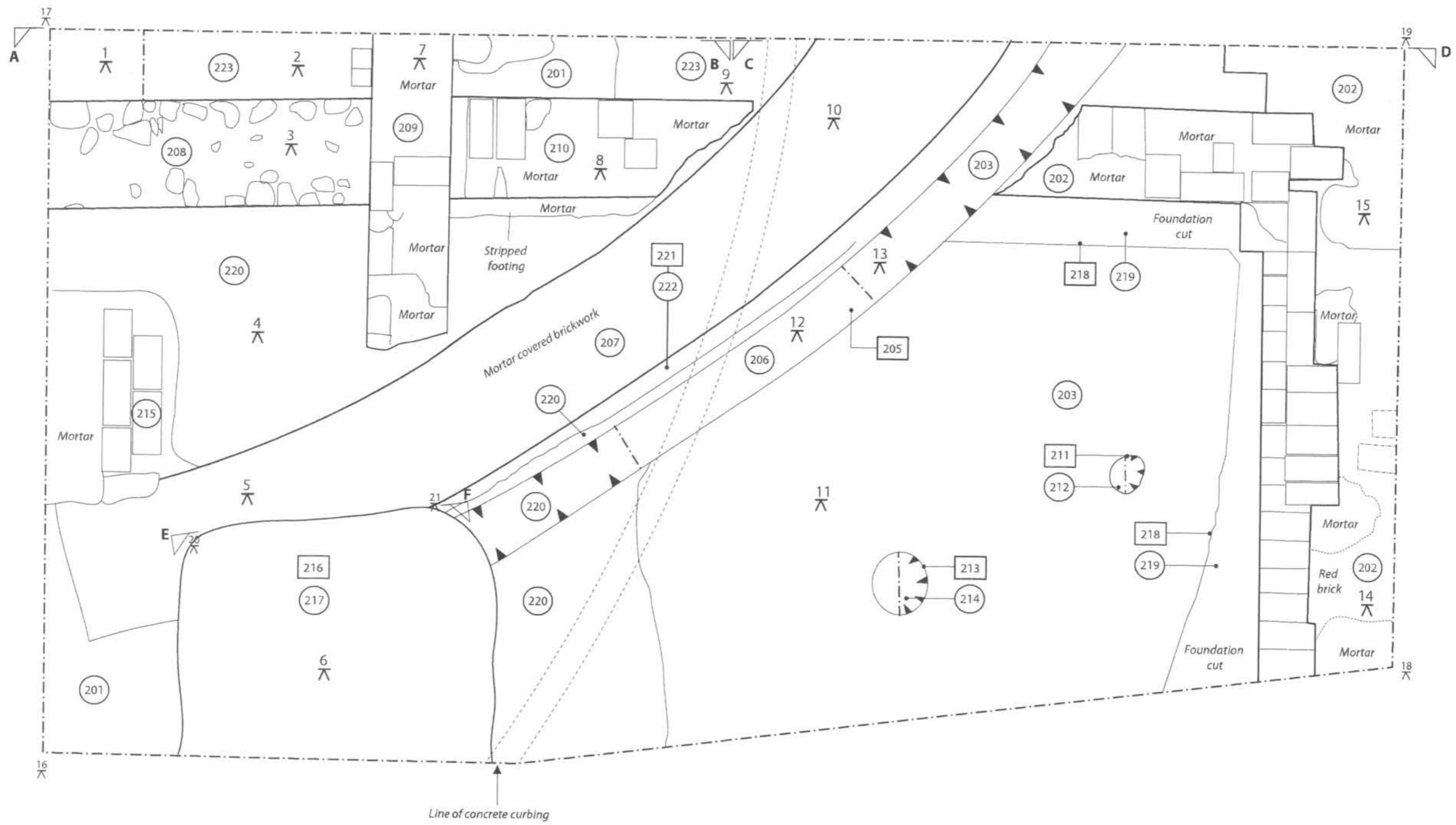


Figure 9. Trench 1 - Post-hole (south facing section).



Drawn at 1:20 scale

Figure 10. Trench 2 Ground Plan

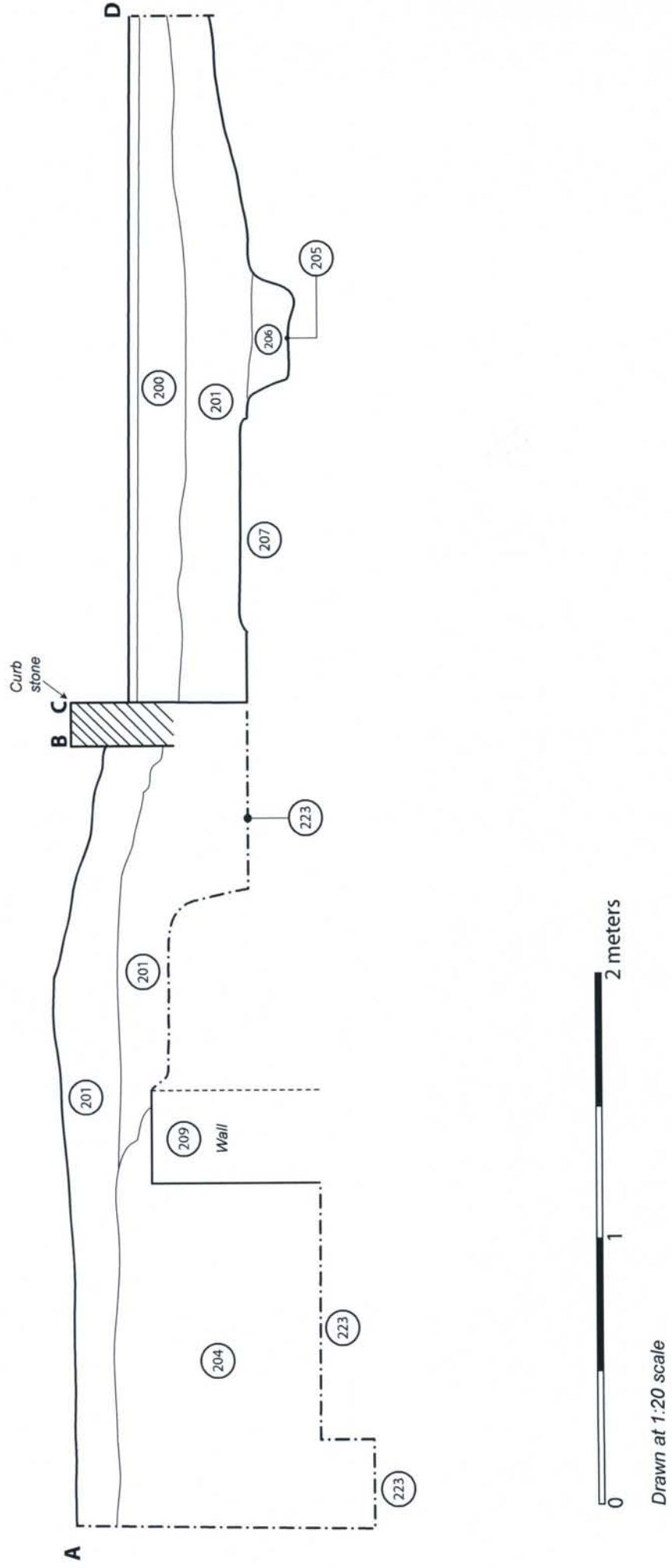


Figure 11. Trench 2 - West facing section A - B and C - D.

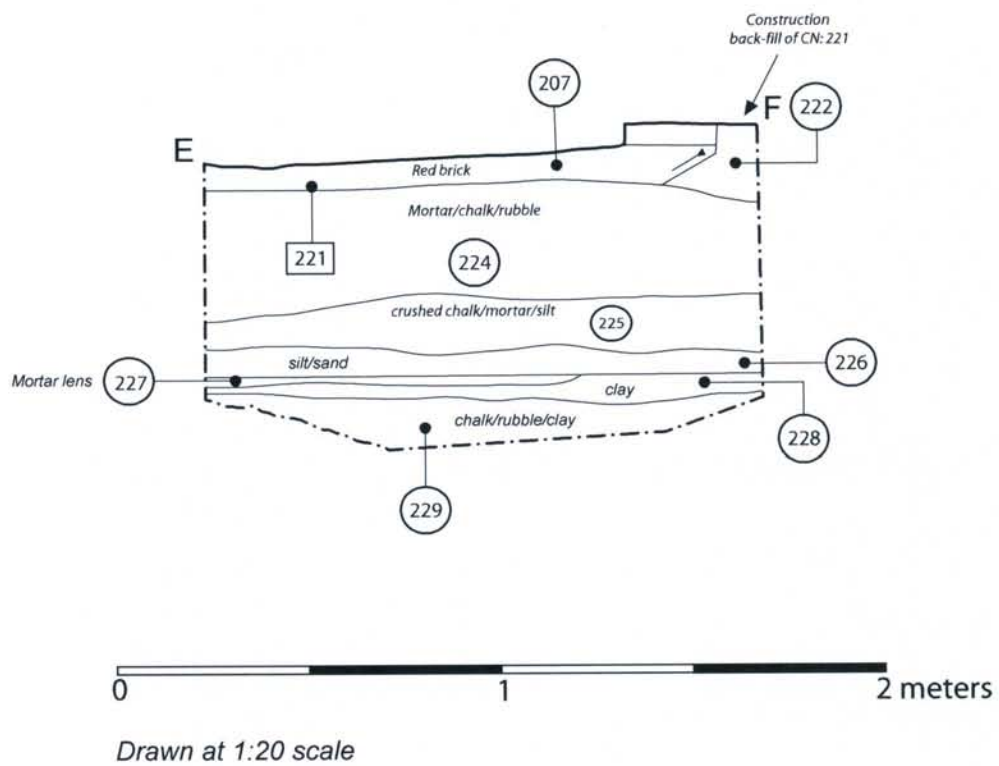


Figure 12. Trench 2 - West facing Section E - F of cut CN: 216

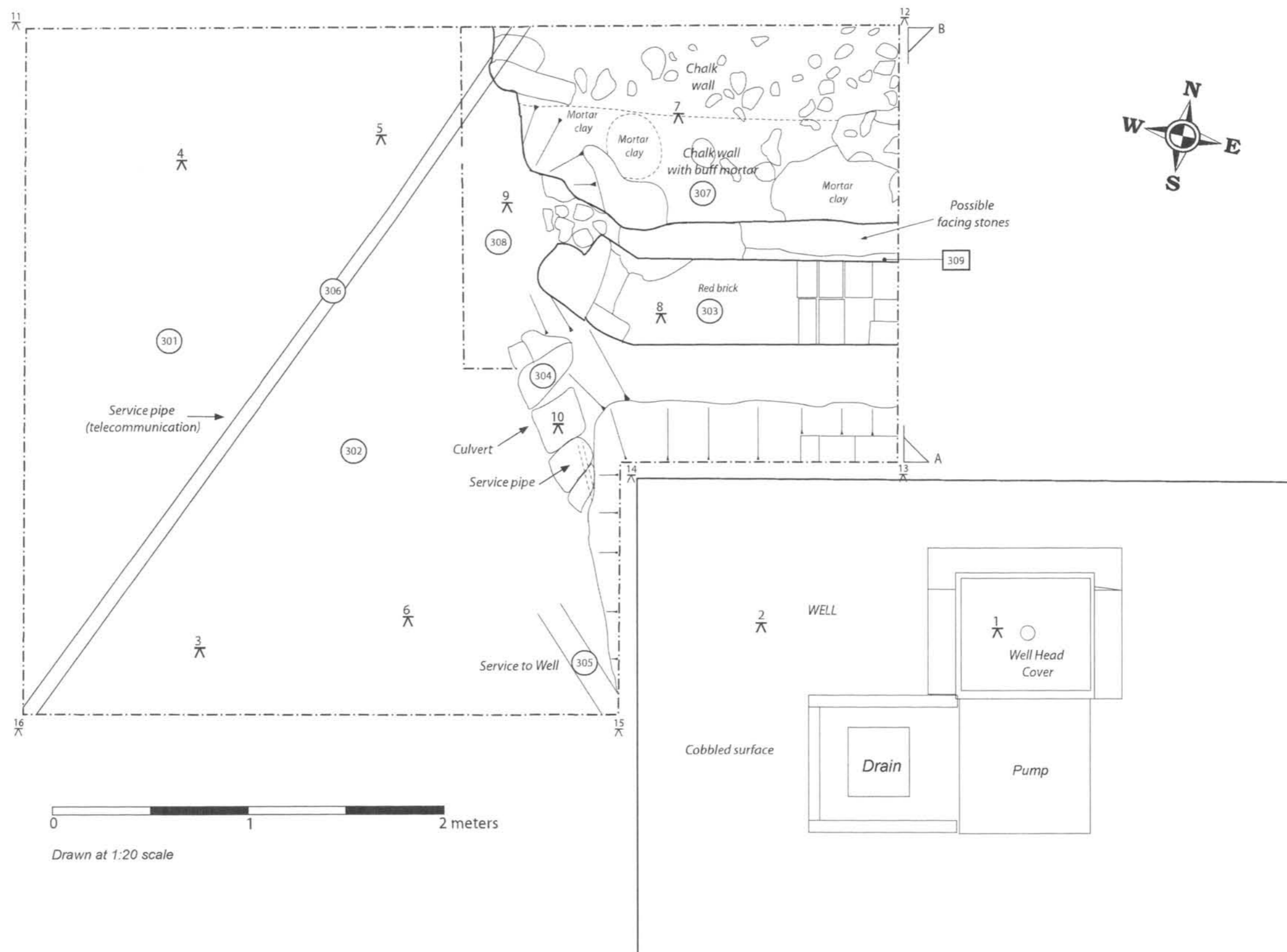


Figure 13. Trench 3 - Ground Plan

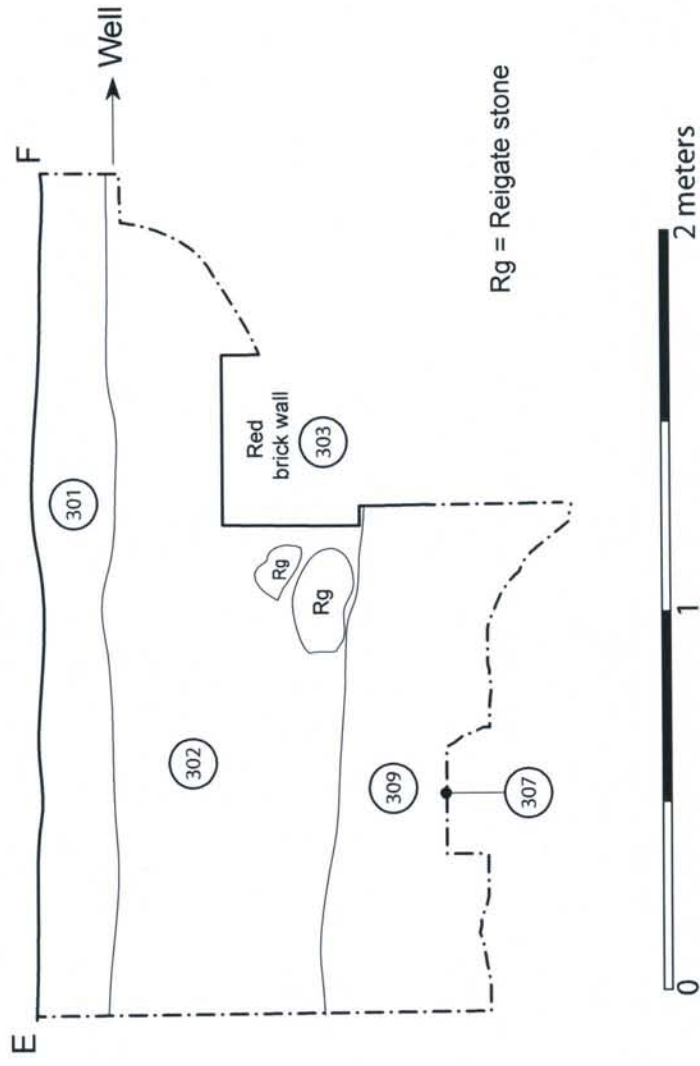


Figure 14. Trench 3 - West facing section

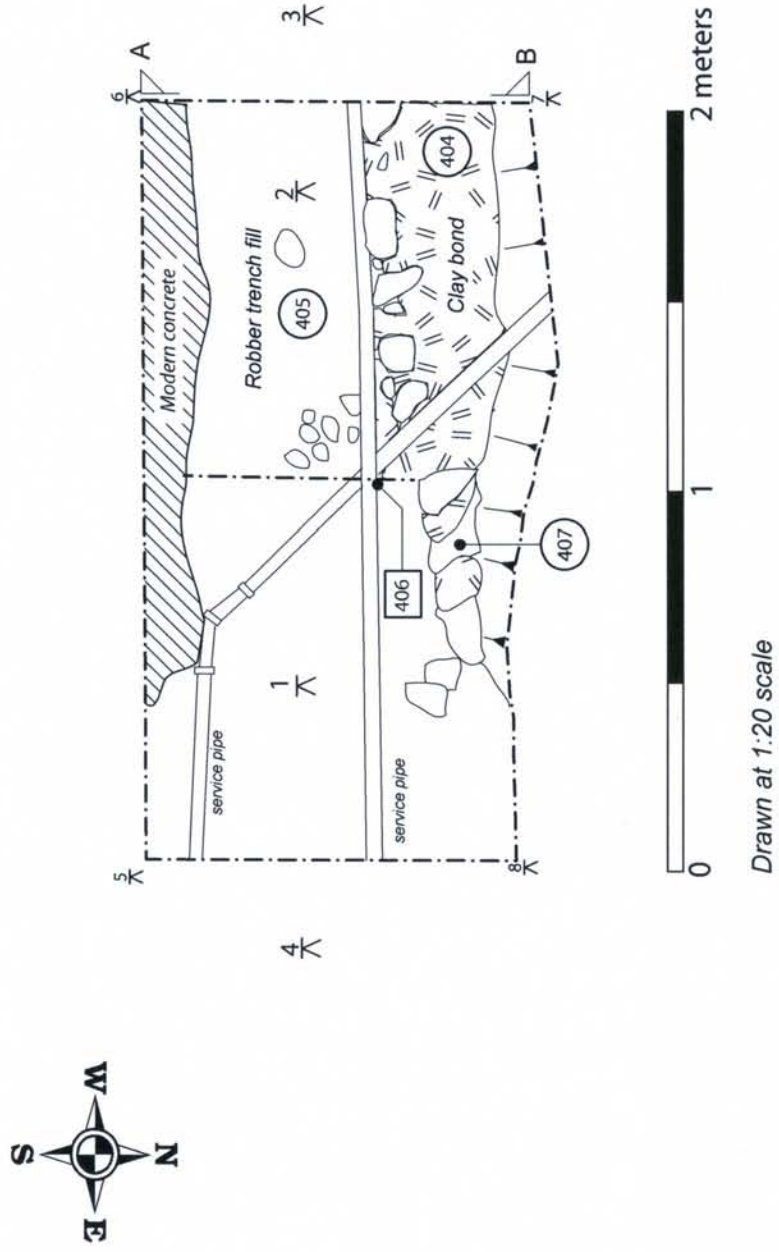


Figure 15. Trench 4 - Ground Plan

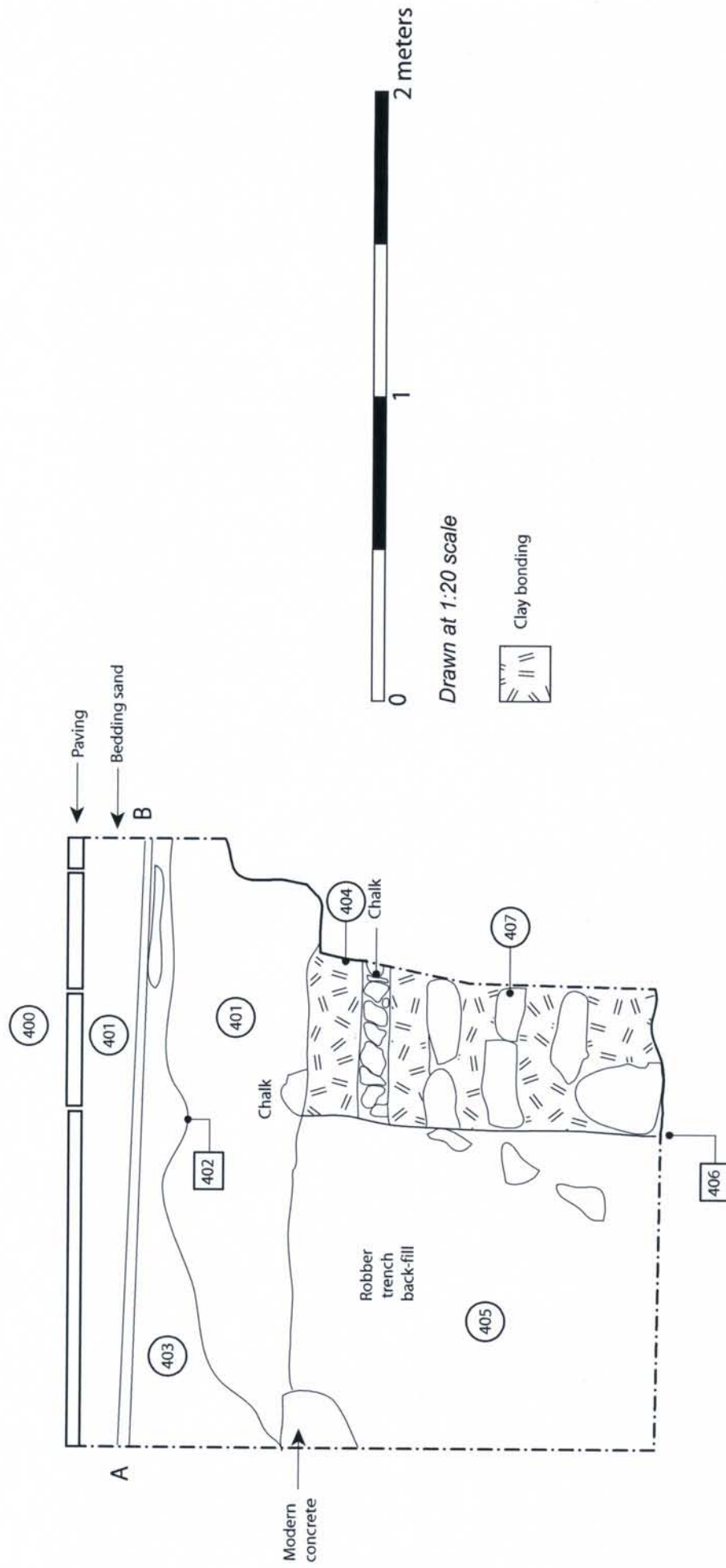
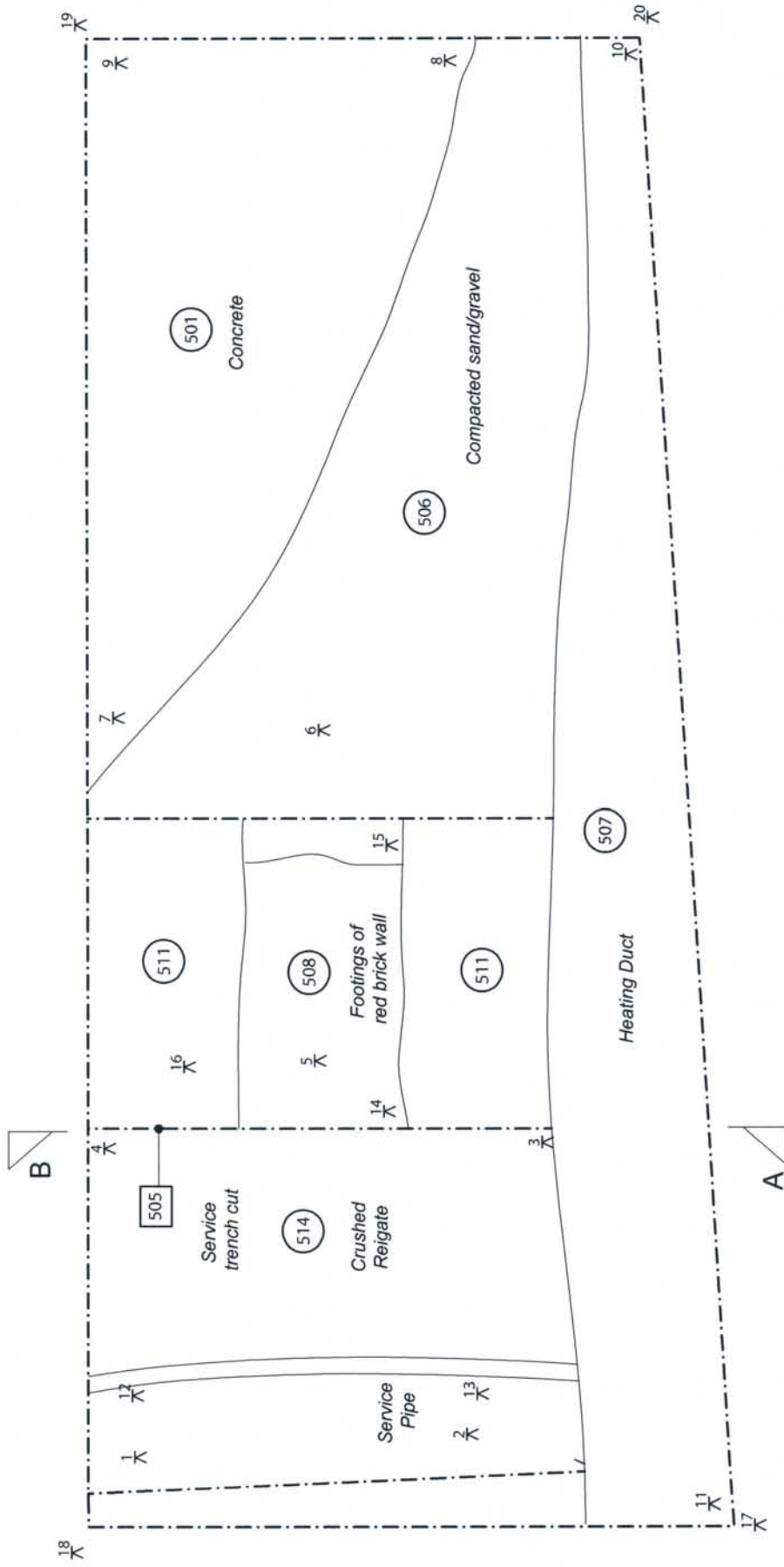


Figure 16. Trench 4 - Section drawing (East facing)



Drawn at 1:20 scale

Figure 17. Trench 5 - Ground plan

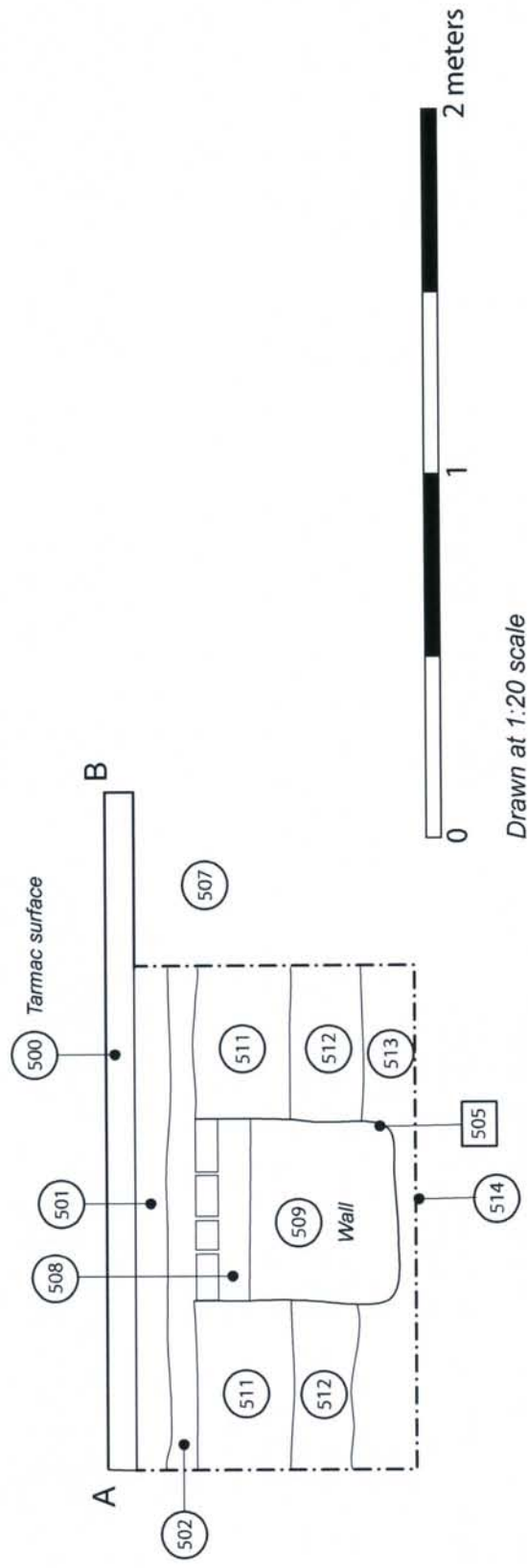


Figure 18. Trench 5 - West facing section

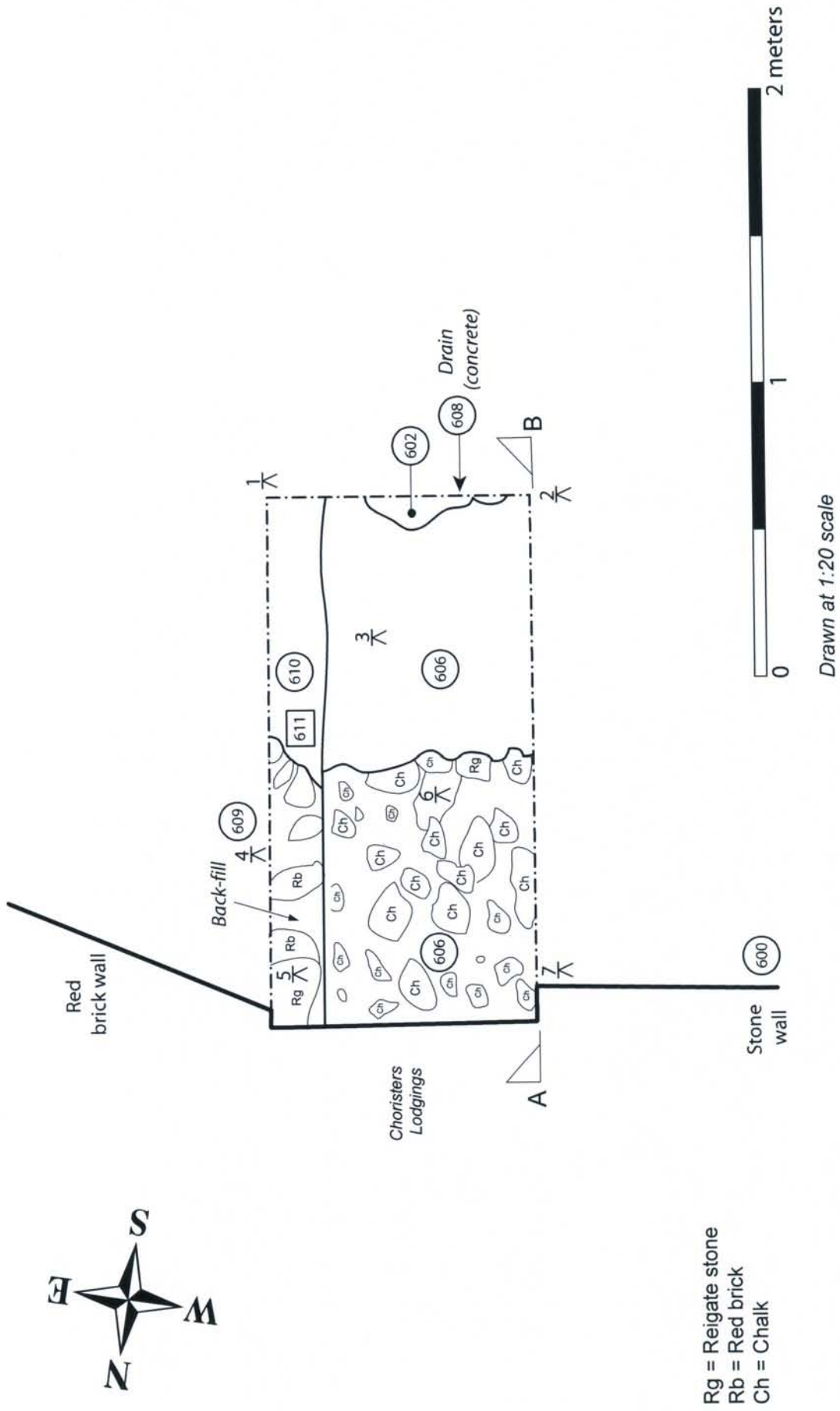


Figure 19. Trench 6 - Ground plan

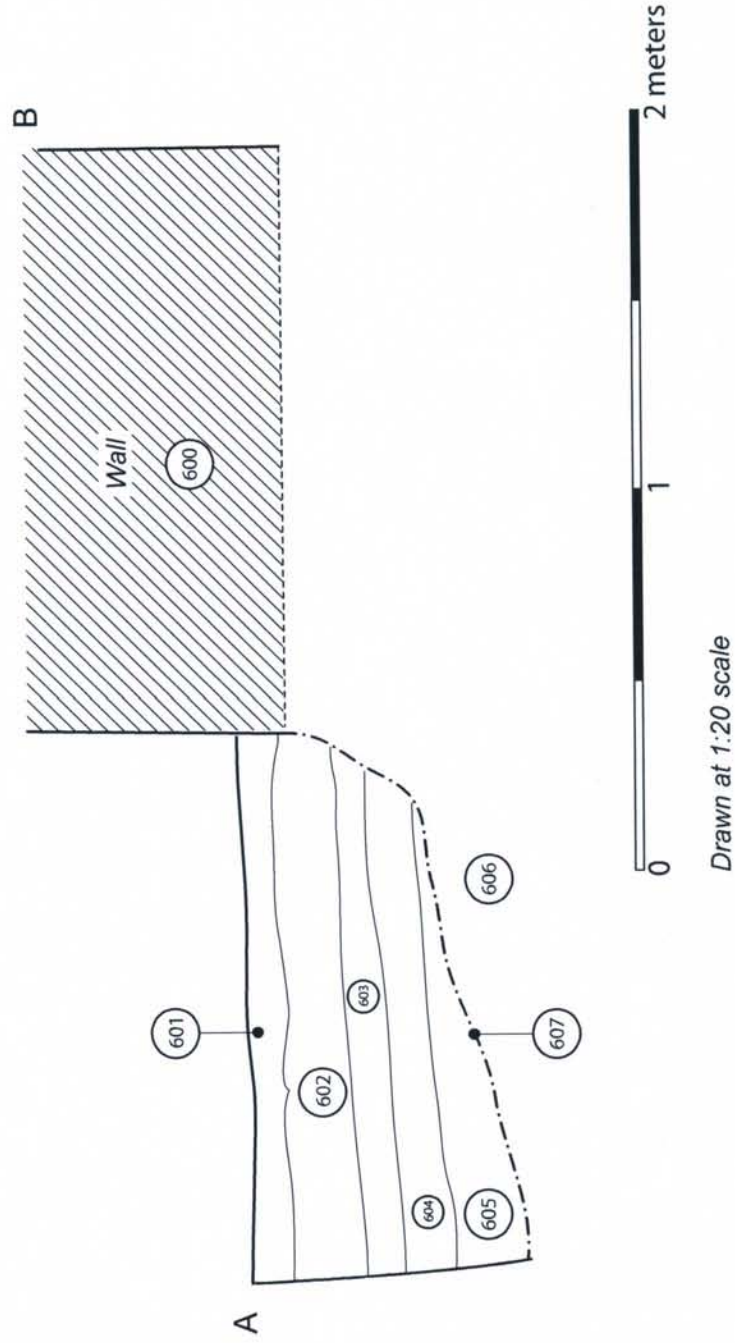


Figure 20. Trench 6 - East facing section



APPENDIX II:
Photographic Plates



Plate 1. Area of excavation. Looking west.



Plate 2. Area of excavation. Looking west.

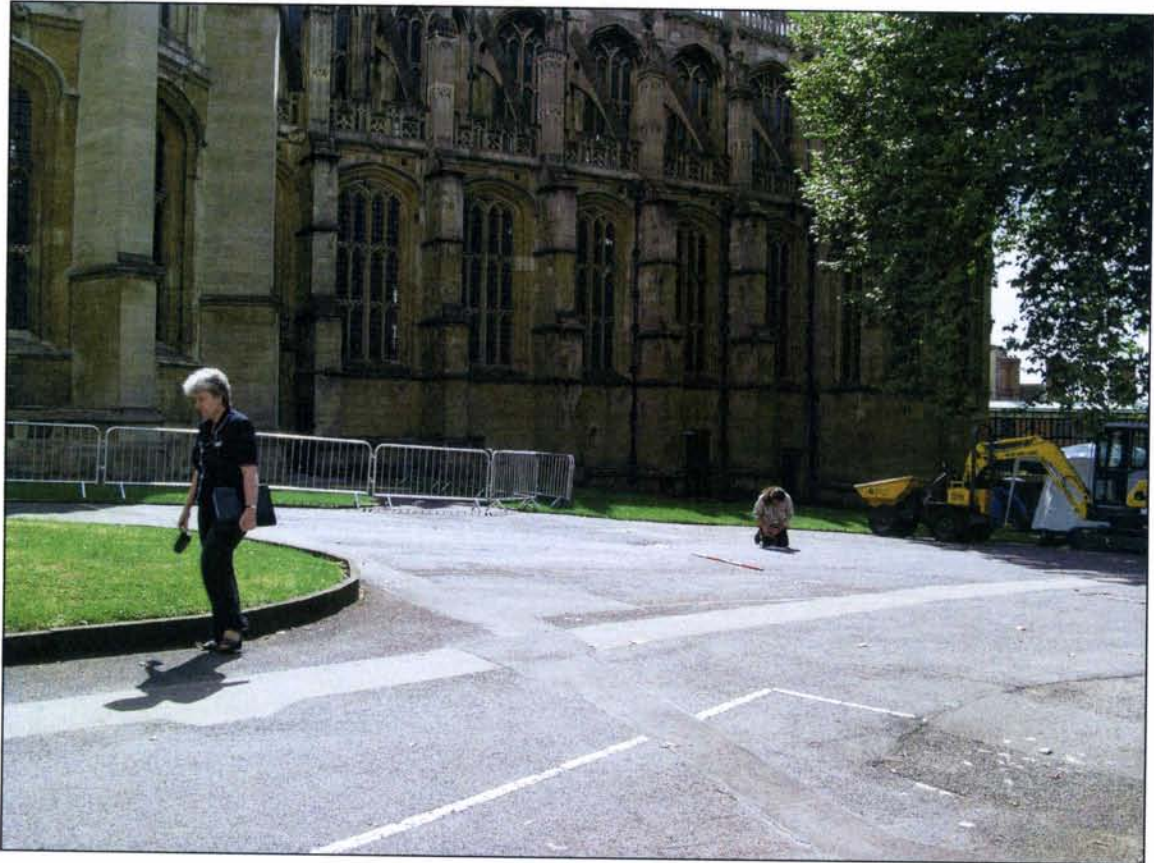


Plate 3. Area of excavation. Looking south-west.



Plate 4. Initial removal of tarmac for insertion of Trench 1.



Plate 5. Cutting of tarmac for trench 1 Looking south..



Plate 6. Aerial view of Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 following excavation. Taken from roof of St. Georges Chapel



Plate 7. Trench 1. Looking north. Taken from roof of St. Georges Chapel.



Plate 8. Trench 2. Looking northward. Taken from roof of St. Georges Chapel.

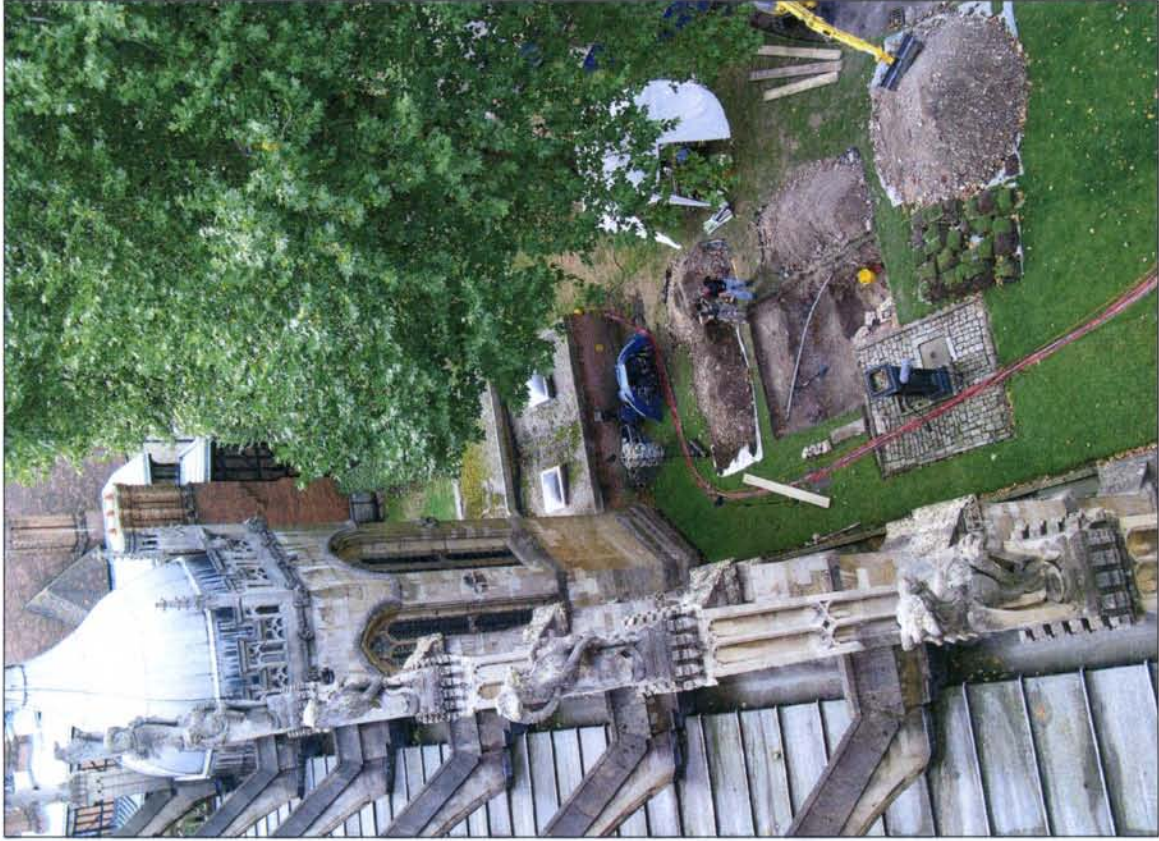


Plate 9. Trench 3. Looking west. Taken from roof of St. Georges Chapel.



Plate 10. Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6. Looking northward. Taken from roof of St. Georges Chapel.



Plate 11. Trench 1. Far west end, contexts 104/105/106/107/122. Looking northwards.



Plate 12. Trench 1. Far west end, contexts 104/105/106/107/122. Looking east.



Plate 13. Trench 1. Far west end, context no 107 - 17th century red brick drain associated with Dentons Commons. Looking northwards.



Plate 14. Trench 1. Context no 104 - Dentons Commons spiral staircase. Looking northwards.



Plate 15. Trench 1. Spiral staircase foundations of Dentons Commons (104). Looking southwards.



Plate 16. Trench 1. Far north-eastern corner of trench. Features 117/118 and 119. Looking northwards.



Plate 17. Trench 1. East facing section E-F (S end) after removal of fill (134) from cut (133) for drain (104). Looking northwards.



Plate 18. Trench 1. East facing section E-F (S end) after removal of fill (134) from cut (133) for drain (104). Looking westward.



Plate 19. Trench 1. Southern end showing cut channel for modern drain with fill (134) removed. Looking northward.



Plate 20. Trench 1. Detail shot showing slots for wooden stairs in Dentons Commons spiral staircase. Looking eastward.



Plate 21. Trench 2. Turf removal. Looking northwards.



Plate 22. Trench 2. Final excavation. Looking northwards.



Plate 23. Trench 2. Final excavation. Looking south.

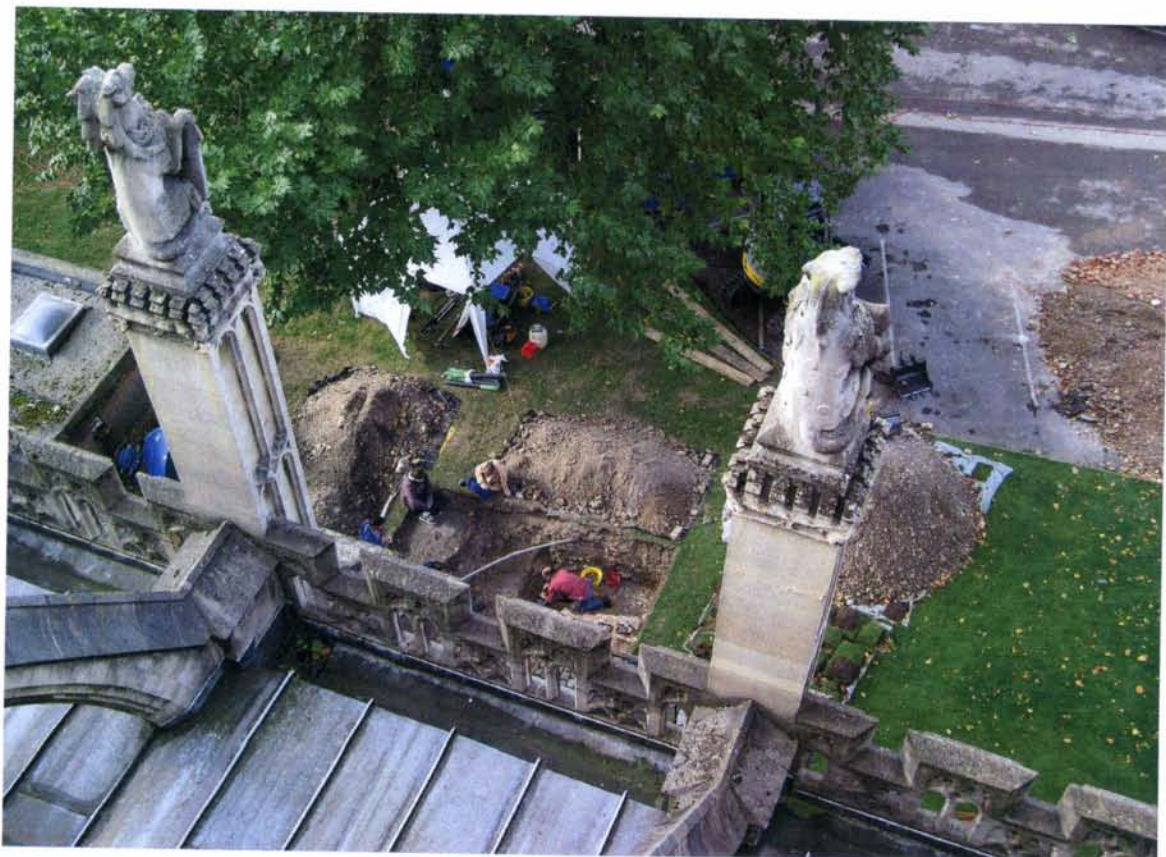


Plate 24. Trench 3. Aerial view from roof of St. George's Chapel. Looking northwards..



Plate 25. Trench 3. At edge of water well and hand pump. Looking eastwards.



Plate 26. Trench 3. Remains of red brick wall at north end of well. Looking westward.



Plate 27. Trench 3. Cover lifted off well.



Plate 28. Trench 3. Remains of red brick wall and remnant of earlier 13th century chalk and reigate stone wall.



Plate 29. Trench 4. Lifting of stone slabs for trench four. Looking south-east.



Plate 30. Trench 4. Stone slabs lifted and bedding removed.



Plate 31. Trench 4. Slot put in trench to get profile through wall robber trench and chalk/clay surface.



Plate 32. Trench 5. Looking eastward.



Plate 33. Trench 5. West end. Looking northwards.

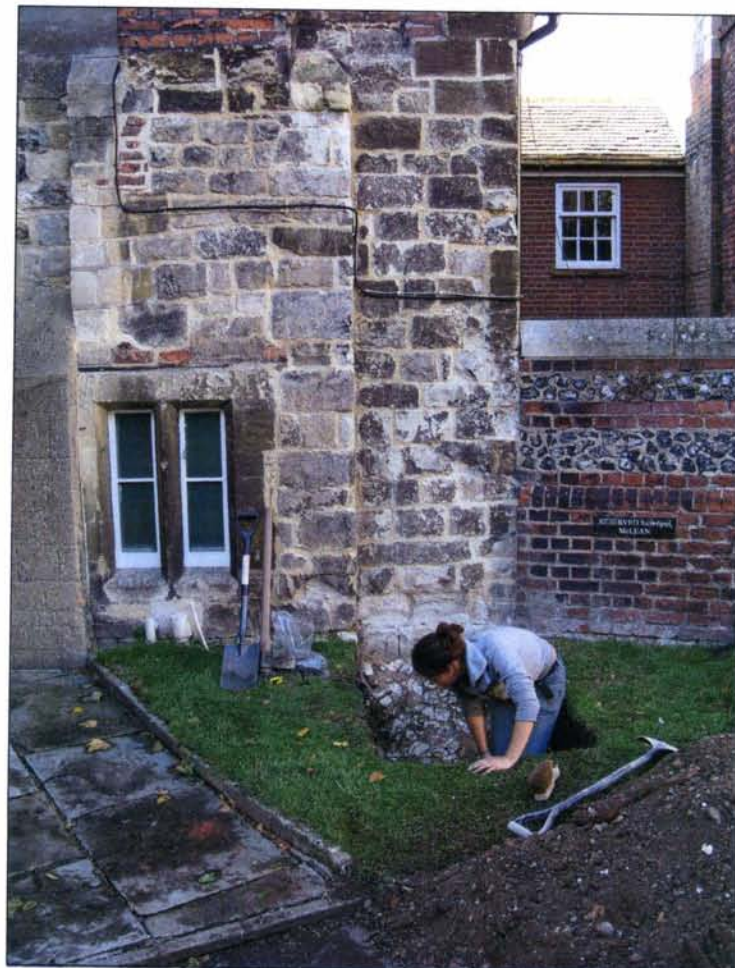


Plate 34. Trench 6. Looking Northwards.



Plate 35. Trench 6. Remains of 13th century chalk and reigate stone wall. Looking northwards.



Plate 36. Trench 6. Remains of 13th century chalk and reigate stone wall Looking east.



Plate 37. Remains of early doorways in Choristers Lodgings No: 25.



Plate 38. Evidence of possible former doorway and earlier wall at rear exterior of Chorister Lodgings No: 25. Alongside northern curtain wall.



APPENDIX III:
Context Register

SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

LOWER WARD, WINDSOR CASTLE – WC/06/EXC

Trench 1

100. Tarmac
101. Gas pipe service trench
102. Fill of service trench
103. Cut for service trench 101
104. Red brick Wall (Dentons spiral staircase)
105. Part of chalk wall attached to 104
106. Section of wall (chalk and reigate stone).
107. Drain (red brick) on top of 105/6.
108. Fill of drain
109. Floor surface (sand/mortar).
110. Cut of post-hole through 125.
111. Fill of post-hole.
112. Demolition rubble below tarmac 100
113. Cut of service trench.
114. Fill of water main service cut 113.
- 115 Cut for service trench
116. Fill of service trench.
117. Fill of cut for 118.
118. Cut of feature 119.
- 119 Feature within cut 118
120. Demolition rubble below tarmac driveway.
121. Construction cut through 109.
122. Demolition fill of spiral staircase.
123. Post-hole cut.
124. Fill of post-hole.
125. Green reigate floor surface. (above 109).
126. Fill of cut 121.
127. Wall feature running N-S.
128. Fill of foundation trench.
129. Modern drain.
130. Wall – chalk core overlain by drain 107.
131. Chalk surface below 109.
132. Deposit below/alongside 131.
133. Cut for large service trench.
134. Fill of service trench.
135. Cut for 5” drain pipe.
136. 5” drain pipe.
137. Lead service pipe.
138. Cast iron pipe.
139. 4” cast iron pipe (19th century).
140. Red brick wall of modern drain.
141. Lead pipe.
142. Cut for service pipe.
143. Fill of service pipe cut.
144. Deposit (mid-brown)
145. Deposit (mid-brown silt)
146. Deposit (fine orange/yellow sand).

147. Deposit (burnt clay).
148. Deposit (Green reigate stone).
149. Deposit (fine gray coloured silt).
150. Deposit (mid gray silt).
151. Deposit (light gray silt).
152. Deposit (sand).
153. Deposit (mid-brown clay).
154. Deposit (orange sand).
155. Deposit (mid gray silt)
156. Deposit (light orange sand).
157. Deposit (light orange sand).
158. Deposit (crushed reigate stone).
159. Deposit (chalk fragments).
160. Deposit (mortar).
161. Deposit (mortar)
162. Deposit (lime mortar).
163. Deposit (sand/mortar mix).
164. Deposit (sand)
165. Deposit (silt)
166. Deposit (orange sand)
167. Deposit (Light grey silt with Reigate chippings).
168. Deposit (pea grit/gravel).
169. Deposit (Gravel and rubble mix)
170. Deposit (Red brick demolition rubble).
171. Lead water pipe.
172. Deposit (Clay/mortar/chalk).
173. Deposit (Cut of service trench.
174. Fill of cut 173.
175. Fill of service trench.

Trench 2

200. Tarmac/turf
201. Overburden.
202. Red brick wall
203. Floor surface (sand/gravel).
204. Overburden (N end)
205. Fill of gully/cut 206.
206. Cut for gully
207. Garden wall (red brick)
208. Chalk/clay wall stub.
209. Brick wall above 208
210. Brick wall butting 209
211. Post-hole cut.
212. Post-hole fill of cut 211
213. Post-hole cut.
214. Post-hole fill of cut 213.

- 215. Red brick wall stub – N end.
- 216. Square excavation cut through 207 + 206.
- 217. Top fill of 216
- 218. Foundation cut of wall 202.
- 219. Fill of 218.
- 220. Compact chalk rubble and mortar.
- 221. Foundation cut of 207.
- 222. Fill of 221.
- 223. Deposit of chalk/flint/brick (back-fill)
- 224. Deposit - Mortar and chalk rubble.
- 225. Deposit - Crushed chalk/mortar/silt.
- 226. Silty sand – Garden soil.
- 227. Mortar lens
- 228. Possible floor surface – clay/mortar.
- 229. Deposit - Chalk rubble/clay mix

Trench 3

- 301. Turf/top soil.
- 302. Overburden – Rubble
- 303. Red brick wall
- 304. Stone capped culvert.
- 305. Service pipe
- 306. Service (phone duct)
- 307. Chalk rubble wall.
- 308. Deposit (beneath 307).
- 309. Overburden below 302

Trench 4

- 400. Flagstone Floor and sand bedding
- 401. Back-fill deposit
- 402. cut (service trench)
- 403. Fill of cut 402
- 404. Deposit

- 405. Fill
- 406. Cut of fill 405 (robber trench)
- 407. Chalk in chalk/clay bonding

Trench 5

- 500. Tarmac
- 501. Deposit
- 502. Deposit
- 503. Cut for service trench
- 504. Fill of service trench 505
- 505. Cut (service trench)
- 506. Deposit (make up tarmac)
- 507. Deposit (brick rubble)
- 508. Brick wall foundation
- 509. Fill of cut
- 510. Cut filled by 509
- 511. Deposit (sand/gravel)
- 512. Crushed chalk deposit
- 513. Demolition debris
- 514. Crushed Reigate stone deposit.

Trench 6

- 600. Wall (reigate stone)
- 601. Deposit (black loam)
- 602. Deposit (soil/mortar mix).
- 603. Deposit (mid brown loam/mortar)
- 604. Deposit (garden soil)
- 605. Deposit (mortar/loam)
- 606. Wall (chalk core/reigate/ yellow mortar).
- 607. Deposit (Reigate stone chippings)
- 608. Deposit (lime mortar waste).
- 609. Wall (reigate and brick).
- 610. Fill (robbed wall 609)
- 611. Cut of wall 609 + 610



APPENDIX IV:
Finds Catalogue

Key to Pottery Fabric Abbreviations:

BOW	– Border ware, whiteware from Surrey/Hamps border, <i>C17</i>
BSW	– Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, <i>C17-C18</i>
BSS	– Bristol/Staffordshire Slipware
BSM	– Bristol/Staffordshire Mottled
BW	– Blackware, <i>C17-C18</i>
BC	– Bone China, <i>late C18</i>
CB	– Coalmeasures Buff, <i>C17-C18</i>
Cist	– Cistercian wares, (Black- glazed drinking vessels in cylindrical forms), <i>C16</i>
CMB	– Coalmeasures Black, <i>C17-C18</i>
CMR	– Coalmeasures Red, <i>C17-C18</i>
CW	– Cream Ware, <i>C18</i>
DW	– Delft Ware
DWW	– Industrially produced Developed White Wares, <i>C19-C20</i>
ESW	– English Stone Ware
FP	– Flower Pot
GRE	– Lead-Glazed Red Earthenware, <i>C17-C18</i>
ISW	– Industrial Stone Ware
IYW	– Industrially produced Yellow ware, <i>C19-C20</i>
LRE	– Local Red Earthenware
LRE (LG)	– Local Red Earthenware Lead Glazed
MSW	– Martincamp, <i>late C15-early C16</i>
MP	– Midland Purple
MW	– Mottled ware
NSW	– Nottingham Brown Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
ND	– North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, <i>C17-C18</i>
P(Chi)	– Chinese Porcelain, <i>C18</i>
PW	– Pearlware, <i>C18-C19</i>
SGW	– South Glamorgan Ware
SW	– Slipware
SWW	– Surrey Whiteware (Tudor Green)
SRS	– Staffs Red Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
SRE	– Staffs Fine Red Earthenware
TG	– Tudor Green, <i>C15-C16</i>
TGE	– Tin Glazed earthenware, (Eng), <i>C17-mid C18</i>
ESG	– English Salt Glazed Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
WdSW	– Westerwald German Stoneware, <i>C18</i>
WSG	– White Salt Glazed Stoneware
YSW	– Bristol or Staffs Buff Coalmeasures

SUMMARY OF FINDS

LOWER WARD, WINDSOR CASTLE – WC/06/EX

Context	Nature of find	Item
1	Pottery	2 white earthen ware
	Tile	2
	Bone	6
	Metal	2 iron nail
2	Brick	1
	Bone	6
	Metal	2 iron nail
		1 copper alloy button
1 lead strip		
2 lead waste		
3	Metal	1 copper alloy button
		1 lead lump
101	Metal	2 iron nails
		1 lead washer
108	Pottery	5 post-medieval LRE
	Tile	1 roof tile
	Mortar	5 limestone
	Metal	10 iron nail
	Shell	3 oyster
	Clay pipe	4 – 3 stem, 1 bowl
	Coal	5 lumps
	Glass	1 vessel fragment
	Bone	40
	111	Pottery
Tile		3
Bone		2
114	Tile	1 roof
		4 floor

	Limestone	1 sample
	Metal	1 iron nail
116	Pottery	1 medieval earthen ware 3 medieval white ware 3 DWW
	Tile	11 roof
	Stone	1 Reigate 5 floor
	Brick	1 glazed
	Metal	1 iron object 1 lead washer 1 lead strip 1 lead lump
	Bone	4
	Clay pipe	1 stem and bowl
117	Tile	5
	Brick	1
	Bone	1
120	Pottery	8 LRE
	Tile	1 burnt roof
	Bone	1
121	Pottery	3 medieval
	Glass	1 vessel fragment
124	Pottery	1 DWW
	Tile	5 roof 1 floor
	Metal	7 iron nail
	Bone	1 fish vertebra 9
134	Tile	1 roof 2 floor
	Metal	2 iron objects
201	Pottery	6 LRE 1 late medieval white ware

		2 tin ware (delft)
		1 stone ware
		4 glazed earthen ware
		1 flower pot fragment
		6 glazed yellow ware
		2 green glazed white ware
		2 developed white ware (DWW)
		3 flower pot
	Tile	5 roof
		1 floor
		1
	Brick	1 fragment
	Bone	33
	Clay pipe	6 stem, 2 bowl
	Metal	4 iron nail
		1 copper alloy strip
		1 copper alloy button
	Glass	6 vessel fragment
		8 window fragments – 2 medieval
	Mortar	2
	Shell	19 oyster
202	Metal	1 ornamental lead strip
203	Pottery	1 glazed tin ware
		1 glazed earthen ware
	Tile	1
	Bone	1
205	Pottery	1 tin glazed
	Tile	1 roof
		1 floor
	Bone	2
	Clay pipe	1 stem
	Miscellaneous	1 stone moulding
217	Pottery	1 white ware
		2 brown glazed white ware
		1 stone ware
		4 flower pot
		1 DWW
	Tile	1 floor
	Ceramic	2 roof finials

	Clay pipe	2 stem
	Metal	1 iron nail
	Glass	1 vessel fragment
	Bone	8
300	Pottery	1 medieval 4 medieval white ware 6 white ware 5 red earthen ware 2 earthen ware 1 glazed earthen ware 10 LRE 1 Staffordshire slip ware 2 tin glazed ware 5 DWW
	Tile	10 roof 2 floor 5
	Bone	1
	Bone	33
	Metal	14 iron nail, including 1 screw 1 iron washer 4 assorted iron objects including 1 washer and 1 wire strip 1 iron object 3 copper alloy washers 1 copper alloy olive from water pipe 1 copper alloy electrical fitting 3 lead lumps 1 lead strip 1 lead object
	Glass	14 vessel fragments 11 window fragment
	Mortar	1
	Clay Pipe	20 stem
	Shell	8
	Brick	1
	Flint	1 natural object
401	Pottery	12 medieval
	Tile	8 roof tile 3 floor 1 stone floor
	Glass	4 vessel fragments
	Metal	2 iron nail 1 lead off-cut

	Limestone	1 floor slab
	Bone	5
	Shell	5 oyster 1 mussel ? 1 cockle
	Slate	1
502	Pottery	3 medieval/late medieval 2 medieval 3 stone ware
	Tile	3 floor
	Bone	7
601	Pottery	1 DWW
	Clay pipe	1 stem
	Metal	11 iron nail 5 copper alloy buttons 1 copper alloy fragment 1 lead strip 2 lead sheet 4 lead off-cut wedges
	Miscellaneous	1 musket ball 1 Victorian shilling
602	Pottery	1 IYW 2 DWW
	Tile	7 roof
	Bone	3
	Glass	4 vessel fragments
LARGE FINDS		
116		1 floor tile
120		1 brick
		2 Reigate Stone
		3 Limestone fragments
		4 mouldings
301		1 Limestone moulding fragment

METAL DETECTOR FINDS

LOWER WARD, WINDSOR CASTLE – WC/06/EX

Significant Small Finds

DESCRIPTION	DETAILS	NUMBER OF ITEMS	MATERIAL	DATE (CENTURY)
Coin	Charles I	2	Silver	17 th century
Lead/pewter drum	Childs toy	1	Lead/pewter	17 th century?
Coin	Victorian Shilling	1	Silver	19 th century
Musket ball	Musket ball	1	Lead	17 th century?



APPENDIX V:
Levels Data

LEVELS DATA

Windsor Castle, Lower Ward, St. Georges's Chapel

Bench Mark (BM00) Step outside No: 24 Choristers Lodgings (Height (m)= 42.99)

Trench 1

<i>Levels no</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>	<i>Levels no.</i>	<i>Height</i>
1.	42.82	43.	42.66
2.	42.83	44.	42.71
3.	42.83	45.	42.64
4.	42.64	46.	42.56
5.	42.77	47.	42.53
6.	42.68	48.	42.90
7.	42.53	49.	42.98
8.	42.13	50.	42.99
9.	42.66	51.	43.09
10.	42.62	52.	43.23
11.	42.65	53.	43.26
12.	41.90	54.	43.29
13.	42.67	55.	43.16
14.	42.67	56.	43.10
15.	41.75	57.	43.01
16.	42.73	58.	42.91
17.	42.14		
18.	42.36		
19.	42.67		
20.	42.26		
21.	42.79		
22.	42.73		
23.	42.87		
24.	42.89		
25.	42.66		
26.	42.32		
27.	42.71		
28.	42.39		
29.	42.94		
30.	42.95		
31.	42.82		
32.	42.73		
33.	42.52		
34.	42.57		
35.	42.27		
36.	42.13		
37.	42.57		
38.	42.47		
39.	42.25		
40.	41.50		
41.	41.95		
42.	42.19		

Trench 2

<i>Levels no</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
1.	42.67
2.	42.93
3.	43.03
4.	43.05
5.	43.07
6.	42.23
7.	43.56
8.	43.46
9.	43.12
10.	43.17
11.	43.16
12.	43.13
13.	43.00
14.	43.16
15.	43.33
16.	43.48
17.	43.75
18.	43.45
19.	43.57

Trench 3

<i>Levels no</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
1.	42.40
2.	42.38
3.	42.00
4.	41.91
5.	41.34
6.	41.44
7.	41.13
8.	41.75
9.	40.80
10.	41.46
11.	42.03
12.	42.41
13.	42.41
14.	42.38
15.	42.37
16.	42.11

Trench 4

<i>Levels no</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
1.	42.02
2.	41.46
3.	42.44
4.	42.44
5.	42.43
6.	42.42
7.	42.44
8.	42.44

Trench 5

<i>Levels no</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
1.	42.64
2.	42.63
3.	42.62
4.	42.63
5.	43.15
6.	43.45
7.	43.46
8.	43.53
9.	43.52
10.	43.54
11.	43.43
12.	42.81
13.	42.94
14.	43.07
15.	43.18
16.	43.07
17.	43.48
18.	43.39
19.	43.56
20.	43.59

Trench 6

<i>Levels no</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
1.	43.28
2.	43.57
3.	43.57
4.	43.34
5.	43.23
6.	42.86
7.	43.23
8.	43.36



APPENDIX VI:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Windsor Castle, Lower Ward, St. Georges Chapel.

ARCHIVE DESTINATION – Windsor Castle Archive

Site Name:	Windsor Castle
Site Code:	WC/06/EX
PRN:	
NPRN :	N/A
SAM:	N/A
Other Ref No:	CAP Report No. 468
NGR:	SU 9698 7702
Site Type:	12th – 13th century Great Hall
Project Type:	Excavation
Project Officer:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Dates:	August 25th –28th 2006
Categories Present:	N/A
Location of Original Archive:	Windsor Castle Archive
Location of duplicate Archives:	Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd.
Number of Finds Boxes:	
Location of Finds:	
Museum Reference:	Not assigned
Copyright:	CAP Ltd
Restrictions to access:	None



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