

Broadmoor Hospital Access Road Crowthorne



Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Broadmoor Hospital Access Road, Crowthorne

Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by John Boothroyd

and illustrated by Conan Parsons

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology undertook an evaluation at Broadmoor Hospital Estate, Crowthorne, on behalf of Birse Civils, in advance of the planned construction of a new access road proposed as part of the wider redevelopment of the estate. The access road had been identified as the area within the overall hospital development with the highest potential for archaeological discoveries as the least disturbed by previous development.

Prior to establishment of Broadmoor Hospital in the late 19th century the site was undeveloped heathland with low potential for historic settlement. However the Roman Road from London to Silchester ('The Devil's Highway') lies adjacent to the north end of the proposed access road. The 1st to 4th century AD Roman site at Wickham Bushes (a possible posting station) lies close to the road c. 1.5km to the north-east of the site, demonstrating the potential for Roman archaeology in proximity to the road.

An initial phase of evaluation, comprising a geophysical survey and ten trenches, was carried out by Oxford Archaeology in May 2011 but identified no significant archaeological remains.

The Phase 2 evaluation comprises nine additional trenches, which were excavated in January 2013 to infill gaps in coverage in areas covered with woodland at the time of the Phase 1 evaluation. No significant archaeological features were identified. A large 20th century pit (containing plastic and fabric) was observed in Trench 11. Made ground layers associated with a late 19th or 20th century path were observed in Trench 20, which clearly post-date creation of the hospital grounds in the late 19th century. These results, combined with those of the 2011 trial trenching, suggest that construction of the access road has very low potential for significant archaeological discoveries.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Details

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), was commissioned by Birse Civils to undertake a trial trench evaluation during the construction of a new access road at Broadmoor Hospital, Crowthorne, Berkshire. Construction of the Access Road forms part of a wider redevelopment of the hospital, which is being undertaken in several phases under separate planning applications. Archaeological investigations along the access road route were undertaken in response to a planning condition attached to the development (planning ref: 12/00276/FUL, Condition 04), as follows:
- 1.1.2 'No development in a Phase shall take place within the site, including any works of demolition or ground preparation, until:
- (a) the Local Planning Authority has approved in writing a scheme (including a timetable) for a programme of archaeological investigation work in that Phase; and
 - (b) the approved scheme has been performed and complied with.
- 1.1.3 A desk-based assessment report covering the whole of the development has previously been completed (OA 2006 last updated 2011). The route of the proposed new access road has also been the subject of previous archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) comprising geophysical survey and trial trenching (OA2011), which was undertaken to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the wider hospital works. The Phase 1 surveys were restricted to areas of open farmland outside the hospital grounds to the south-east, as the wooded areas in the central and northern section of the access road route were unavailable due to ecological constraints.
- 1.1.4 This report details the results of the Phase 2 trenching which was undertaken to infill gaps in survey coverage in the formerly wooded areas, following ecological translocation and vegetation clearance. The Phase 2 trenching has been undertaken after the granting of planning permission by Bracknell Forest Council to build the access road.
- 1.1.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with relevant Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (see below) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies within the Broadmoor Hospital Estate, outside the secure perimeter in wooded areas to the east and south-east of the hospital.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the area consists of sandy heathland soils of the Camberley Sand formation, overlain in places by areas of sand and gravel drift deposits of the Surrey Hill Gravel Member (Geology of Britain viewer, <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/>). Alluvium is also recorded along the former stream channels to the south of the Hospital (OA 2010).
- 1.2.3 The soils within the Study Area are generally sandy and somewhat acidic and are considered very poor for agricultural purposes. This would not always have been the case; Prehistoric woodland clearance would have initially exposed a relatively fertile forest brown earth but this would have quickly become exhausted and been eroded away. There is evidence that this was occurring in the vicinity by the Bronze Age (Wessex Archaeology 1992, cited in HCR Record).



1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Broadmoor Hospital Estate is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest. The Hospital (1863 - present) still stands within its original grounds, the majority of which are still recognisable as an ornamental landscape that has suffered only minor degradation from its original form. However, in the areas of the existing hospital and the area to its west, significant change has been seen. Broadmoor is an important surviving example of its genre; an asylum or related landscape of which key elements survive relatively intact (OA 2010). Building and landscape recording associated with the hospital complex is in progress at the time of writing as a separate programme of work. An in-depth discussion on the archaeological and historical background of the site can be found in the Archaeological Baseline Assessment Report (OA 2010).
- 1.3.2 In May 2011, Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of planned construction of a new access road within farmland to the south-east of the hospital, comprising geophysical survey and targeted trial trenches. The road was situated in an area identified as having a high potential for archaeological remains, but in the event only two undated ditches and a possible pit or tree throw were identified within the 10 trenches (OA 2011). The evaluation excluded areas of woodland and steep slopes in the northern portion of the route, which were not accessible at the time due to ecological restrictions. These excluded areas are the main target of the present evaluation.

1.4 Potential

- 1.4.1 The Archaeological Baseline Assessment Report states that the Broadmoor Estate has the potential to contain buried archaeological remains of prehistoric through to 19th century date.
- 1.4.2 There is potential for peat and waterlogged deposits and Mesolithic remains in the wetter central part of the estate, but not within the more steeply sloping ground at the NW end of the Access Road.
- 1.4.3 There is a moderate potential for Roman activity within the site given the proximity of the Roman Road from London to Silchester ('The Devil's Highway'), which lies 250m to the north of the proposed Access Road. The 1st to 4th century AD Roman site at Wickham Bushes (a possible posting station) lies c. 1.5km to the north-east.
- 1.4.4 The area was used as a military training ground during the late 18th to early 19th century and may have continued to be used as such on occasions up to the end of World War II. Although no evidence has been seen to date, it is possible that the remains of former military camps, fortifications and entrenchments may be present.
- 1.4.5 Historic maps that pre-date development of the hospital in the late 19th century show the area as undeveloped heathland, the earliest consulted being a map of the Manor of Easthampstead dated 1757.

1.5 Acknowledgements

- 1.5.1 OA would like to thank Christopher Strumildo of Birse Civils and Fiona Macdonald and Mary Neale of Berkshire Archaeology. The Oxford archaeology team consisted of Steve Leech assisted by John Boothroyd and managed by Stuart Foreman. Mechanical plant was provided and operated by staff from Birse Civils.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General Aims

- (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 of Phase 2 evaluation

- (x) To supplement previous evaluation work undertaken in 2011 with a focus on areas inaccessible due to ecological constraints and woodland cover.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The evaluation consisted of nine trenches, each measuring c.30m by 1.8m. The Phase 2 trenches reported here were numbered 11 – 20 inclusive as shown on Figure 2 (following on from the previously excavated Phase 1 trenches which were numbered 1 – 10). Originally proposed trench locations were relocated in some cases due to the very uneven topography and density of tree stumps. A tenth trench (numbered 14) was proposed in the WSI but was abandoned due to site constraints; It was too close to the hospital buildings and would have blocked the access road route. Alternative locations were constrained by the presence of buried live services.
- 2.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a 5 tonne 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator. A wide toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil and where present subsoil down to the first archaeological horizon or natural geology to a maximum depth of 1.2m . All excavation work was carried out under close archaeological supervision.
- 2.3.3 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Recording was undertaken in accordance with the OA fieldwork manual (Wilkinson 1992)



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The descriptions of the trenches presented below provides an overview of the results. Numbers in brackets in the sections below are context numbers which refer to archaeological 'events' such as ditch cut or fill, and natural geological sediments. Each trench has it's own numbered context sequence, prefixed with the trench number. Thus context 1100 is the topsoil in Trench 11, and context 2004 is a layer within Trench 20, etc. A fill list and description of the identified contexts can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The trenches were located in the northern part of the access road route. The majority of the area had previously been covered in trees which had recently been felled leaving a large number of tree stumps. Uneven ground and heavy root disturbance was encountered in and around all of the Phase 2 trenches. Trench 19, the only trench located in open ground, was in an ecologically sensitive boggy area that had been recently stripped of vegetation. Trench 20 was excavated adjacent to a path located in a strip of woodland between Fields 1 and 2.

3.2.2 Weather conditions were dry and overcast during the evaluation. Due to previous prolonged rainfall ground conditions were very wet and boggy in the low lying ground. Despite this groundwater was not encountered in any of the trenches.

3.3 Distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 No significant archaeological deposits were observed during the evaluation.

3.4 Trenches 11, 12, 13, 15 18 and 19

3.4.1 Trenches 11, 12, 13, 15, 18 and 19 had a broadly similar soil sequence. An organic rich topsoil consisting of silty sand, dark greyish brown in colour (1100, 1200, 1300, 1500, 1800 and 1900) was removed and natural geology exposed between 0.14 and 0.38m below ground level. The geology comprised mottled and root-disturbed gravelly sand, which varied widely in colour from pale brownish yellow to a pale brownish grey (1103, 1201, 1301, 1501, 1801 and 1901).

3.4.2 A single large pit (1101) was observed in Trench 11 sealed by the topsoil and cut into natural geology. The pit was filled by a dark blueish grey silty sand (1102) which contained fragments of plastic and fabric indicating a 20th century date.

3.5 Trench 16 and 17

3.5.1 Trenches 16 and 17 had a similar sequence to those listed above with an additional subsoil layer, comprising silty sand, mid grey in colour (1601 and 1701). Trench 16 was located on a moderately steep slope and Trench 17 was at the base of the slope., suggesting that the subsoil is colluvial in origin.

3.6 Trench 20

3.6.1 The sequence of deposits in Trench 20 differed considerably from the other trenches. An organic topsoil of silty sand, dark greyish brown in colour (2000) sealed six layers of modern made ground (2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006; see Table 20 in Appendix A for further details). Natural geology, a silty sand, mid grey in colour, was



observed 0.8m below ground level at the north-east end of the trench and 1.2m below ground level at the south-west end.

3.7 Finds summary

- 3.7.1 A single brick was recovered from Trench 20 (2005). Red in colour with a single shallow frog on one side and no makers stamp, it dates from the 19th century.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Archaeological Potential and Interpretation.

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken to fill gaps in coverage in the 2011 Phase 1 trench investigation, in areas of formerly wooded ground. No significant archaeological features were identified. The pit in Trench 11 was backfilled with modern material containing fabric and plastic and is likely to be a 20th century rubbish pit. The layers of made ground observed in Trench 20 clearly represent infill associated with construction of the adjacent path in the late 19th or 20th century.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation confirms the conclusions of the Phase 1 evaluation: The absence of significant features or artefacts of any kind that pre-date the late 19th century indicates that the Access Road route has low potential for archaeological remains. The steep slopes and heathland soils suggest that this would have been considered marginal land in most archaeological periods. The soil conditions have clearly resulted in colluvial erosion in some areas. The high level of root disturbance in recently wooded areas may also have affected the survival of ephemeral archaeological features.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

- 4.2.1 The Access Road route has been subject to desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and two phases of evaluation trenching, as agreed with Berkshire Archaeology on behalf of the local planning authority. No significant archaeological remains have been identified. On this basis no further archaeological evaluation is considered necessary. A targeted watching brief will be undertaken during soil stripping for the Access Road construction, focussed predominantly in open pasture fields at the SE end of the route, which are less disturbed by tree roots.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench 11 contains a single modern pit, the fill of which contained pieces of fabric and plastic. The pit was sealed by topsoil and cut into the sandy gravel geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.18
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	23m
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.18	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1101	Cut	-	-	Pit	-	-
1102	Fill	-	-	Dark blueish grey silty sand	-	Modern
1103	Layer	-	-	Pale grey sandy gravel	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 12 contains no archaeology. The topsoil overlies silty sand geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.16
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	24
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.28	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1201	Layer	-	-	Pale brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel pebbles	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench 13 contains no archaeology. The topsoil overlies gravelly sand geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.2
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	23
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.2	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1301	Layer	-	-	Pale grey gravel sand	-	-



Trench 15						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench 15 contains no archaeology. The topsoil overlies sandy gravel geology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.22	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.22	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1501	Layer	-	-	Mid yellow sand gravel changing to pale reddish grey sand gravel	-	-

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench 16 contains no archaeology. The topsoil and sandy subsoil overlies gravelly sand geology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.12	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.26	Mid grey silty sand, rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Pale grey gravel sand	-	-

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench 17 contains no archaeology. The topsoil and sandy subsoil overlies gravelly sand geology.				Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.09	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.19	Mid grey silty sand, occasional pebble inclusions	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Pale yellow brown gravel sand	-	-



Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench 18 contains no archaeology. The topsoil overlies gravelly sand geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.14
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	28
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.12	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
1801	Layer	-	-	Pale yellow grey gravel sand	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench 19 contains no archaeology. The topsoil overlies sandy gravel geology.					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.12	Dark grey brown silty sand with frequent pebble inclusions	-	-
1901	Layer	-	-	Pale grey sand gravel	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench 20 contains a series of 6 made ground layers infilling a hollow and used to level a late 19 th or 20 th century trackway. The underlying geology is gravelly sand.					Avg. depth (m)	1m
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	21
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	-	0.08	Dark grey brown silty sand with rare pebble inclusions	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.1	Mid grey brown silty sand, with occasional brick inclusions	-	-
2002	Layer	-	0.08	Mid grey silty sand	-	-
2003	Layer	-	0.09	Pale grey silty sand, occasional rubble fragment inclusions	-	-
2004	Layer	-	0.12	Mid yellow brown sand, frequent gravel inclusions.	-	-



2005	Layer	-	0.11	Dark grey silty sand, rare pebble inclusions.	Brick	19 th Century
2006	Layer	-	0.19	Pale grey silty sand	-	-
2007	Layer	-	-	Pale grey sand with frequent pebble inclusions	-	-



APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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

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

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APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Broadmoor Hospital Access Road, Crowthorne: Phase 2
Archaeological Evaluation Report

Site code: CROWBH13

Grid reference: NGR SU 8560 6420

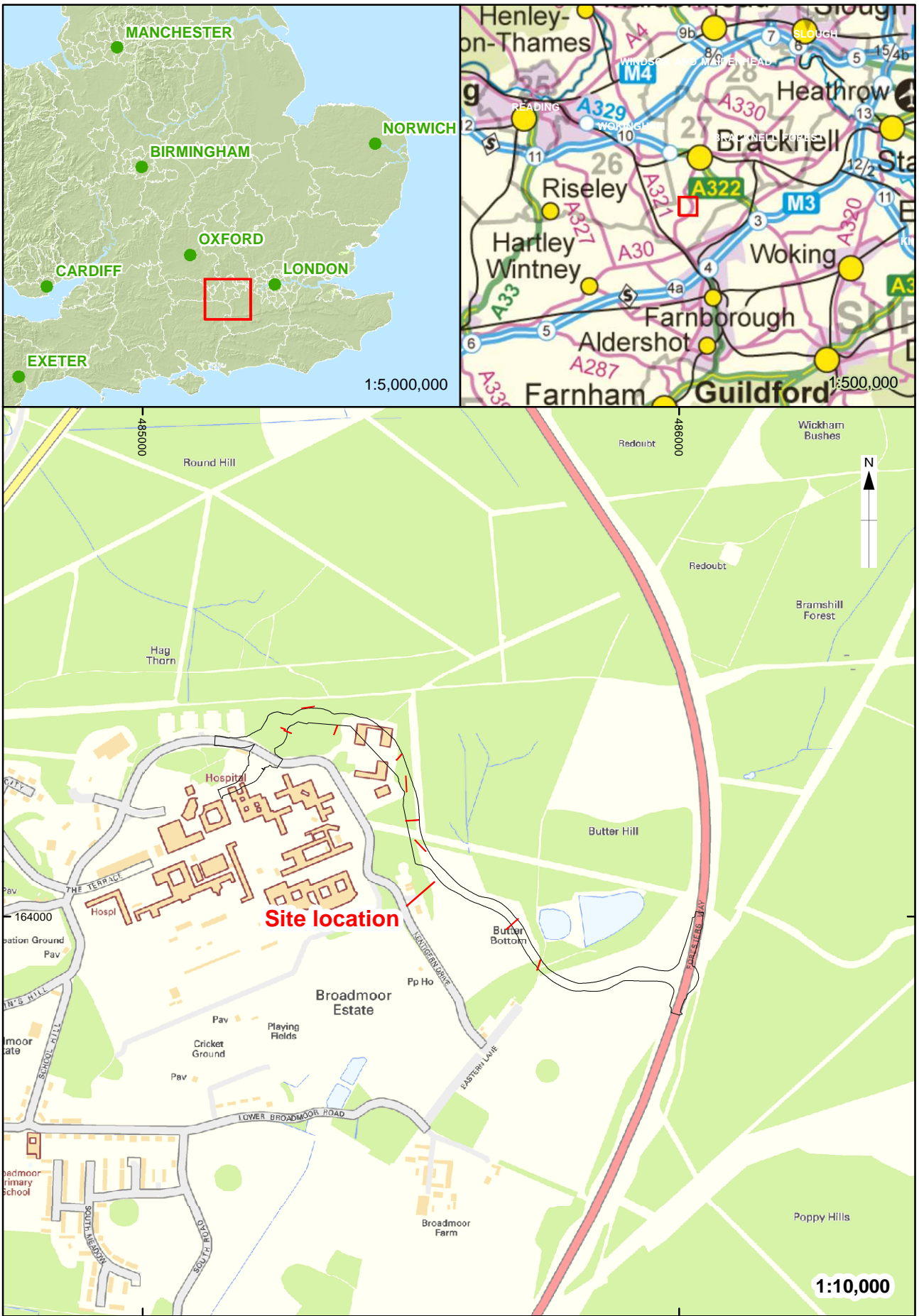
Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 8th January – 11th January 2013

Area of site: 5 Ha

Summary of results: Nine trenches were excavated along the route of a proposed access road. No significant archaeological features were identified. A modern pit was observed in Trench 11 and a series of made ground layers, used to level an adjacent trackway, were recorded in Trench 20. The result indicate very low 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.



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Figure 1: Site location



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Figure 2: Trench location plan

CHECKED BY: LH*15.01.13

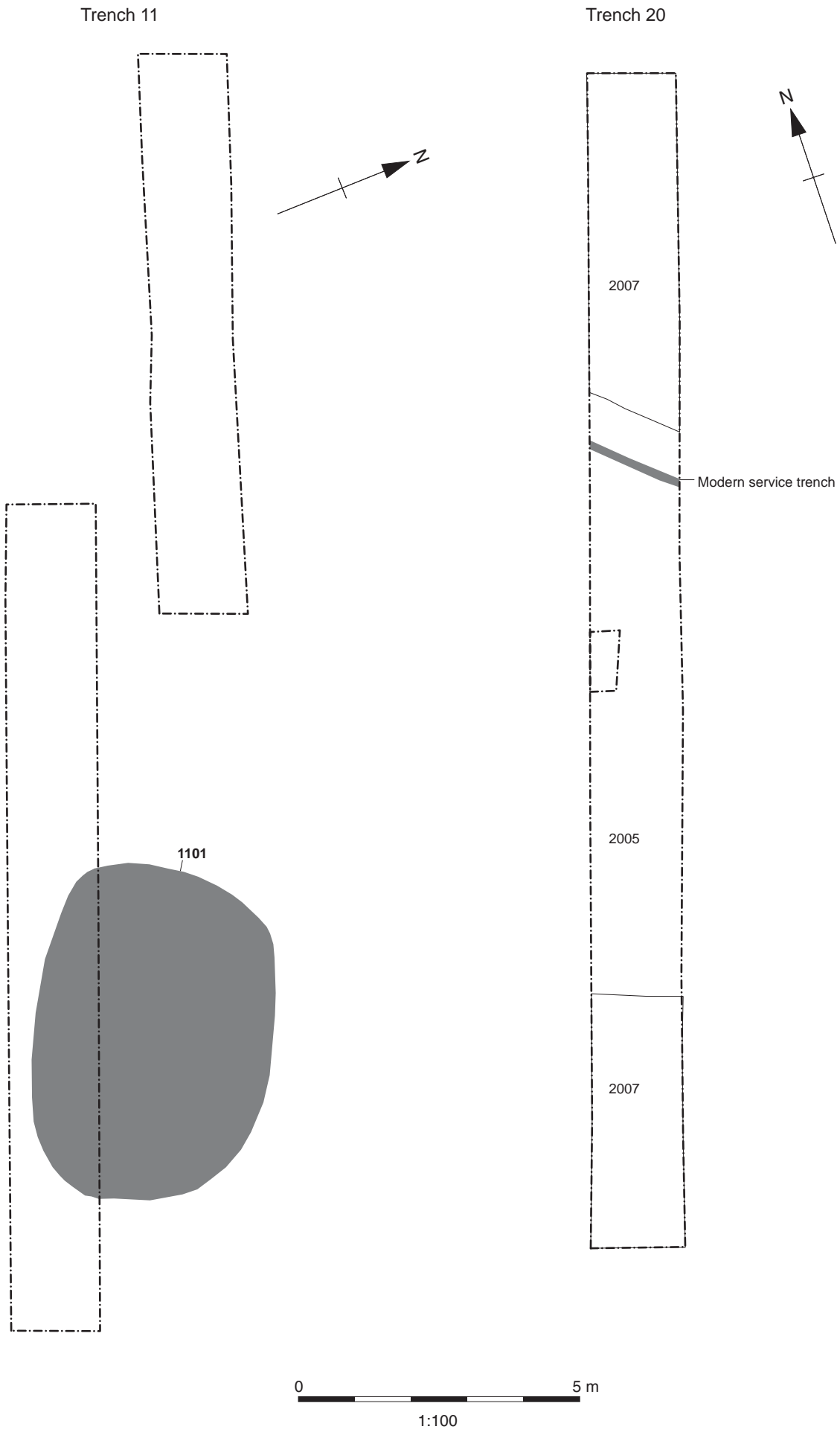


Figure 3: Plans of trenches 11 and 20



Plate 1: Trench 11 general view



Plate 2: Trench 12 general view



Plate 3: Trench 13 general view



Plate 4: Trench 15 general view



Plate 5: Trench 16 general view



Plate 6: Trench 17 general view



Plate 7: Trench 18 general view



Plate 8: Trench 19 general view



Plate 9: Trench 20 general view



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