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Windsor Castle in its Cultural Landscape[1]

Windsor Castle is the largest and oldest of Britain's royal residences, and the oldest continuously occupied royal residence in the world. It has been remodelled on a large scale on five occasions since, making it one of the most archaeologically complex historic buildings in Europe. Its setting has seen dramatic changes in the last two centuries, but the castle still sits within a recognisably historic cultural landscape.

The castle sits on a long chalk ridge, above the River Thames. It forms a major landmark, visible from several miles away in every direction. The famous name originally related to Old Windsor, a place on the River Thames about two miles from the castle, which in the 11th century was the setting of a Saxon royal palace. This was one of the places where the English kings held their courts at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide at which they appeared, crowned, before the Great Council. The Saxon royal palace has long vanished, and its exact site remains unknown. It probably comprised a large group of timber buildings, with halls, chambers, barns and storehouses, and a church. There was a substantial community there, assessed in the Domesday Book as having 95 'hagae' or household plots. However, its population was moved to a new settlement outside the castle gates by Henry I, c. 1105–10, leaving only a small village. Today, the name 'Windsor' means the castle and its accompanying town on the hilltop.

The castle was founded by order of William the Conqueror, probably in 1071. It was built in a hurry in response to a political crisis, as much of England was in rebellion against its new Norman king. William's presence was required in the North, and he ordered a number of loyal followers to found castles at Oxford, Wallingford and Windsor, to control the Thames Valley. The rationale, in all three cases, was probably to control a crossing over the river. The castle, in its first incarnation, was absolutely simple. Like most early Norman castles, it was formed of earthworks with timber structures. It had the classic plan of a 'motte', a large artificial mound, and a 'bailey', a courtyard surrounded by banks and ditches. The original bailey probably occupied the area of the present Middle Ward, adjacent to the motte. The motte itself, 75m in diameter at its base and 13m high, is one of the largest of its type (Fig. 1).

Walter FitzOther, a trusted Norman baron, was appointed as its constable. It was a royal castle, but not yet a royal resi-

Fig. 1: A conjectural reconstruction of Windsor Castle c. 1100. The castle was built as a 'motte and bailey', with earthwork defences and timber buildings. Reconstruction by Bob Marshall.

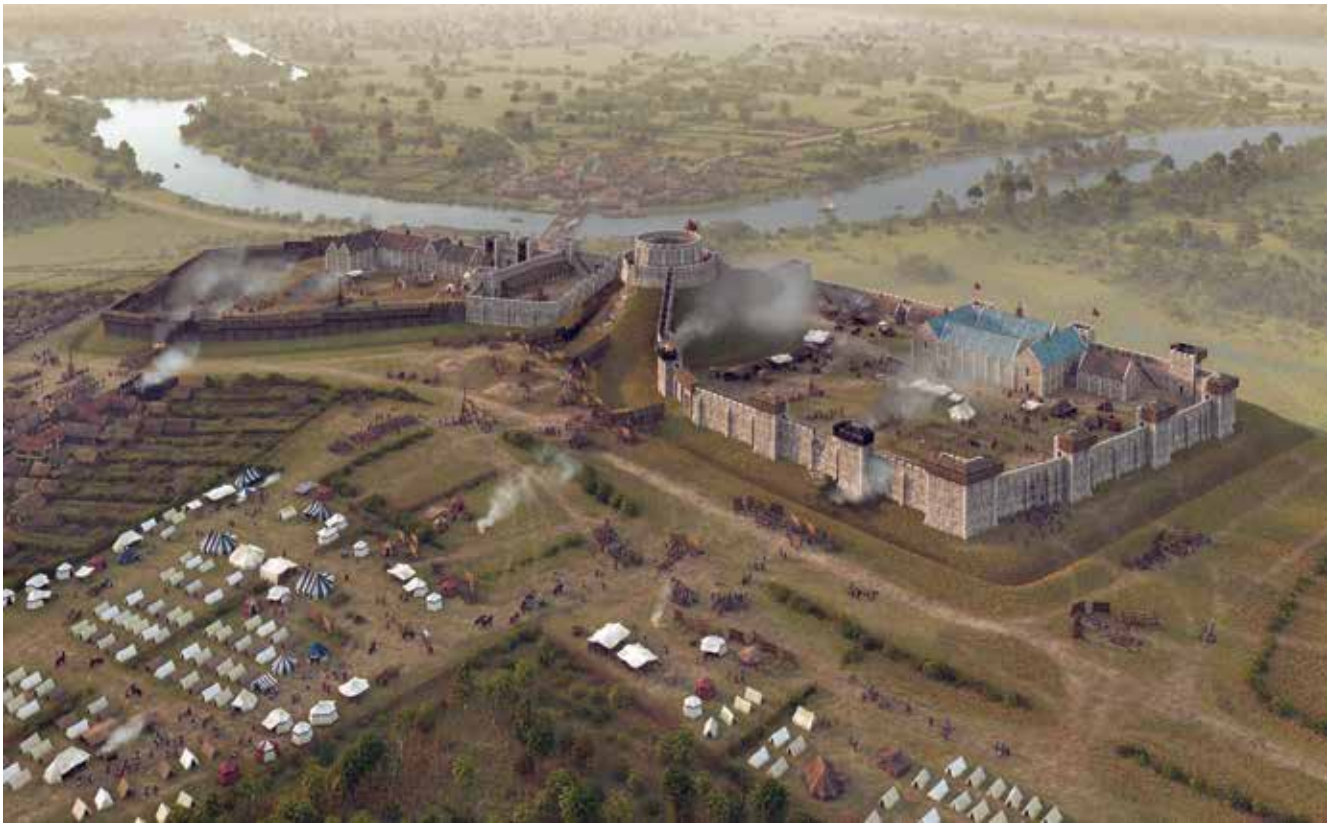

Fig. 2: A conjectural reconstruction of Windsor Castle during the siege of 1216, when the castle was besieged by French forces allied to the English rebel barons, against a garrison loyal to King John. The King's Houses are seen in the Upper Ward to the right, and the Great Hall in the Lower Ward, to the left. Reconstruction by Bob Marshall.

dence: for its first 40 years the castle was home to its hereditary constable Walter, his son William, and their families.

Some time around 1105–10 William I's younger son, Henry I, moved the royal residence from Old Windsor to the castle. There is no clear statement of his reason for this, but this reflects a broad pattern of the Norman rulers of England abandoning Anglo-Saxon residences and replacing them with new masonry castles. The hilltop would have been much more defensible, commanding wide views. The original motte and bailey were almost certainly too small to serve as a royal residence. The two large courtyards, known as the Upper and Lower Wards, were probably added at this time. There was a simple distinction between the two. The Upper Ward housed the 'King's Houses', the inner palace, while the Lower Ward housed a Great Hall, with a chapel, other chambers. Doubtless, there were barns, stables, and store-houses, as well.

Henry I's palace formed a simple rectangular block around a courtyard. Nothing remains visible from this period, though the outline of its plan is preserved within the present State Apartments. It seems likely that, at this date, the castle's outer defences were still earth banks and ditches, with timber palisades. The Upper Ward was surrounded with stone walls and towers in a further campaign of alterations by Henry II, in the 1170s. Henry II also carried out major, but unspecified alterations to the King's Houses. At any rate, it is clear that Windsor had established itself as a major royal residence (Fig. 2).

From the moment of its foundation, even before it became a royal residence, the castle was the centre of a large royal domain, Windsor Forest, which covered the east end of the county of Berkshire. The forest was subject to Forest Law, a special legal regime applied to about a quarter of England. This was intended to protect the woodland, the natural habitat of the deer and other wild animals that lived there, for the king to hunt. The local inhabitants could not hunt wild animals, or cut down trees, or extend the area under cultivation, without special licence. The Forest Law was enforced with brutal efficiency, and in Windsor it was the castle's constable, as warden of Windsor Forest, who did this. Windsor Forest was outside the normal administration of the rest of Berkshire, where the sheriff wielded royal authority; the constable performed the sheriff's role within his domain.

However, not all of Windsor Forest was uncultivated woodland. Outside the castle gates there was the town of New Windsor, for Henry I had forced the population of Old Windsor to move here, c. 1110. Further upstream, there were two large royal manors with substantial villages, Cookham and Bray. So, Windsor Forest had a substantial population, which may have numbered over a thousand in the 12th century, though they were concentrated in the fertile areas near the River Thames, which are alluvial ground on gravel terraces. To the south there is a large area of heavy clay soil, and further south, there is sandy heathland. In the 12th century, these areas were still covered with dense woodland (Fig. 3).

Windsor was not an isolated residence; it was one of a number of royal residences to the west of London, in the Thames Valley and the area to the south, which had been the heart of

the old Saxon kingdom of Wessex. Windsor Forest was one of several royal forests in this area, which covered much of the modern counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Oxfordshire. There were major residences at Guildford to the south, at Winchester, Clarendon and Marlborough to the west, and at Oxford and Woodstock to the north-west. In the 12th century, Windsor did not have a pre-eminent role: it was one of a group of favoured royal residences in this area, which might be compared to the Île de France, as the area where the Norman and Angevin kings preferred to reside.

Windsor's status rose in the mid-13th century, in the reign of Henry III (r. 1216–72). His eldest son, the Lord Edward, was born in 1239, and another four children were born in 1240–53. Windsor was chosen as the permanent home for the royal children. The 12th century King's Houses in the Upper Ward were adapted and extended to house them, their mother, Eleanor of Provence, and their households. The Upper Ward thus became a relatively private area, and Henry III ordered a new chapel and further chambers to be built in the Lower Ward, where the rest of the court and household could reside. Henry was a devoted family man, and for the rest of his reign, Windsor was his favoured residence after the principal palace of Westminster.

In the 13th century, England's population grew steadily. Population growth put increasing pressure on the woodland habitats of wolves and deer. Wolves died out, and by the end of the century, deer could only be preserved in significant numbers by creating enclosed parks for them. The 13th century was thus the great age of park creation in England. In 1245 Henry III ordered an area of 1,200 acres (485 hectares) to be enclosed as a park. It was enclosed with banks, ditches and high fences, and stocked with deer; this was the origin of the present Windsor Great Park. It was not adjacent to the castle, but about three miles (5 km) to the south. In later centuries, the Great Park was greatly increased in size, and today it covers about 4,900 acres (1980 hectares) (Fig. 4).

The new park was not just a hunting enclosure: in 1245–51 Henry III ordered a new residence, known as the Royal Manor of Windsor, to be built within it. It had chambers for the king and queen, a great hall and a chapel, with its own chaplain. This was a secluded royal retreat, where the king and queen could withdraw from the teeming life of the court at the castle. In the reigns of Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III (1272–1377), the king often resided for preference in the manor house, leaving the greater part of the royal household at the castle. We know very little about the manor, for it was demolished in the 17th century, and its site has never been excavated.

Thus the 13th century saw major developments in the planning and use of Windsor. The Upper Ward became a relatively private, inner palace for the royal family. The Great Park was created as a secluded retreat, where only privileged favourites of the king would be invited. Windsor has had a succession of 'satellite residences', in the Great Park and later in the Home Park, ever since.

Henry III spent over £15,000 at the castle, the largest sum that he spent on any residence. However, his work there was mostly destroyed in the great rebuilding that was carried out in the next century, by Edward III (r. 1327–77). In 1340

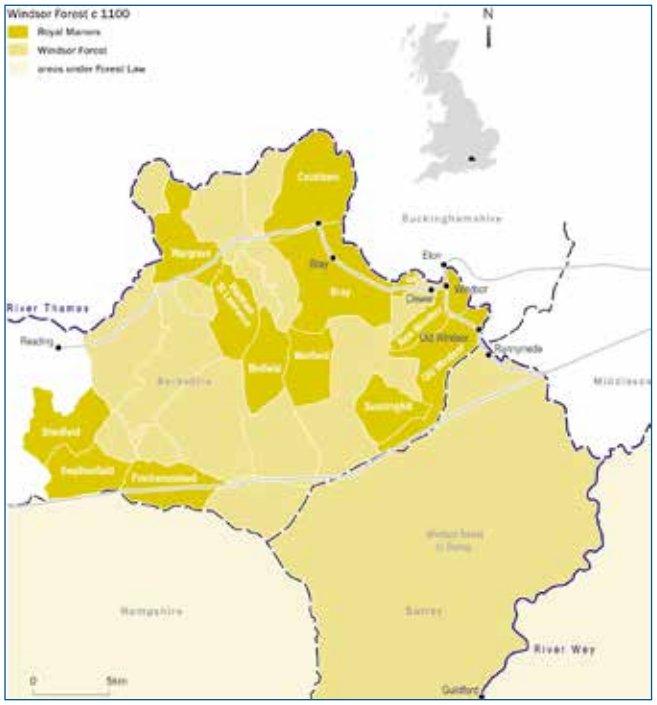

Fig. 3: Constable of Windsor's domain: a map of Windsor Forest, showing the royal manors and settlements that were governed by the castle's Constable in the Middle Ages

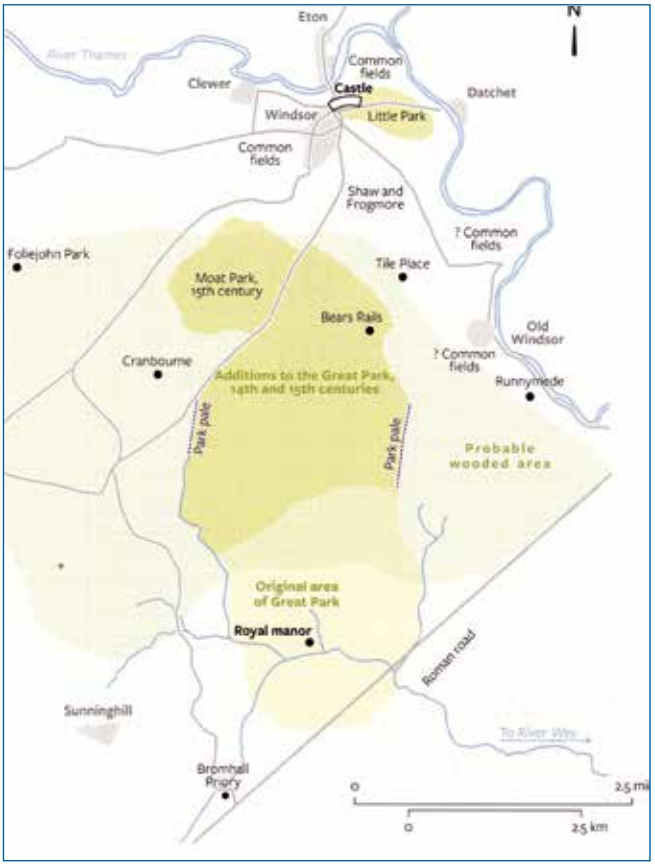

Fig. 4: A map of the area around Windsor in the later Middle Ages, showing the Great Park and Royal Manor

Edward went to war with Philip VI, the first Valois king of France, to press his own claim to the French crown. In 1346 he defeated Philip in the Battle of Crécy.

Edward III, a great warrior, presided over a court which was obsessed by the cult of chivalry. In 1348 he founded the Order of the Garter as a select company of 24 knights, together with the sovereign and the heir to the throne. Edward also founded the College of St George, a collegiate church or community of priests, based at the 13th century Great Chapel in the Lower Ward at Windsor, as a spiritual home for the Order. He gave most of the Lower Ward to this new community, and the annual feasts of the Order were held at the castle. Windsor has housed the College of St George and has been associated with the Order of the Garter ever since.

The Lower Ward buildings, which had been the outer zone of the palace, were adapted for the new College, with new residential buildings built in 1350–55. Having given this area to the new College, Edward had to house the whole of the royal palace in the Upper Ward. However, the works to do this were delayed by the Black Death, which also reached England in 1348, by the continuing war with France, and the king's resulting shortage of money. This was solved in the most dramatic manner when Edward III's son Edward, known as the Black Prince, won the Battle of Poitiers and took King John II of France prisoner, in 1356. The terms of the peace treaty of Brétigny in 1361 included the payment of an immense sum in ransom money for King John. The result was a vast rebuilding of the Upper Ward, which became the Versailles of its age, in 1361–67.

The aerial view of Windsor Castle made by the Czech artist Wenceslaus Hollar, c. 1660, shows the castle as it was remade in the later Middle Ages (Fig. 5). The Lower Ward is dominated by St George's Chapel, which was rebuilt on a cathedral-like scale c. 1475–1525, as a royal burial place and the home church of the Order of the Garter. The smaller buildings around it housed the College of St George, with its 24 canons and vicars choral. The Round Tower, the shell-keep on top of the motte at the centre of the castle, was the normal residence of the castle's Constable. On its other side is the Upper Ward, rebuilt in the 1360s. The palace proper is seen on the north side, with the Hall and Chapel in the long range with windows overlooking the Ward. The King and Queen had extensive suites of lodgings on the upper floor, while the kitchen departments, wardrobe, cellars, and many of the household lived on the ground floor. The other sides of the Upper Ward were lined with lodgings, apartments for about 40 privileged members of the court. No other palace in England had such extensive accommodation. Hollar emphasised the castle's dramatic skyline, with its square towers rising high above the walls, to make the castle visible from a great distance.

Another thing which is clear from Hollar's view is the lack of any kind of designed landscape around the castle. Other English royal palaces, like Whitehall and Hampton Court, had large enclosed gardens, but this was obviously not felt to be necessary at Windsor with its specific character as a castle. Instead, a long timber 'wharf' or platform was built along the north side of the castle by Henry VIII in 1532–35, and this was rebuilt in stone by Elizabeth I in 1572–76. Here, the Queen and her court could promenade, watch archery and other sports, and enjoy the views over the Thames Valley. A substantial area of land to the south-east of the castle had been enclosed as the 'Little Park', and deer were kept here, but this was not a formal designed landscape. The Great Park, some way to the south, remained far more important as a royal hunting-ground and place of recreation.

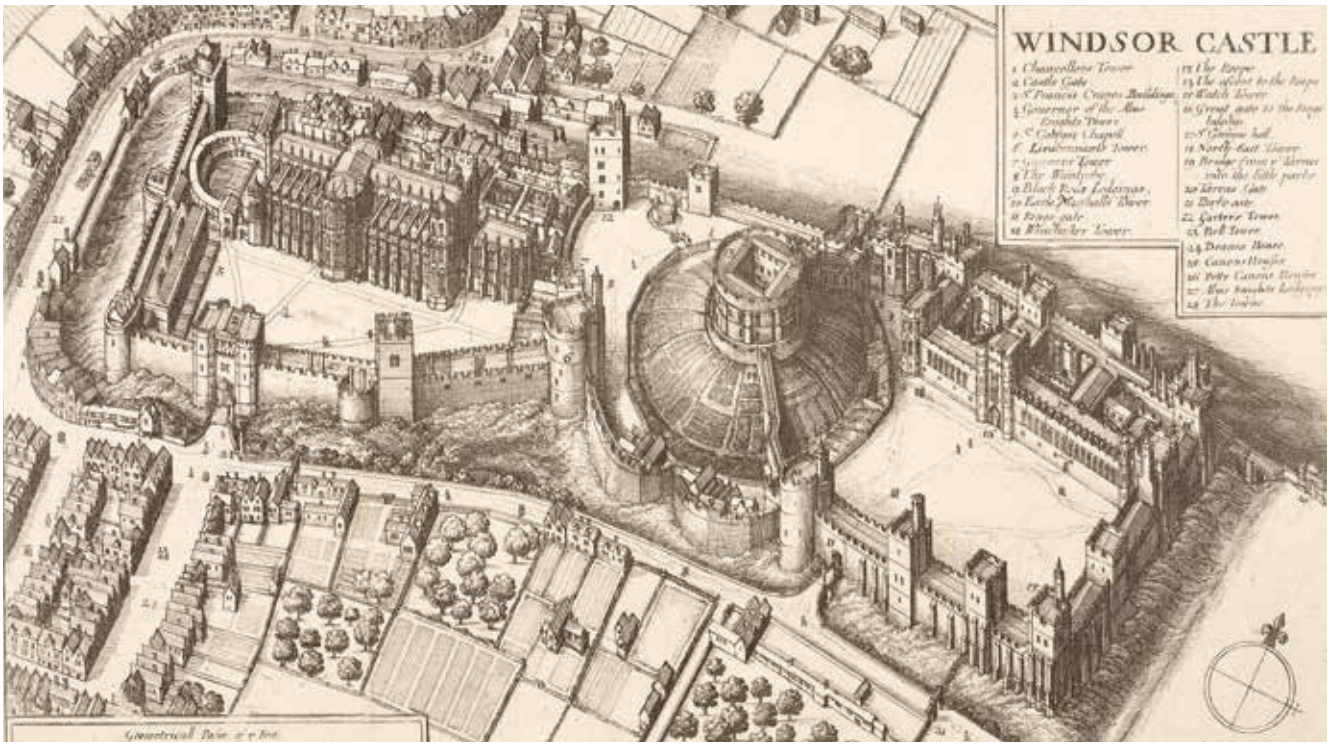

Fig. 5: An aerial view of the castle by the Czech artist Wenceslaus Hollar, c. 1660 (RCIN 914551)

Fig. 6: Thomas Sandby, view of Windsor Great Park, north from Cranbourne, with the castle in the far distance, 1752 (RCIN 14639)

When the restored King Charles II returned from exile in 1660, several of the royal residences had been sold and demolished, or were in derelict condition. Windsor had survived, but it had been used as a prison and occupied by a Parliamentarian garrison for 18 years and it was in poor condition. Nevertheless, the castle had both practical and symbolic value for Charles II. It was, by a large margin, the oldest royal residence. It symbolised the age, legitimacy and continuity of the monarchy. Charles II proceeded to revive the ceremonial of the Order of the Garter, holding his first Garter Feast at Windsor in 1661. The king had the castle renovated by the architect Hugh May, in 1674–85. The medieval royal lodgings were drastically remodelled, to provide a new Hall and Chapel, ceremonial entrance routes, and suites of rooms for the king and queen to fulfil the requirements of court etiquette in the Baroque age. At the time, medieval buildings were generally regarded as outdated, and were being demolished in large numbers, so it is a significant fact that May deliberately re-created the castle's towered, battlemented skyline in his alterations. Instead of giving it symmetrical, classical facades, he consciously employed a 'castle style' to honour Windsor's antiquity and role as the pre-eminent historic seat of the Crown.

The Great Park had been divided up for agriculture during the Commonwealth period in the 1650s, and much of it had been sold. For Charles II, this was one of Windsor's most important assets, but he could no longer use royal power arbitrarily; it took the Crown several years to buy back the land. The Great Park was re-planted and re-enclosed, and eventually stocked with deer again in 1669–70.

In the reigns of Charles II (1660–85) and William III (1688–1702), ambitious schemes were commissioned from the French landscape designers André le Nôtre and Claude Desgots, for vast axial Baroque landscapes around the castle in the manner of Versailles. Only one major element of these schemes was carried out: in 1678–80, a three-mile-long avenue linking the castle to the Great Park, the Long Walk, was planted; this still exists, as the most important single historic landscape feature at Windsor.

Queen Anne (r. 1703–14) loved to follow the hunt in the Great Park in her carriage and began the tradition of horse-racing at Ascot Heath to the south. She also wanted to be able to retreat to a more private, domestically scaled setting. She bought and remodelled a modestly sized house just to the south of the castle, and a walled garden was laid out around it: it became known as the Garden House, and the queen preferred to reside there than in the grandeur of the State Apartments. In her reign, a further major scheme was begun to create a grand Baroque garden on the north side of the castle to designs by the royal gardener Henry Bridgeman. However, this was never completed and was abandoned after the succession of the first Hanoverian king, George I (r. 1714–27). Indeed, neither George I nor George II (r. 1727–60) ever resided at Windsor, which sank into a state of peaceful neglect during their reigns.

These grand designs would have given Windsor a formal, Baroque landscape setting, comparable to those at many European palaces like Versailles, Schönbrunn, or the Hanoverian kings' own palace at Herrenhausen in Hanover. However, these initiatives were not pursued, and in the 18th century, the English discovered the aesthetic and cultural value in natural landscape and developed the idea of landscape garden. Windsor's parks, with their ancient trees, answered this desire for natural beauty (Fig. 6). In the mid-18th century, although Windsor was not used as a royal residence, it became a 'tourist destination'; the chapel and state apartments were open for the public to visit, and the Great Park also became a popular destination for visitors.

In 1746 William, Duke of Cumberland, a younger son of George II, was made the Ranger of Windsor Great Park. He remodelled a 17th century house within the park as a country retreat; it was a successor to the medieval manor house, which had been demolished during the Commonwealth era. An artist, Thomas Sandby, had been a military draughtsman in the Duke's service: he was made the Deputy Ranger of the Great Park and lived in a smaller house nearby. He and his brother, Paul Sandby, became distinguished topographical artists. They painted many views of the castle and the

Fig. 7: Paul Sandby, Windsor Castle from Bishopsgate in the Great Park (RCIN 451576)

parks, which show how the picturesque, historic qualities of the castle and the natural beauty of the parks were becoming appreciated at the time (Figs. 6 and 7).

This was the golden age of English landscape gardening. At the south end of the Great Park there was a valley, with the Virginia River running through it. In 1752 the Duke of Cumberland had the river dammed to form a lake, Virginia Water. The valley was landscaped, forming an ornamental, landscaped park, comparable to those which were being created around many English country houses at the time. The rest of the Great Park, however, remained a more wild and natural landscape (Fig. 7).

George III (r. 1760–1820) was the first sovereign of the Hanoverian dynasty to have been born in England and speak English as his first language, and he was the first to reside properly at Windsor. In 1775 the king was 37 years old, Queen Charlotte was 32, and their ten children were aged between three and twelve. In that year, the king and queen used Queen Anne's Garden House on the South Terrace as a summer residence for the first time. They loved Windsor, and the Garden House was extended to house their family, becoming the Queen's Lodge. It was in effect a substantial, informally planned country house, comparable to those of many English gentry families, immediately outside the castle. The castle came back to life. The state-rooms were used for state and large-scale entertaining again, and the Royal Family would mingle freely with the crowds of their subjects on its terraces, at the weekends.

In 1790 the king bought Frogmore, a small estate with a country house about a mile from the castle, as a private retreat for Queen Charlotte. The Queen had it remodelled in Neoclassical style by the architect James Wyatt, and Frogmore became another satellite residence (Fig. 8). The Queen at first used it as a daytime retreat, where she and her daughters could garden, read, paint, embroider, and entertain parties of friends, a pattern of use comparable to the Petit Trianon at Versailles in the time of Marie Antoinette. In the 1790s and early 1800s, George III and Queen Charlotte also had suites of apartments made for themselves and their family in the Upper Ward, and eventually, in 1804, they moved out of the Queen's Lodge and into the castle. George III also paid for a major renovation of St George's Chapel and created a new royal burial vault below the chapel at its east end, c. 1805–10. He and his family are all buried here, endowing Windsor with a further level of significance.

This grand revival of the castle was interrupted when George III fell victim to porphyria, which produced the symptoms of madness, in 1811. The Prince of Wales assumed power as Prince Regent, and the King spent the rest of his life in close seclusion, in his apartments in the Upper Ward. Meanwhile, Queen Charlotte retired to Frogmore as her main residence.

The Prince Regent bought Thomas Sandby's house, the Deputy Ranger's Lodge in the Great Park, and rebuilt it: it became known as The Cottage. The Prince was personally unpopular and had a great desire for privacy. The Cottage was remodelled by the architect John Nash c. 1813–14, in fashionable cottage ornée style, with interiors decorated in the lavish, opulent style that the Prince favoured, as yet another satellite residence to the castle.

The Regent succeeded to the throne as George IV in 1820. Windsor Castle remained the monarchy's pre-eminent historic residence, its greatest architectural symbol of continuity. George IV had the Queen's Lodge on the South Terrace demolished; it had not been occupied for some years, and it stood in the way of his plans for Windsor. In 1824 he initiated another great remodelling of the Upper Ward, to design by the architect Sir Jeffry Wyatville. George IV's renovation reacted against the rather austere appearance left by Charles II's works of 1674–85. It was a romanticised remaking of the castle, for the age which appreciated the historical novels of Sir Walter Scott. Wyatville produced a series of 'before and after' views, which showed how he would 'restore' the castle, remodelling its outlines like a sculptor with towers, turrets, battlements and chimneys (Fig. 9). This massive renovation had two main aims: to create a new private residence for the sovereign in the east and south ranges of the Upper Ward, and to form a suite of large state-rooms in the north range on the scale required for 19th century court entertaining. Most of the Baroque state apartments, created for Charles II, were redecorated to become, in effect, a museum and picture gallery. The project created a division between the public side of the castle, used for state occasions and open to the public, and the private side, which remains one of the Royal Family's principal residences.

The renovated castle, with its Gothic facades and dramatic skyline, became an icon of English culture, and of Romanticism in architecture. It helped to inspire the building of many castellated country houses in Britain. The remodelled Windsor also inspired a generation of castellated houses in English Gothic style across Central Europe. These include Schloss Babelsberg in Potsdam, designed by Schinkel, Persius, and Strack, built for William I of Prussia in 1835–49; Zamek Lednice (or Eisgrub) in Southern Moravia, remodelled for Prince Liechtenstein by Georg Wingelmüller in 1846–58); and Zamek Hluboka (or Frauenberg) in Southern Bohemia, remodelled for Prince Johann Adolf II von Schwarzenberg by Beer and Devoreztky in 1841–70. There are many others.

This division between the public and private sides of the castle extends into the landscape around it. Queen Victoria (r. 1837–1901) and Albert, the Prince Consort wanted a private setting for the castle, comparable to the landscaped parks around most English country houses. In the 1840s, the Little Park and adjacent areas including the Frogmore estate were enclosed to form the Home Park. The Prince Consort created a number of farms there, and the remarkable tiled Royal Dairy was built, attached to one of them. Vast walled

Fig. 8: Charles Wild, the south-west front of Frogmore House, from the lake, c. 1819 (RCIN 22118)

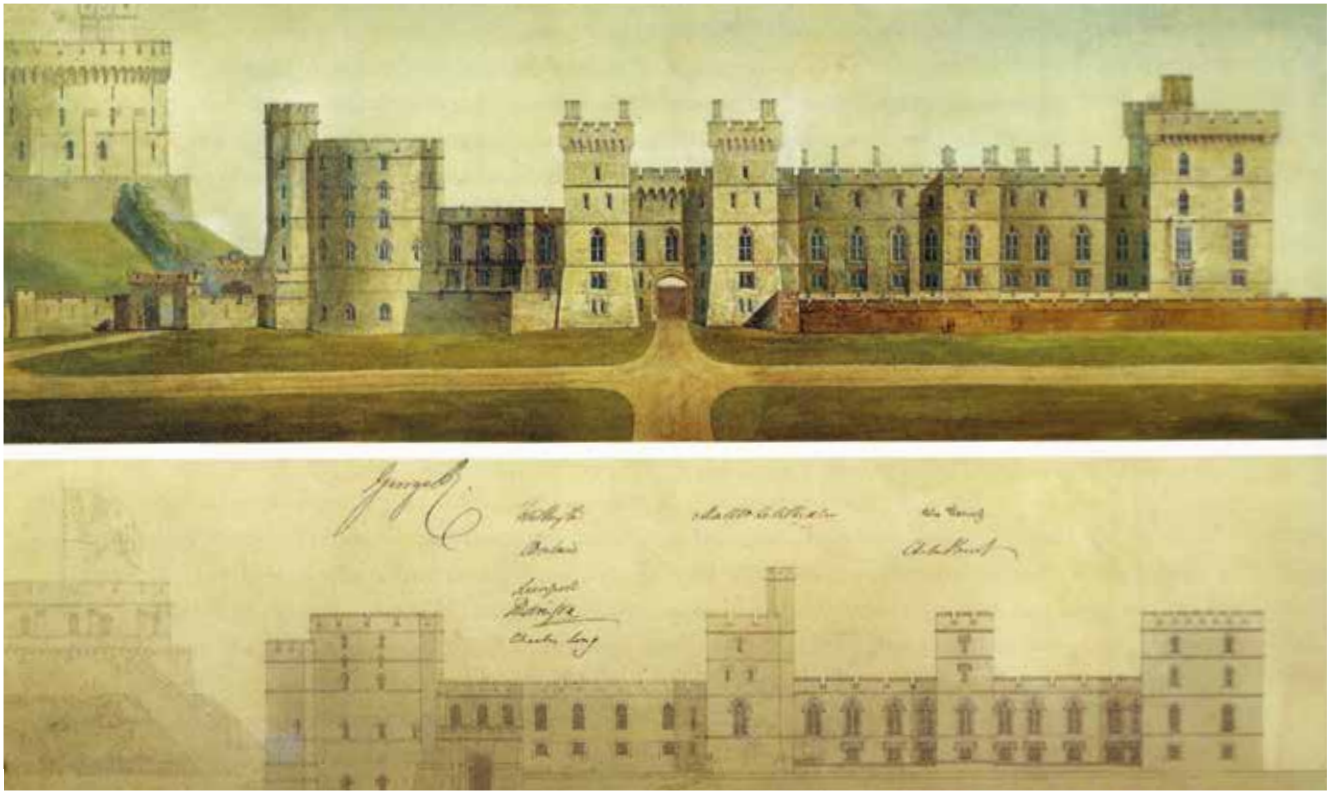

Fig. 9: Sir Jeffry Wyatville, 'Before' and 'After' elevation of the south side of the castle, 1824. The lower view shows the austere 'castle style' employed by Hugh May in his remodelling of 1674–85 (RCIN 918431).

kitchen gardens were laid out on the Frogmore estate, to provide fruit and vegetables for the Royal Household.

In 1861, Queen Victoria was doubly bereaved by the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, and her husband, the Prince Consort. The Queen had two mausolea built in the gardens at Frogmore. The first, for her mother, was designed by A. J. Humbert, after sketches by the Prince Consort, c. 1861–2. The Royal Mausoleum, close by, was designed by Humbert with advice from the Prince's artistic adviser, Professor Ludwig Gruner, and built in 1861–71. The Royal Mausoleum has a strongly European quality, reflecting the style of Trecento Italy on the outside and Cinquecento Italy on the inside; it represents Italian art as seen through the eyes of cultivated, 19th century Germany. The mausolea, in their character, reflect Victoria and Albert's personalities and tastes; they spoke German as naturally as English, and had extensive family connections in Central Europe. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are both buried in the Royal Mausoleum.

Windsor remained the place of burial of the Royal Family in the 20th century, with Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, George V and Queen Mary, and George VI and Queen Elizabeth, all being buried in St George's Chapel. Other members of the Royal Family are interred in the Royal Burial Ground, outside the Mausoleum at Frogmore.

King Edward VII (r. 1901–10) and George V both resided in the Upper Ward. However, in the 1920s and 1930s their sons both preferred to live in more private residences in the Great Park. Edward VIII (r. 1937) lived at Fort Belvedere, near Virginia Water. His brother, the Duke of York, remodelled Royal Lodge, formerly George IV's Cottage, as a private family residence in the 1930s, and this was the Queen's family home in her childhood, until her father's accession to the throne in 1937.

Windsor is surrounded by a complex historic landscape, whose cultural and historic significance are multi-layered and not easily summarised. Perhaps the most important point, though, is that the castle is the seat of a living monarchy, so its significance is contemporary and continuing, as was seen recently when it was the setting for the wedding of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle.

The castle is a pre-eminent historic visitor attraction, welcoming well over a million visitors a year. It is used for state visits and official entertaining every year. It has an official calendar, with formal courts in residence at Easter and in the early summer. The Order of the Garter is the world's oldest order of chivalry, and Garter Day, its annual celebration of the Order of the Garter, is held in St George's Chapel in early June every year. The Royal Windsor Horse Show in May (Britain's largest outdoor equestrian event) and the Royal Ascot race meeting in June (Europe's best-attended horse races) are further highlights in the annual calendar. However, the castle is also the Queen's normal private residence.

The landscape around it reflects this duality; the Great Park is freely open to the public and is a precious asset for the people of the area, but the Home Park and Frogmore remain a private landscape, to which access is much more restricted. The castle is a landmark, in the obvious, physical sense that it is visible from miles away, and in a more metaphorical sense, that it is one of the principal symbols of the English crown, and of Englishness (Fig. 10).

Windsor Castle in seiner Kulturlandschaft

Windsor Castle ist die größte und älteste der britischen Königsresidenzen und die älteste kontinuierlich bewohnte Königsresidenz der Welt. Es wurde seit seiner Erbauung fünfmal in großem Stil umgebaut und ist damit eines der archäologisch komplexesten historischen Gebäude Europas.

Seit seiner Gründung ist das Schloss das Herzstück einer großen königlichen Domäne, eines Gebiets, das ursprünglich das Ostende der Grafschaft Berkshire einnahm. Im Mittelalter fiel dieses Gebiet unter die Zuständigkeit des Konstablers des Schlosses. Im 13. Jahrhundert schuf Heinrich III. südlich des Schlosses einen großen geschlossenen Park mit einem Herrenhaus als Nebenresidenz des Schlosses. Im 13. und 14. Jahrhundert zog es der Monarch manchmal vor, in diesem privateren Ambiente zu wohnen anstatt im Schloss selbst.

Das königliche Herrenhaus wurde im 16. Jahrhundert aufgegeben. Der Windsor Great Park war jedoch auch im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert der wichtigste Ort für die königliche Jagd. Im 18. und frühen 19. Jahrhundert wurden neue Nebenresidenzen des Schlosses errichtet: Royal Lodge im Great Park und Frogmore House näher beim Schloss. Im 19. Jahrhundert wurde der Home Park als privater Landschaftspark gestaltet und bezog Frogmore House mit seinen Gärten und das neue, von Königin Victoria errichtete, königliche Mausoleum mit ein. Windsor ist nach wie vor die Hauptresidenz des Herrschers und bleibt das Zentrum zweier königlicher Domänen: des Home Park als privatem Landschaftspark auf der Seite der Privatgemächer des Schlosses und des Great Park, der heutzutage für alle zugänglich ist, aber nach den höchsten gestalterischen Ansprüchen als größter geschlossener Park auf den britischen Inseln erhalten wird. In beiden Parks befinden sich zahlreiche historische Gebäude, die noch heute genutzt werden und von der langen und komplexen Geschichte der königlichen Landschaft zeugen.

[1] The text of this paper is entirely derived from work done for a major new history. Windsor Castle, A Thousand Years of a Royal Palace, edited by Steven Brindle, published by Royal Collection Trust, London 2018.

Fig. 10: The castle from the South-East