

Broadmoor Hospital Estate Crowthorne



Archaeological Evaluation Report



May 2011

Client: Oxford Architects

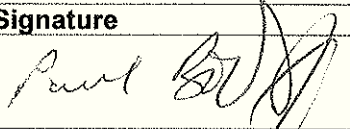
Issue No:1

OA Job No: 4943

NGR: 485900 163900



Client Name: Oxford Architects
 Client Ref No: -
 Document Title: Broadmoor Hospital Estate, Crowthorne, Evaluation Report
 Document Type: Evaluation Report
 Issue/Version Number: Final
 Grid Reference: NGR: 485900 163900
 Planning Reference: -
 OA Job Number: 4943
 Site Code: CROWBH 10
 Invoice Code: CROWBHEV
 Receiving Museum: Reading Museum
 Museum Accession No: Pending
 Event No:

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Mike Donnelly (Project Officer)	Stuart Foreman (Senior Project Manager)	Paul Booth (Senior Project Manager)	

Document File Location X:\Broadmoor Hospital Estate, Crowthorne\Broadmoor Hospital Estate
 evaluation\002Reports
 Graphics File Location
 Illustrated by L.Heatley/ S.Lucas

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2011

Janus House
 Osney Mead
 Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800
 f: +44 (0) 1865 793496

e: oasouth@thehumanjourney.net
 w: oasouth.thehumanjourney.net

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627



Broadmoor Hospital, Crowthorne Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Michael Donnelly

and illustrated by Leo Heatley and Sarah Lucas

Table of Contents

Summary	3
1 Introduction	4
1.1 Project Details.....	4
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography.....	4
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	4
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	6
2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology	7
2.1 General.....	7
2.2 Specific aims and objectives.....	7
2.3 Methodology.....	7
3 Results	8
3.1 Presentation of results.....	8
3.2 Ground conditions.....	8
3.3 Distribution of archaeological deposits.....	8
3.4 Field 1, Trenches 1 to 4.....	8
3.5 Field 2, Trenches 5 and 6.....	8
3.6 Field 2, Trenches 7 and 8.....	9
3.7 Field 2, Trenches 9 and 10.....	9
3.8 Finds summary.....	10
3.9 Archaeological potential.....	10
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory	11
Appendix B. Bibliography and References	16
Appendix C. Summary of Site Details	17



List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Evaluation trench locations, in relation to interpreted geophysical survey results
- Fig. 3 Trench 6, plan, section and photographs
- Fig. 4 Trench 9, plan, sections and photographs
- Fig. 5 Trench 10, plan, sections and photographs

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Thin heathland topsoil in Trench 4
- Plate 2 Peaty hollow 203 in Trench 2
- Plate 3 Disturbed podzol horizon 602 in Trench 6
- Plate 4 Classic *in situ* podzol horizon 704 in Trench 7



Summary

Oxford Archaeology South undertook an Evaluation at Broadmoor Hospital Estate, Crowthorne for Oxford Architects in advance of a new access road, part of a wider redevelopment of the hospital estate. The access road had previously been identified as the area within the development with the highest potential for archaeological discoveries. Unlike the main hospital site, this area was not subject to extensive terracing and ground disturbance during construction of the hospital in the late 19th century. Ten trenches were excavated in two fields, to test the results of a previous geophysical survey. The only archaeological features discovered were two ditches, found in Trenches 9 and 10, both of which are undated. A possible pit or tree-throw hole was also found in Trench 6. No significant artefacts were recovered. The results suggest that the proposed access road has very limited potential for archaeological discoveries.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Details

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by Oxford Architects, on behalf of West London Mental Health Trust, to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the Broadmoor Hospital Estate, Crowthorne, Berkshire, on the site of a proposed new access road, part of a wider re-development of the Broadmoor Hospital Estate. The trenching was carried out from 4th - 6th April 2011.
- 1.1.2 This report details the results of the trenching, which was undertaken to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the wider development (Oxford Architects, in prep, April 2011). A desk-based assessment report covering the whole development has previously been completed (OA 2006, updated September 2010). A geophysical survey of available sections of the proposed access road was completed in November 2010, comprising a magnetometer survey, supplemented by magnetic susceptibility readings (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2010). The survey results suggested a low density of archaeological features. Nevertheless limited evaluation trenching was required to 'ground-truth' the results.
- 1.1.3 Prior to evaluation the access road was considered to have relatively high archaeological potential as it crosses farmland which has not been subject to ground disturbance during previous development. An area of woodland in the central section of the access road was excluded for ecological reasons, although provision was made for additional trenches to be dug within the woodland if significant archaeology was found elsewhere along the access road. The northernmost section of the proposed access road was also excluded from the evaluation as the steep terrain and close woodland cover made it unsuitable for either geophysics or evaluation trenching. However the same factors mean that this area has low archaeological potential. The hospital itself was excluded from the evaluation as most of the site is known to have been extensively terraced, which is expected to have removed or substantially disturbed any archaeology that may have been present.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with local and national planning policies, as detailed in the BHR Archaeological Baseline report (OA September 2010).

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The evaluation trenches were excavated within the Broadmoor Hospital Estate, to the south-east of the hospital buildings, in farmland outside the security perimeter.
- 1.2.2 The proposed access road extends from Forester's Way at the south-eastern end and runs alongside Kentigern Drive at the north-western end (Fig.1). The ground currently consists of undulating pasture, rough ground and woodland.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is silty and sandy clay of the Bagshot Formation, with areas of sand and gravel drift deposits (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1981).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a Desk Based Assessment (OA 2006) and an Archaeological Baseline Assessment (OA, 2010) which is summarised below (numbers prefixed OA refer to the Baseline Assessment Gazetteer and mapping):



- 1.3.2 Broadmoor Hospital Estate has the potential to contain buried archaeological remains of prehistoric through to early 19th century date.
- 1.3.3 Palaeoenvironmental records from Wagbullock Bottom (OA 20) demonstrate that human activity in the area probably began in the Mesolithic period and has continued to the present. It is possible that peat and waterlogged deposits may exist in the lower-lying, wetter southern part of the estate. However Butter Bottom, the low-lying area of ground immediately to north-east of the proposed access road, is the site of a water reservoir, which was built in the late 19th century to serve the hospital. This is likely to have drained the surrounding marshy areas to a large extent.
- 1.3.4 A limited number of prehistoric finds and possible features have been discovered along the line of the Crowthorne by-pass and on the heath to the east and north. The presence of probable Bronze Age round barrows (OA 5 and 6) and the hillfort at Caesar's Camp (OA 14), coupled with a marked change in the environmental data from Wagbullock Bottom, suggest that more intensive activity was occurring in the area in the millennium preceding the Roman conquest. The potential for archaeological activity of these periods within the estate is considered moderate.
- 1.3.5 There is a relatively high potential for Roman activity, given the proximity of the Roman Road (OA 41) from London to Silchester and excavated evidence for a substantial settlement at Wickham Bushes (OA 1), which dated from the 1st - 4th century AD, and has produced evidence for dwellings, agricultural structures, small industrial workshops, and large, multi-roomed buildings with tiled roofs. Given the roadside location, this could be a *Mansio* (posting station).
- 1.3.6 Documentary and map evidence strongly suggest that the area had become a marginal one consisting of heathland by the medieval period, which was incorporated into a Royal Forest. There is therefore a very low potential for archaeological remains pertaining to settlement of early medieval or later date being present within the Broadmoor Estate. However, the ditched boundary forming the Crowthorne parish boundary (OA 102), hollow ways (OA 100, 108, 104) and a roadway recorded on 18th century maps (OA 110) may have their origins in the medieval or post-medieval periods.
- 1.3.7 The area in which the Broadmoor Estate lies was used as a military training ground during the late 18th and early 19th century and may have continued to be used as such on occasion up to the end of world War II. It is possible that remains of former military camps, field fortifications and entrenchments, pre-dating 1863, could be present within the estate, although no evidence has been seen to date. The recorded site in closest proximity to the development is a Napoleonic practise redoubt on Butter Hill (OA 8), c 300 m north of the proposed access road, which is one of a series built during a well-documented large-scale training exercise in 1792, all of which are scheduled monuments.
- 1.3.8 The Broadmoor Estate mainly conforms to the original layout of England's first State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, as it developed during the later 19th century. It is therefore a very significant planned hospital landscape, which survives in a very good state of preservation. It has been designated as a Registered Park of Historical Interest (Grade II).
- 1.3.9 The original buildings of the hospital were erected within an area that had been largely abandoned for habitation, probably by the medieval period (if not earlier) and there is no record of any archaeological finds being made during construction of the hospital. The main body of the surrounding Registered Park has seen very little significant development or likely disturbance since then. The Environmental Impact Assessment



includes a detailed assessment of previous ground disturbance caused by development of the hospital and surrounding landscape since the late 19th century.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Staff from Broadmoor Hospital arranged access to the site (Graham Letties and Barry Carlton). Fiona Macdonald (Berkshire Archaeology) approved the Written Scheme of Investigation and inspected the trenches on behalf of the planning authority. The Oxford Archaeology site team consisted of Mike Donnelly (Project Officer) assisted by Dan Watkeys and Gemma Stewart. Ecological clearance was undertaken by staff from Ecological Planning and Research Limited. Mechanical plant was provided and operated by staff from Readyhire Limited.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

- (x) To test the results of the geophysical survey by trenching over locations of anomalies consistent with archaeological features.
- (xi) To gain an understanding of any archaeological features and deposits present, to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of ten trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m, positioned to investigate potentially significant magnetic anomalies identified by geophysical survey, which were intended to 'ground-truth' the results of the survey (see Fig. 2).
- 2.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator. The turf and upper portion of the topsoil was removed using a toothed bucket under the supervision of an ecologist from Ecological Planning and Research Ltd (EPR). The machine bucket was then replaced with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket for stripping the remainder of the topsoil and subsoil. All mechanical excavation was undertaken under close archaeological supervision.
- 2.3.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or the natural geology, or a maximum depth of 1.2m; in successive, level spits.
- 2.3.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Recording took place in accordance with the OA fieldwork manual (Wilkinson 1992).



3 RESULTS

3.1 Presentation of results

3.1.1 The descriptions of the trenches presented below provides an overview of the results. A comprehensive listing of associated context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Ground conditions

3.2.1 Field 1 lies at the foot of the slope leading up to Broadmoor hospital, but the field itself is generally level and low-lying. It was poorly drained and marshy in places. Field 2 was very uneven and contained numerous hillocks and intervening hollows, including a possible former stream valley. Both fields were covered with tussocky grass, however, in Field 2 the grass was much shorter, having been recently grazed by sheep.

3.2.2 Weather conditions were dry and clear during the evaluation. The water table was not encountered in any of the trenches.

3.3 Distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were sparsely distributed. No archaeological features or finds were found in Field 1, while Field 2 contained an isolated pit or tree throw hole (in Trench 6) and two ditches (possibly sections of the same boundary) in Trenches 9 and 10.

3.4 Field 1, Trenches 1 to 4

3.4.1 The trenches in Field 1 did not contain any archaeological features or finds. All of the trenches had a broadly similar soil sequence (see Plate 1). The thin turf and topsoil consisted of a light, organic silty sand, brownish grey in colour (101, 201, 301, 401). This overlay a light greyish yellow sand, forming the weathered surface of the Bagshot Beds (102, 402). In Trenches 1 and 4, which both lay on a slope, the upper part of the sediment sequence consisted of a darker yellowish sandy deposit, the difference in colour possibly resulting from either leaching or colluviation, or a combination of the two.

3.4.2 Variations from this general description included a broad band of gravel in Trench 3 (302), which may have been the cause of the magnetic anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in that area. An area of organic silty clay (203), peaty in character, was noted at the eastern end of Trench 2 (Plate 2). This corresponded to a slight hollow in the ground surface and may have been a shallow pond or marshy area in the past. A large modern drain was noted running through the hollow, which appears to have been effective in drying out the location. No artefacts was observed within the peaty deposit.

3.5 Field 2, Trenches 5 and 6

3.5.1 The sequence of deposits in Field 2 differed markedly from that in Field 1. Here, a deep topsoil (501 and 601), which may have been improved for agriculture and was certainly affected by colluviation, overlay a thick relict podzol horizon (502, 602). The podzol consisted of fine, pale grey sand with areas of pinkish grey, and blocks of very dark brown to black coarse-grained sand. These black sandy blocks may represent a buried soil horizon. In places, the podzol appeared heavily disturbed (Plate 3), however, in other areas it appeared as a classic *in situ* horizon (Plate 4). The high degree of variation might be related to factors such as colluviation or bioturbation – The presence of probable tree-throw holes suggests that woodland cover is likely to have extended



over this field in the past. Underlying the podzol horizon was a mid yellowish brown to light reddish brown sandy gravel deposit (503, 608).

- 3.5.2 Trench 5 straddled two hillocks, including the hollow between them which was the lowest point in Field 2 and could be a relict watercourse. A deep modern field drain (504) ran along the lowest point of the hollow, the base of which was in-filled with a very fine pale grey sand (506). A geophysical anomaly in the area of Trench 5 may be explained by the deeper soil sequence filling this natural hollow.
- 3.5.3 Trench 6 ran down the side of a hillock and contained a large, deep feature (603) against its north-western edge (Fig.3), which corresponds to another geophysical anomaly. As the feature was not fully exposed its true shape and function are uncertain. It was 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep. Of the three recorded fills, the uppermost two (605, 606) represented slumped or grown podzolic layers which effectively sealed the feature. The bottom fill (604) consisted of yellowish brown sand. The feature produced no artefacts or other evidence for human activity. It is interpreted as a possible tree-throw hole.

3.6 Field 2, Trenches 7 and 8

- 3.6.1 Trenches 7 and 8 lay along the top of a low hillock in an otherwise relatively flat part of Field 2 but did not contain any archaeological remains. They contained the same upper sequence of turf and deep topsoil (701, 801) overlying a disturbed relict podzol (704, 804), which in turn overlay over sandy gravel natural (703, 803).

3.7 Field 2, Trenches 9 and 10

- 3.7.1 Trenches 9 and 10 ran parallel to each other c 30m apart and straddled the dip between two hillocks. They contained similar sequences, comprising turf and deep topsoil (901, 1001) overlying a disturbed relict podzol (904, 1002) and a sandy gravel (903, 1006). Potential archaeological features were identified in both trenches although only ditch 905 (Trench 9) is certainly an archaeological feature (Fig.4).
- 3.7.2 Trench 9 contained a single ditch (905) which was orientated north-west to south-east and was 0.95m wide and 0.8m deep. The profile comprised sides angled at c 45 degrees, and a flat base. It contained two fills, the basal one (906) represented a sequence of dark brown lenses interleaved with light yellowish brown lenses, resulting from collapsed sides and slumped contemporary topsoil. The upper fill represented a podzolic deposit (907) of very fine, pale-mid blueish grey sand. Despite removing the fills from the entire exposed length of this feature, no artefactual material was recovered and it therefore remains undated.
- 3.7.3 Trench 10 appeared to contain a continuation of ditch 905, running along the same north-west to south-east alignment. However, excavation showed that ditch (1003) has a distinctly different profile and fill from 905 (Fig.5). It measured 0.7m in width and just 0.3m in depth with an open bowl-shaped profile. It had two fills, the upper of which (1005) consisted of a yellowish grey silty sand, while the basal fill (1004) consisted of a very dark grey, silty sand.
- 3.7.4 Feature 1007 followed the same orientation as 1003 and had a nearly identical profile, including a single fill (1008) consisting of fine pale grey sand. Neither feature yielded any artefacts.



3.8 Finds summary

- 3.8.1 No artefactual material was recovered from the evaluation. The only artefacts recorded were two pieces of 19th-20th century china from the topsoil in Field 2. These were not retained.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Archaeological potential

- 4.1.1 The trench plan was designed to test a series of magnetic anomalies identified by geophysical survey, which were interpreted as possible archaeological features (Bartlett-Clark 2010). In three instances features of natural origin (Trench 5), variations in the natural (Trench 3) and a possible tree-throw or pit (Trench 6) correlated well with the identified anomalies. In other instances, such as Trenches 8 and 10, there was no obvious explanation for the anomalies.
- 4.1.2 The dating of the features identified is uncertain, as no finds were recovered, and there is some doubt as to whether some of them are directly man-made. With the exception of ditch 905 the linear features interpreted as ditches are very shallow and located on quite steep slopes. The features identified are all linked with podzolisation and colluviation, perhaps resulting from clearance of woodland from the eastern part of the site (Field 2). They could in fact be 'soil creep terraces', which can result from soil erosion on sandy soils, perhaps triggered by the clearance of woodland from the area. The historic map evidence would suggest that may have this occurred when the hospital was built in the late 19th century. The lower lying western part of the site (Field 1) may formerly have been marshy, at least in places.
- 4.1.3 The absence of significant artefacts, and the scarcity of archaeological features, suggests that the site has low potential for archaeological discoveries. It appears not to have been extensively ploughed, but the low-lying northern end of the access road route has clearly been affected by land drainage since construction of the hospital in the late 19th century, which may have had a detrimental effect on the survival of organic deposits.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of thin heathland topsoil overlying fine sand subsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
101	Layer	-	0.35m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
102	Layer	-	-	Light yellowish brown to light greyish yellow fine sand	no	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of thin heathland topsoil overlying slightly clayey sand subsoil, with a small waterlogged hollow at the eastern end of the trench containing an organic peaty material.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
201	Layer	-	0.4m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
202	Layer	-	-	Light yellowish brown to light greyish brown slightly clayey sand	no	-
203	Layer	-	0.2m+	Dark brown organic silty clay		

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of thin heathland topsoil overlying slightly clayey sand subsoil					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
301	Layer	-	0.40m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
302	Layer	-	-	Light yellowish brown to light greyish brown fine sand with broad lenses of light grey pebbly gravel	no	-



Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of thin heathland topsoil overlying fine sand subsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
401	Layer	-	0.35m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
402	Layer	-	-	Light yellowish brown to light greyish yellow fine sand	no	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Sequence consists of thick colluviated topsoil overlying a buried and disturbed relict podzol, which in turn overlies iron enriched sandy gravel with silty clay pockets.					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
501	Layer	-	0.5m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
502	Layer	-	0.4m	Very mixed and disturbed leached fine-coarse sand, pale grey, mid pinkish grey and dark blackish grey blocks, relict podzol	no	-
503	Layer	-	-	Mid yellowish brown to light reddish brown sand/gravel/pebbles	no	-
504	Cut	0.35	1.2m	Cut of deep central drain, only partially piped	no	Modern
505	Fill	-	1.2m	Mixed gravelly sand fill of drain 504	no	Modern
506	Cut	2.3	0.5m+	Probable palaeochannel cut	no	-
507	Fill	-	0.5m+	Pale grey fine sand fill of 506	no	-



Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench containing one possible pit or large tree-throw hole. The sequence consists of thick colluviated topsoil overlying a buried and disturbed relict podzol, which in turn overlies iron enriched sandy gravel with silty clay pockets.					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
601	Layer	-	0.4m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
602	Layer	-	0.35m	Very mixed and disturbed leached fine-coarse sand, pale grey, mid pinkish grey and dark blackish grey blocks, relict podzol	no	-
603	Cut	1.6m	0.7m	Possible pit or treethrow, rounded 'U' shaped profile	no	-
604	Fill	-	0.4m	Loose mid yellowish brown sand, fill of 603	no	-
605	Fill	-	0.2m	Concreted black mineralised sand, fill of 603	no	-
606	Fill	-	0.5m	Pale grey sand with occasional pebble and cobble inclusions, fill of 603	no	-
607	Layer	-	0.2m	Yellowish brown sand	no	-
608	Layer	-	-	Mid yellowish brown to light reddish brown sandy gravel	no	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. The sequence consists of thick topsoil overlying a buried and disturbed relict podzol, overlying iron enriched sandy gravel with silty-clay pockets.					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
701	Layer	-	0.4m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
702	Layer	-	-	Context equals 701	no	-
703	Layer	-	-	Mid yellowish brown to light reddish brown sand/gravel/pebbles	no	-
704	Layer	-	0.3m	Very mixed and disturbed leached fine-coarse sand, pale grey, mid pinkish grey and dark blackish grey blocks, relict Podzol	no	-



Trench 7						
705	Layer	-	-	Context equals 704	no	-

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of thick topsoil overlying a buried and disturbed relict podzol, which in turn overlies iron enriched sandy gravel with silty-clay pockets					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
801	Layer	-	0.3m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
802	Layer	-	-	Context equals 801	no	-
804	Layer	-	0.3m	Very mixed and disturbed leached fine-coarse sand, pale grey, mid pinkish grey and dark blackish grey blocks, relict Podzol	no	-
803	Layer	-	-	Mid yellowish brown to light reddish brown sandy gravel	no	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Single ditch discovered sealed by podzol horizon. The sequence consists of thick colluviated topsoil overlying a buried and disturbed relict podzol, which in turn overlies iron enriched sandy gravel with silty-clay pockets					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
901	Layer	-	0.35m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
902	Layer	-	-	Context equals 901	no	-
903	Layer	-	0.35m	Very mixed and disturbed leached fine-coarse sand, pale grey, mid pinkish grey and dark blackish grey blocks, relict Podzol	no	-
904	Layer	-	-	Mid yellowish brown to light reddish brown sandy gravel	no	-
905	Cut	0.95m	0.8m	Cut of ditch open fluted profile over a flat 'U' shaped base, orientated NE-SW	-	-
906	Fill	-	0.4m	Multi-lensed mid-light brown slightly silty sand, fill of 905	no	-
907	Fill	-	0.4m	Slumped or in situ context 904 filling in hollow of ditch 905	no	-



Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Single ditch and possible second ditch sealed by podzol horizon. The sequence consists of thick colluviated topsoil overlying a buried and disturbed relict podzol over iron enriched sandy gravel with silty-clay pockets					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1001	Layer	-	0.3m	Dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent fine pebble inclusions	no	-
1002	Layer	-	0.4m	Very mixed and disturbed leached fine-coarse sand, pale grey, mid pinkish grey and dark blackish grey blocks, relict podzol	no	-
1003	Cut	0.7m	0.3m	Ditch cut with open 'U' shaped profile, sealed by podzol	-	-
1004	Fill	-	0.18m	Mottled grey/yellow slightly silty sand, fill of ditch 1003	no	-
1005	Fill	-	0.12m	Mottled grey/yellow slightly silty sand, fill of ditch 1003	no	-
1006	Layer	-	-	Mid yellowish brown to light reddish brown sand/gravel/pebbles	no	-
1007	Cut	0.8m	0.25m	Ditch cut with open 'U' shaped profile, filled by podzol	-	-
1008	Fill	-	0.25m	Slumped or in situ/grown podzol fill of ditch 1007	no	-



APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1981, Windsor sheet 269.

Bartlett-Clark, A D H, 2010 *Broadmoor Hospital Estate, Bracknell, Berkshire*, Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey

Wilkinson, D (ed.), 1992, Oxford Archaeology Fieldwork Manual, (Ed. D Wilkinson, first edition, August 1992)

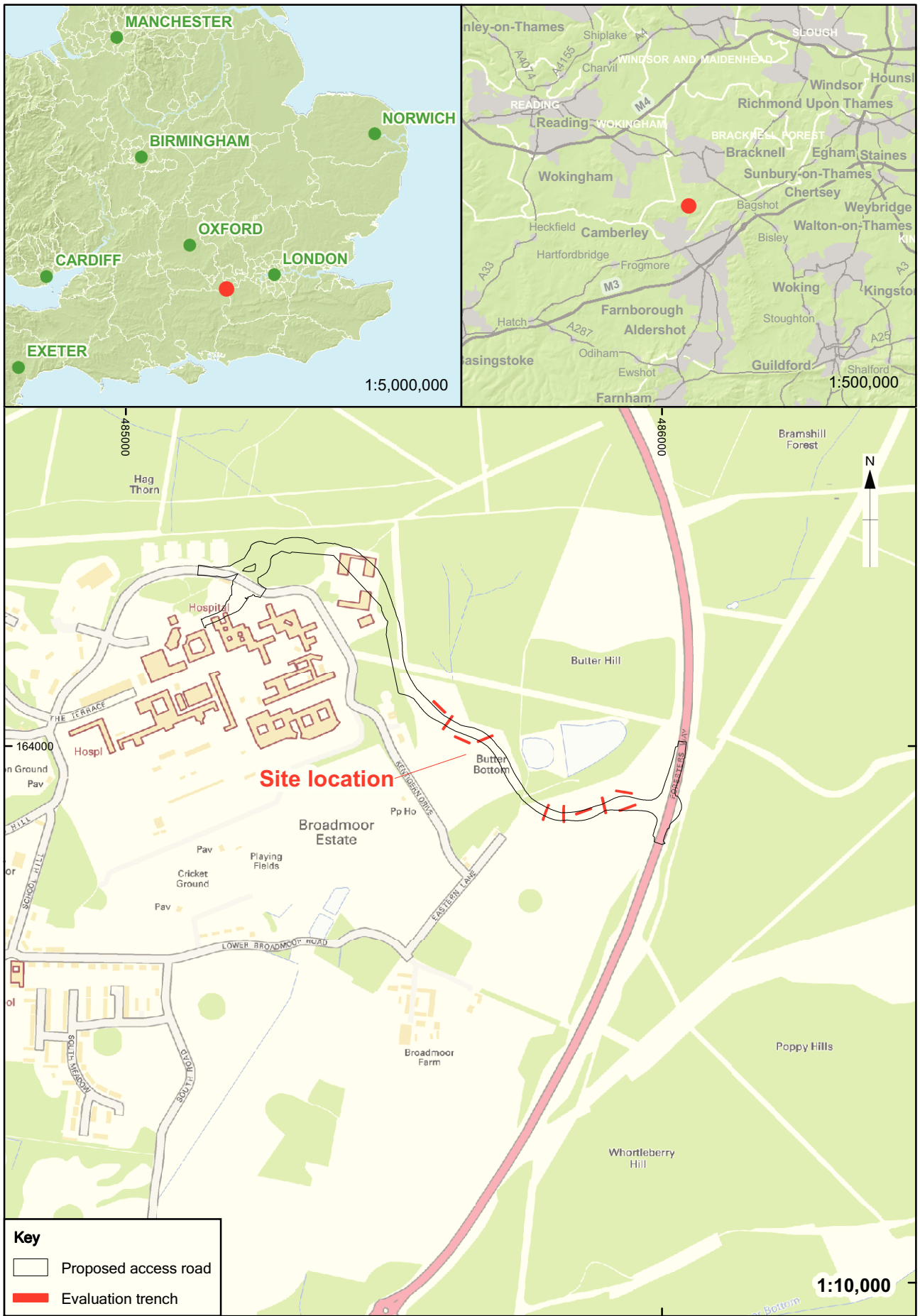
Oxford Archaeology, 2006, Land at Broadmoor Estate, Crowthorne, Berkshire. Desk Based Assessment.

Oxford Archaeology, 2010, BHR Estate, Archaeological Baseline Assessment Report. English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects.



APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Broadmoor Hospital Estate, Crowthorne, Evaluation Report
Site code:	CROWBH 10
Grid reference:	485900 163900
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	4 th till 6 th April 2011
Area of site:	Access Road Area is 3.4 Ha (10 evaluation trenches, each 30m x 2m = 600m ²)
Summary of results:	Ten trenches were excavated in two fields, to test the results of a previous geophysical survey. The only archaeological features discovered were two probable ditches, found in Trenches 9 and 10, both of which are undated. A possible pit or tree-throw hole was also found in Trench 6. No significant artefacts were recovered. The results suggest that the proposed access road has very limited potential for archaeological discoveries.
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course.



Contains Ordnance Survey data (C) Crown copyright and database right 2010

Figure 1: Site location

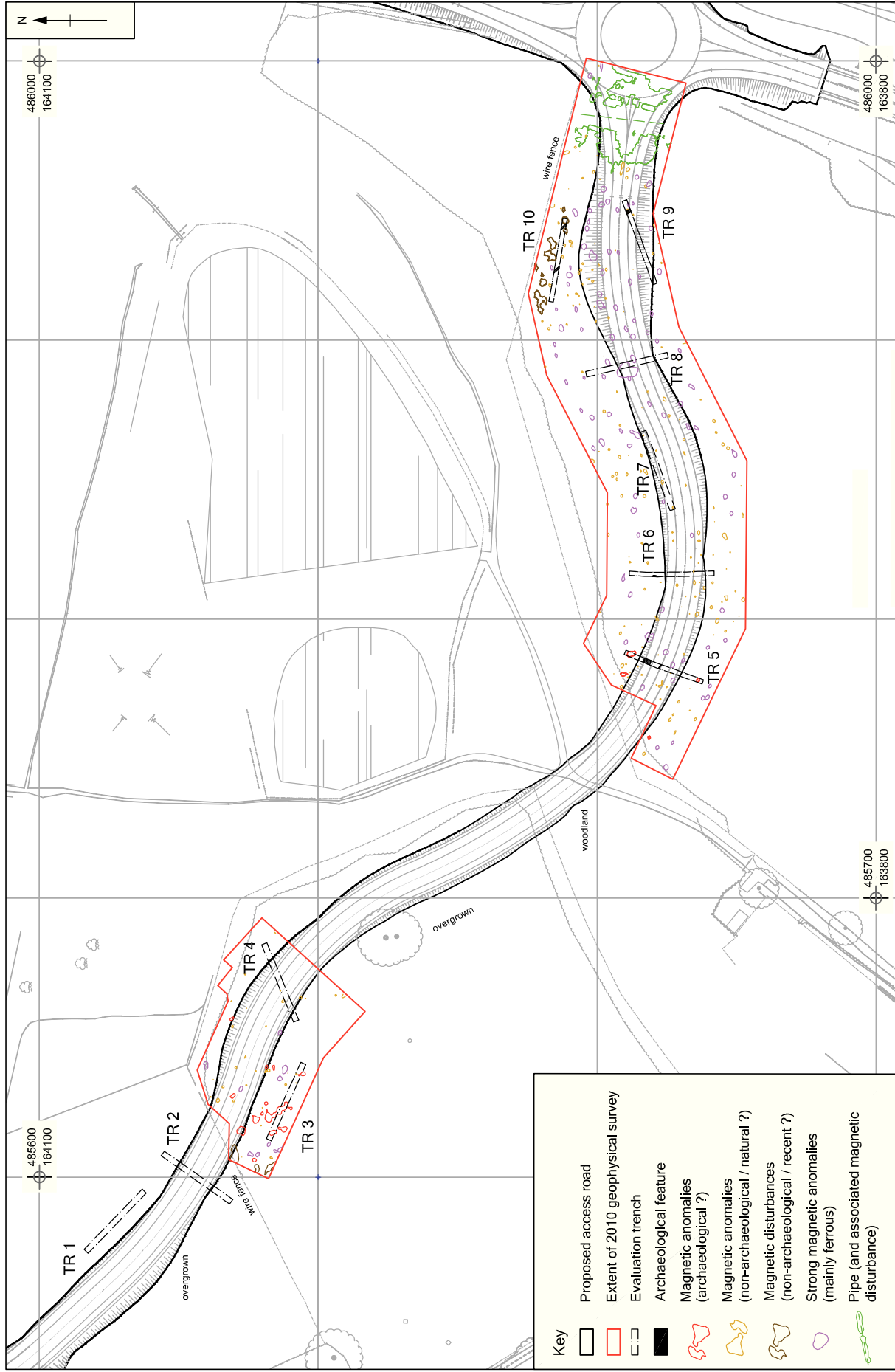


Figure 2: Evaluation trench layout



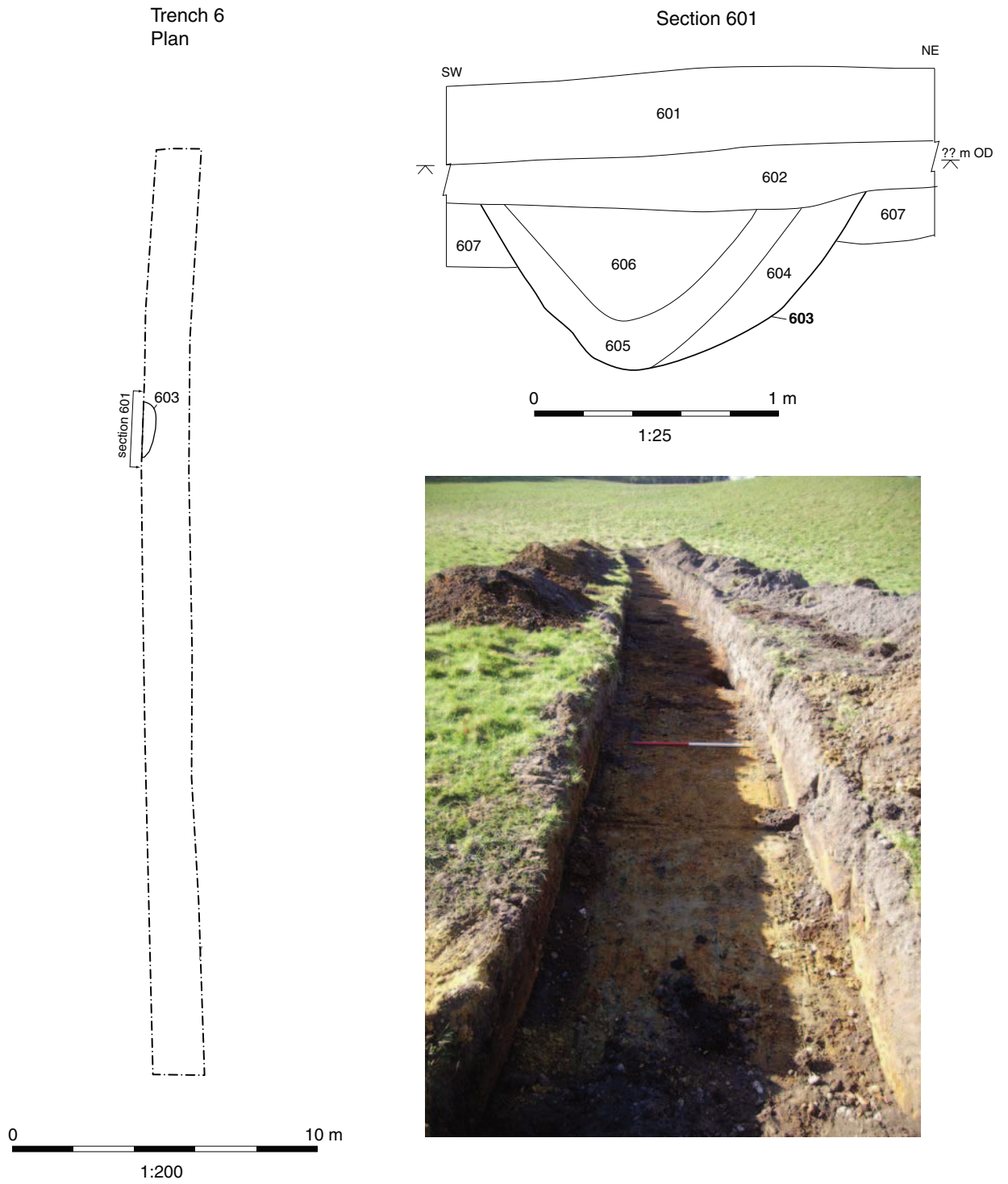
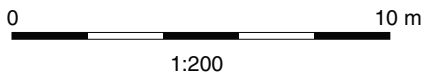


Figure 3: Trench 6 plan, section and photograph

Trench 9
Plan



Section 902

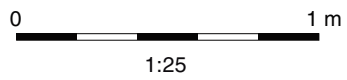
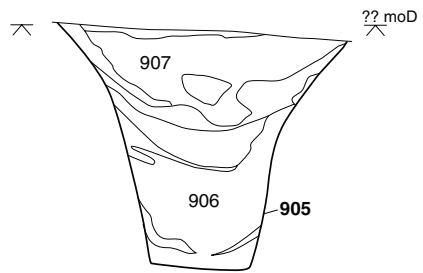


Figure 4: Trench 9 plan, section and photographs

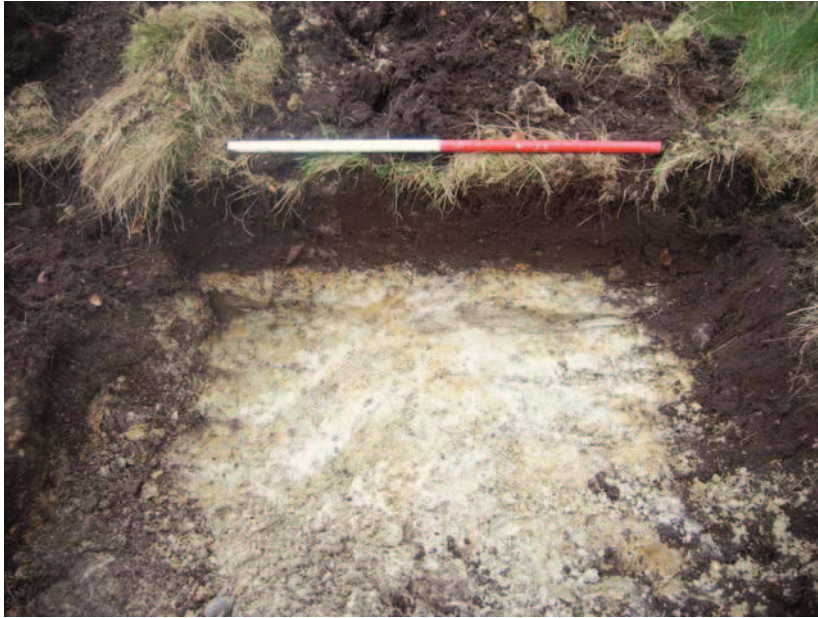


Plate 1: The heathland topsoil in Trench 4



Plate 2: Peaty hollow 203 in Trench 3



Plate 3: Disturbed podzol horizon 602 in Trench 6

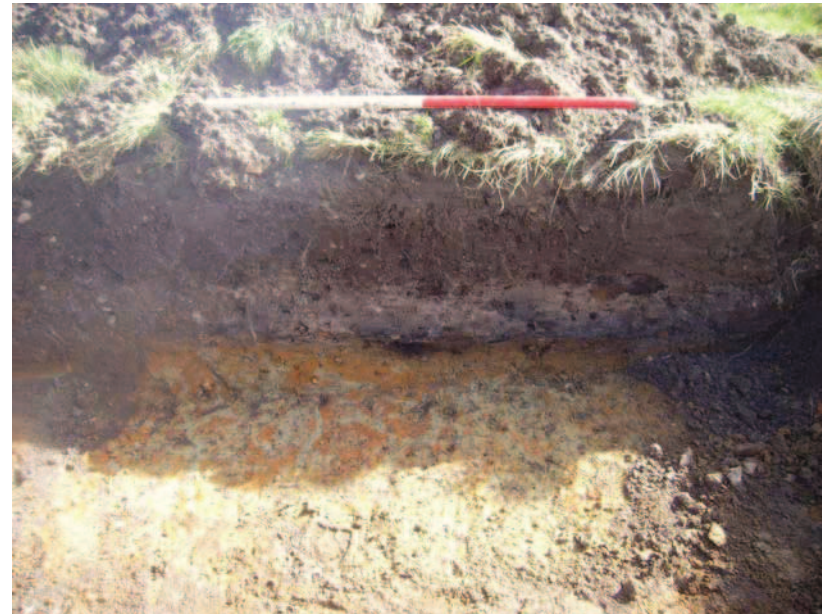


Plate 4: Classic in-situ podzol horizon in Trench 7



OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA Grand Ouest

7 Rue des Monderaines
ZI - Ouest
14650 Carpiquet
France

t: +33 (0) 249 88 01 01
f: +33 (0) 249 88 01 02
e: info@oago.fr
w: <http://oago.fr>

OA Méditerranée

115 Rue Merlot
ZAC La Louvade
34 130 Maugeio
France

t: +33 (0) 4.67.57.86.92
f: +33 (0) 4.67.42.65.93
e: oamed@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://oamed.fr/>

Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA



*The Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd is a Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597 and a Registered Charity, No: 285627
Head Office: Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800*