

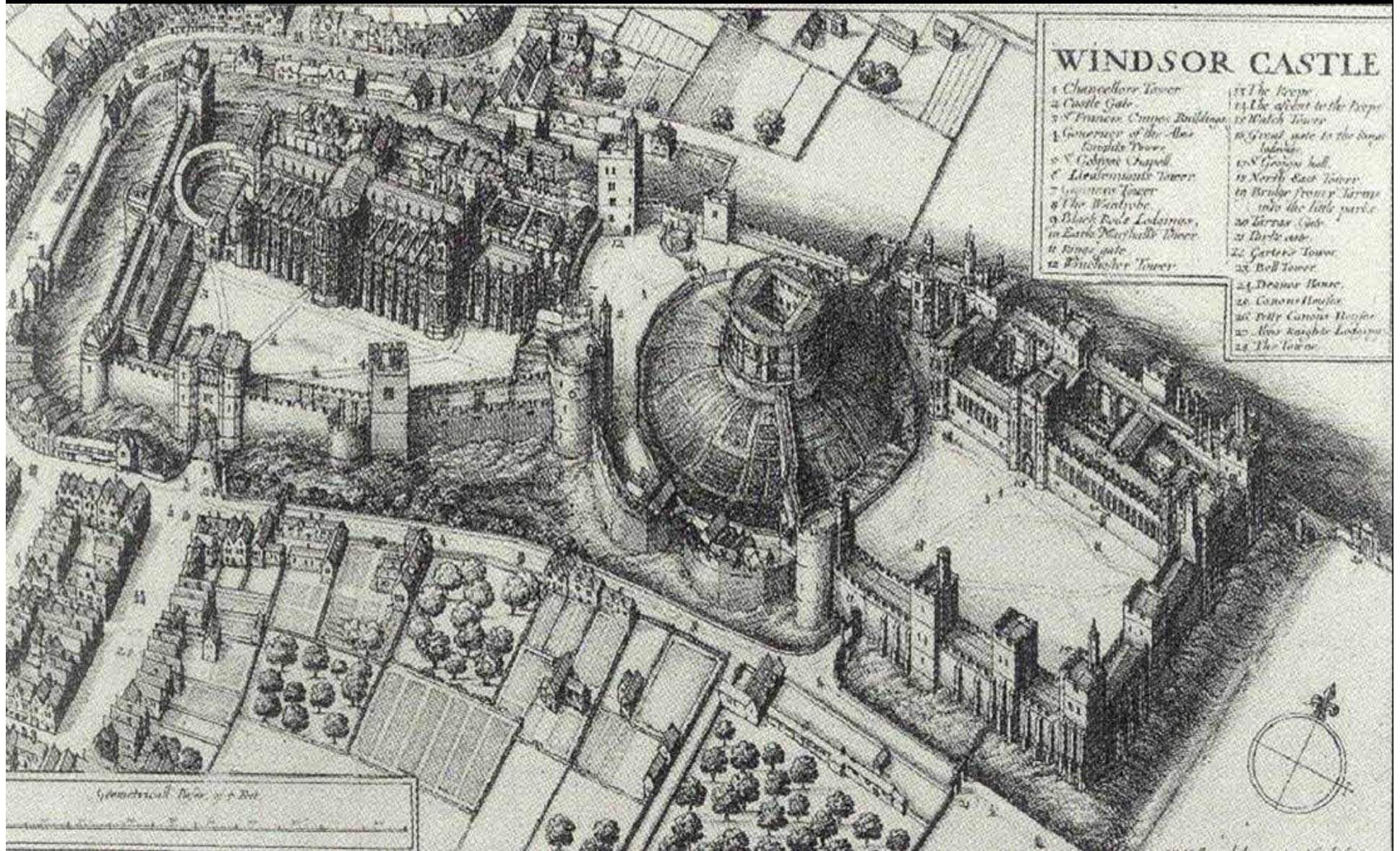
Royal Windsor

The Castle Reassessed

Steven Brindle and Brian Kerr



Medieval Windsor (Hollar, 1650s)



Baroque Windsor – 1670s-80s



Wyatville – 1820s-30s

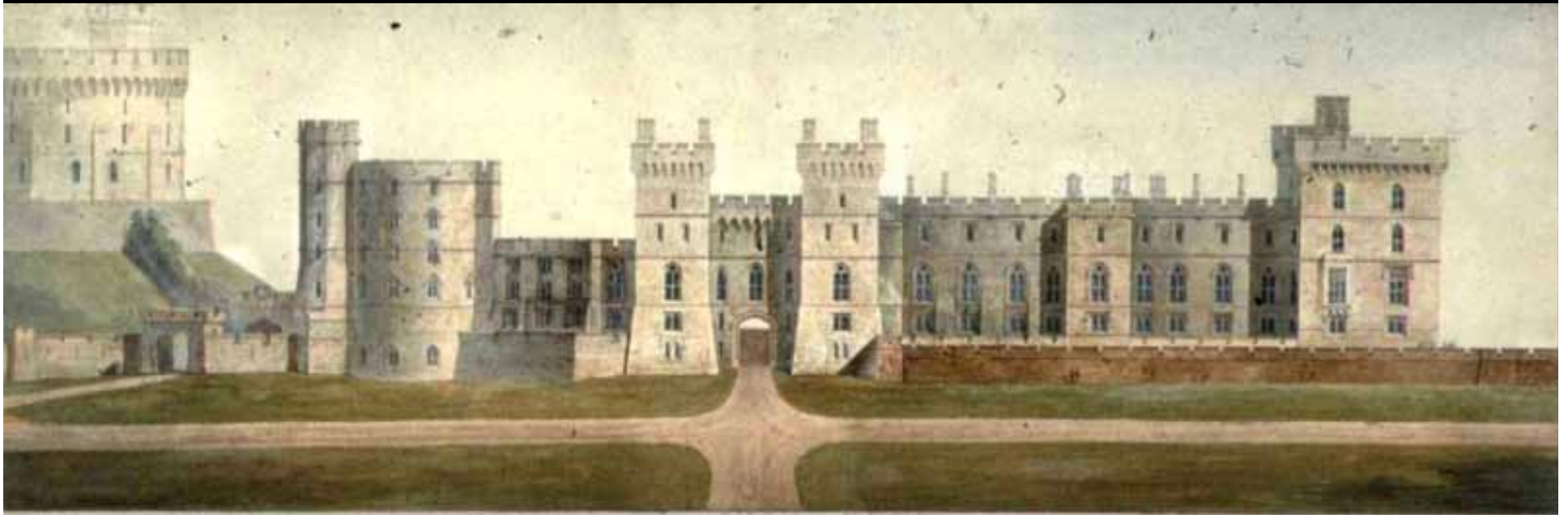
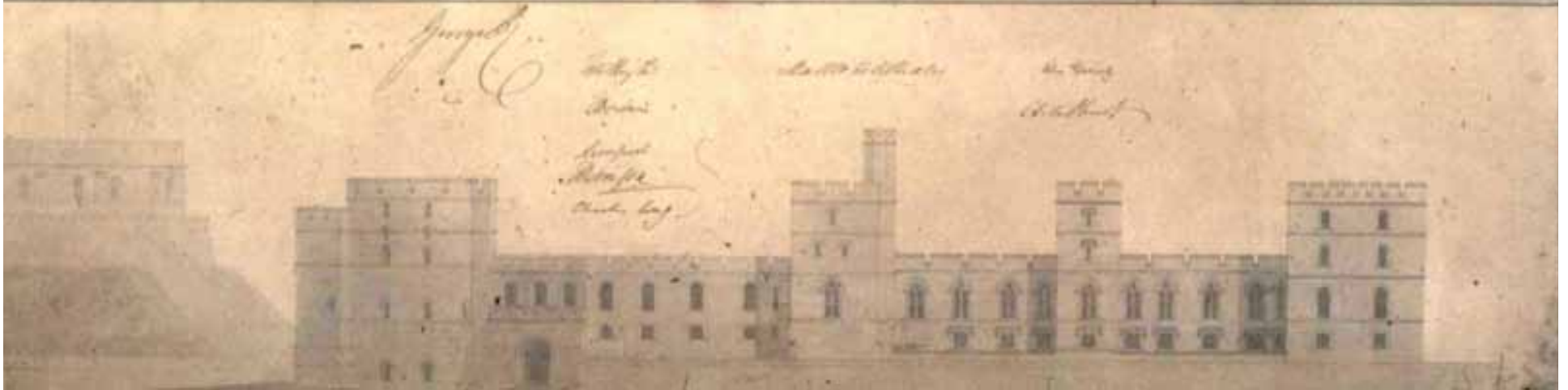


Fig. 1. The main front of the castle, showing the central gatehouse and the two towers on either side. The castle is built of stone and has a crenellated roof. The central gatehouse is the most prominent feature, with a large arched entrance. The two towers are square and have crenellated tops. The walls are thick and have small windows. The castle is surrounded by a moat and a rampart. The ground in front of the castle is grassy and there are some trees in the distance.



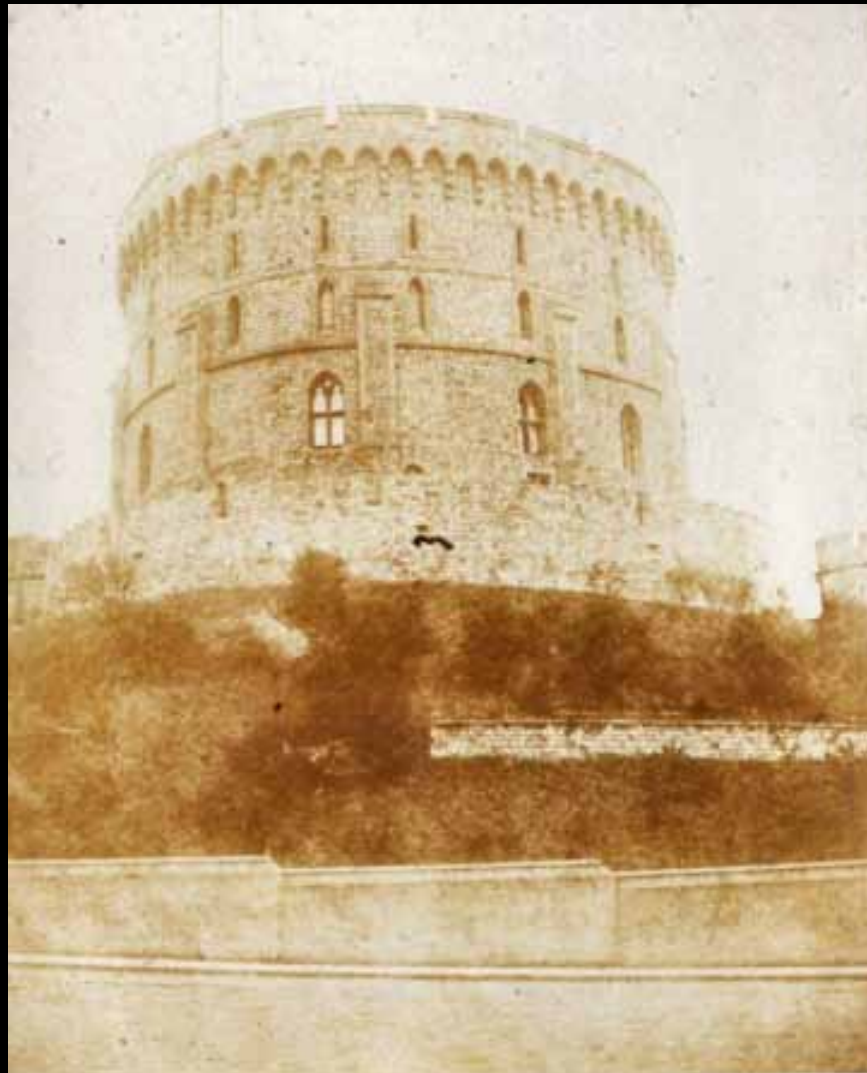
20th November 1992



Assessment

- The structural sequence
- Timber structures
- Evidence for construction
- Kitchens and Household organisation
- Life in the medieval castle
- Decoration and interior design

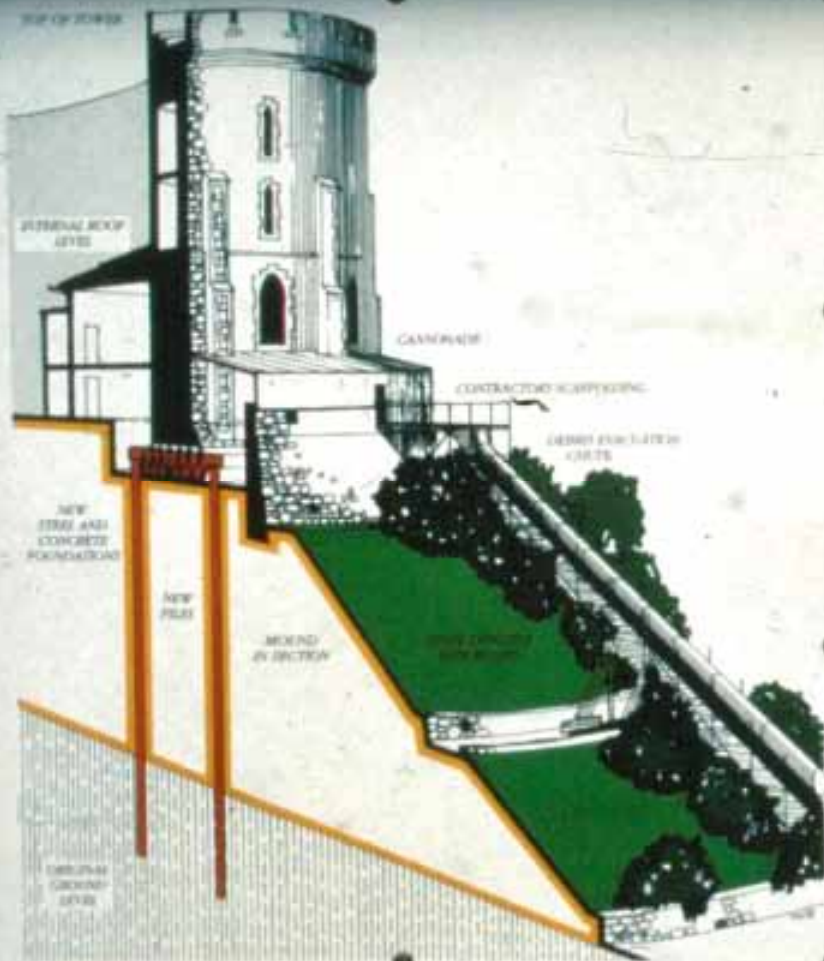
Round Tower 1989-92



These four prints were made in 1944 from negatives taken in 1944 by Fox-Talbot, the well known pioneer in photography. They were furnished through the kindness of Miss Talbot, of Inceoch Abbey, Filtshire. At Inceoch there is the original permit, which reads: "Mr. Talbot has permission to walk on the slopes and take drawings" - adding by its holder of making the proper photographic drawing.



The solution



CURRENT WORK TO THE ROUND TOWER

A part of the mound was found to have slipped following the increasingly wet season of 1967/68. This man-made chalk embankment was raised during 1973 on a national emergency, the stone walls replacing timber a hundred years later.

The tower structure is therefore being stabilised by driving a series of 84 piles of 600mm diameter 22 metres deep around the perimeter walls both inside and out.

The piles, in turn, will support new steel and concrete foundations inserted under the keep walls at cannonade level.

The work, which is expected to be completed during 1992, is being project managed by Building Management London, a Division of PSA Services.



TRAVAUX EN COURS SUR LA TOUR RONDE

On a découvert après la période des pluies excessives de 1967/68 que la crasse supérieure de la butte avait glissé. Cette butte calcaire artificielle, butte sur terre-mauvaise naturelle, date de 1973 et les murs de pierre remplacèrent le bois de construction une centaine d'années plus tard.

Afin de stabiliser l'armature de la tour, les travaux consistent à enfoncer 84 piles de 600mm de diamètre et 22m de longueur de part et d'autre du mur intérieur.

Les piles serviront de support à de nouvelles fondations d'acier et de béton enfoncées sous les murs des donjons au niveau de la canonnière.

Les travaux qui doivent être terminés dans le courant de l'année 1992 sont pilotés sous la direction de Building Management London, PSA Services.



GEGENWÄRTIGE ARBEITEN AM RUNDEN TURM

Nach dem außerordentlich regnerischen Jahren 1967/68 ergab sich, dass die Hauptoberfläche der abgerundeten Wehr

Der künstlich aufgeschütteten Hügel entstand um das Jahr 1973, eine zeitliche Instabilität. Die Befestigung wurde rund 100 Jahre später durch Steinschutt ersetzt.

Die gefährliche Baustruktur des runden Turms wird gegenwärtig durch eine Stützfundamentierung stabilisiert. 84 Bohrerbohrer im Durchmesser von 600mm werden auf der Innen- und Außenseite der Einfassungsmauer bis in eine Tiefe von 22 m getrieben. Diese Pfeiler unterstützen zusätzlich eine neue Stahlbetonfundamentierung, die unter den Mauerungen der Kanonenschneise entsteht.

Das Projektmanagement der Arbeiten, deren Abschluss für das Jahr 1992 geplant ist, liegt bei der Division des "Building Management London" PSA Services.

The threat



Dismantling



Timber-framed Buildings

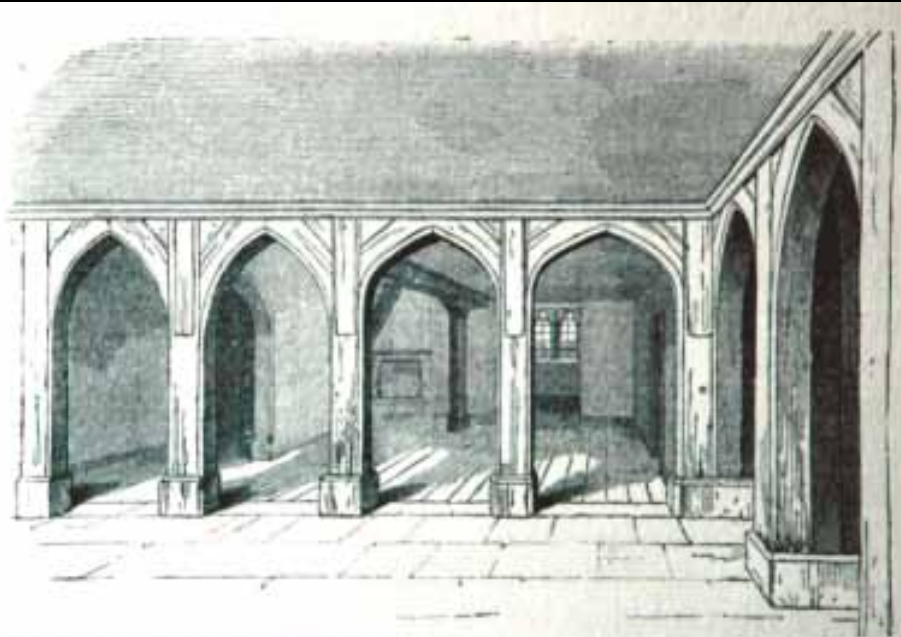
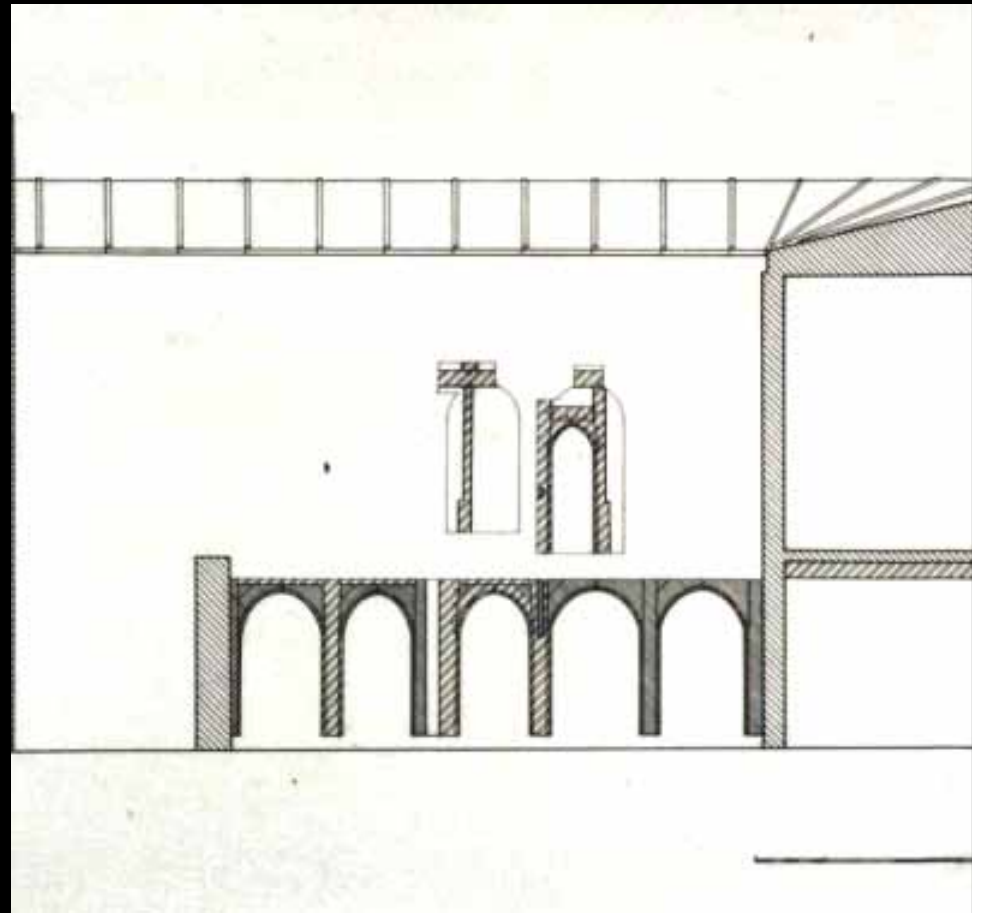


FIG. 14- WOODEN FRAMEWORK OF THE WORKS IN THE "HIGH TOWER" BEGUN IN 1354.



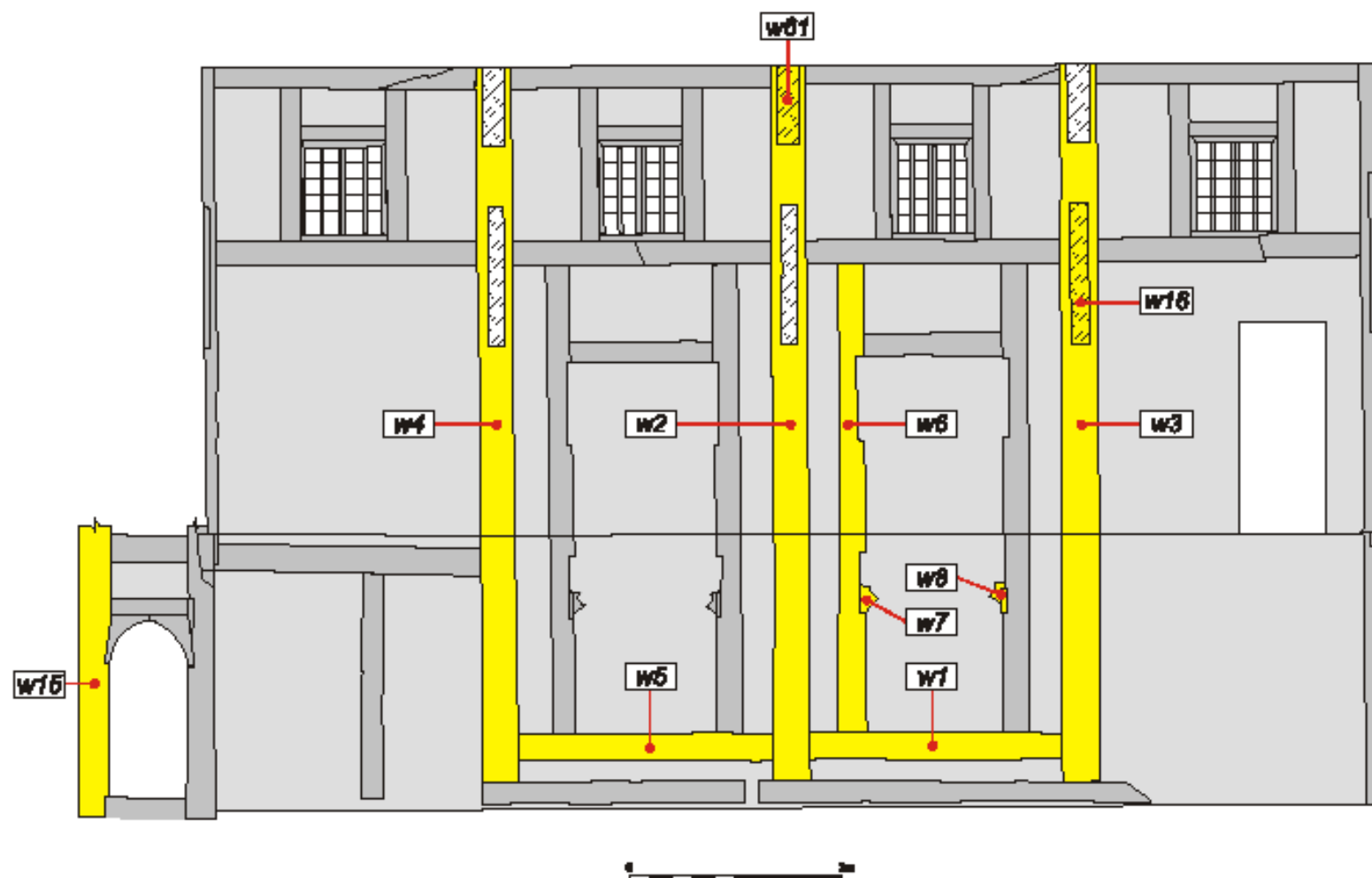


Figure 12. West face of east wall of original hall (*Centre for Archaeology*)

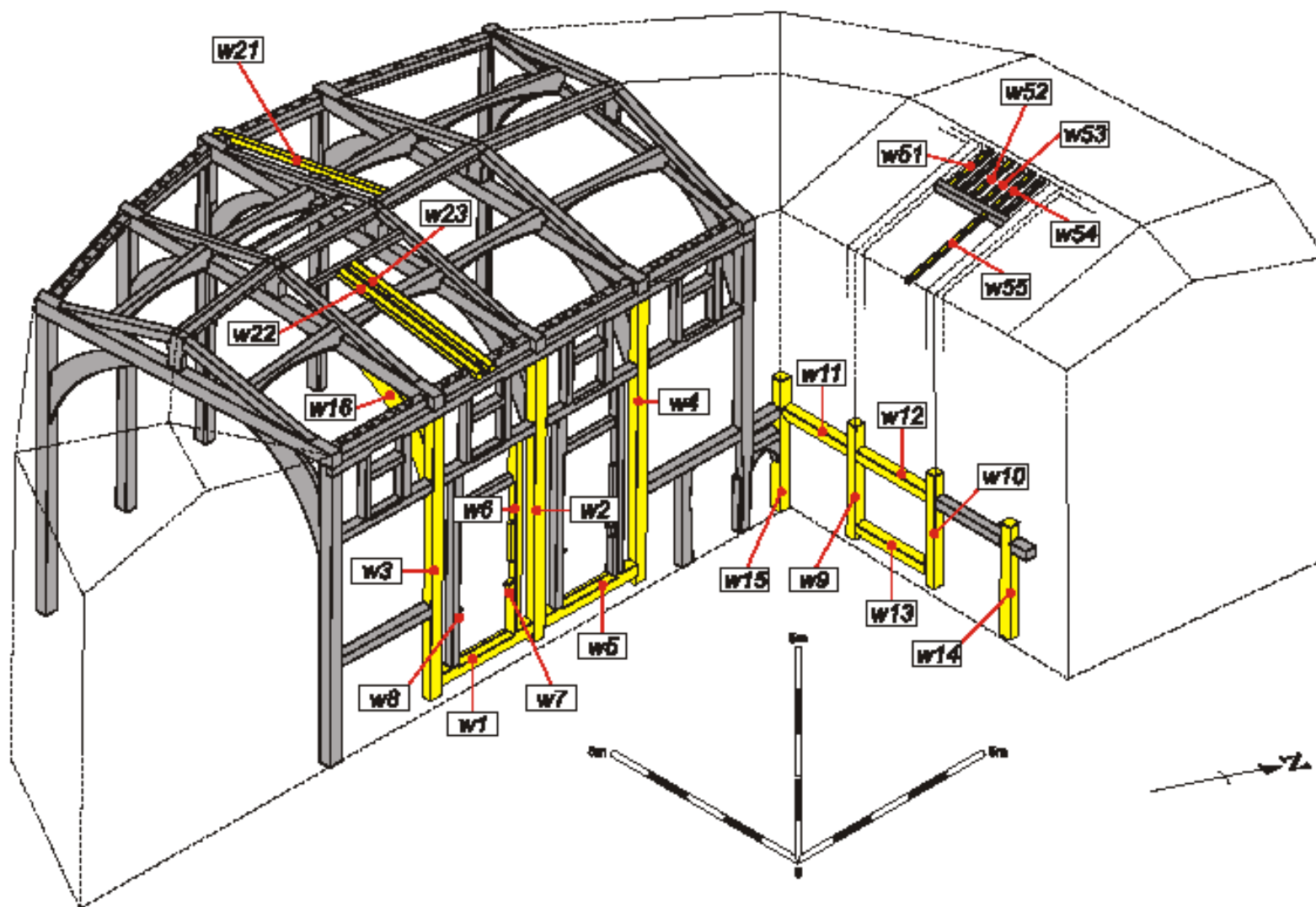
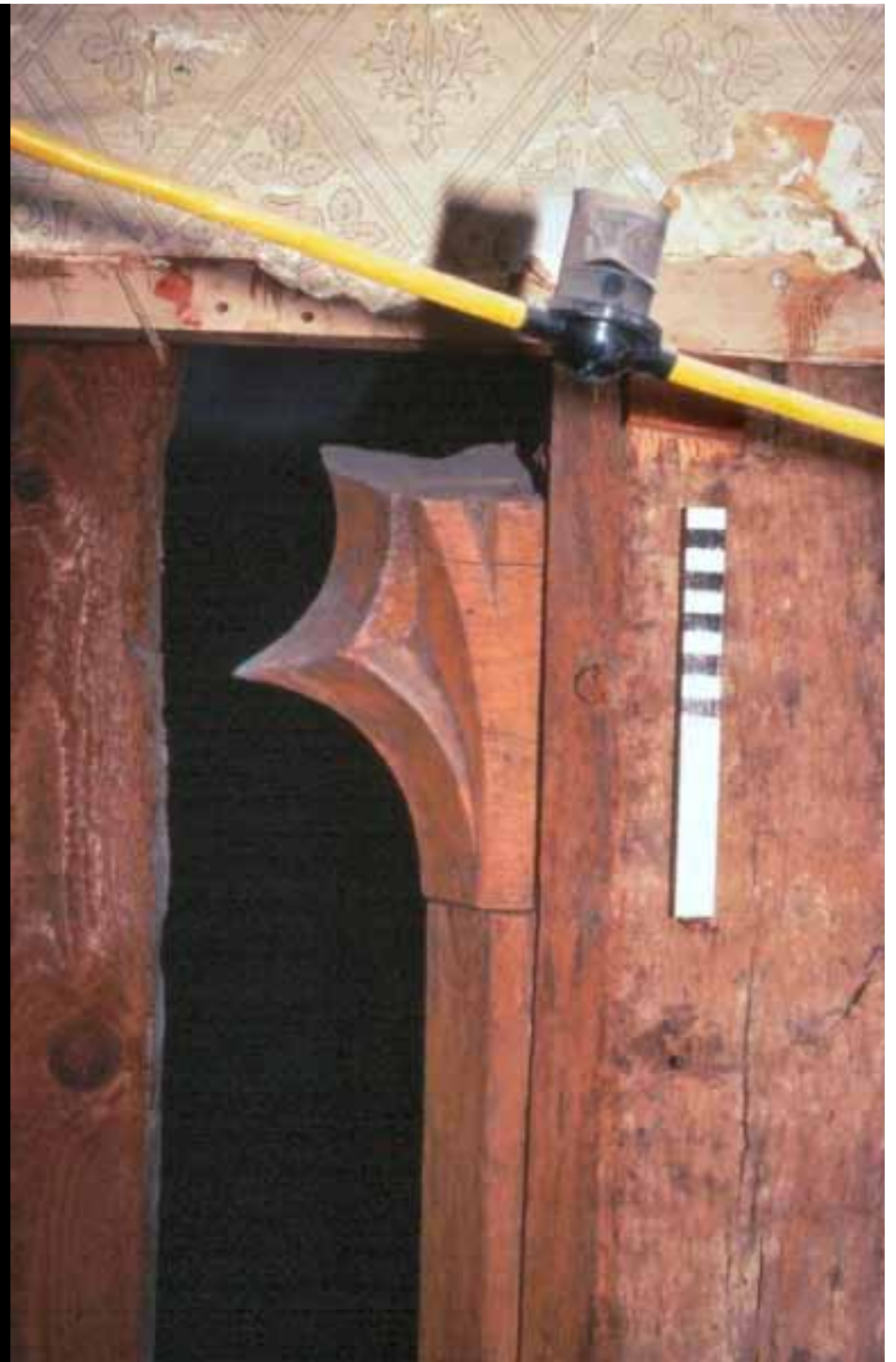


Figure 11. View of hall and kitchen range from courtyard (*Centre for Archaeology*)









Windsor Castle
Round Tower
Phase 2



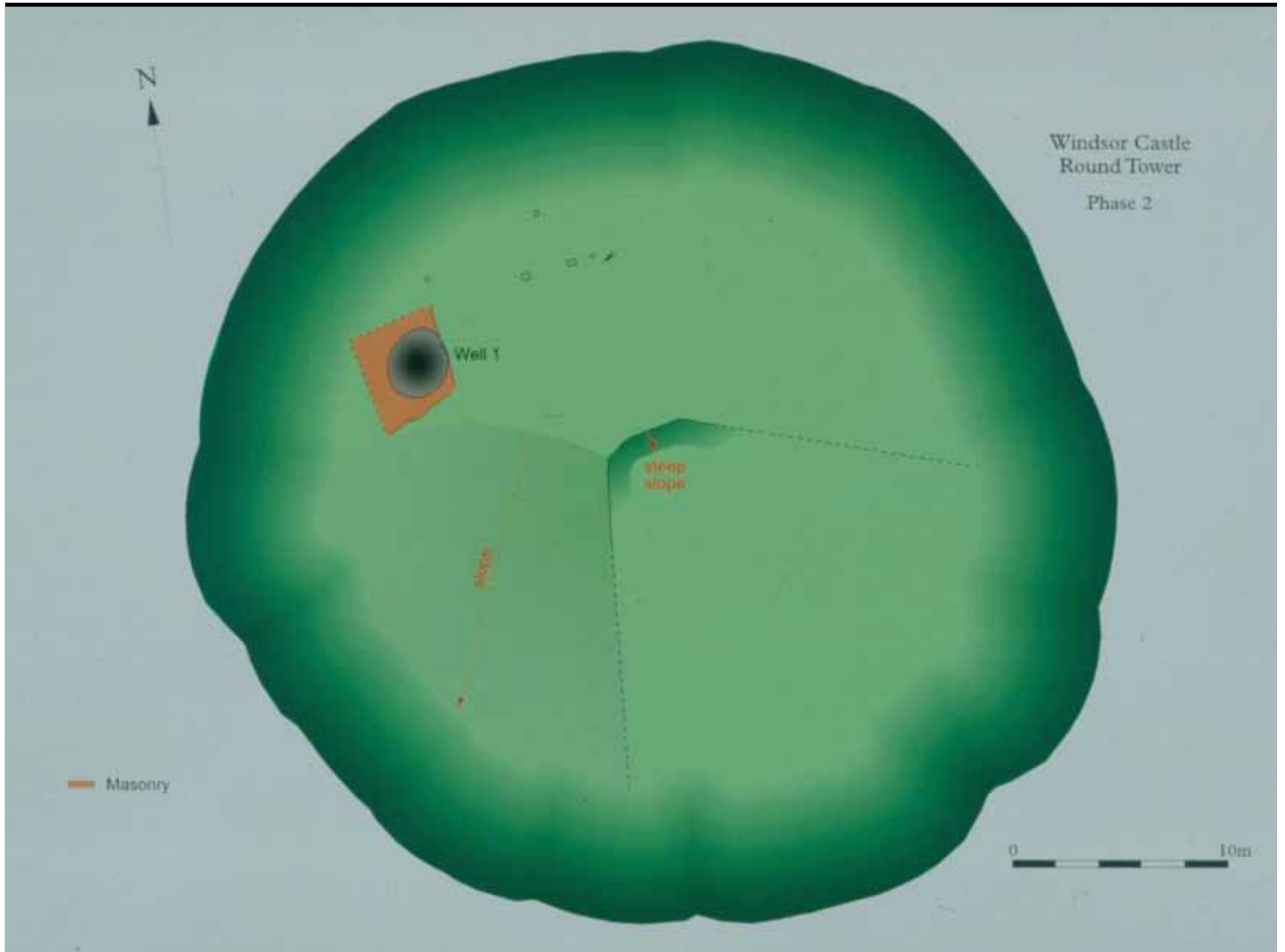
Well 1

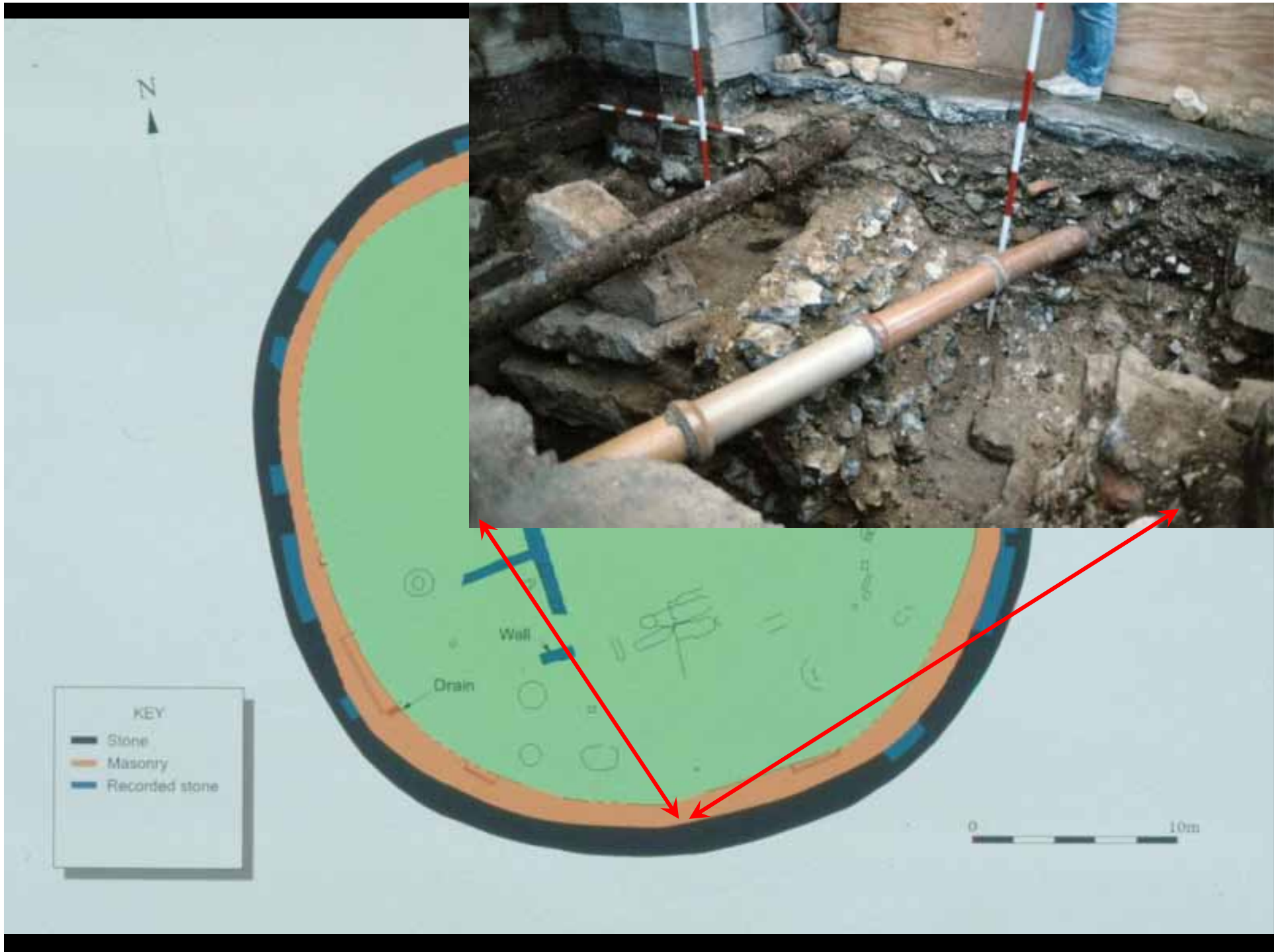
steep
slope

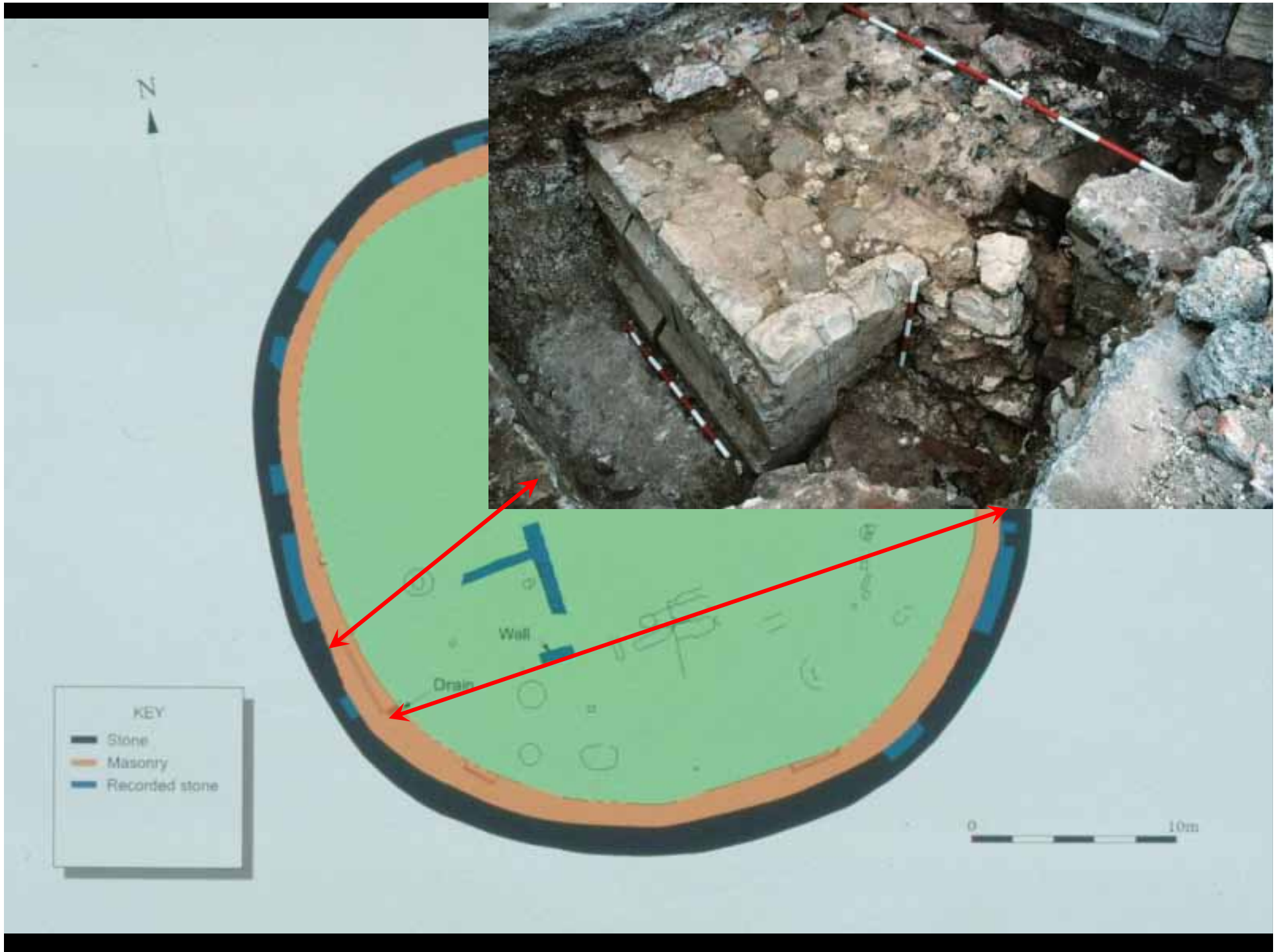
slope

Masonry

0 10m

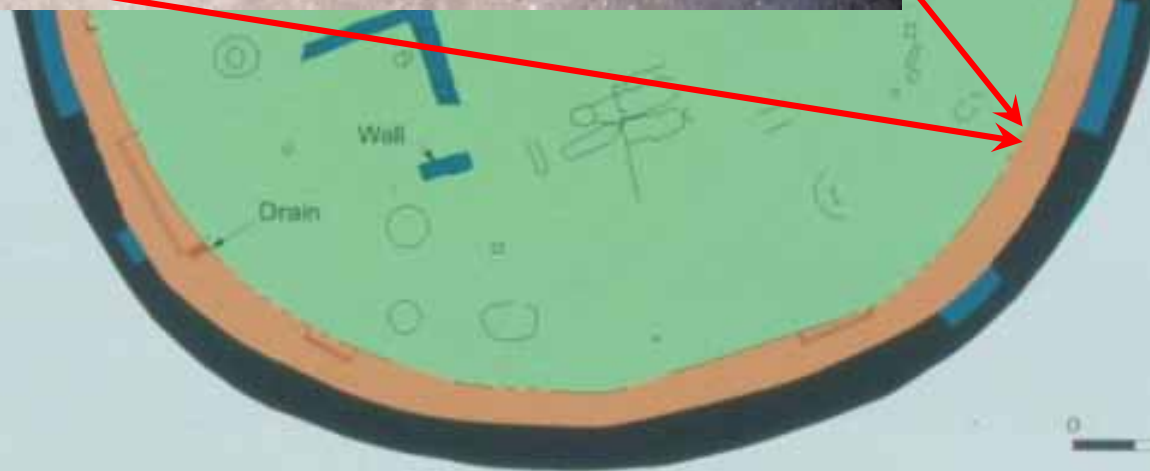








Windsor Castle
Round Tower
Phase 3

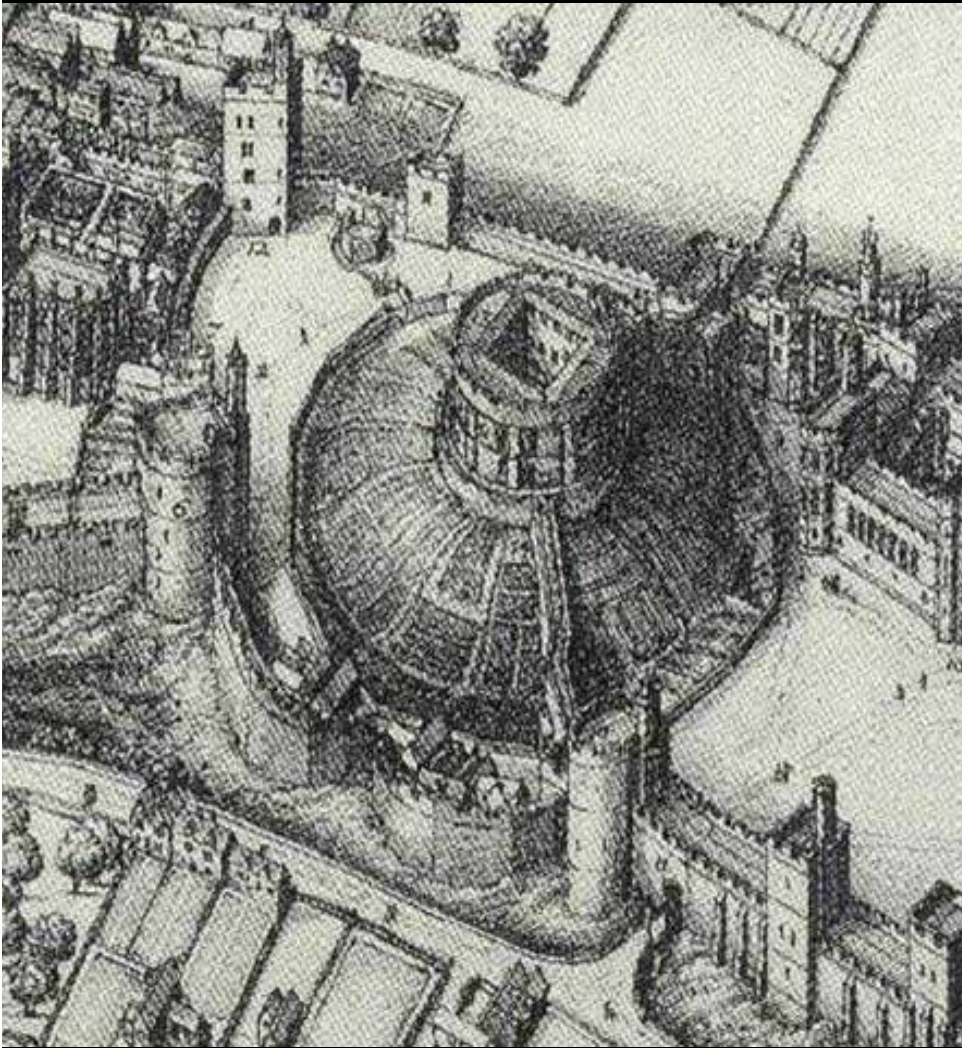


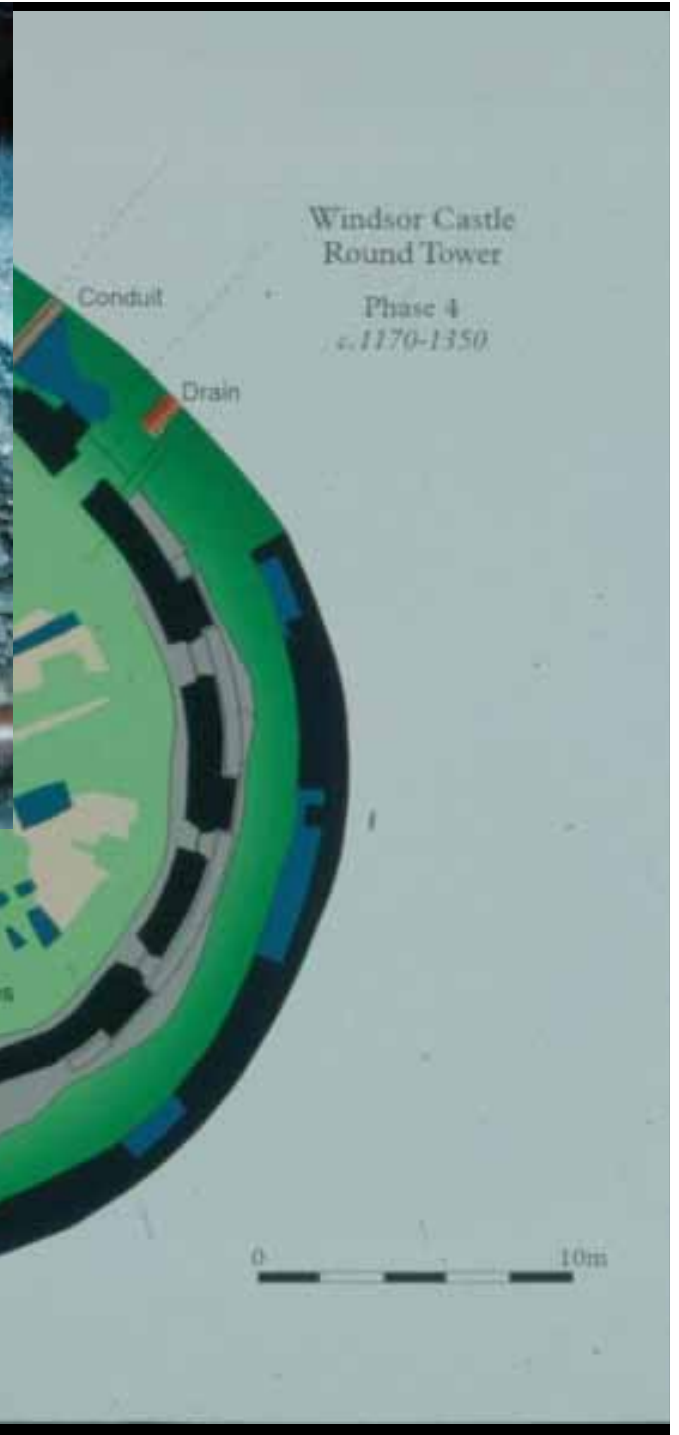
0 10m

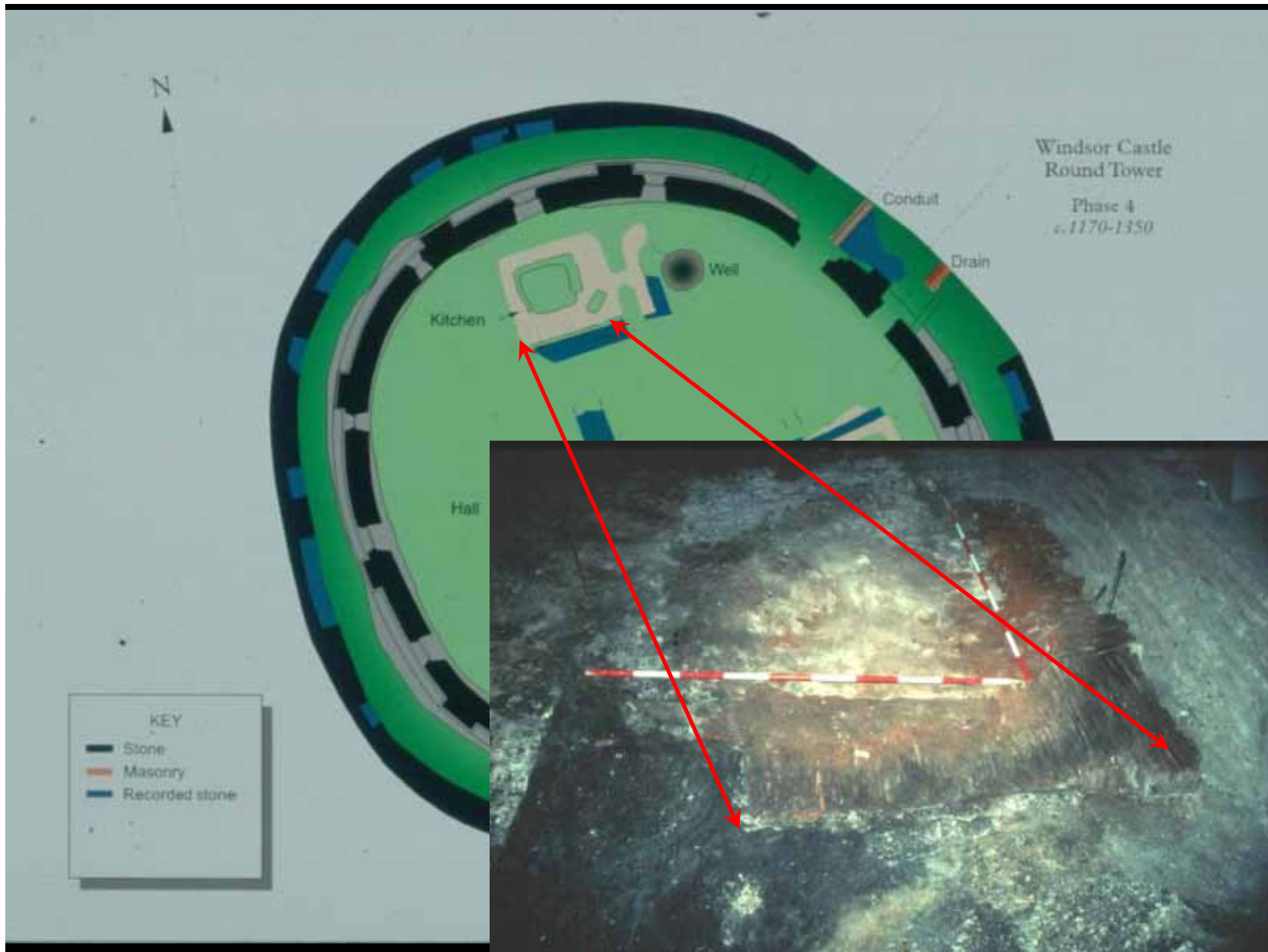
The Siege of 1216



Post-siege strengthening, 1220s



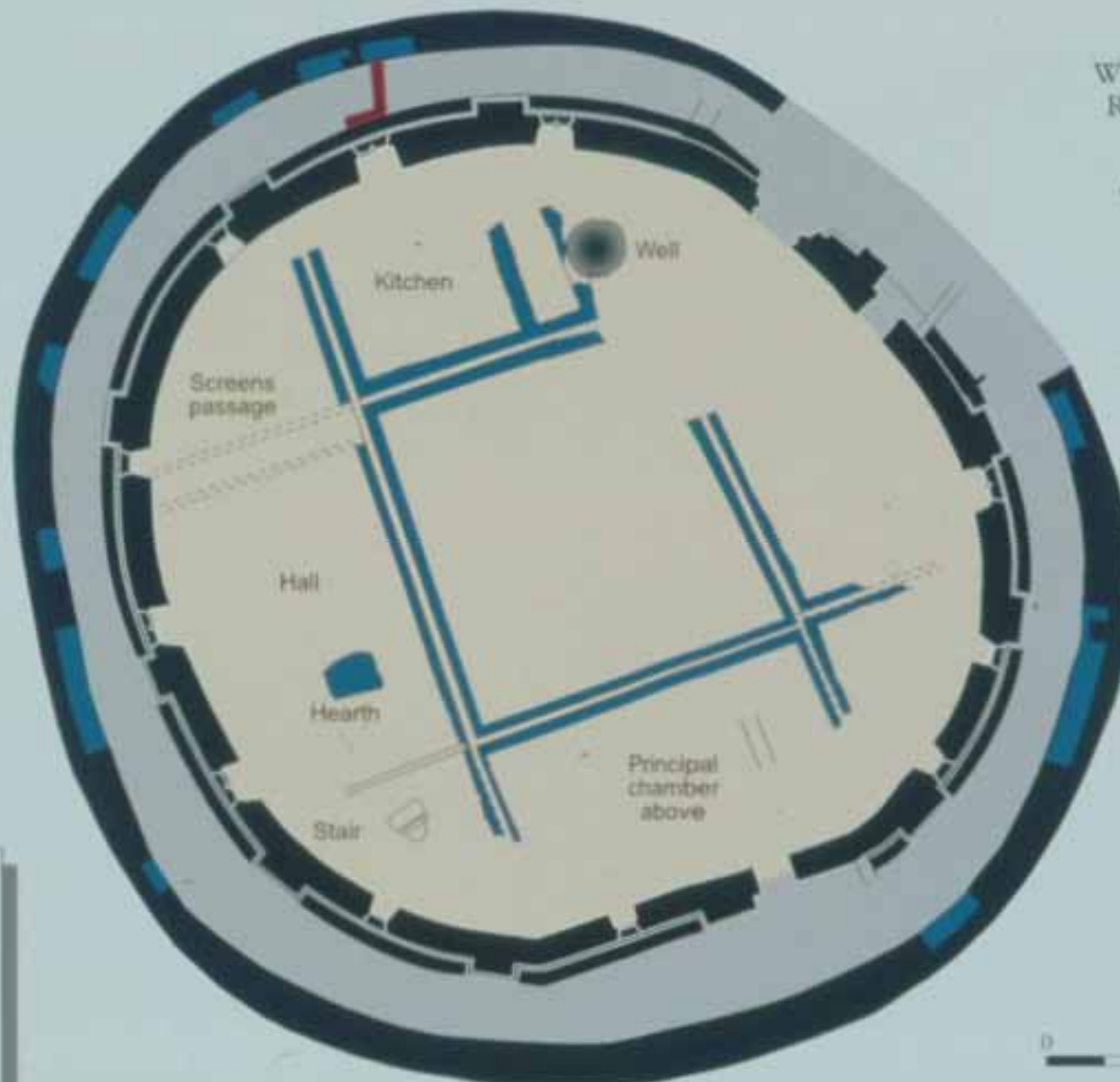






Windsor Castle
Round Tower

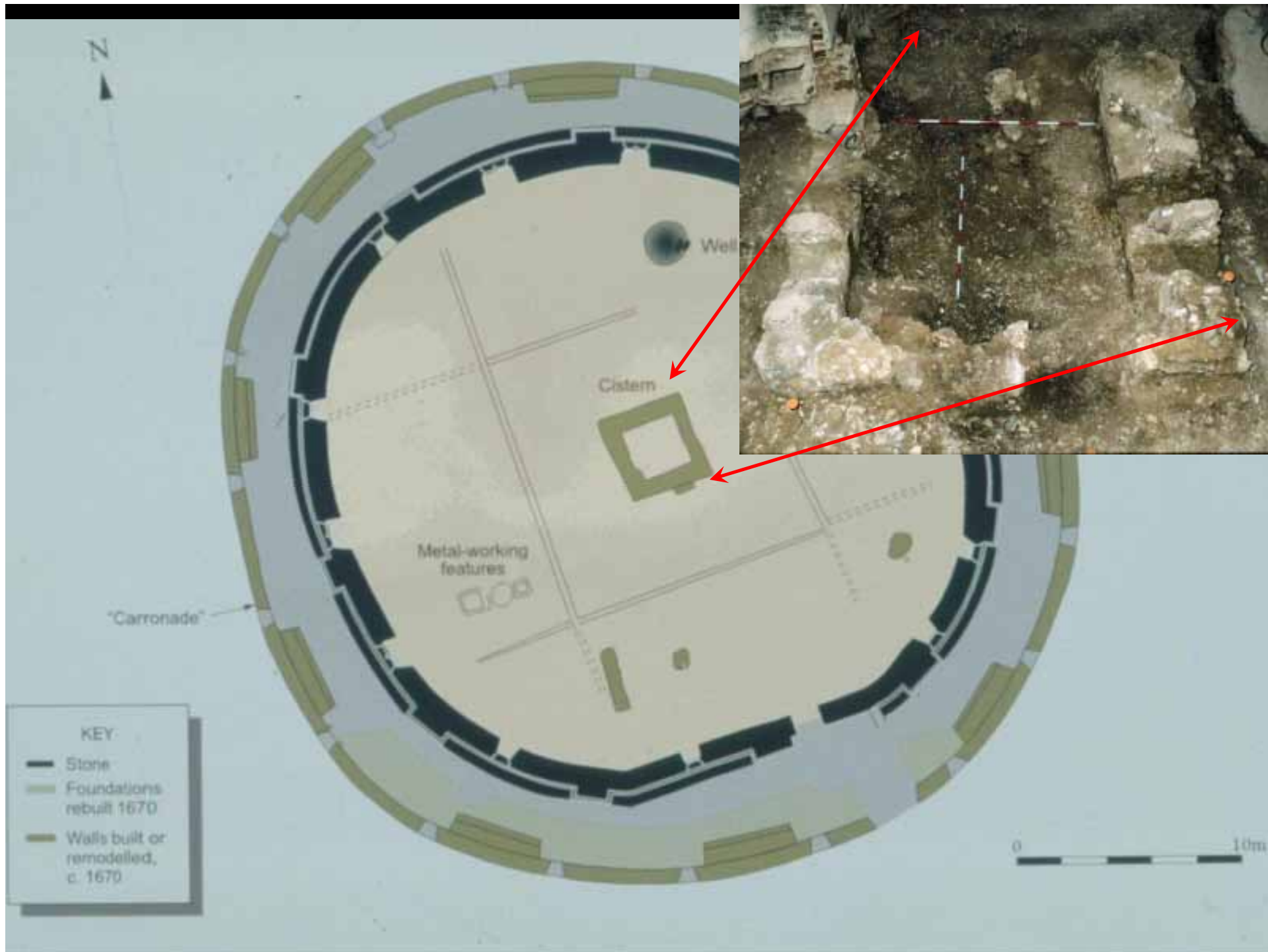
Phase 5
c.1354-1361

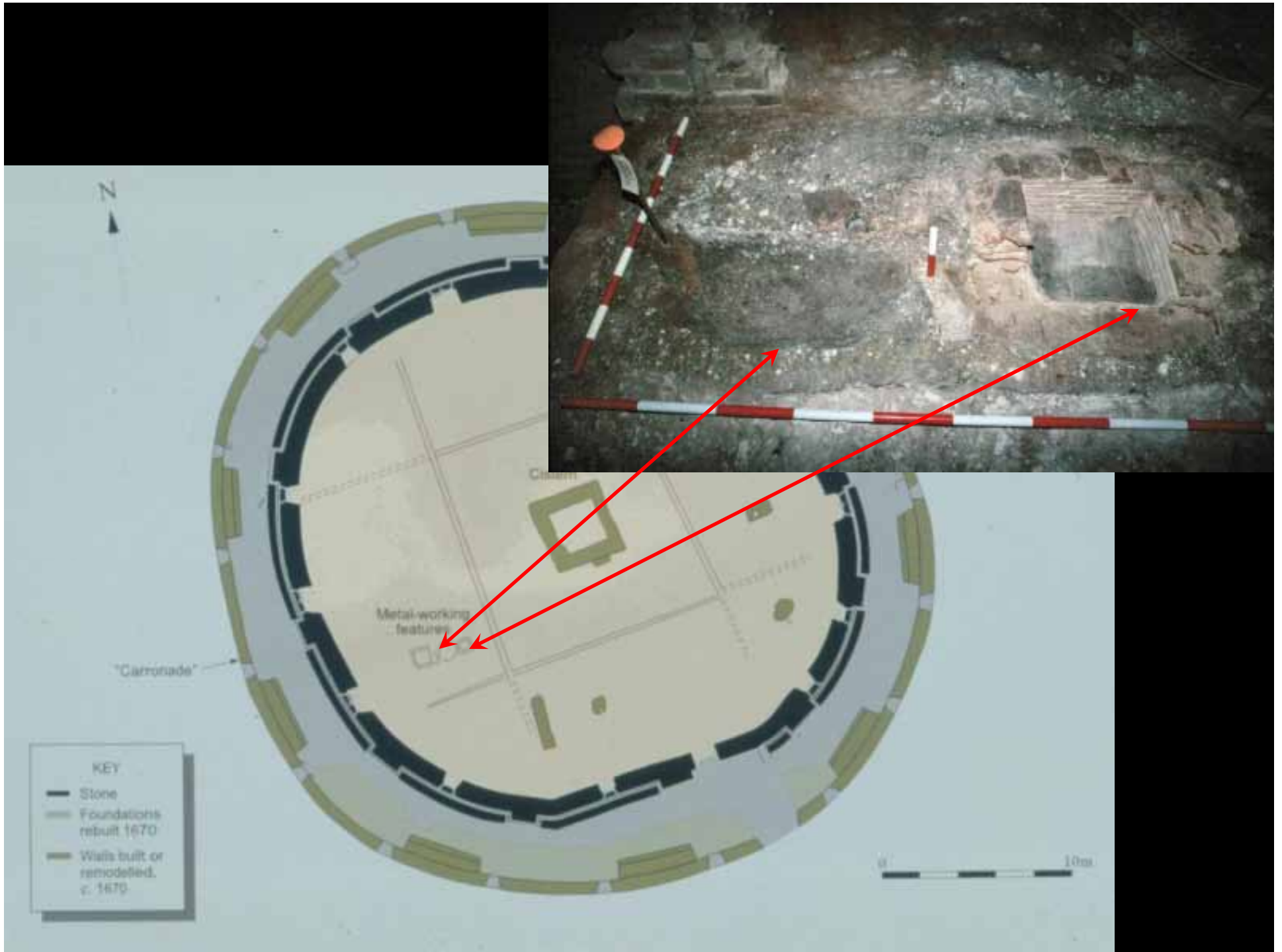


KEY

- Stone
- Masonry
- Recorded stone

0 10m







Hall – Prince Rupert's Armoury, c. 1670



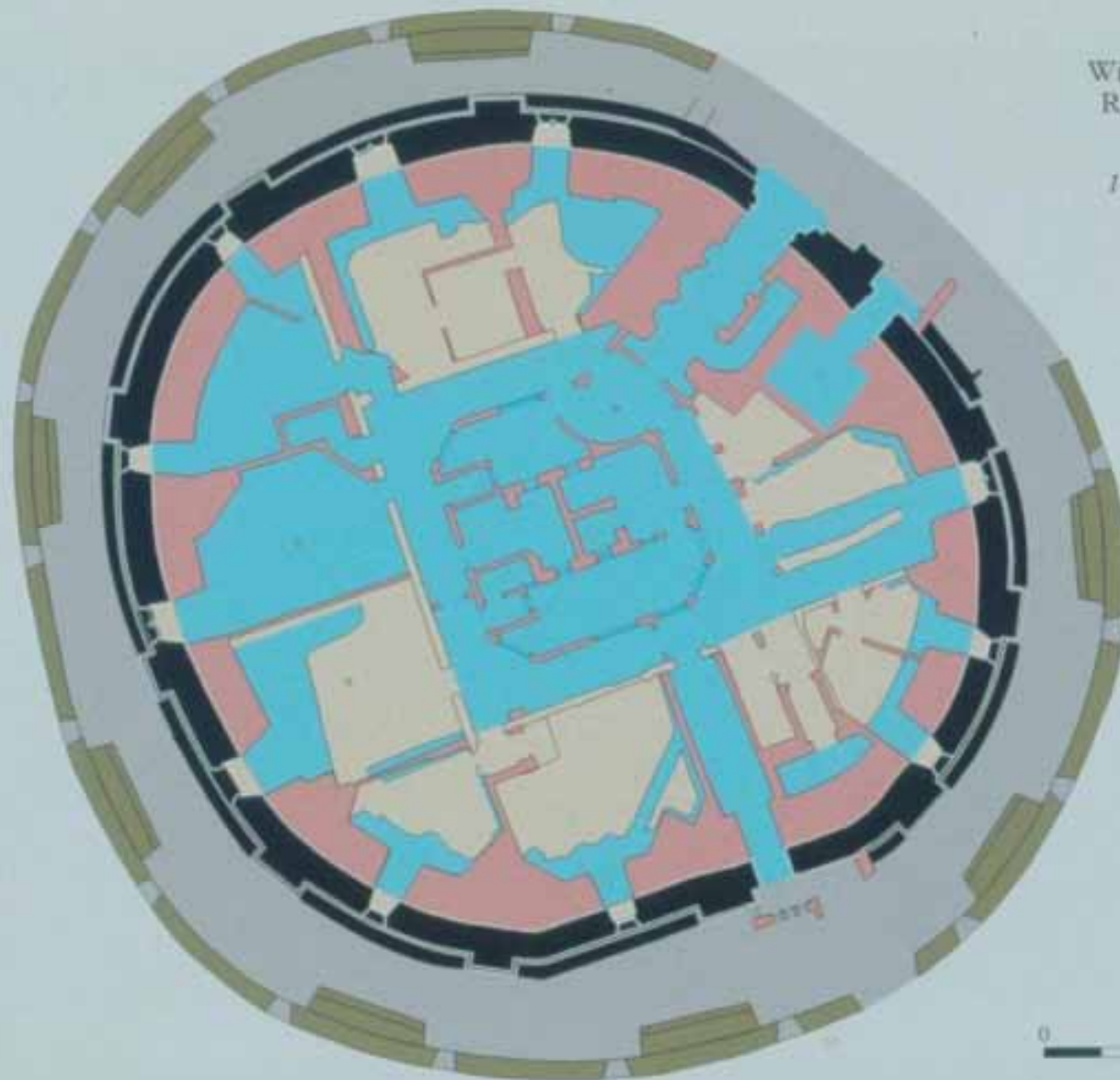
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Windsor Castle
Round Tower

Phase 7
1830/31-1989

KEY

- Sub-floor disturbance
- Walls 1830-31 and later



0 10m

Topping-out, early November 1992



November 20th 1992

St George's Hall

Grand Reception Room

Kitchen

Kitchen Court

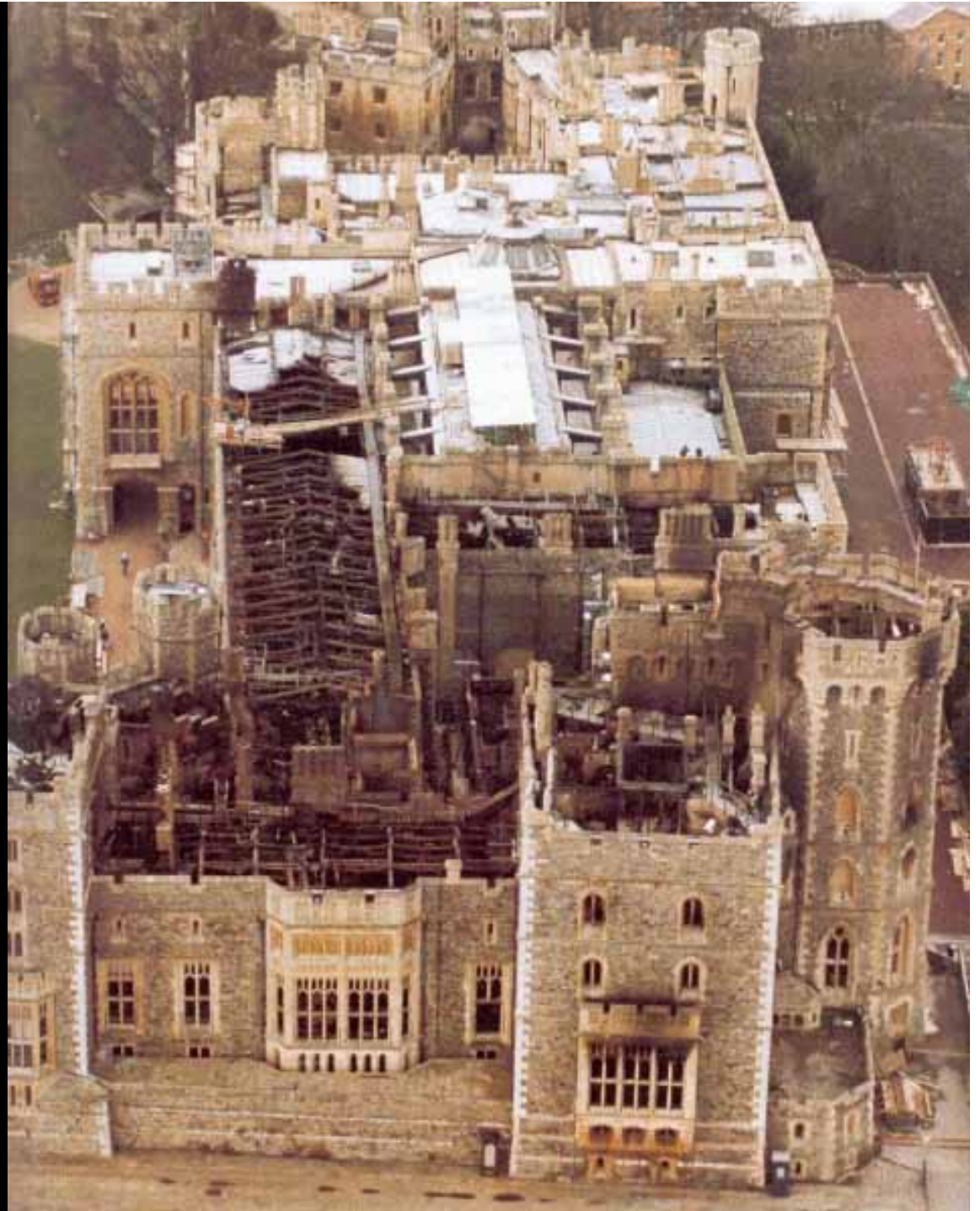
Brunswick Tower

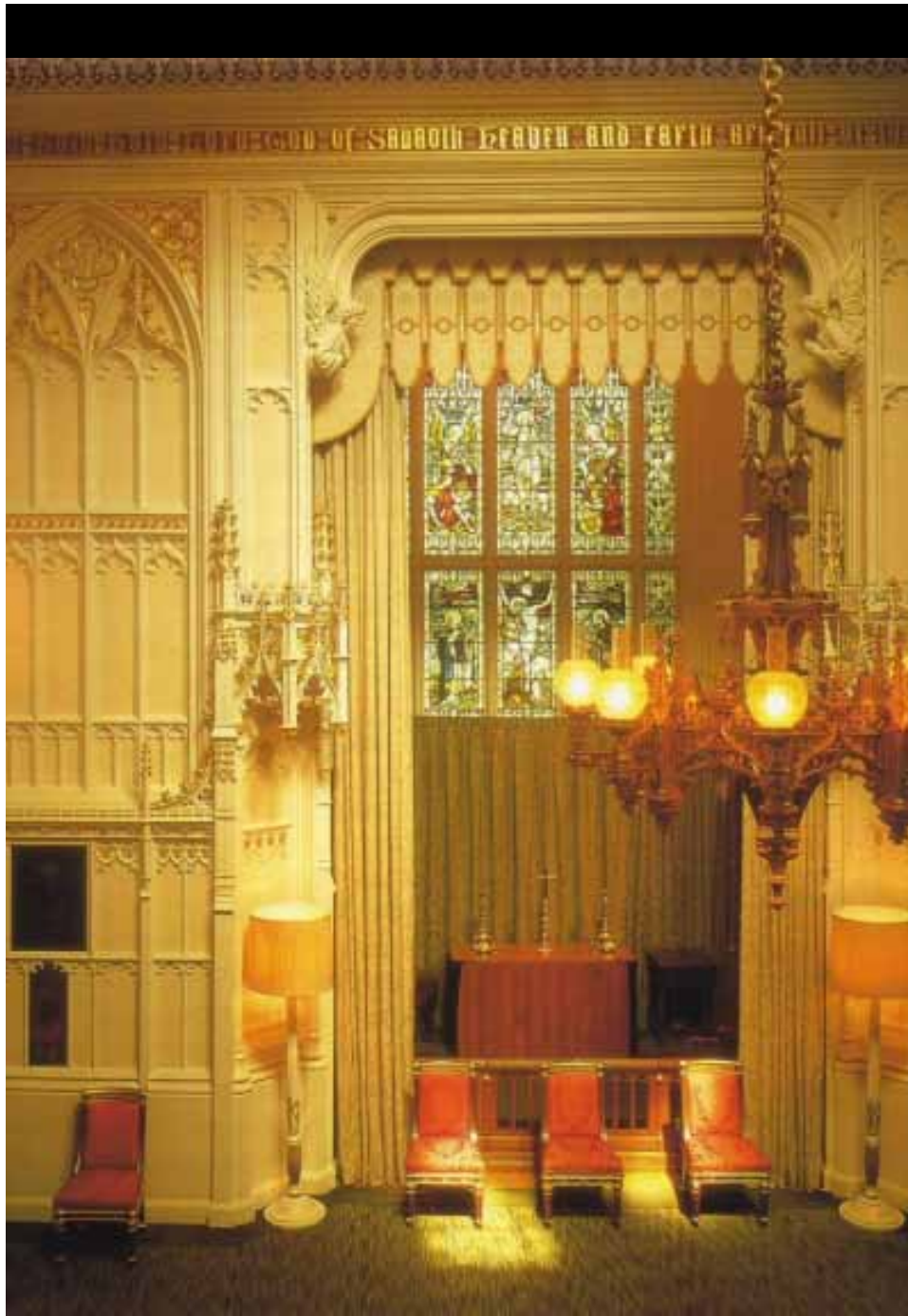
Prince of Wales Tower

Crimson Drawing Room

Chester Tower

Equerries' Entrance





Brunswick Tower – Octagon Dining Room



Crimson Drawing Room



Grand Reception Room

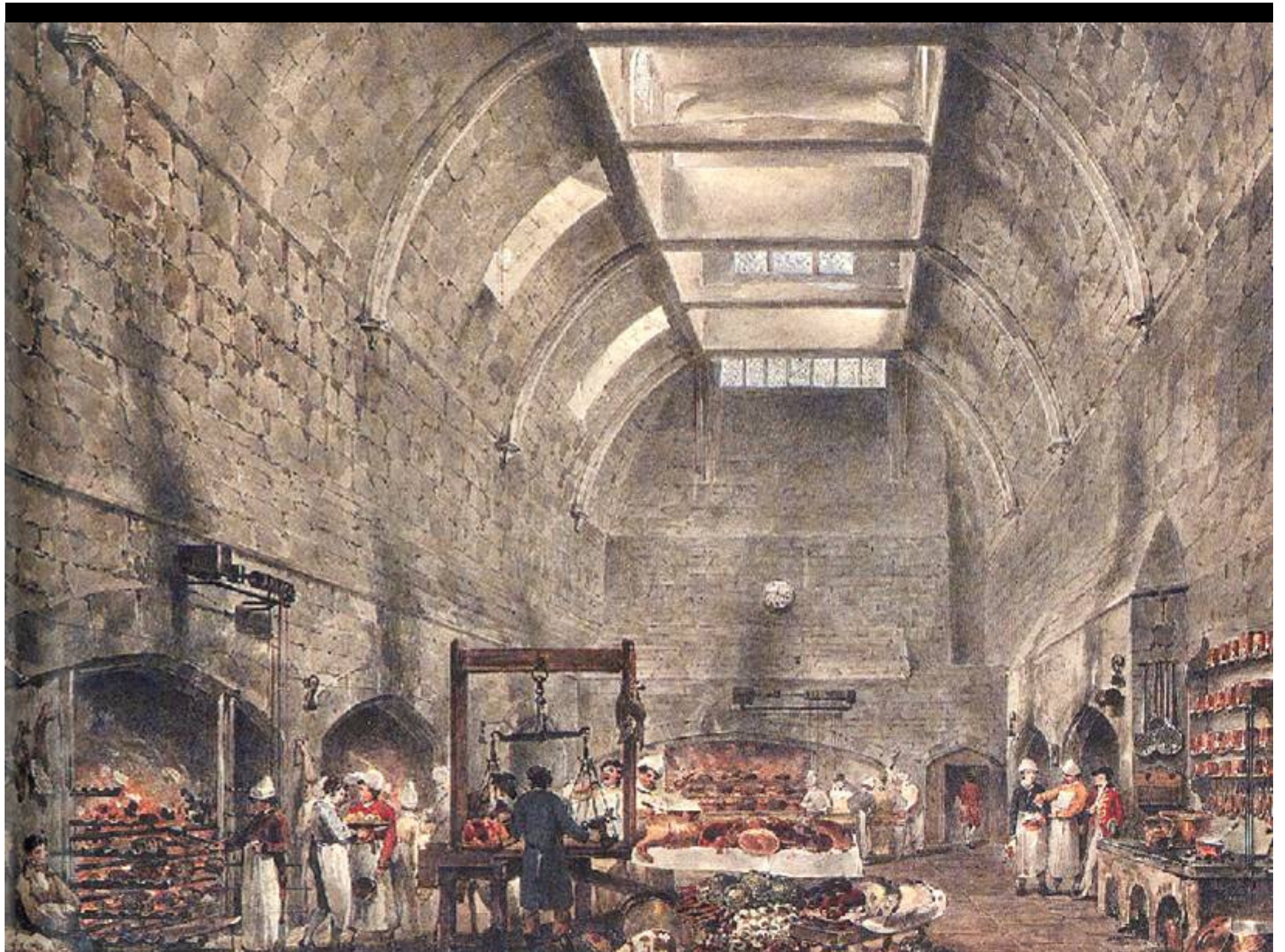


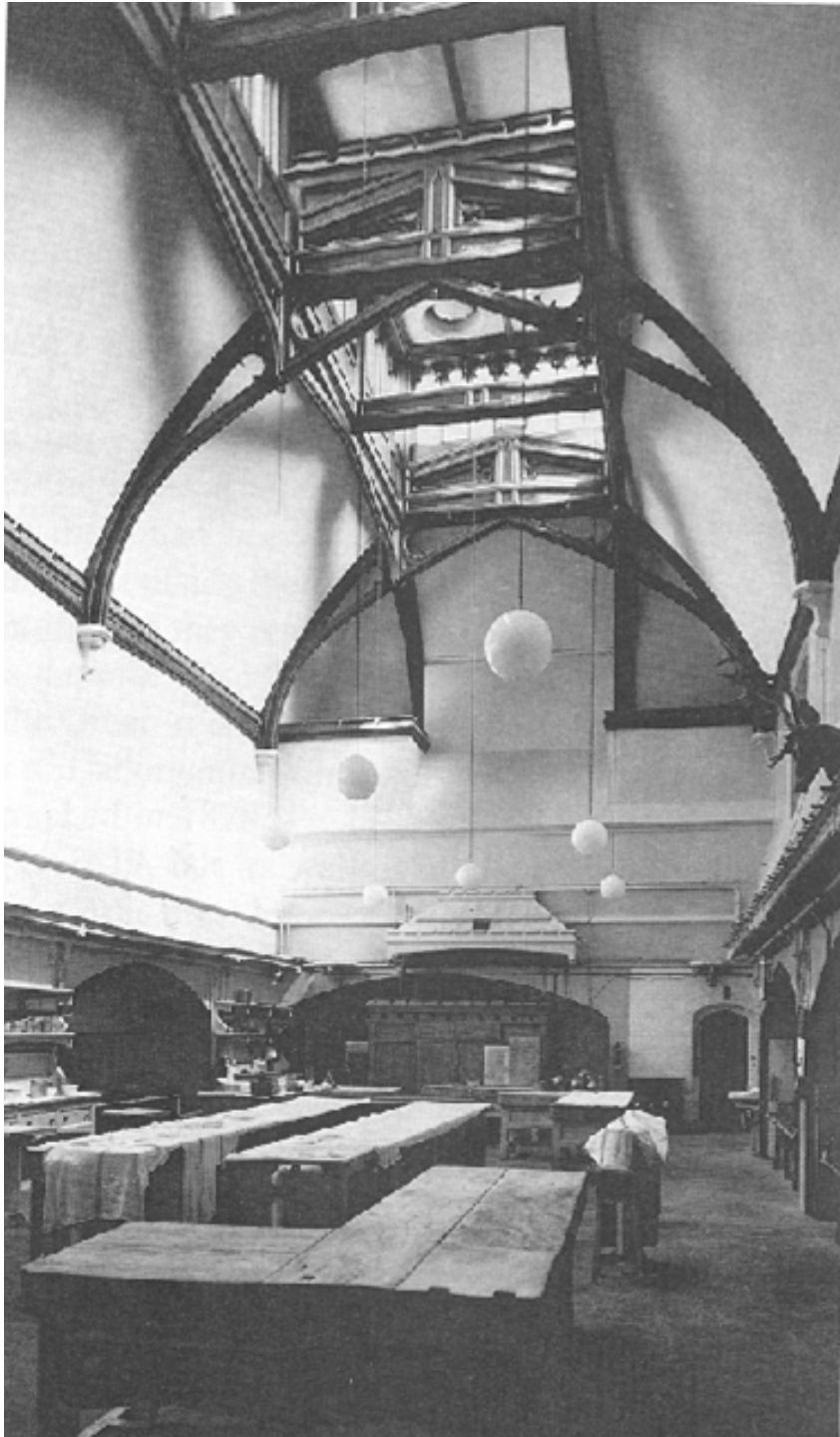
Grand Reception Room – hand excavation



Coarse Sift – St George's Hall



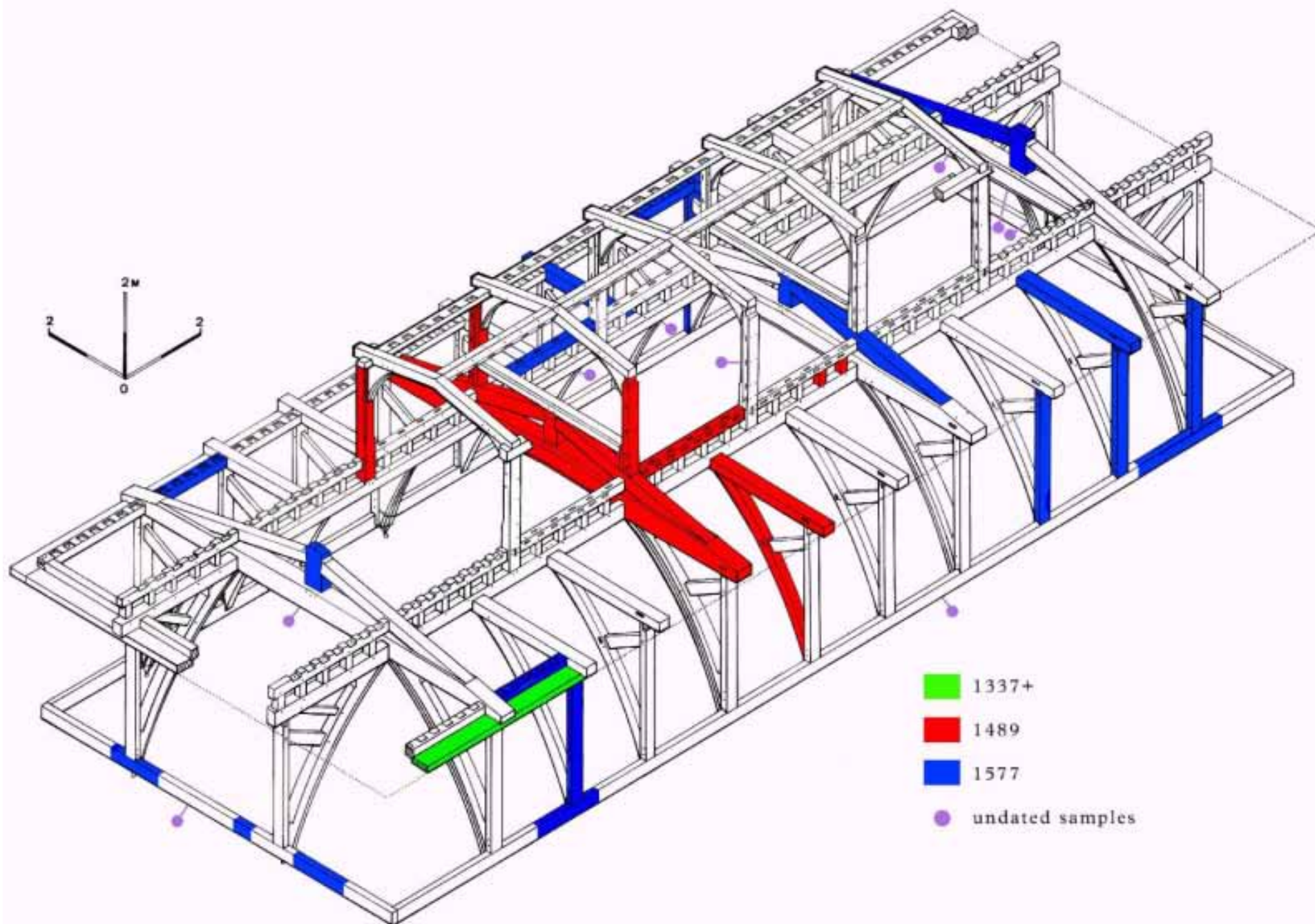




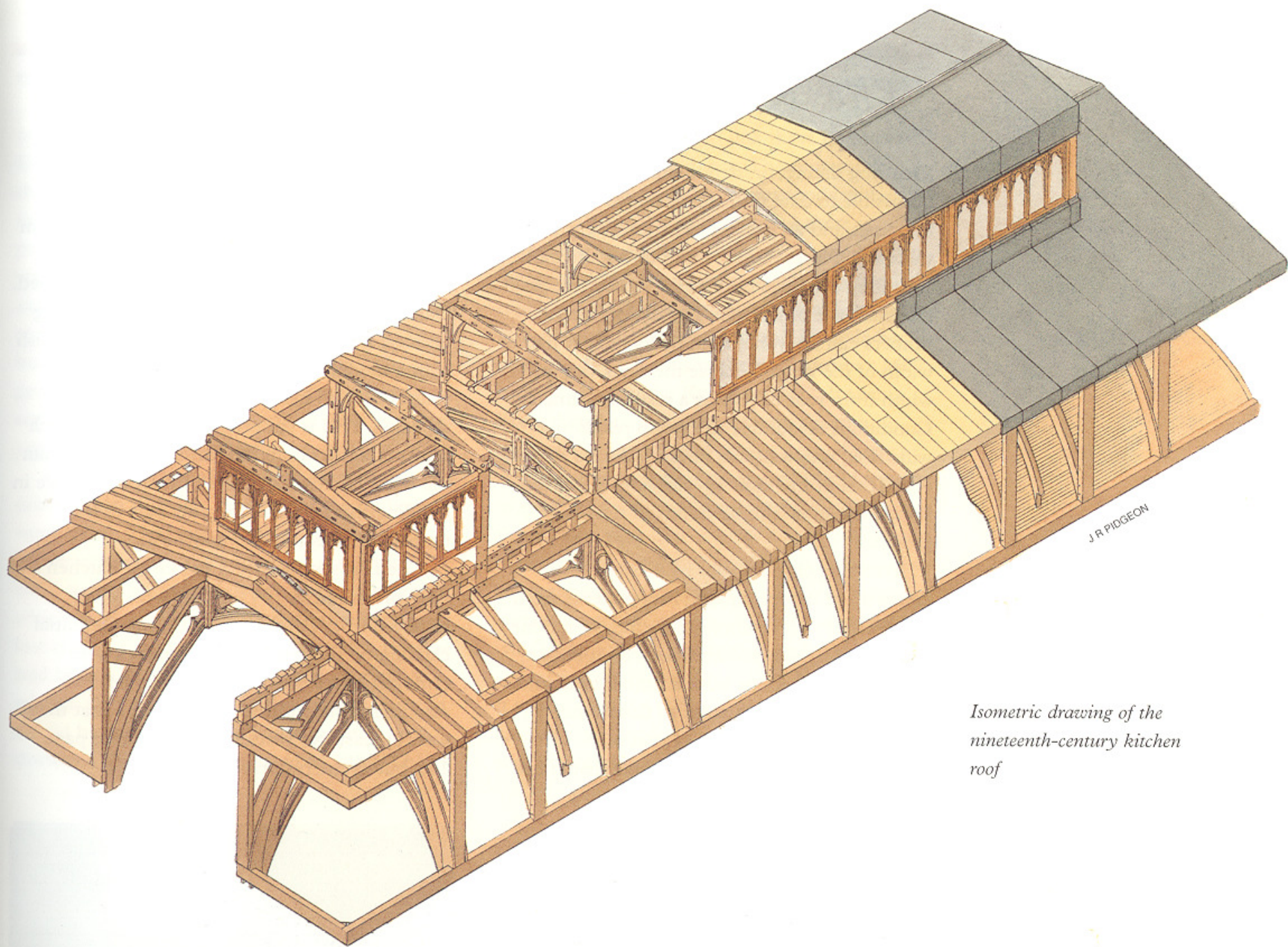
Kitchen Roof











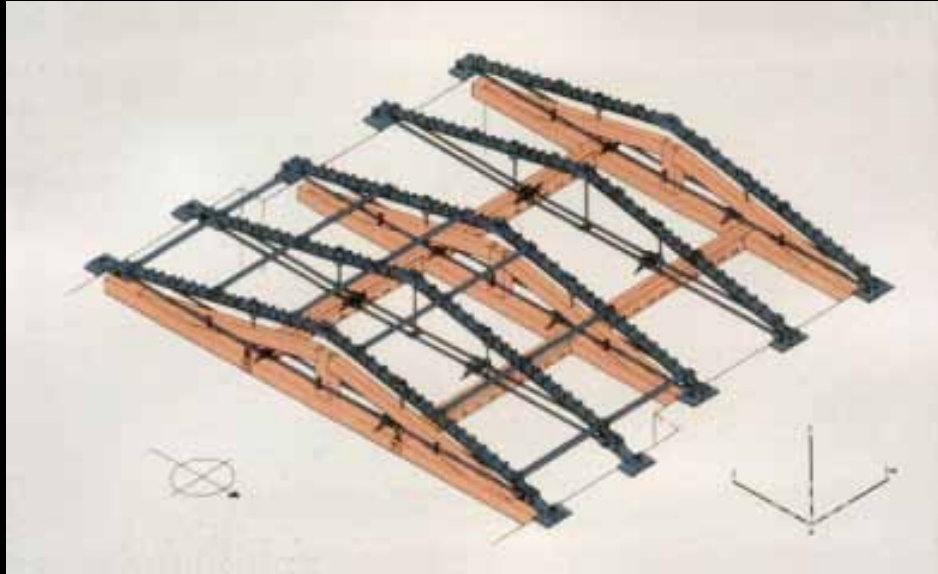
*Isometric drawing of the
nineteenth-century kitchen
roof*



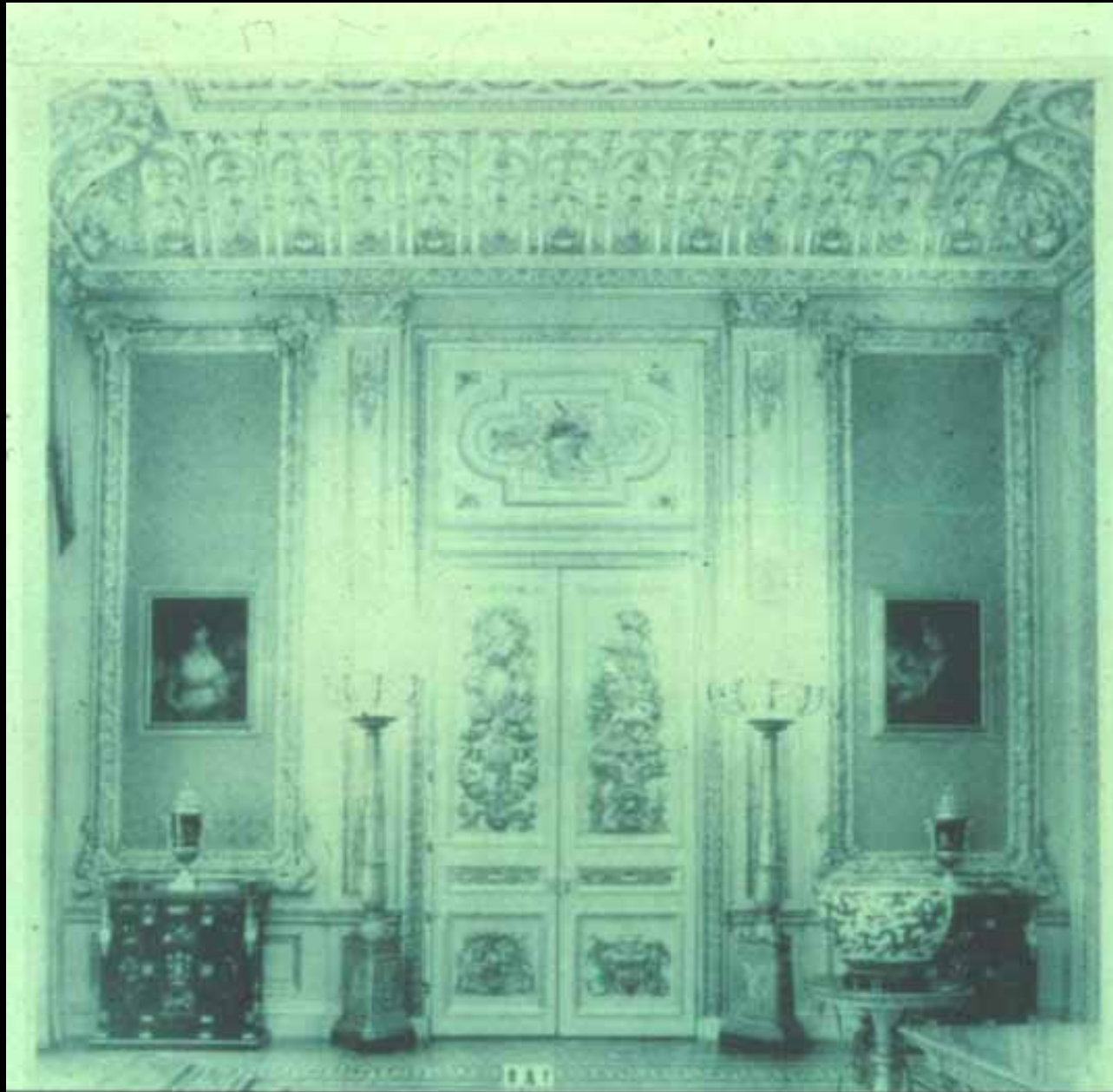




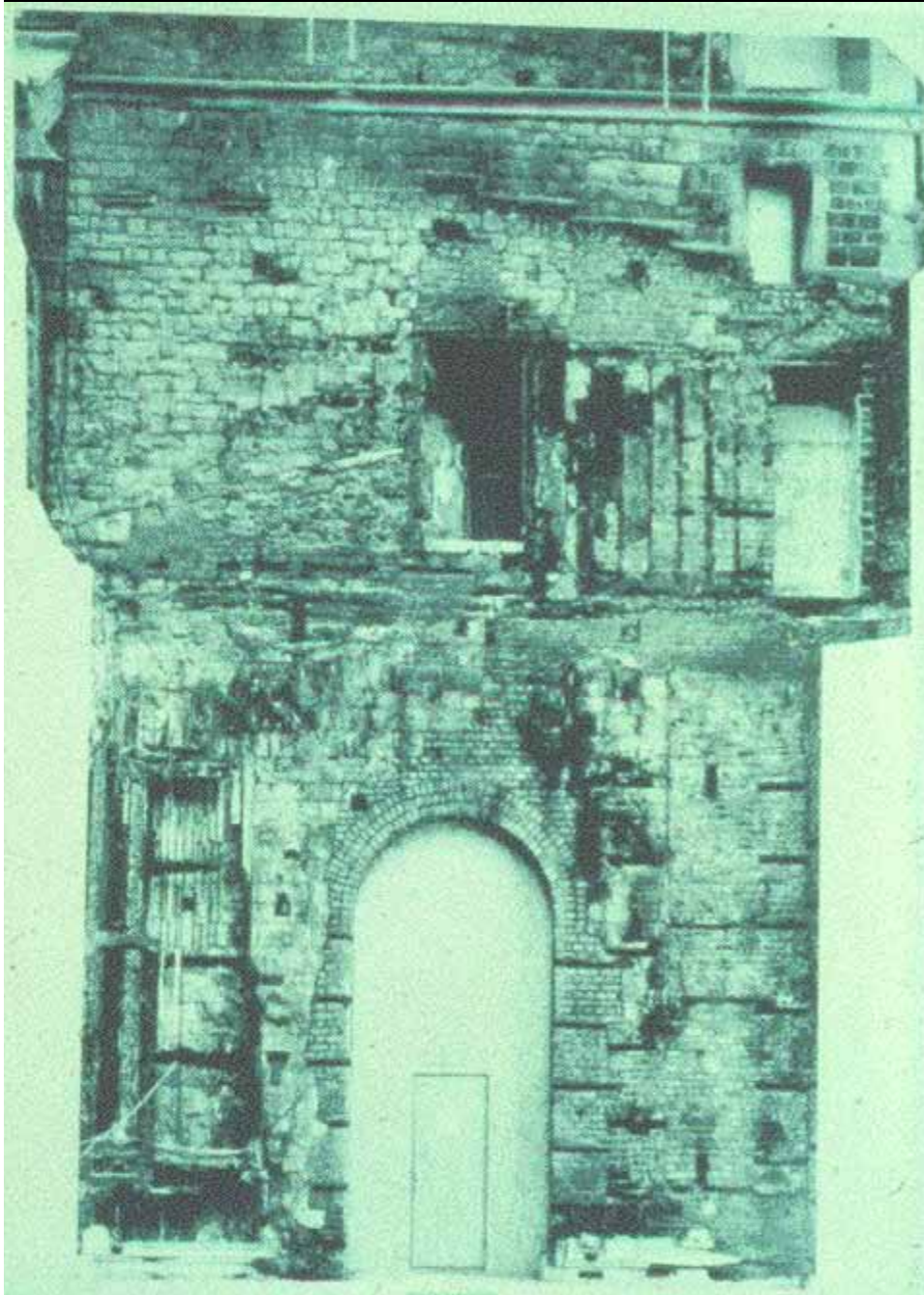
St George's Hall – record and new design



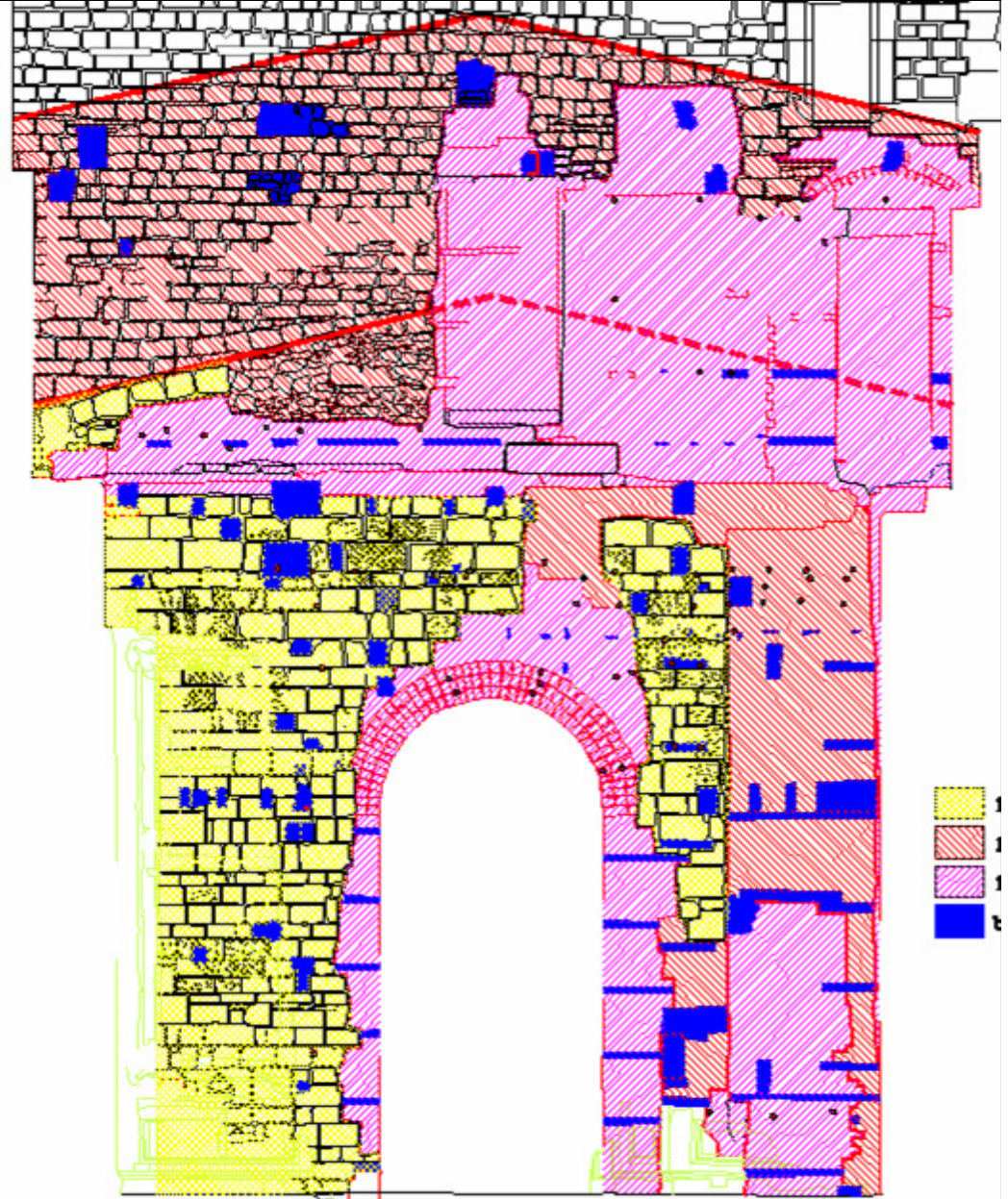
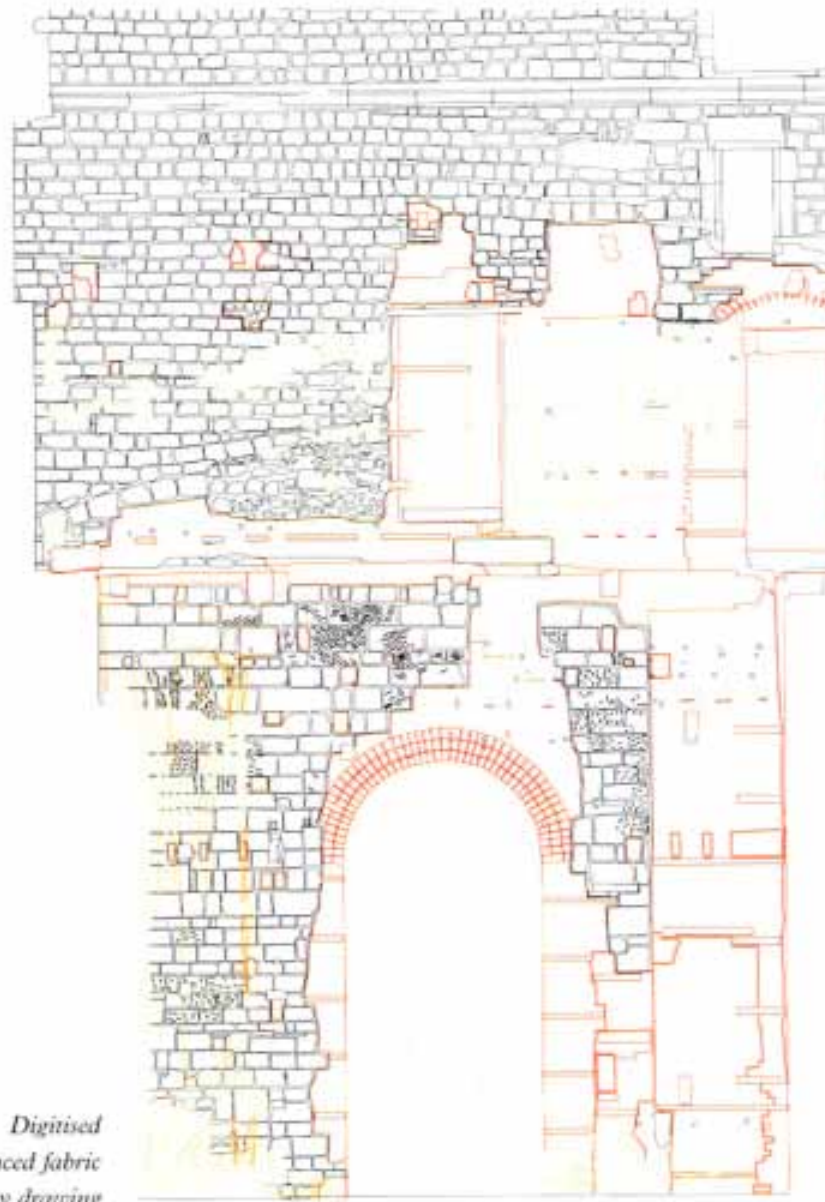
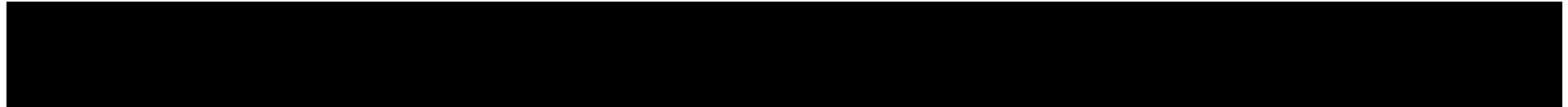
Fabric Survey







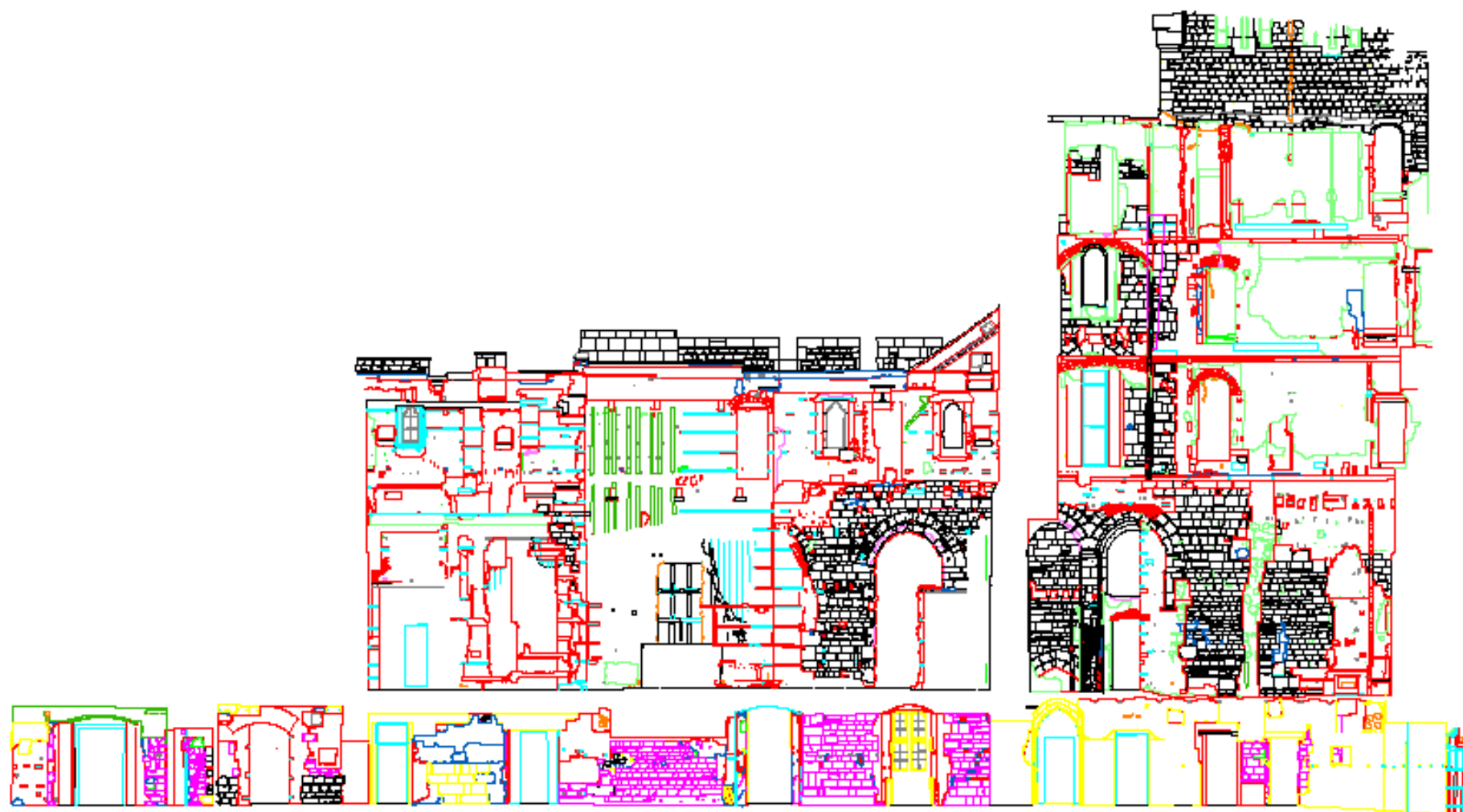
*Raw fab
survey a*

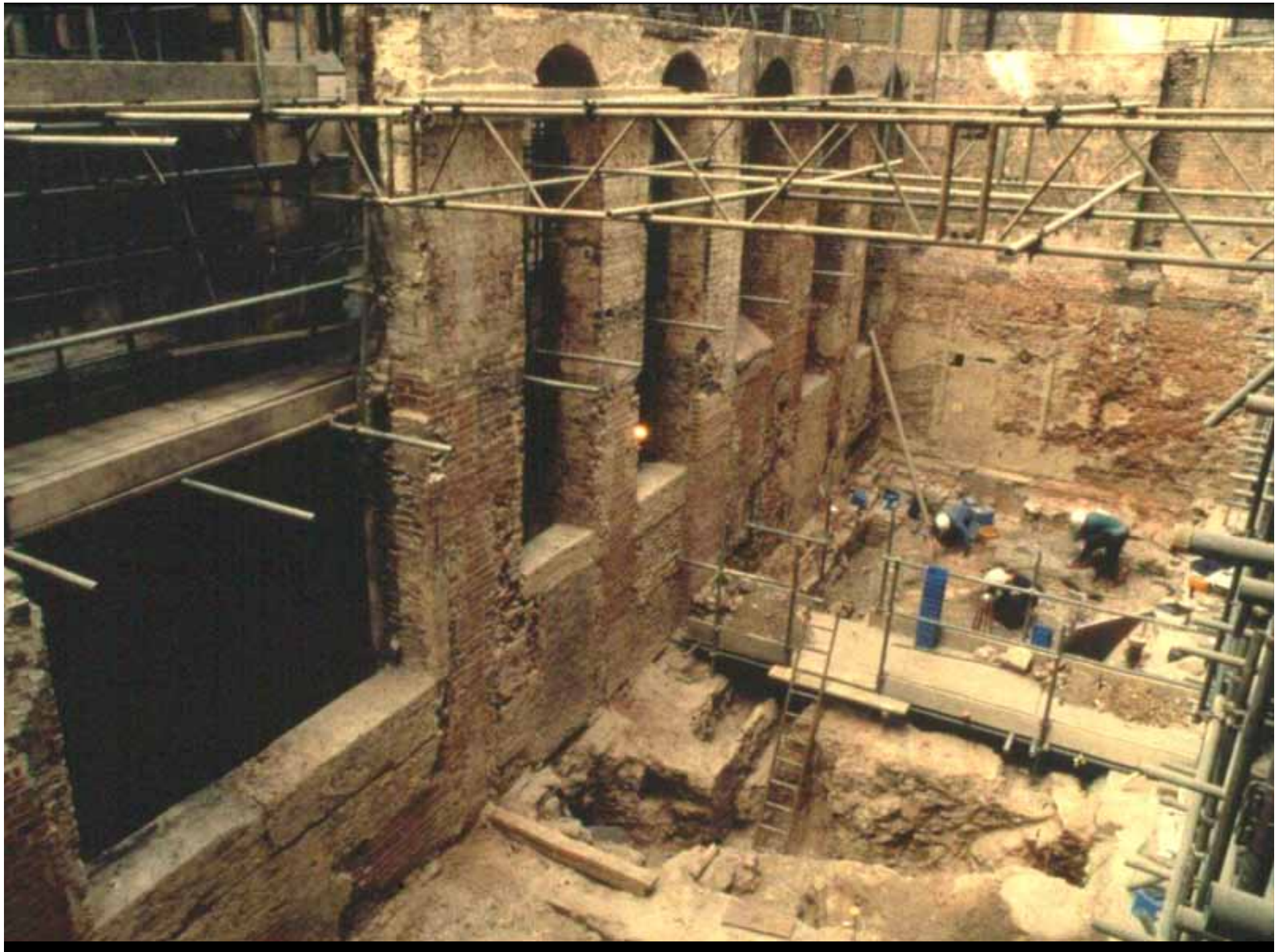


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hanced fabric
rvey drawing*







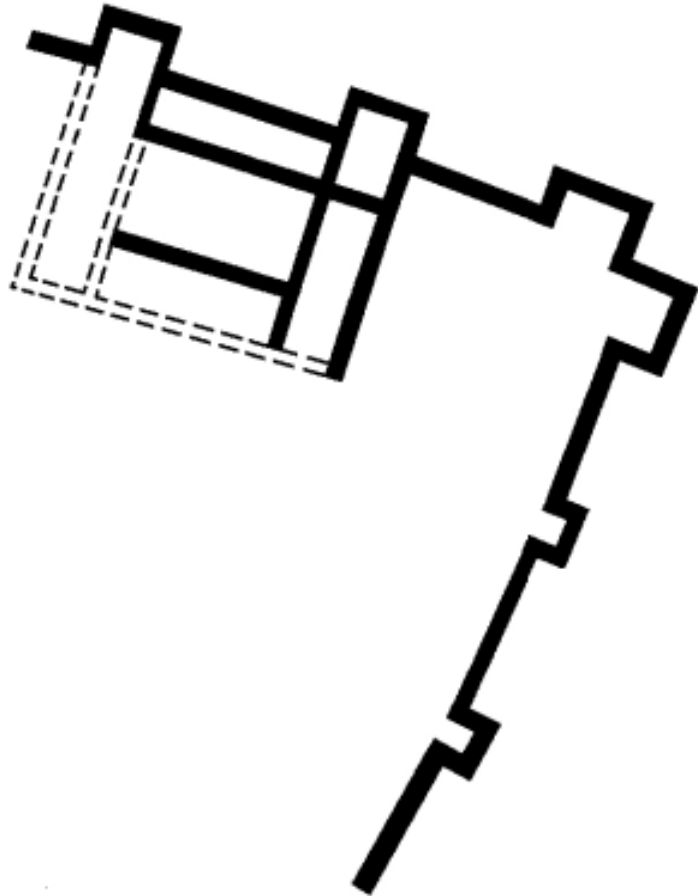
Dehumidification



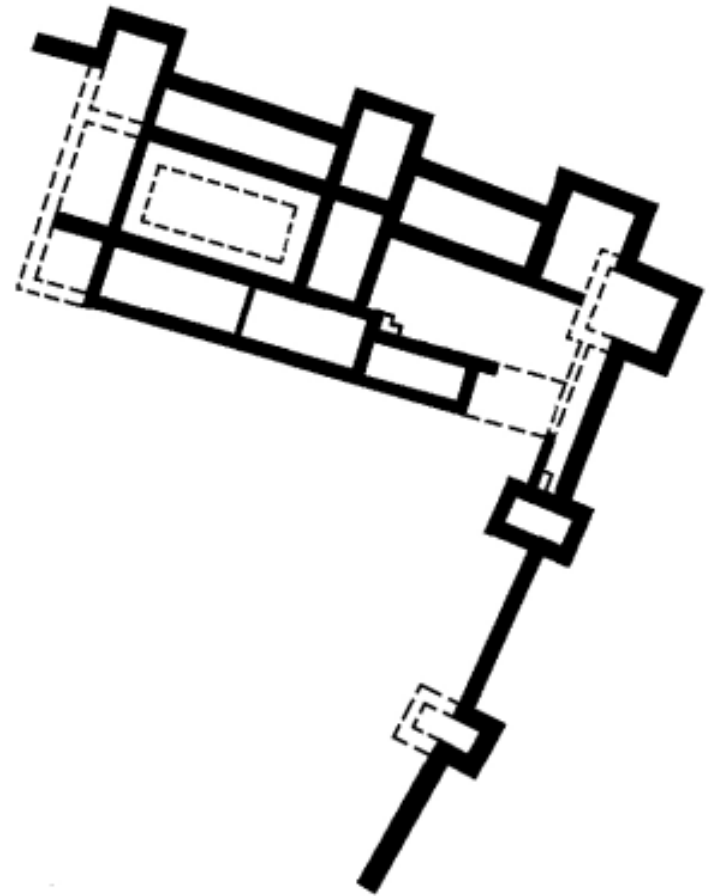




12th century

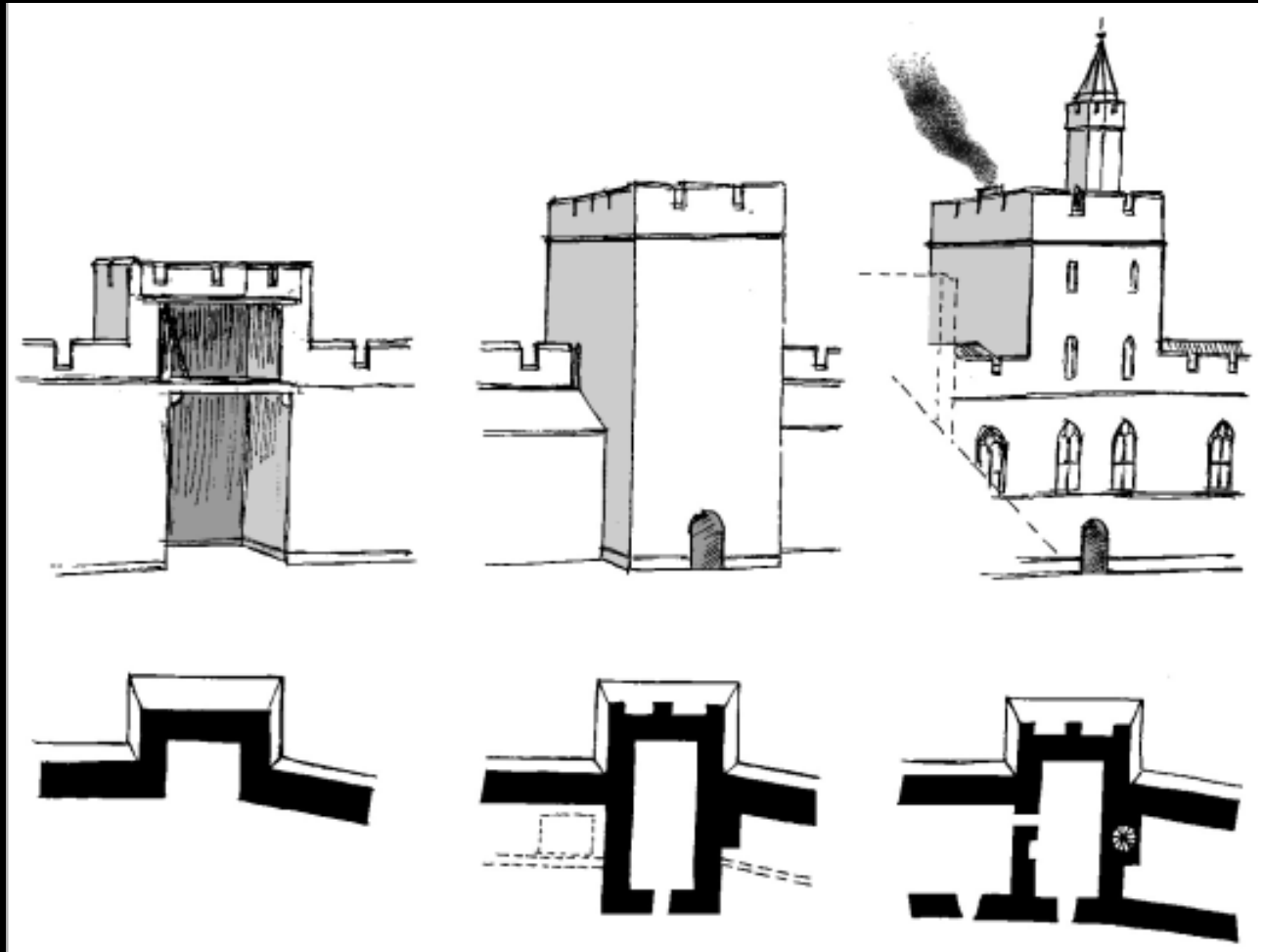
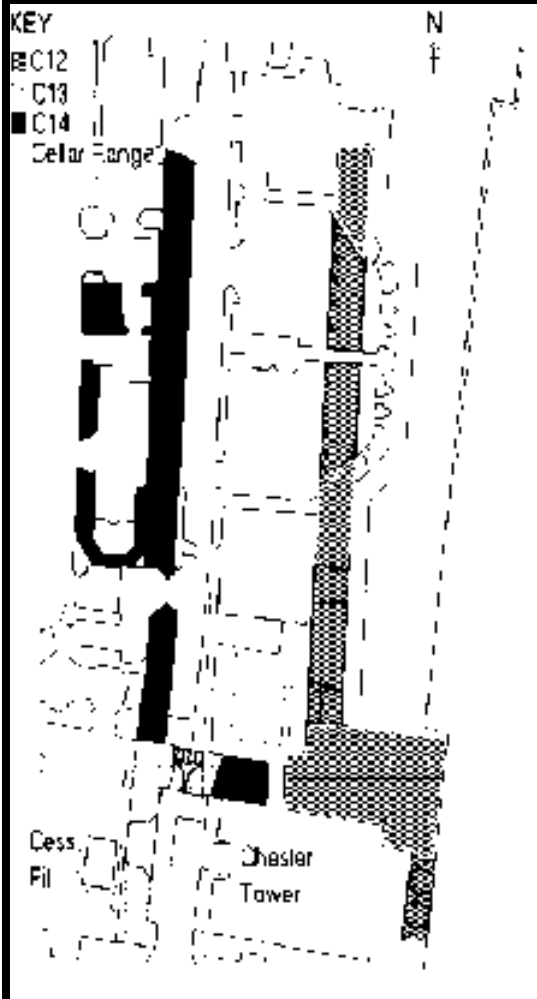


Henry III, 1240s-60s

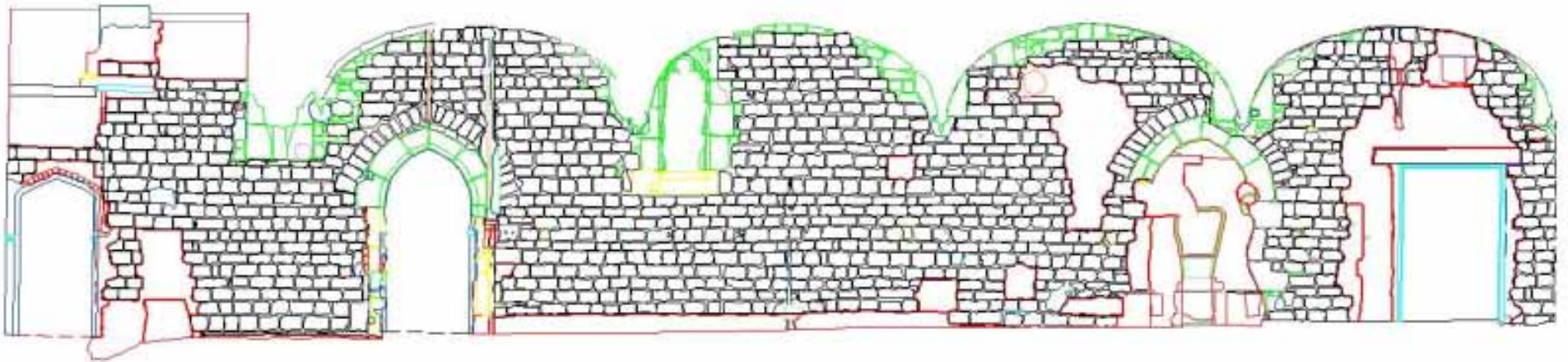




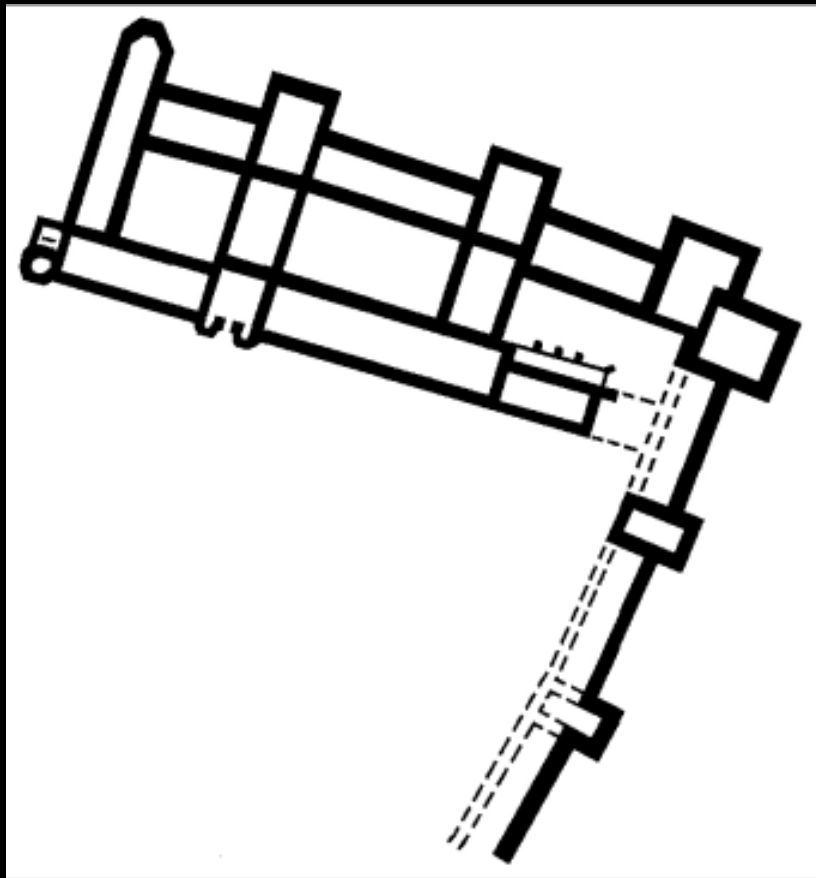
Chester Tower 12th-14th Centuries



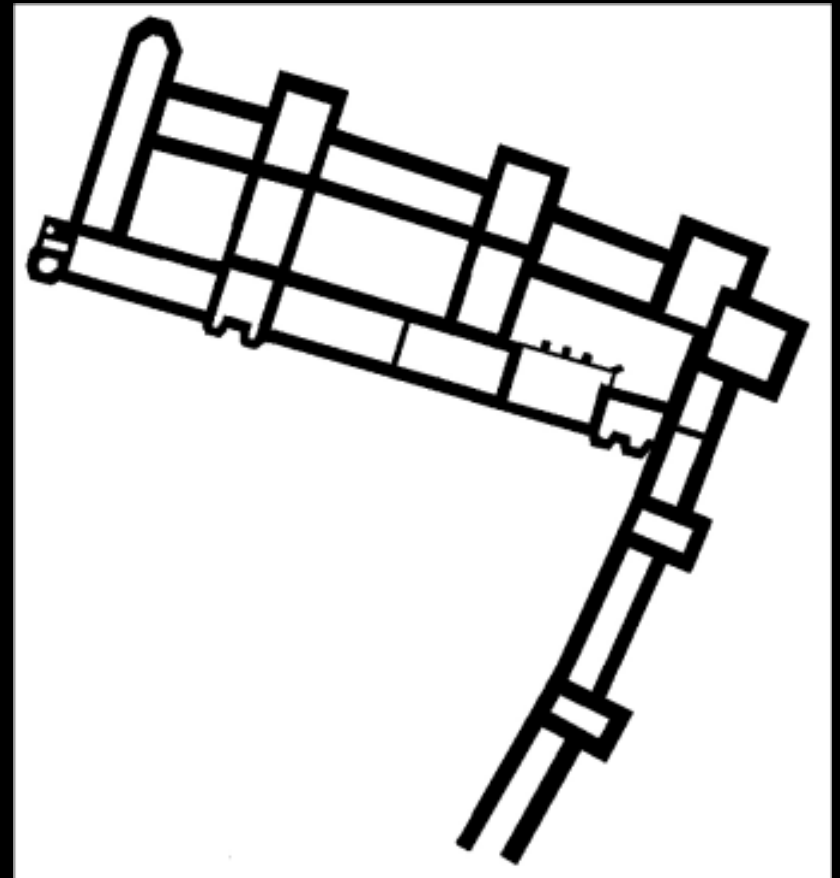
Larderie corridor elevation



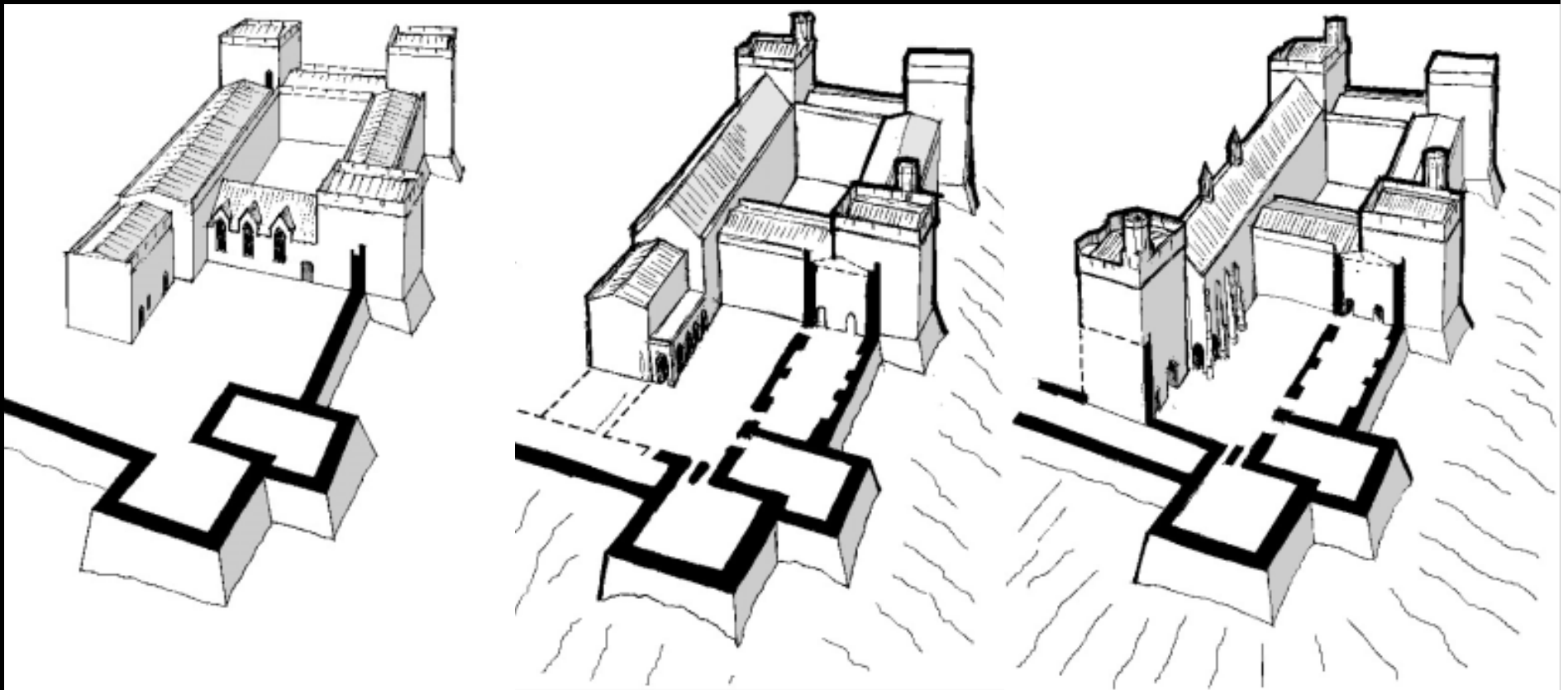
Edward III, phase 1



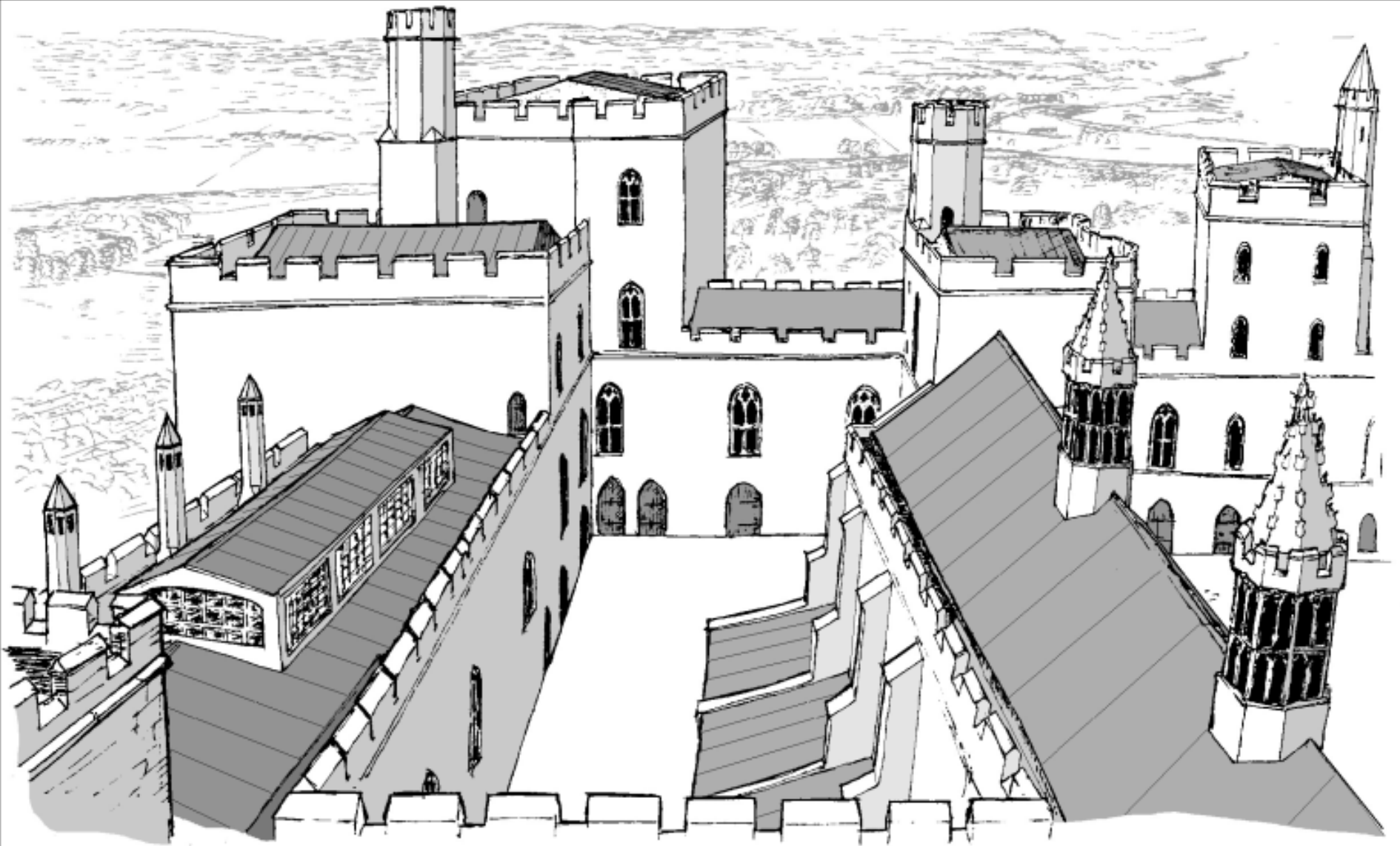
Edward III, phase 2

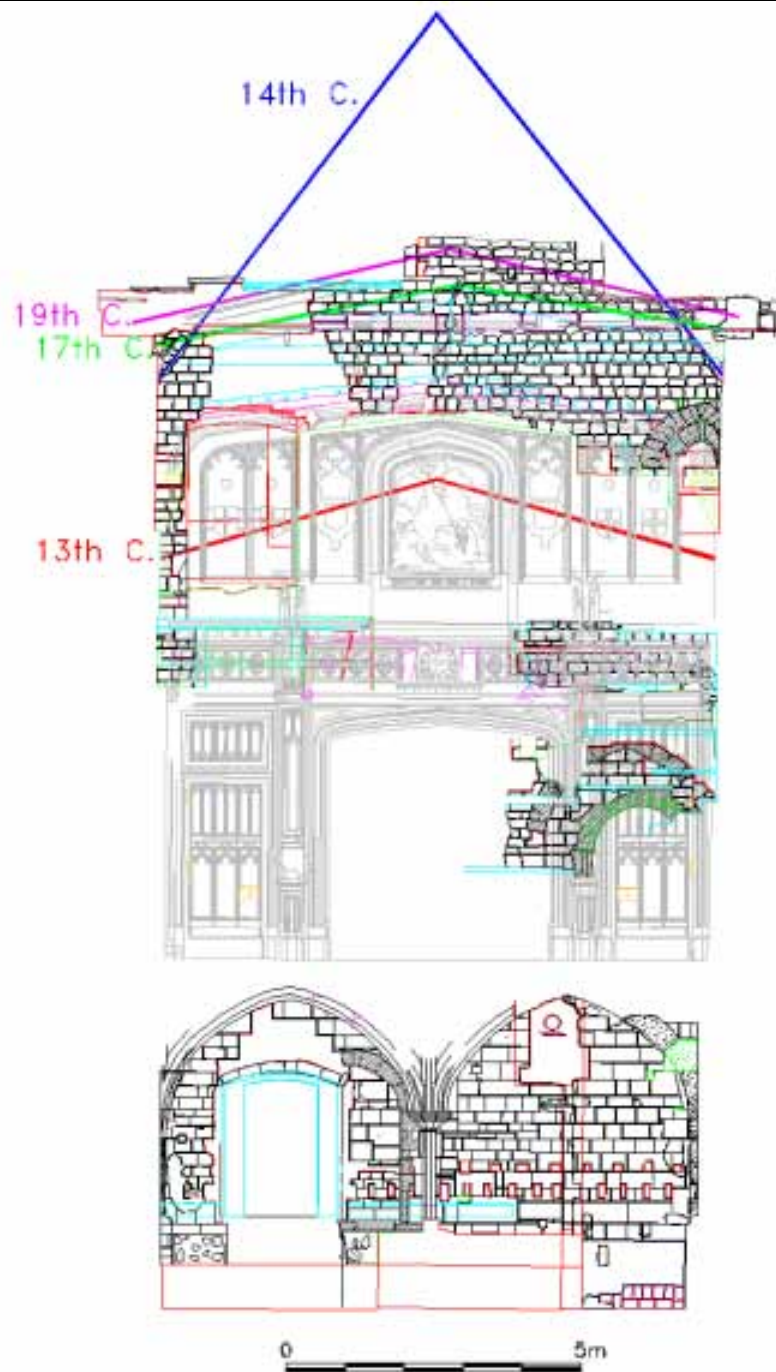


13th Century, 14th century Phases 1 and 2

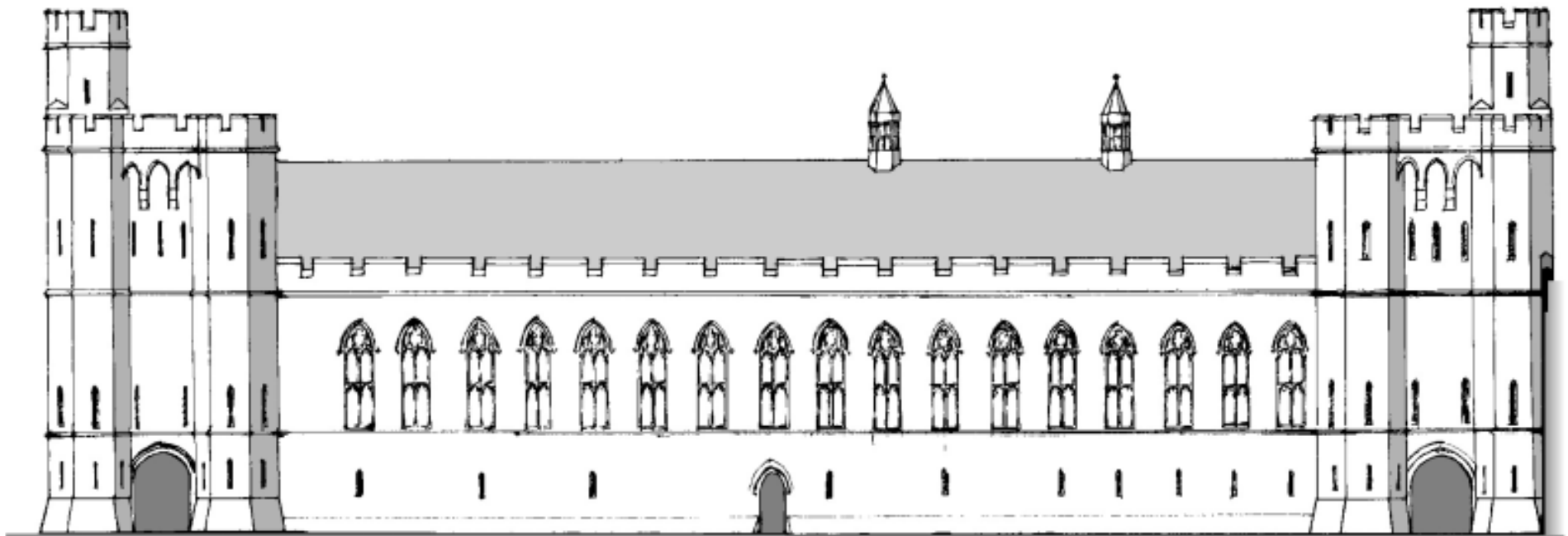


Kitchen Court 14th Century

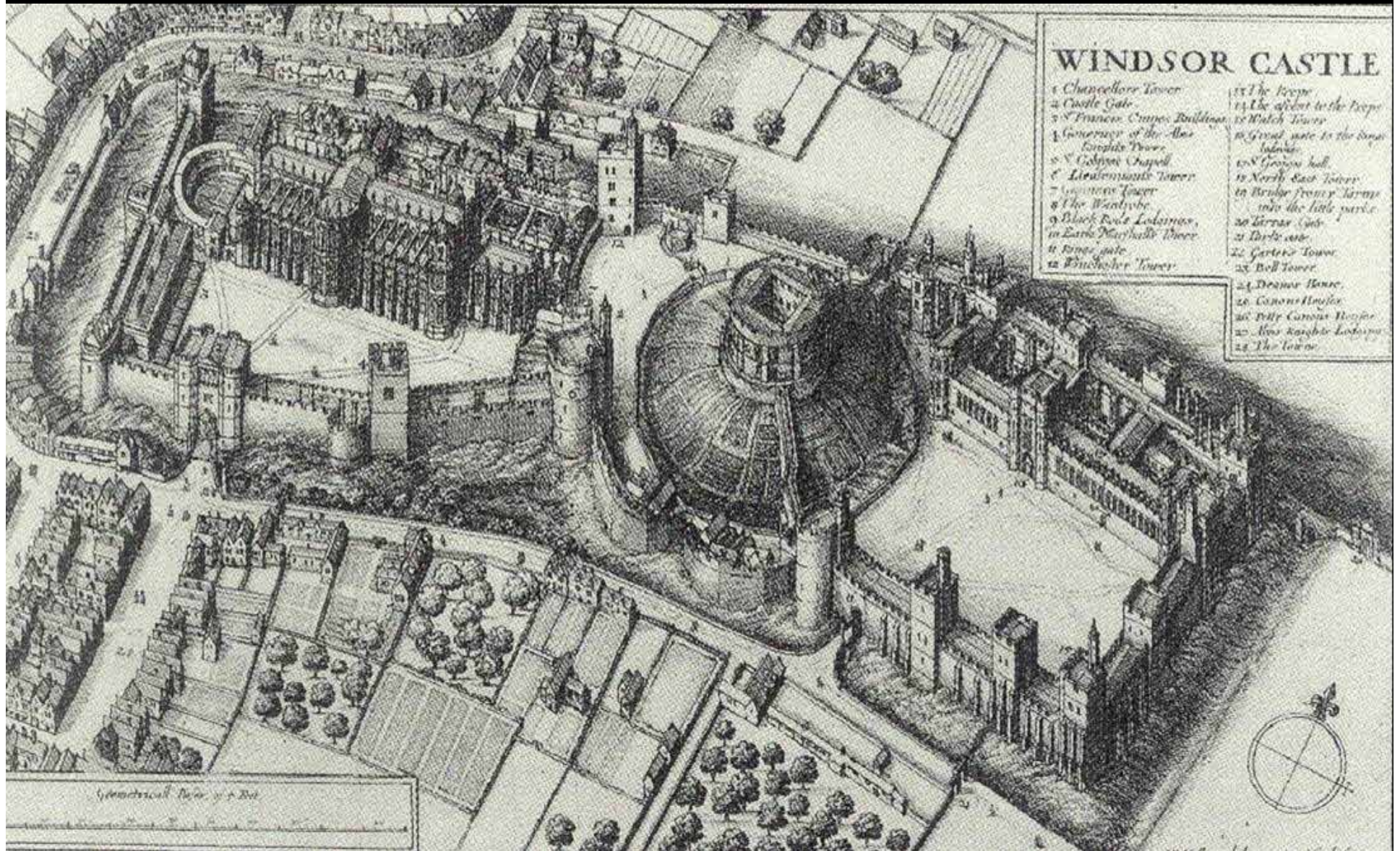




Chapel and Hall Elevation



Medieval Windsor (Hollar, 1650s)



Principal Floor Plan, Wilson 2002

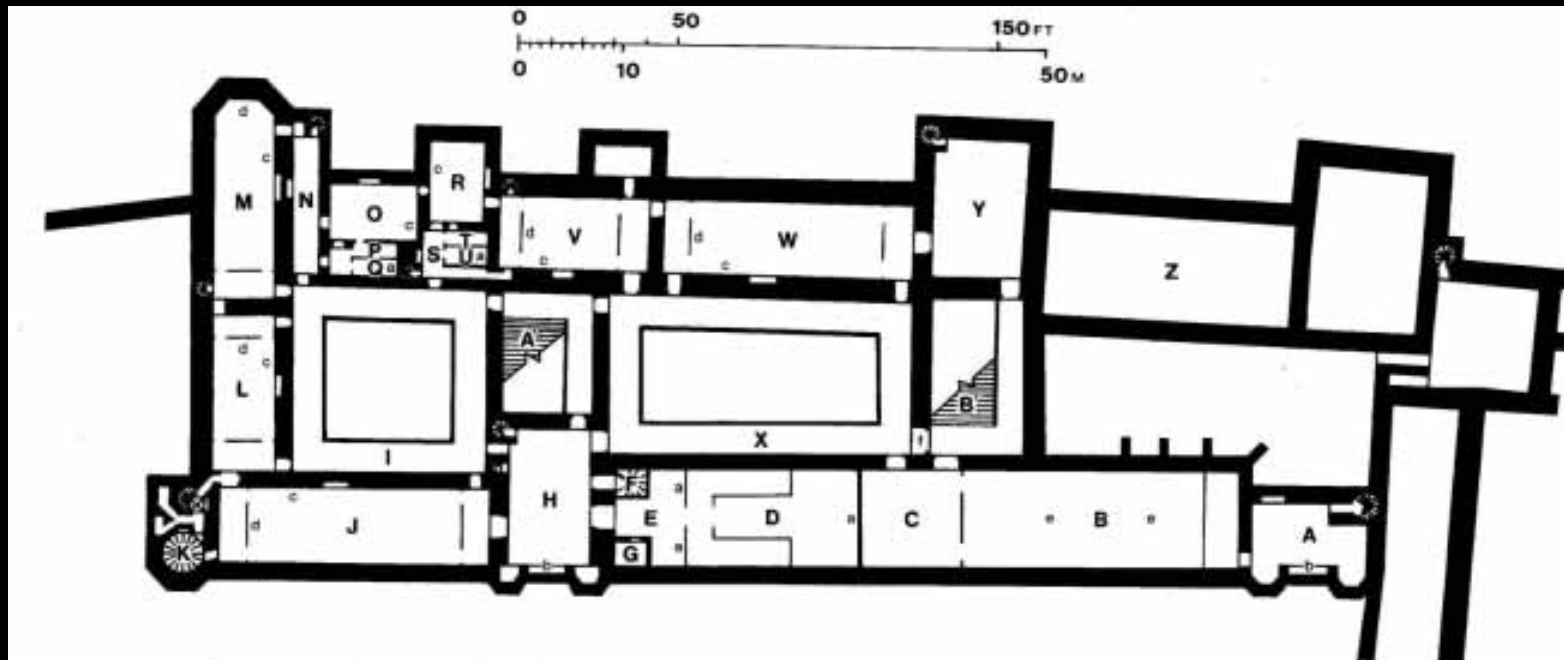


FIG. 7. Windsor Castle: Edward III's royal lodgings, reconstruction of first-floor plan (partly hypothetical)

C. Wilson

KEY

A. Steward's chamber (steward's inner chamber over)
 B. Hall
 C. Screens passage
 D. Chapel
 E. Ante-chapel (closet over)
 F. Stair to closet
 G. Vestry, possible site
 H. King's guard chamber (chamberlain's chambers over)
 I. Upper galleries of small cloister
 J. King's great chamber
 K. King's fifth chamber in 1365 (king's painted chamber over)

L. King's audience chamber
 M. King's dining chamber (king's *armatura* over?)
 N. King's second chamber in 1365
 O. King's bedchamber
 P. King's closet
 Q. King's private chapel
 R. Queen's bedchamber (queen's *armatura* over?)
 S. Queen's second chamber in 1365
 T. Queen's closet
 U. Queen's private chapel
 V. Queen's dining chamber
 W. Queen's great chamber

X. Upper galleries of large cloister
 Y. Queen's guard chamber (chambers of queen's chamberlain over)
 Z. Kitchen, upper part
 A'. Privy stair, upper part
 B'. Main stair, upper part
 a. altar
 b. portcullis housing
 c. bed of estate
 d. chair of estate
 e. hearth
 f. extant door

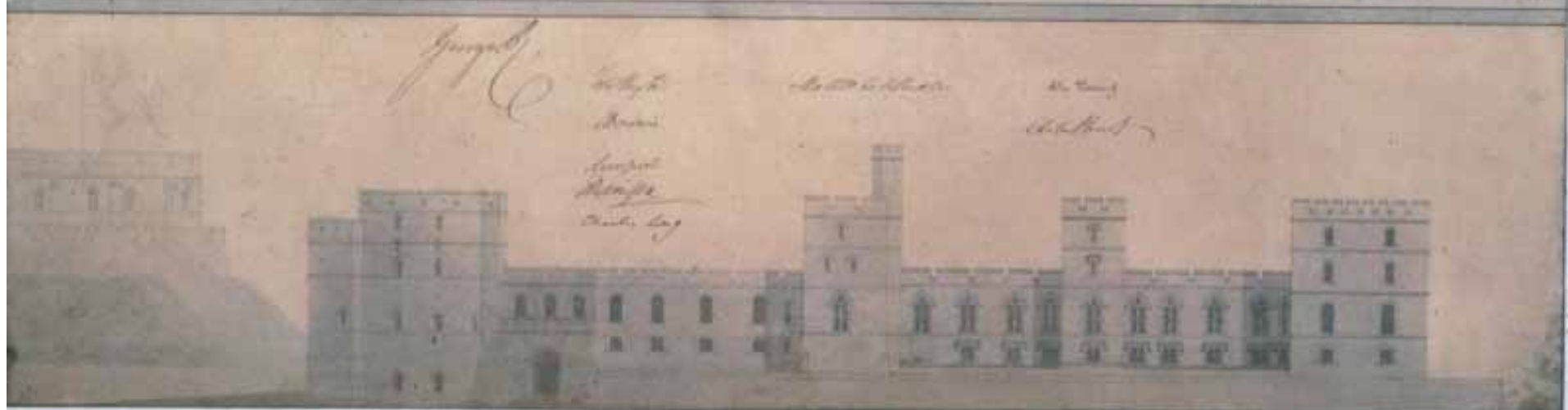


0 10m





The above plan is of the Castle of St. John, which was built by the Duke of Burgundy in the year 1460. It is a very fine specimen of the architecture of that period, and is well preserved. The plan is taken from a drawing by the Duke of Burgundy, and is very accurate. The drawing is in the possession of the Duke of Burgundy, and is a very valuable one.



Work done since 1997

- Documentary Research
- Assessment of potential
- Faunal remains analysis
- Papers and presentations on building history

Faunal Remains Analysis

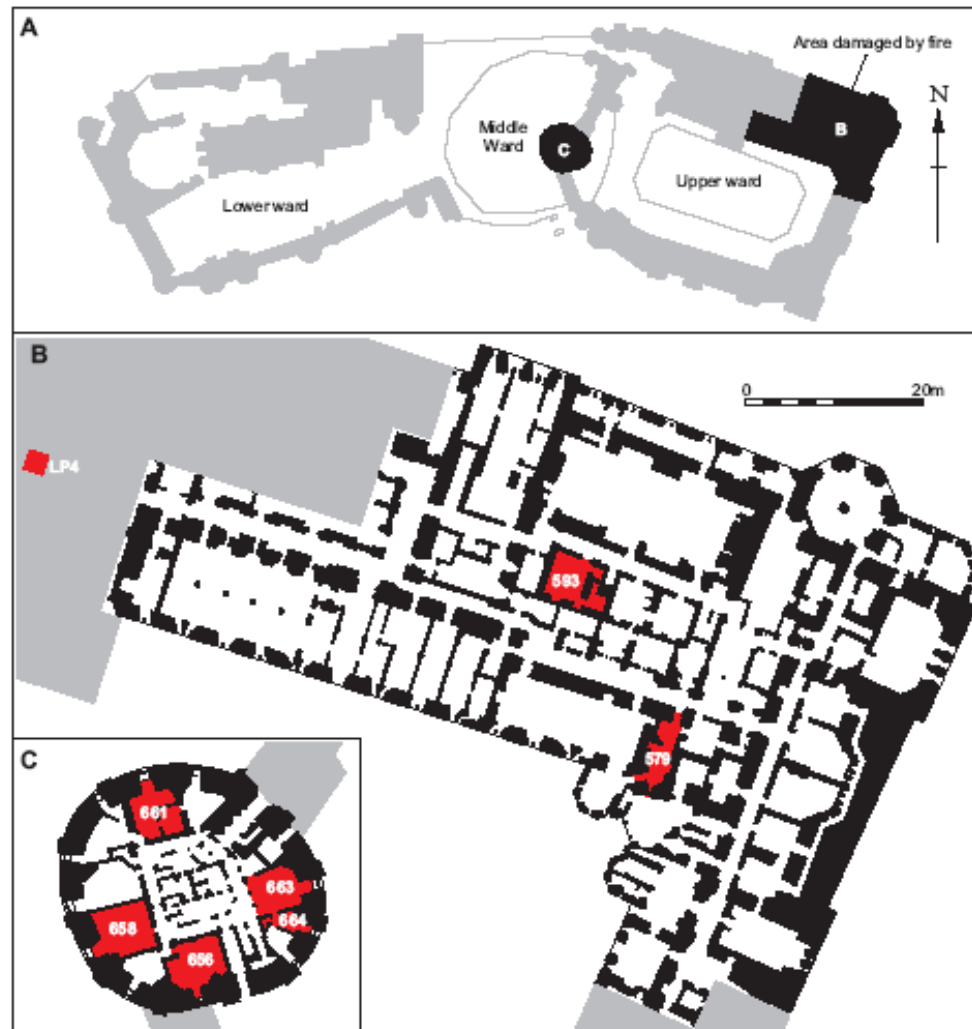


Figure1. Plan of Windsor Castle (A) showing the site of the Round Tower (C) and the Fire Project (B) with the relevant SSDs highlighted.

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Windsor Castle Round Tower

Phase 4
c.1170-1350

Conduit

Drain

Well

Kitchen

Hall

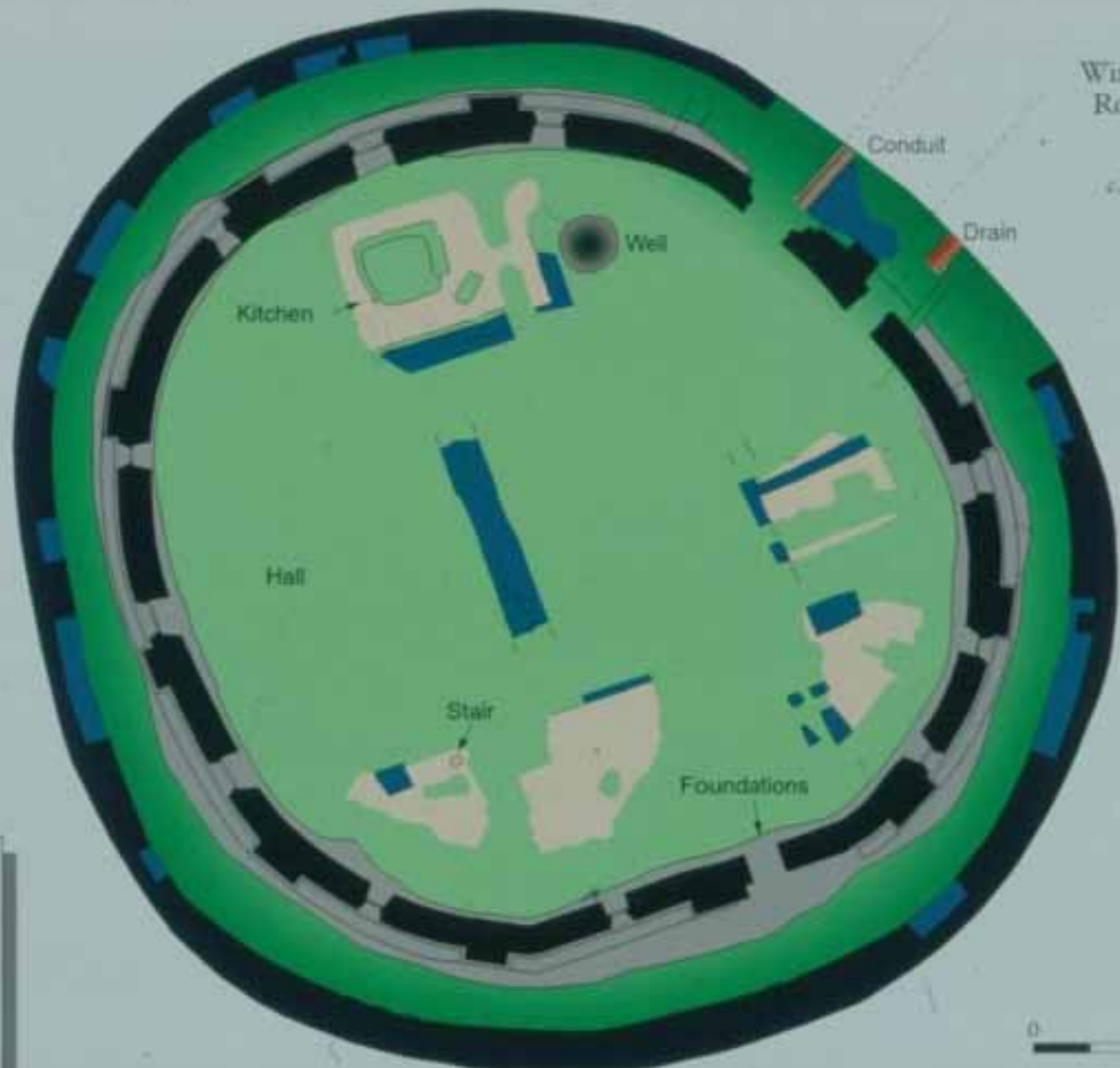
Stair

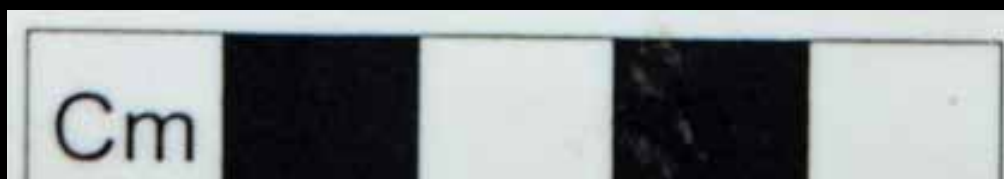
Foundations

KEY

- Stone
- Masonry
- Recorded stone

0 10m



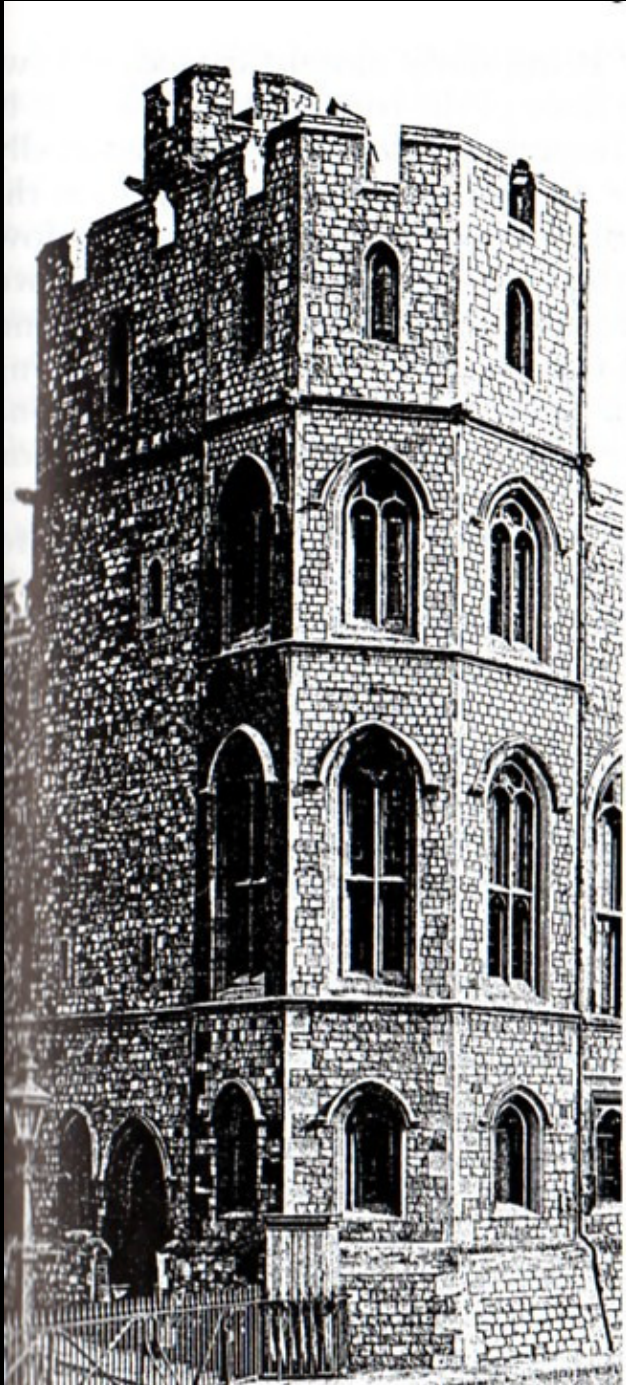


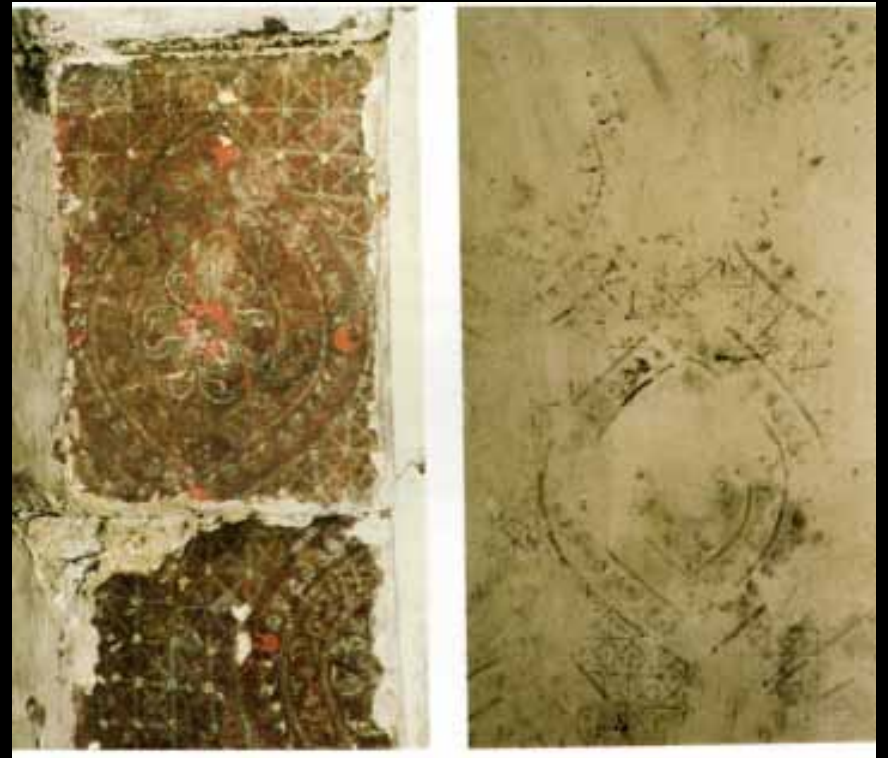






King John's Tower



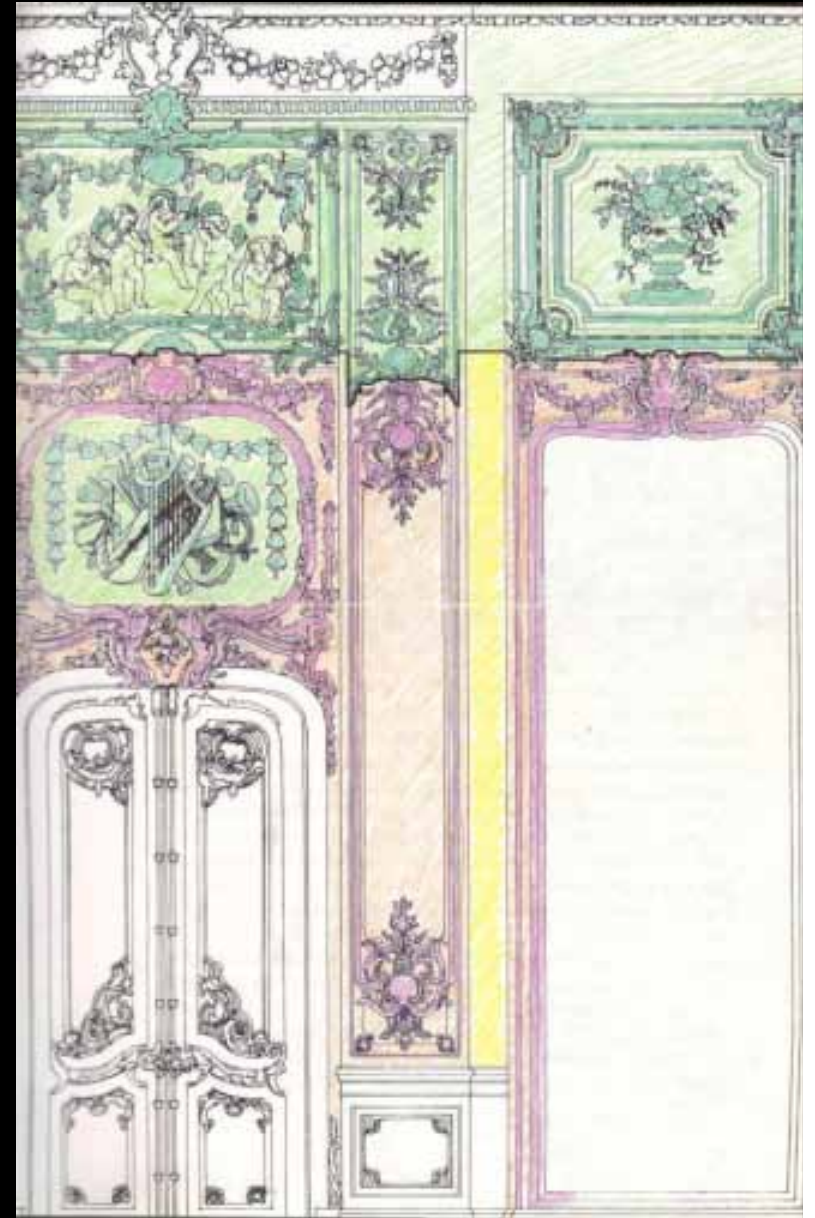


Baroque Windsor – 1670s-80s













Where do we go from here?

Combined analysis of the Round Tower
and Fire Projects

Two main publications – archaeological
monograph and new general history

Publication of specialist analyses as
English Heritage Research Reports