

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
of land at  
**COMBERMERE BARRACKS,  
ST. LEONARD'S ROAD, WINDSOR,  
BERKSHIRE.**  
for  
Capita Symonds



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Centred on  
N.G.R. SU 9619 7577

Client: Capita Symonds

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### Adopted Chronology

Prehistoric	Before AD43
Roman	AD43-410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD410-1066
Medieval	AD1066-1540
Post-medieval	AD1540-present

### Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	ECR	Eton College Records
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	EH	English Heritage
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
BC	Before Christ	Km	Kilometre
BHER	Berkshire Historic Environment Record	m	Metre
BL	British Library	NGR	National Grid Reference
BRO	Berkshire Record Office	NMR	National Monuments Record
C	Century	OS	Ordnance Survey
c.	Circa	SGC	St Georges Chapel Archive
DCLG	Dept. for Communities & Local Government	WCL	Windsor Central Library
DCMS	Dept. for Culture Media & Sport		

### NOTE

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October, 2012.

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## **SUMMARY**

An archaeological desk-based assessment of two plots of land at the Combermere Barracks, St Leonard's Road, Windsor (centred on NGR SU 96221 75867 and SU 96185 75691) was carried out in August 2012. Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that from the medieval period the land was in use as pasture and later enclosed fields, until construction of a cavalry barracks sometime between 1800-1805. The study areas would have comprised part of the drill or parade grounds until an episode of major rebuilding in the later 1860s when an extension to the barracks, including a married quarters' accommodation block encroached on the southern plot. The barracks were once again almost entirely rebuilt in the 1960s by which time a troopers' accommodation block had been built over the northern plot. Remains of footings of a possible magazine building, dating from the first phase of the barracks, survive adjacent to the St Leonard's Road perimeter wall.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment for two plots of land, described here as plots A and B, at the Combermere Barracks, St Leonard's Road, Windsor, Berkshire (respectively centered on NGR SU 96221 75867 and SU 96185 75691) was commissioned from Bristol & Region Archaeological Services by Capita Symonds in August 2012. This study is being undertaken in advance of a planning application, in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE6 'Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets', and local planning policies (see Appendix 1).
- 1.2 The Combermere Barracks is the home of the Household Cavalry regiment, and is surrounded by residential streets to the north, west and south, while to the east the barracks is bounded by the B3022 St Leonard's Road (**Fig. 1**). The Berkshire Historic Environment Record has an entry for the barracks as a designated heritage asset (MRM16525). The closest designated heritage assets to the barracks are for the Grade II Listed King Edward VII Memorial Hospital with a statue of that King (DRM661 & 426) approximately 40m to the east of the barracks and the Stag and Hounds public house 370m to the south-west (DRM428). Earthworks of a medieval moated lodge designated as a Scheduled Monument (MRW247), lie approximately 530m to the south-west and part of the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden of Windsor Great Park, Royal Estate (MRW6302), lies 350m to the south (**Fig. 2**). A speculative entry for the location of the medieval leper's hospital of St Peter is positioned 260m to the south-west.
- 1.3 Study area plot A comprises the site of two 1960s accommodation blocks (now demolished) and covered with up to 1m of rubble and also includes a single storey building, numbered as '46' on service plans (see Fig.15), with an adjacent substation and a garden area (**Plates 1-9**). Plot B currently comprises car-parking space for service personnel, adjacent to St Leonard's Road (**Plates 10-17**). On plan, plot A covers an area of 3561 square metres, plot B 3362 square metres and both are fairly level at a height of approximately 26m aOD.
- 1.4 The British Geological Survey (1:50,000) map, depicts the geology in the immediate environs of the study area as comprising eocene London Clay.
- 1.5 This study is intended to provide information that will enable a reasonable and informed planning decision to be made concerning the likely impact of proposed development on the historic environment of the study area. Information provided in this report is given for general guidance purposes only and is not intended to constitute a statement of the law.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The study was undertaken in accordance with criteria set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments* (2011).
- 2.2 Selected material from the holdings of the Berkshire Record Office, Windsor Central Library, and Eton College Archive were consulted. An extract from the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (BHER) was provided by Teresa Hocking, HER Officer for Reading Borough Council (see **Fig. 2** for location of entries).
- 2.3 A rapid walkover survey of the study areas was carried out by Andy King of Bristol & Region Archaeological Services on 4th September 2012. Digital photographs and rough notes were taken during the visit (see **Plates 1-17 & Cover**). The study areas were examined for surviving historic structures, other features noted include mature trees, a substation, service runs and evidence of geotechnical test-pitting. All information considered appropriate to the study was collated, summarised and presented in the following report.
- 2.4 The following legislation, policy and guidelines have informed this assessment:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* (1990);
- Town and Country Planning Act* (1990);
- Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead Local Plan* (Adopted 2004; updated 2011);
- Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. EH (2008);
- National Planning Policy Framework*. London: Department for Communities and Local Government. DCLG (2012).
- 2.5 All photocopies, Mss copies and notes, including photographs, are preserved in the project archive to be retained at BaRAS's premises at St Nicholas Church, Bristol.
- 2.6 A digital copy of the report is to be submitted to the English Heritage Archive (formerly the NMR), Swindon. The project has been referenced in the English Heritage *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) as bristola1-134254.

### 3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

#### General

- 3.1 The history of Windsor, unsurprisingly given its Royal connections, is extremely well-recorded. Numerous works cover the origins of the settlement and development of the town, the castle and their surroundings through the ages. Similarly, the history of the Combermere Barracks has been thoroughly considered in other publications. A synopsis of information most relevant to the study area is presented here.

#### Historical & Cartographic Background

- 3.2 The Anglo-Saxon administrative Hundred of Ripplesmere included the manor and parish of Clewer. The name Clewer has been interpreted as meaning *cliff dwellers* (Gelding 1998, 12), which is a peculiarity in a landscape without cliffs. Before the Norman conquest, Clewer was Royal land, part of the manor was taken by William I for the site of Windsor Castle the remainder, at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086, was held by *Ralph son of Seifrid* (Morgan 1979,49:1). The manor of Clewer passed through the heirs and marital descendants of this Norman knight until 1546 when Thomas Lord Sandys returned it to the Crown. In 1661 Clewer was granted to George Duke of Albemarle in whose family it remained until 1720 when it was sold to the Vansittart family, of Dutch origins.
- 3.3 The settlement of New Windsor had probably developed adjacent to the castle by 1110 (Bond 1970, 21). The medieval core of Windsor did not extend as far as the present study area, which would have comprised common fields adjacent to one of the main routes south to the Royal hunting forest, an extension of Peascod Street (now St Leonard's Road). This route also led to a hospital for lepers, known as St Peter's Hospital possibly founded as early as 1168 and from which the historic, abbreviated name 'Spital' is derived. Deeds held in the archives of St Georges Chapel at Windsor Castle and Eton College archive refer to this hospital and its land holdings. A deed dated 1547 held at Eton College mentions a tenement called *St Peter's Chapel alias Spittle Chapel at the west end of Windsor*. The use of the term tenement would suggest at that date it was no longer in use as a chapel (P. Hatfield pers. comm.), but despite numerous historical documentary hints the precise location of the hospital buildings and chapel remains speculative.
- 3.4 Norden's general map of Windsor, dated 1607 depicted St Leonard's Hill, but no relevant features and his more detailed sheets do not appear to include the study area. A plan of 1615 in the archives of St Georges Chapel lists properties along the *Highe Way from the Spittle to Windesor* but on the opposite side of the road to the study area (South 1977,40). The earliest useful map is Rocque's survey of 1761, which shows the majority of the study area to be in use as pasture, although ribbon-development had extended along both sides of St Leonard's Road. By that date *Spitall* was a discrete settlement with dwellings and cultivated plots adjoining the roadway, but not apparently crossing the Clewer parish boundary (**Fig. 3**).
- 3.5 A map of Windsor dated 1800 shows enclosed fields with one dwelling positioned roughly in the location of the study area (**Fig. 4**). The field divisions shown on this map would appear to be reasonably accurate and later boundaries followed these positions.
- 3.6 As a direct consequence of war with Revolutionary France and to counter the very real threat of domestic social unrest in the last decade of the 18th century a hasty campaign of barracks construction was initiated by the Government (Douet 1998, xiii). At Windsor the Royal residence was provided with a new infantry barracks in the town and at Spital in the parish of Clewer 14 acres of land were purchased, on the 17th January 1800 from a Mr S. Round, for construction of a cavalry barracks to house George III's favourite regiment the Royal Horse Guards, known as the Blues (Mitchell 2001, 38).
- 3.7 Accommodation for approximately 450 troopers, with their horses stabled beneath, was completed by 1805. The earliest cartographic depiction of the cavalry barracks is on the First

Edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1811, this shows a distinctive ‘C’ shape comprising the officers mess, troopers accommodation and stable blocks, with ancillary buildings surrounding these to the north, south and west. To the east an open space, presumably the parade ground, borders the highway and on this plan two small buildings appear to be positioned either side of the entrance to the barracks (**Fig. 5**). The northernmost of these two buildings would be situated within the present study area plot A.

- 3.8 Several inclosure maps of the early decades of the 19th century cover the study area but are limited in their usefulness and accuracy. The parish boundary between Clewer and New Windsor bisected the site of the barracks, subsequently the northern half, including plot A of the study area, is on the Clewer tithe map of 1839 occupying areal unit no. 338 (**Fig. 6**). The entire layout of the barracks complex, with the parade ground and the two small buildings mentioned in §3.7, are clearly shown on this map, although by that date these no longer flanked an entranceway as three other gates were shown facing the main road. The southern half of the barracks was depicted on the New Windsor tithe map of 1850. This map shows an infantry hospital constructed c.1820 and a prison block c.1847 on areal unit 127 (**Fig. 7**). The remaining barracks land, areal unit 126, which would include the location of plot B of the study area, was an undeveloped meadow rented to one John Thompson.
- 3.9 The cavalry barracks were not constructed with adequate latrine facilities or water supply and combined with overcrowding, the health of the troopers and their families was a consistent cause of concern, it was only following a visit by Queen Victoria to the barracks in 1864 that improvements began (South 1977,110). A sketch of a late 1860s plan held in the British Museum Library shows the annotated layout of the barracks before alterations and extensions were carried out (**Fig. 8**). The small building mentioned in §3.7 adjoining the barrack square is described as an *engine house* at that date (Mitchell 2001, 211). Two entrances to the barracks are shown on this plan, one approximately where today’s guard room is situated, the other would have been immediately north of study area plot A adjacent to the Quartermaster’s yard.
- 3.10 An episode of rebuilding, reluctantly implemented by Parliament, included a new married quarters’ accommodation block constructed c.1865, this was aligned roughly north-south and would have extended across the former meadow and the location of study area plot B (**Fig. 9**). The 1867-68 edition Ordnance Survey plan shows the barracks in fine detail, in addition to the new married quarters other buildings had been constructed close to the roadway, surrounded by ornamental planting beds, in the location of study area plot B. A well is shown at the southern extent of the study area and the parish boundary line bisects the barracks. Part of the parade ground adjoining the roadway had been sectioned off and planted as a garden, the shape of which indicates that there were still two main entrances to the barracks at this time. This garden would also have effectively isolated the two small buildings (§3.7), between which a third structure had appeared (**Fig. 10**). By 1870 the troopers’ accommodation had been rebuilt at a cost of £30,000 (McNaughton 1974, 60), yet the inadequate sanitation at the cavalry barracks was not addressed by these works and as late as 1872 was still being officially denied. In 1880 improvements to drainage were finally carried out and a black and white photograph of this date shows trenching underway in the location of study area plot A (**Fig. 11**).
- 3.11 The 1890s edition Ordnance Survey plans depict only minor structural changes and show numbered parish boundary stones adjoining the two small buildings within the garden area. There are numerous black and white photographs taken in the late Victorian and early Edwardian periods showing views across the barracks, mostly focussing on marching bands of the Regiment, but these can also give an indication of the study area layout (**Fig. 12**). The cavalry barracks were renamed Combermere barracks in 1900 after the 1st Duke of Wellington’s cavalry commander, the 1912 edition OS plan shows this new name but no major changes since the previous edition. One of the buildings adjacent to the married quarters, in the location of study area plot B, was annotated as an *infant school*, presumably for troopers families (**Fig. 13**). Apart from the construction of an outbuilding in the location of plot B, no further alterations are shown on the 1925 or 1932 editions of OS plans.

- 3.12 In the 1960s the barracks were almost entirely rebuilt, by 1962 new accommodation blocks covered the former parade ground, the eastern perimeter wall was also rebuilt, closing off the northern entrance. The married quarters' block lasted slightly longer before it too was replaced, the 1960s buildings in this location were in turn cleared for the present car-park of study area plot B. An application for the demolition of two of the accommodation blocks, in study area plot A, was submitted in 2011 (Planning Application 11/00067), this was granted and demolition has since taken place.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### General

- 4.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the study area. No evidence has been found for any of the following on the study area:
- Scheduled monuments;
  - Important hedgerows;
  - Historic battlefields;
  - Registered parks or gardens;
  - Ecclesiastical establishments or places-of-worship;
  - Burial grounds (in use or disused).

### Berkshire Historic Environment Record

- 4.2 The Combermere barracks have their own BHER Monument entry (MRM16525), the closest entries of this category to the study area are mentioned in §1.2 (**Fig. 2**). There are no Event entries within the study area. In 2011-2012 ten archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated immediately east of the barracks at the site of Nos. 127-139 St Leonard's Road (ERM 1356). This fieldwork revealed that modern disturbance had removed stratified archaeological levels.

### Built Environment of the Study Area

- 4.3 The first development close to the study area, for buildings of major proportions, was construction of the cavalry barracks between 1800-1805. However, the plots A and B were not directly built over in this first phase of the barracks complex. The closest surviving, visible structural features from this period are tiled floor surfaces and associated wall footings situated within a garden area adjoining plot A (**Plates 8 & 9**).

### Buried Environment of the Study Area

- 4.4 The evidence examined suggests that the site of the barracks comprised undeveloped land from the medieval period, a single dwelling amidst enclosed fields is depicted on a mid 18th-century plan, the precise location of this dwelling is uncertain and it may lie between the study areas. The early 19th-century barracks were rebuilt in the 1860s and although study area plot A remained undeveloped, a married quarters' accommodation block would have extended across study area plot B, a well was also present in this location. In the later 19th and early 20th centuries, drainage routes were excavated across plots A and B and further structures were erected in the location of plot B.
- 4.5 The barracks were rebuilt again in the 1960s and two accommodation blocks were constructed on study area plot A. Plot B was also built over at that time and modern services are prevalent in both areas. Consequently, any buried features or deposits of archaeological interest that may survive have probably suffered significant disturbance. More recently, geotechnical test-pitting has occurred in plots A and B (**Plate 15, Figs 14 & 15**).



## **5. DISCUSSION**

- 5.1 The evidence examined indicates that the study areas were in use as agricultural land until construction of the cavalry barracks between 1800-1805. The footings of a structure dating from this period, one of a pair of buildings that stood either side of what may have been the original entrance to the barracks, survive above ground adjacent to plot A. The study areas comprised part of the parade ground for the barracks until the 1860s. Plot A remained relatively undisturbed until the 1960s rebuilding of the barracks, whereas plot B has had considerably more development and may incorporate footings of an 1860s accommodation block, considered to be of some historical/architectural interest.
- 5.2 While the burial environment of the study areas will have suffered disturbance due to construction and related activities, including numerous service trenching, since the 1880s, it is possible that intact archaeological features/ and/or deposits and/or finds are present, especially within plot B where late 19th and early 20th-century buildings were prevalent.
- 5.3 The general environs of the study areas are not considered to incorporate historic views (EH 2011a), none of the several listed buildings on St Leonard's Road will be particularly affected by development. The study area is separated from the edge of Windsor Great Park by a swathe of modern development.
- 5.4 There is a wealth of anecdotal, local-historical interest in the medieval leper hospital of St Peter's, from which the name Spital derives, but this study has found no evidence that it was situated on the proposed development site.

## **6. CONSULTANT'S ADVICE**

### **National Planning Policy Framework**

- 6.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) states that heritage assets comprise an irreplaceable resource and their conservation, appropriate to their significance, should be a key aspect of planning strategies employed by local planning authorities (LPAs).

### **Local Policy & Guidance**

- 6.2 In addition to national policy, the LPA will also take into consideration local policy and related documentation when processing planning applications. The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Local Plan, for instance, affords protection to the designated/non-designated historic environment (see Appendix 1).

### **Planning Applications**

- 6.3 Under present national policy, a key requirement for the consideration of planning applications is that the significance of any heritage assets affected by proposals should be determined and the impact on that significance assessed. This includes the contribution made by their setting and any historical views. Where study areas incorporate, or have the potential to incorporate, heritage assets it is necessary that LPAs require applicants to provide supporting information with planning applications. In this respect, the present desk-based assessment takes into account the historic environment of the study area and its immediate environs, but only in so far as the evidence examined permits. In the present case, the general environs of the study area are not considered to incorporate historic views (EH 2011a), none of the several listed buildings on St Leonard's Road will be particularly affected by development at the barracks. The study area is separated from the edge of Windsor Great Park by a swathe of modern development.
- 6.4 Following desk-based assessment or reference to the HER, where study areas incorporate, or have the potential to incorporate, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the LPA should require evidence accrued from on-site investigation (intrusive, non-intrusive, or combination) in order for them to consider applications. Where applications are approved, the LPA may require further work to be carried out in relation to the historic environment of the study area. In the present case, the study area incorporates land (i.e. the burial environment) deemed to have archaeological potential.
- 6.5 Where a development proposal will impact on a heritage asset, or heritage assets, designated or non-designated, or its/their setting, the LPA will require clear and convincing justification for this from the applicant.

### **Justification, Offsetting & Mitigation**

- 6.6 The land comprising the study area is regarded to have archaeological potential. The study area is also situated in relatively close proximity to designated heritage assets that are present in the immediate environs (King Edward VII statue and Memorial Hospital).
- 6.7 While the present assessment has indicated that the study area has archaeological potential, the nature of the historic burial environment is presently uncertain. Notwithstanding the considerable modern-development that has taken place since the 1960s, it is possible that intact archaeological features and/or deposits and/or finds are present, including within the footprint of present and former buildings. For a decision to be made regarding a development proposal that would result in an impact on the historic burial environment of the study area, it would be necessary to undertake on-site archaeological work.

- 6.8 With regard to §6.7 above, it is advised that any element of the historic environment, designated or non-designated, that would be harmed or lost in the case of the LPA permitting a development to proceed should be recorded in accordance with a brief provided by the County Archaeologist for Berkshire. The level of archaeological work required is likely to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset, or assets, being impacted upon by the proposals.

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- 1811 First Edition Ordnance Survey plan (1:31680) Uxbridge, Windsor (BL OSD 153/9)
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- 1817 *Plan of the allotments in the Parish of Clewer in the County of Berkshire* (BRO)
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- 1839 *Plan of the Parish of Clewer* (BRO D/D1 39/1)
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ECR 13/960/14 – Deeds of Le Spittle, 1568 - 1655  
ECR 51/412 – Plan of Windsor & Castle, early 19th century  
ECR 60/6/1/4 fol.29 – Minutes of Provost meetings of Eton College  
ECR 60/12/5/9/2 – 1799 Survey of New Windsor

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## **APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement**

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

### **NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY (ENGLAND)**

The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) for England published by the UK Government in March 2012 states that the historic environment, which includes designated and non-designated heritage assets, is an irreplaceable resource and, as such, should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities when considering and determining planning applications. This is taken to form part of a positive strategy set out in the respective Local Plan to ensure the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. The assigned significance of heritage assets will be key factor in terms of their conservation.

Given their irreplaceable nature, any harm to, or loss of, a heritage asset, or heritage assets, should be clearly and convincingly justified as part of a planning application. As part of this, applicants are required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. Where a heritage asset, or assets, are to be harmed or lost as the result of a proposal, the applicant will be required to record and advance the understanding of the significance of that asset or assets, to include making the evidence arising publicly accessible, but this will be in proportion to the significance of the asset/assets in question.

While the NPPF takes into account the historic environment as a whole, additional protection is afforded to designated heritage assets under current English Law. Any proposal that would result in harm or loss of a designated heritage asset is also required to be justified by the applicant in meeting strict criteria set out in the NPPF.

### **DISTRICT POLICY**

Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead Local Plan Policy (currently under review).

#### **Sites of Archaeological Importance and Development Proposals**

Policy ARCH1: There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and nationally important monuments and their settings. Planning permission will not be granted for any development likely to affect the preservation of such monuments and their settings.

Policy ARCH2: Planning permission will not be granted for proposals adversely affecting sites in Berkshire's sites and monuments record where archaeological features merit in-situ preservation unless it can be demonstrated that:

- 1) The proposals will not harm the archaeological importance of the site and its setting;
- 2) Appropriate and acceptable provision is made for the protection and management of the archaeological remains in-situ prior to and/or during development.

Policy ARCH3: Planning permission will not be granted for proposals which appear likely to adversely affect archaeological sites and monuments of unknown importance and areas of high potential unless adequate evaluation enabling the full implications of the development on matters of archaeological interest is carried out by the developer prior to determination of the application.

Policy ARCH4: Where evaluation of a site demonstrates the presence of archaeological remains which do not merit permanent in-situ preservation, planning permission will not be granted for any development unless provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation, recording and off-site preservation/publication/display of such remains prior to damage or destruction or to the commencement of development.

- 2.3.44 Where planning applications affect unscheduled sites the Council's archaeological consultant will be consulted. Developers are advised to ascertain from the Council's archaeological consultant at an early stage whether archaeological sites are known or are likely to be present on the site. In cases of sites and monuments of unknown potential, the Borough Council will expect appropriate evaluation and for applications to include information on the character and extent of archaeological remains within the site and what steps will be taken to mitigate the effects of any proposals. Planning permission may be granted subject to conditions requiring further evaluation and, where appropriate, that the feature of

interest will be preserved in-situ or be recorded to an adequate standard. Where a site is regarded as being worthy of permanent protection permission will be refused if the proposal is likely to cause material harm to features of archaeological interest.

- 2.3.45 Archaeological remains should be seen as finite and non-renewable resources, containing irreplaceable information about our past and should not be disturbed unless the appropriate consents have been granted. In order to ensure that the archaeological significance of areas that do not presently enjoy statutory protection is not prejudiced, the policies indicate that in certain instances an evaluation procedure and/or investigations will be required as part of any development proposals. The scale of archaeological investigation required will vary from site to site and will be determined with advice from the Council's archaeological consultant and English Heritage. In some instances a full-scale excavation and post-excavation operation may be required, whilst in others a brief photographic or measured survey may suffice, depending on the type and scale of the proposed development. In some cases a planning obligation will be sought to ensure that the appropriate level of investigation, excavation, recording and preservation is undertaken. Where features are not to remain in-situ, appropriate arrangements will be sought for the off-site preservation, publication and/or display of remains.





Fig.1 Site location plan, scale 1:3000 with plate directions in red



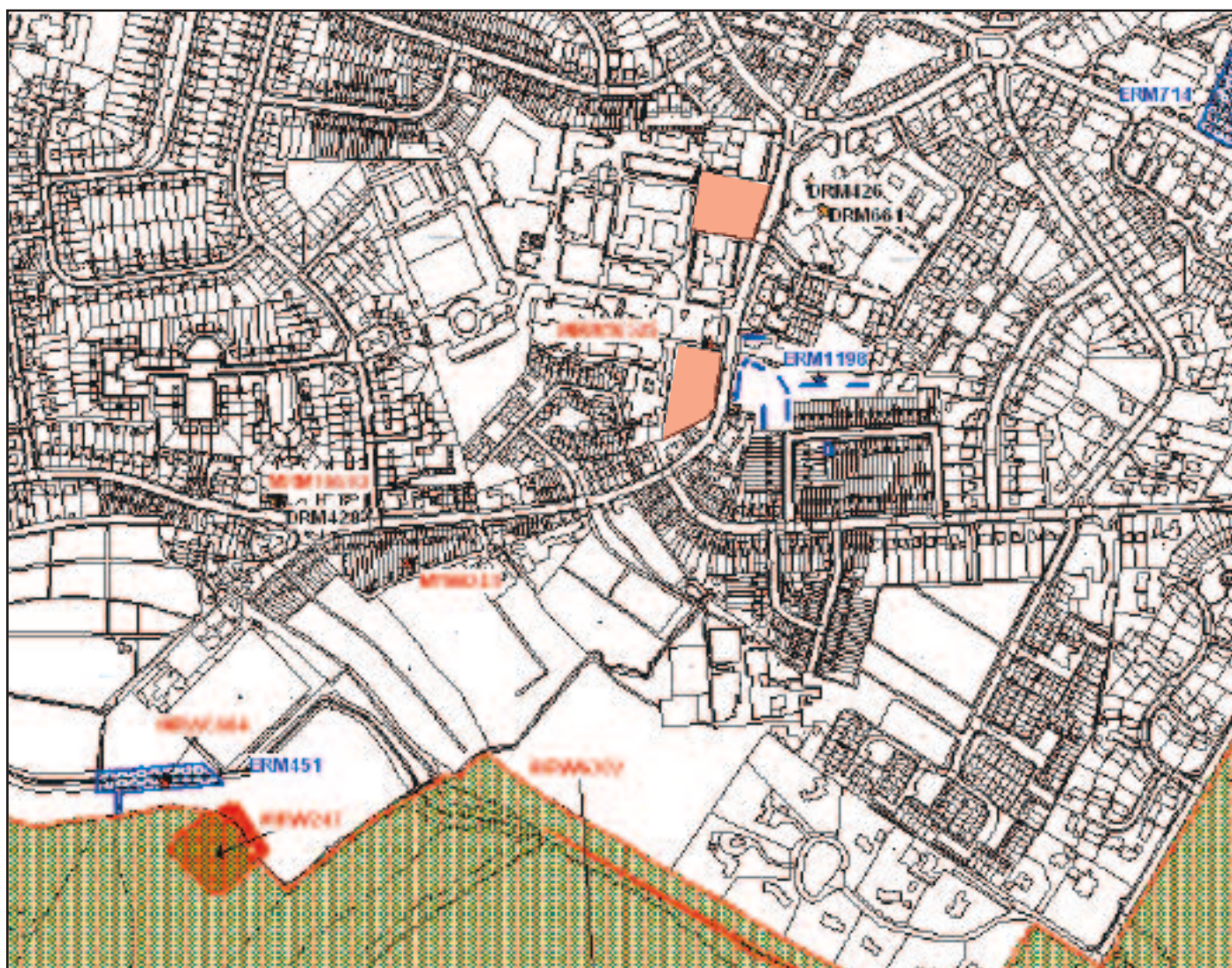


Fig.2 Location of Historic Environment Record Monument entries (BHER)





Fig.3 Detail from Jean Rocque's map of 1761 (BRO)



Fig.4 Map of Windsor, dated 1800 showing study area before construction of barracks (BRO)





Fig.5 Detail from 1811 (first edition) Ordnance Survey plan showing original layout of Windsor cavalry barracks (BL)



Fig.6  
Clewer tithe map of 1839  
showing cavalry barracks  
(BRO)

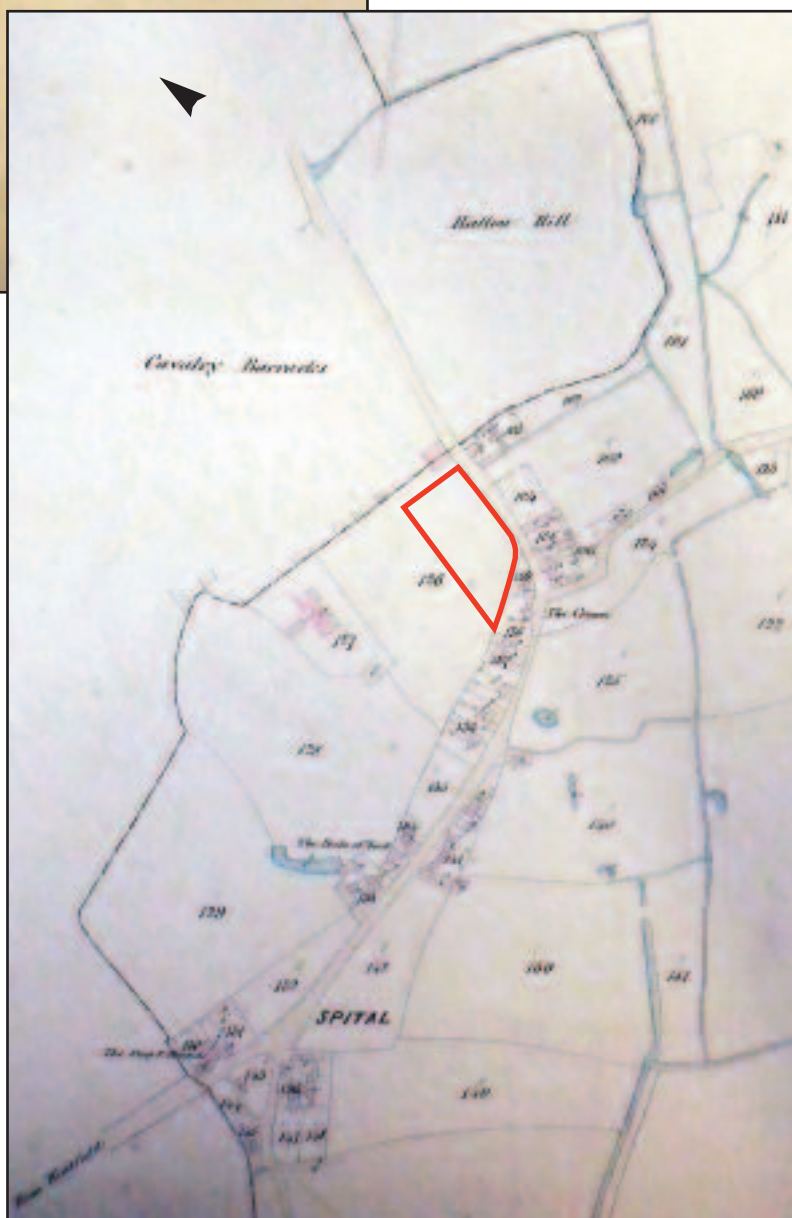


Fig.5  
New Windsor tithe map of  
1850 (BRO)

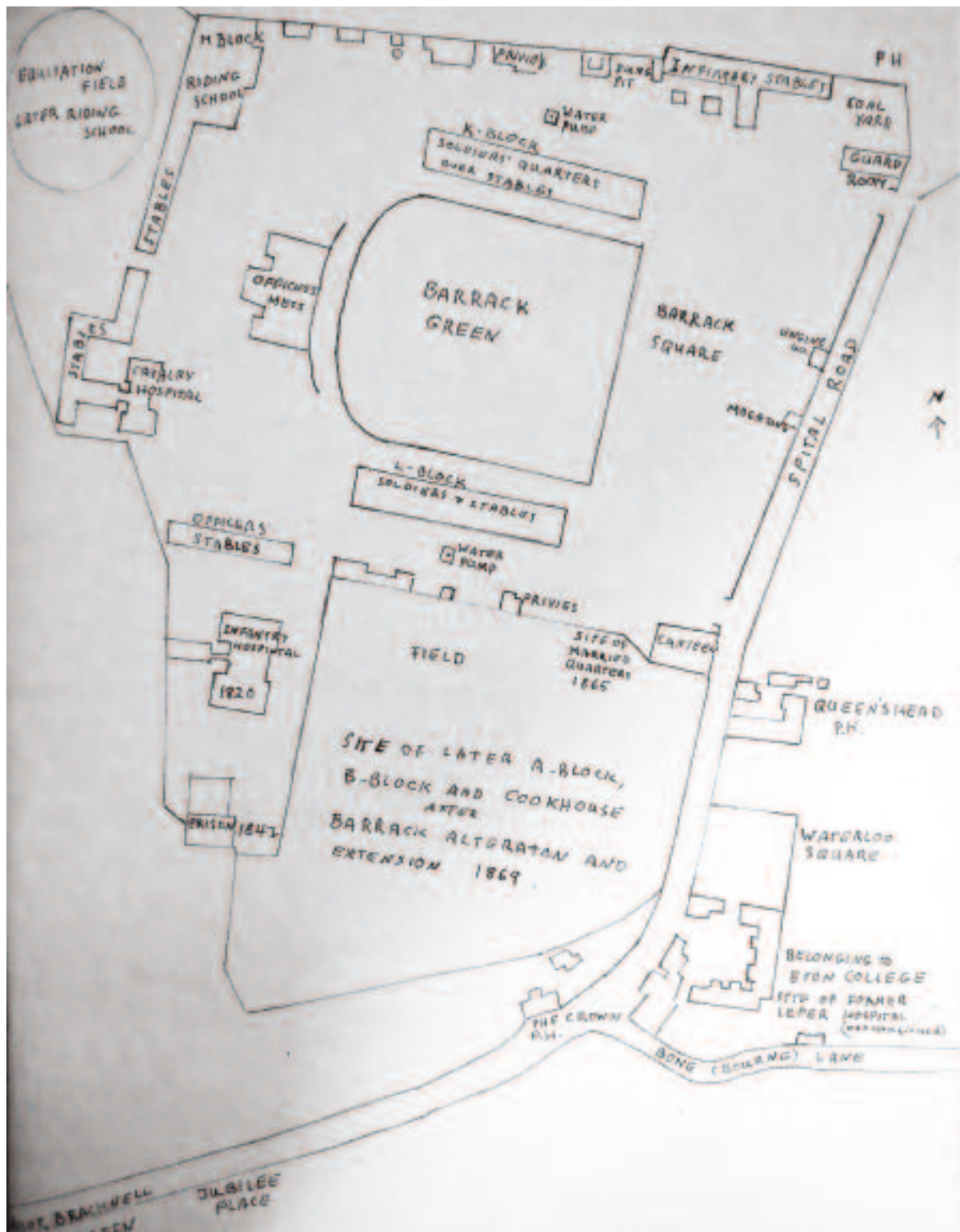


Fig.8 Sketch of late 1860s plan annotated with descriptions of barracks buildings (after Mitchell, 2001)





Fig.9 Black & white photograph, looking south, showing the married quarters constructed 1865, extending towards study area plot B (after Mitchell, 2001)

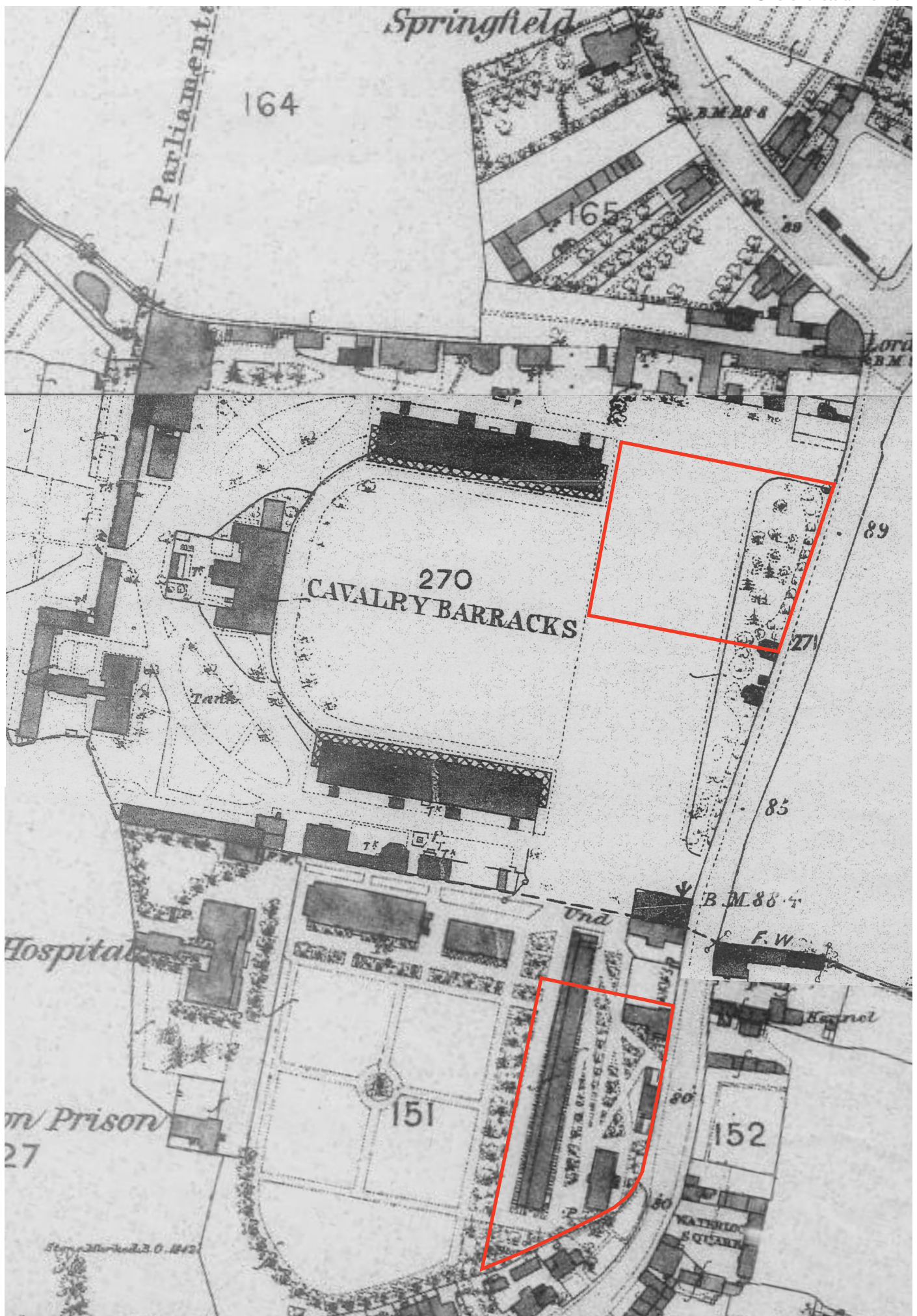


Fig.10 Detail from 1860s edition Ordnance Survey plan, original scale 1:2500 (BRO)





Fig.11 Black & white photograph dated 1880, looking east, showing drainage trenching in the location of study area plot A (after Mitchell, 2001)



Fig.12 Black and white photograph c.1900 looking north-west towards the location of study area plot A to the right (after Stiles 2004)



Fig.13 Detail from 1912 edition OS plan, original scale 1:2500 (BRO)



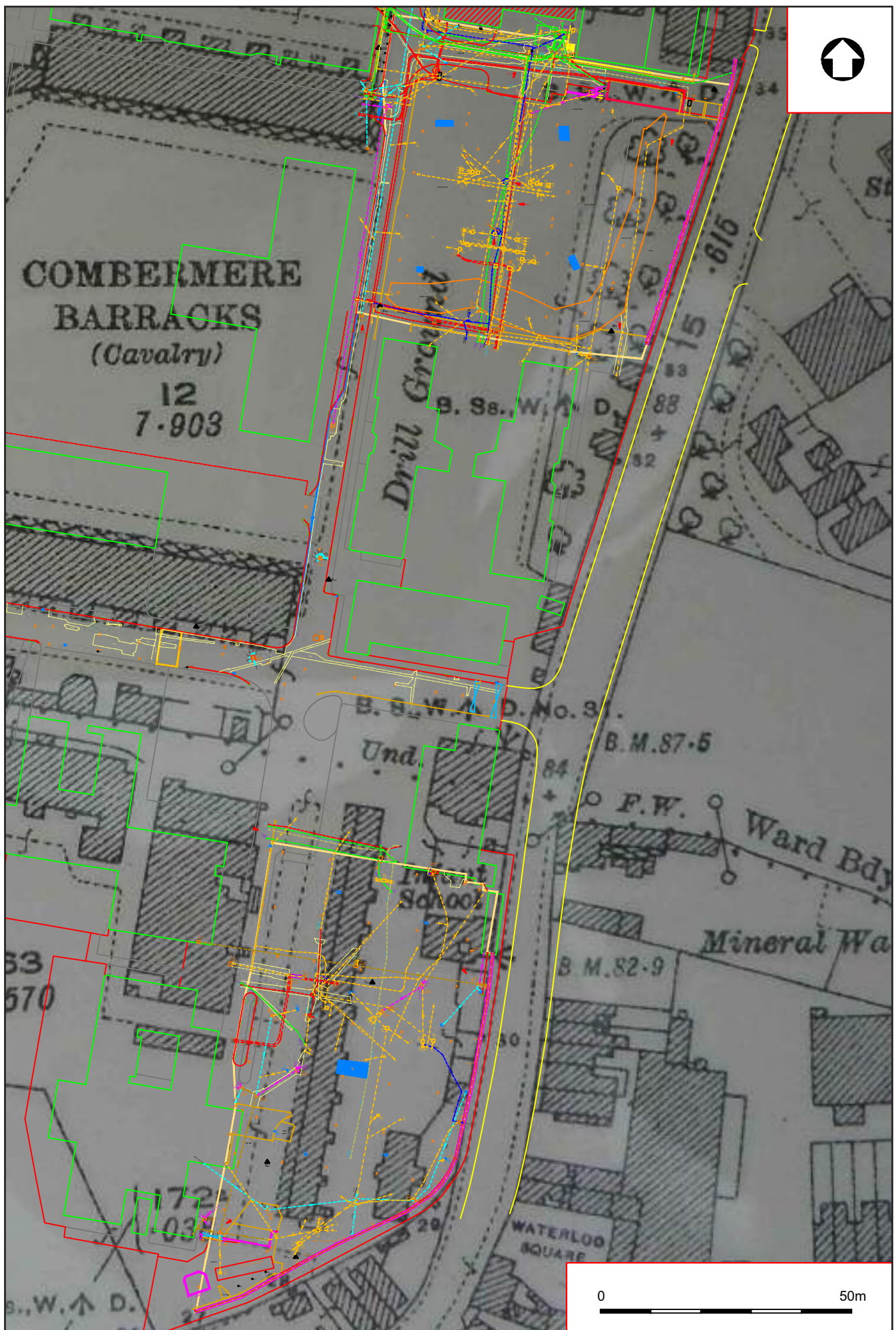


Fig.14 Study area plots A & B with 1925 edition OS plan showing locations of 19th and early 20th-century buildings, routes of services and geotechnical trial pits





Fig.15 Study area plots A & B with 1967 edition OS plan showing locations of 1960s buildings, routes of services and geotechnical trial pits





Plate 1 Study area plot A, looking north-east across site of demolished accommodation blocks



Plate 2 Study area plot A, looking east towards St Leonard's Road, showing depth of demolition rubble from 1960s accommodation blocks



Plate 3 Study area plot A, looking south-east, service trenching and inspection covers visible in foreground



Plate 4 Study area plot A, looking east towards Quartermaster's yard and site of former barracks entrance, Grade II Listed King Edward VII memorial hospital visible above barrack perimeter wall



Plate 5 Study area plot A, looking south towards a substation located at the site of the former barracks entrance, St Leonard's Road perimeter wall to left of frame



Plate 6 Study area plot A, looking south-west towards building number '46' adjacent to substation, routes of service trenching visible in foreground





Plate 7 Study area plot A, looking south along garden adjacent to St Leonard's Road



Plate 8 Study area plot A, looking north towards garden, floor surfaces and wall footings of a building associated with first phase of barracks c1800-1805 visible in foreground



Plate 9 Study area plot A, looking north-west towards site of 1960s accommodation block, floor surface of early 19th-century barrack building in foreground



Plate 10 Study area plot B, looking south



Plate 11 Study area plot B, looking east towards St Leonard's Road, Regimental museum building to left of frame



Plate 12 Study area plot B, looking south, approximate location of well shown on 1860s OS plan in centre of frame





Plate 13 Southern extent of study area plot B, looking south



Plate 14 Southern extent of study area plot B, looking north-east



Plate 16 Study area plot B, looking south-west



Plate 17 Study area plot B, looking west, regimental museum to right of frame



Plate 15 Study area plot B, looking west, showing site of geotechnical test pit