Lower Broadmoor Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Lower Broadmoor Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

Between the 22nd and the 24th of May 2018 Oxford Archaeology carried out an evaluation on behalf of Barrett Homes on the site of a proposed replacement sports pitch development at Lower Broadmoor Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire (Area B). The results of trenching in the associated housing development (Area A, Cricketfield Grove, Trenches 1-6) are reported on separately (OA 2018c).

Eight evaluation trenches (numbered 7-13) were excavated in the valley of the Butter Stream, which crosses the area of the replacement sports pitch. This area of mixed low-lying pasture and marshy vegetation contained no evidence for archaeological features predating the construction of Broadmoor Hospital.

The evaluation revealed modern land drains in all trenches. Trench 7 also contained the remains of a brick drain which was located 20m south of a former laundry and waterworks, built in the late 19th century to service Broadmoor Hospital. The presence of the land drains suggests that a series of strongly magnetic linear features visible on the geophysical survey plot are drainage features connected with canalisation of the Butter Stream in the 1860s to provide a water supply for the hospital laundry and waterworks.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Bernadetta Rzadek, who was supported by George Gurney. Survey and digitizing were carried out by Bernadetta Rzadek and Matt Bradley. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Geraldine Crann, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Barratt Homes to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed sports pitch replacement scheme at Lower Broadmoor Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire (Area B, Trenches 7-11). The results of trenching in an associated housing development (Cricketfield Grove, Area A, Trenches 1-6) have been reported separately (OA 2018).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 16/00914/FUL). Although no brief was set by the Local Authority discussions with Berkshire Archaeology established the scope of work required. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This report outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site formerly lay within the Broadmoor Hospital Estate. The proposed replacement sports pitches fall within a pair of fields centred at NGR SU853635. The total area is 4.04 ha (Area B).

1.2.2 The Lower Broadmoor Road site lies within an area of low lying ground bisected by the canalised Butter Stream and is currently a mixture of low lying pasture and marshy vegetation.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as consisting of sands of the Camberley Sand formation, overlain in places by areas of sand and gravel drift deposits of the Surrey Hill Gravel Member (British Geological Survey Online Viewer). Alluvium is also recorded along the former stream channels to the south of the Hospital (OA 2010). There is alluvium along the Butter Stream, and a gravel knoll directly to the west of Area B.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report, which is summarized below (LDA Design 2016).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Archaeological evidence strongly suggests that the site had become part of a marginal area of heathland during the prehistoric period, as a result of tree clearance for agriculture, possibly starting in the Bronze Age.

1.3.3 A 'barrow-like mound' was recorded in Area B in 1968, but in 2000 was reported as modern artificial scarping on a natural hillock, with no sign that there had ever been a Bronze Age barrow (Pastscape, Monument ID 247879). However, two verified Bronze Age barrows fall within a 1km square catchment of the site.

1.3.4 A nationally significant Iron Age hillfort - Caesar's Camp - lies roughly 2.2.km to the northeast and suggests that the environs may have been settled to some extent in later prehistory.

Roman

1.3.5 The 1st to 4th century Roman settlement at Wickham Bushes, located 1.5km to the north-east, indicates that this area was inhabited and utilised to some extent during the Roman period. The site is interpreted as possibly having been a posting station.

1.3.6 The Roman Road from London to Silchester ('The Devil's Highway') lies 250m to the north of the development area, further increasing the potential for Roman period archaeology in this area.

Medieval

1.3.7 Documentary and map evidence suggest that the area was incorporated into a Royal Forest by the medieval period. There is strong evidence from later mapping and environmental evidence that the area around Broadmoor was on the western edge of an extensive tract of heathland which extended across the plateau dominated by the poor soils over the Bagshot Beds towards Cobham in Surrey.

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.8 The area in which the Broadmoor estate lies was used as a military training ground during the late 18th and early 19th century and possibly through to the end of World War II. It is possible that remains of former military camps, field fortifications and entrenchments, predating 1863, could exist within the Broadmoor estate, as is seen to its east, although no evidence has been recorded to date.

1.3.9 The landscape of the Broadmoor estate today is based on the country house estate model as established by the mid-19th century. The landscape was originally designed *c.* 1859 and laid out in the 1860s as an integral part of the hospital at that time. Its ornamental design, character and associated views were a key part of the therapeutic provision for patients. The estate thereafter remained largely unchanged until the 1960s.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

1.3.10 Past and recent Archaeological Desk Based Assessments of the Broadmoor Hospital Estate (OA 2010; OA 2016) and its surroundings have demonstrated that there is some potential for features and deposits of prehistoric to post-medieval date to be present within the area of the proposed development. In addition, prehistoric finds have been discovered along the line of the Crowthorne By-pass (A3095) and the heath to the east and north contains evidence of both settlement and ritual dating from this period.

1.3.11 A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2016 by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. Features detected in the area of the Lower Broadmoor Road replacement sports pitches include pipes, possibly of varying types, together with ditch-like features. Some of the linear features form convergent or intersecting drain-like patterns, but others are isolated and difficult to account for unless they relate in some way to military activity at the site (Bartlett 2016). The site lies immediately south of the hospital laundry and

waterworks, which canalised and harnessed the flow of the Butter Stream. Most of the drains on the geophysical plot are likely to relate to the canalisation process (OA 2016).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims, and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive in the vicinity of the Butter Stream, to the south of Lower Broadmoor Road.
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 paleoenvironmental 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 and quality of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
iii. To identify any significant archaeological deposits, structures or features that may be encountered during ground preparation for the construction.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The site methodology was as follows:

i. Eight trenches measuring 30 m by 2 m were laid out as show on Figure 2 using a GPS with sub 50 mm accuracy.
ii. The trench location was scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool both prior to and during the machine excavation.
iii. The trenches were excavated using an appropriately powered mechanical excavator. All of the topsoil from each trench was removed with a toothed bucket. The remaining soil was removed with a toothless bucket under the strict supervision of an archaeologist and ecologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from, the trench edges.
iv. Machining was continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first.

v. The exposed surface was sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. Samples of each modern feature found in Trenches 7 to 11 were excavated by hand and recorded.

vi. Following an inspection visit by Roland Smith (Berkshire Archaeology) the trenches were backfilled.

2.3.2 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual.

2.3.3 Digital photographs were taken of the deposits, features, trenches and evaluation work in general.

2.3.4 Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50. Section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and were located on the appropriate plans. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features and the section datum lines have been calculated and indicated on the drawings.

2.3.5 The trench and sample sections were located using a GPS unit. Co-ordinates relative to Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Datum were obtained for each sampling location.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated (e.g. Pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while Ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence varied slightly between the trenches. In Trenches 6 and 7 the topsoil was quite different from the other trenches, consisting of soft, dark greyish brown silty sand. In Trenches 8-13 the topsoil consisted of soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt. No subsoil was encountered in any of the trenches, which were very shallow (typically 0.3-0.4m deep). Discuss soil and ground conditions.

3.2.2 In Trenches 6-11 the natural geology was soft, light greyish yellow, silty sand. The natural geology differed in Trenches 12 and 13, consisting of soft, light bluish grey silty sand.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Modern features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits (Fig. 2)

3.3.1 No significant archaeological features predating the establishment of Broadmoor Hospital were present in any of the trenches.

3.3.2 Modern land drains were present in all Trenches (and are not described or illustrated in detail). A sample of the land drains was excavated. The function and approximate date of most land drains was apparent from the presence of ceramic pipes, which were often visible on the surface of unexcavated examples. The ceramic pipes may explain the strong linear magnetic anomalies found by the geophysical survey, although not all ceramic drains found in the trenches are visible on the survey plot.

3.3.3 Trench 7 contained the base of a brick drainage feature, which is located 20 m south of the former hospital waterworks and laundry.

3.4 Trench 7 (Plates 3-5; Fig. 4)

3.4.1 Trench 7 was excavated in the northern part of the site and was oriented north-south. None of the features in this trench show up obviously on the geophysical survey. The trench contained one modern linear ditch (702, oriented NE-SW), two modern (NW-SE) land drains (one of which, 704, was excavated), and the remains of a brick drain (706). A small pit (709) was tested and interpreted as an irregular natural feature such as a tree-throw hole.

3.4.2 Ditch 702 was located in the northern part of the trench and contained three sandy silt fills (703, 707 and 708). A single small fragment of tile dating from the 18th-19th

century was recovered from the upper fill (703). The ditch probably functioned as a land drain.

3.4.3 The brick drain (706), which was found at the southern the end of the trench (Fig. 4) was built using bricks with shallow rectangular frogs which typically date from *c* 1820-50.

3.5 Trench 8 (Plate 6)

3.5.1 Trench 8 was excavated in the centre of site and was oriented ESE-WNW. The trench exposed one modern (N-S) land drain (not excavated), two modern ditches (804 and 806) and one tree -throw hole (802).

3.5.2 Ditch 806 was oriented NNE-SSW and located in the ESE part of the trench. It appears to have been a drainage channel. It contained two sandy silt fills with no dating evidence (807 and 808).

3.5.3 Ditch 804 was oriented NE-SW and located in the centre of the trench. It contained a single sandy silt fill (805). Although lacking artefactual dating evidence the ditch cut through topsoil and is clearly of modern date.

3.6 Trench 9 (Figs 5-6; Plates 8-10)

3.6.1 Trench 9 was excavated in the centre of the site and was oriented N-S. The trench exposed five modern land drains (not excavated) and one drainage channel (NW-SE) without a pipe (904).

3.6.2 Ditch 904 was located in the southern part of the trench (Figs 5-6) and contained a single sandy silt fill (905). From the fill was recovered a single large body sherd in dark green glass from the lower body of a late 17th-century 'globe and shaft' wine bottle. The channel profile (Fig. 6) suggests that it functioned as a drainage channel. The feature is clearly visible as a soil mark on modern aerial photographs (Fig. 2). The channel is aligned NW-SE, lying perpendicular to the canalized Butter Stream, into which it formerly drained. Part of the length is visible on the geophysical survey plot.

3.7 Trench 10 (Plate 11)

3.7.1 Trench 10 was excavated in the southern part of the site and was oriented N-S. The trench exposed two modern (WNW-ESE) land drains (1002 and 1004) and one small modern pit of uncertain function (1006) which was cut by land drain 1004.

3.8 Trench 11 (Plate 12)

3.8.1 Trench 11 was excavated in the southern part of the site and was oriented ENE-WSW. The trench exposed one modern (WNW-ESE) land drain (1104). A small, shallow pit was tested and found to be of probable natural origin (1102).

3.9 Trench 12 (Plates 13-14)

3.9.1 Trench 12 was excavated in the southern part of the site and was oriented W-E. The trench exposed three modern land drains (not excavated). A small, shallow pit was tested and found to be of probable natural origin.

3.10 Trench 13 (Plates 15-16)

3.10.1 Trench 13 was excavated in the northern part of the site and was oriented ESE-WNW. The trench exposed four modern land drains (not excavated).

3.11 Finds summary

3.11.1 The few finds that were recovered from the evaluation trenches are detailed below:

3.11.2 Ditch 702 produced a single small fragment of curved tile, dating from the 18th-19th century.

3.11.3 Ditch 904 produced a single large body sherd in dark green glass from the lower body of a late 17th century (1655-1700) 'globe and shaft' wine bottle.

3.11.4 Trench 7 contained remains of a drainage structure (706) built using red bricks with shallow rectangular frogs which were manufactured between *c* 1820 and 1850. Two sample bricks were retrieved for identification.

3.11.5 Many of the land drains contained ceramic drain pipes of 19th- or 20th-century date, which were not retrieved.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The excavation was undertaken in dry weather and was not unduly affected by any other environmental conditions. The features were easy to distinguish from the surrounding natural geology.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 In summary, the aims of the evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features or deposits and, if present, determine their character, date range and significance.

4.2.2 No archaeological remains were found that predate the establishment of Broadmoor Hospital in the late 19th century.

4.2.3 The evaluation revealed a series of 19th-century land drains in Trenches 7-13. Some of the drains found in the trenches coincide with linear features on the geophysical survey plot while others do not. The arrangement of the drainage features on the geophysical survey plot, and the limited artefactual dating evidence from the trenches, suggest that most of these features were dug during the canalisation of the Butter Stream in the late 19th century. This was undertaken to provide a water supply for the hospital laundry and waterworks (OA 2010).

4.2.4 Trench 7 contained the remains of a brick drain, which appears to be associated with the former laundry and waterworks. The buildings are shown and labelled on the 1st edition OS map of 1872 and depicted in more detail on an estate map of 1913. Although the 19th-century waterworks is no longer extant, the site still contains a modern pump house. The closest former waterworks structures are located 20m north-east of Trench 7. The drain found in Trench 7 was built using red bricks with shallow rectangular frogs, which were typically manufactured in the period *c* 1820-50, although the hospital was designed in 1859 and completed in 1868.

4.3 Significance

4.3.1 Butter Stream and the late 19th-century laundry and waterworks fall within the landscaped park associated with the hospital, which is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England for its special historic interest (list entry number: 1001401).

4.3.2 The original laundry and waterworks buildings are no longer extant, but the platforms associated with them are still present and are visible on aerial photographs. Although poorly preserved they are of archaeological significance as an integral part of the hospital estate, lying within the registered park. However, they are not directly affected by the replacement pitch development. Associated buried features that will be affected by the development, comprising numerous land drains and the brick drain in Trench 7, are of no more than local importance. The present evaluation, in conjunction with the geophysical survey and historic maps, provides sufficient characterisation of the 19th century drainage features within the replacement pitch area. No further mitigation is proposed.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench contained four modern linear land drains with ceramic pipes (NW-SE) which were not excavated. Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology (silty sand).					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand-Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light greyish yellow, silty sand - Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one modern linear boundary ditch (NE-SW), two modern linear land drains with ceramic pipes (NE-SW and NW-SE, not excavated), one natural feature, and remains of a modern brick drainage feature. Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology (silty sand).					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.40	Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand - Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light greyish yellow, silty sand - Natural	-	-
702	Cut	0.90	0.38	Modern linear ditch, not visible on geophysics. Probably dug for drainage.	CBM	*c* 18th-19th
703	Fill	0.90	0.24	Upper fill of cut 702. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, frequent sub rounded, moderately sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	CBM	*c* 18th-19th
704	Cut	0.28	0.14	Modern linear (NE-SW) trench for land drain.	-	Modern
705	Fill	0.28	0.14	Fill of cut 704	-	Modern

				Fine-grained sediment, soft, mid brownish grey, sandy silt, frequent sub rounded, moderately sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by human processes.		
706	Structure	0.54x0.60	0.24	Remains of modern, brick drainage feature associated with adjacent hospital waterworks, built in 19th century.	CBM	*c* 1820-1850
707	Fill	0.90	0.05	Middle fill of cut 702 Fine-grained sediment, soft, light yellowish white, silty sand gravel, moderately sorted - a primary deposit of the feature edge placed by natural processes.	-	19th century
708	Fill	0.90	0.09	Lower fill of cut 702. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	-	19th century
709	Cut	0.40	0.16	Cut of small pit - natural feature.	-	-
710	Fill	0.40	0.16	Fill of cut 709. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, moderately sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	-	-
711	Cut	0.55	0.24	Modern construction cut for brick foundation associated with Broadmoor Hospital waterworks, built in late 19th century.	CBM	*c* 1820-1850

Trench 8		
General description	**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
	Length (m)	30

Trench contained one modern land drain (not excavated), one tree throw, two modern drainage ditches. Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology (silty sand).					**Width (m)**	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.45	Fine-grained sediment, soft dark brownish grey, sandy silt - Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light greyish yellow, silty sand - Natural	-	-
802	Cut	2.40	0.20	Tree throw	-	-
803	Fill	2.40	0.20	Fill of cut 802. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark greyish brown with yellowish streaks, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, well sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	-	-
804	Cut	0.40	0.70	Modern narrow ditch cut through topsoil. Probably a land drain.	-	Modern
805	Fill	0.40	0.70	Fill cut 804. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, well sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by human processes.	-	Modern
806	Cut	0.9	>0.96	Modern drainage ditch, not fully excavated.	-	Modern
807	Fill	0.9	>0.42	Fill of cut 806. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, very frequent sub rounded, poorly sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by human processes.	-	Modern
808	Fill	0.9	0.54	Fill of cut 806. Fine-grained sediment, soft, light yellowish grey, silty sand, very frequent sub rounded, poorly sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by human processes.	-	Modern

Trench 9		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S

Trench contained five modern land drains (not excavated) and one linear drainage ditch. Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology (silty sand).					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.25	Fine-grained sediment, dark brownish grey, sandy silt - Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light yellowish grey, silty sand - Natural	-	-
902	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
903	Fill	1.20	0.48	Fill of cut 904. Fine-grained sediment soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, rounded, moderately sorted small stones - a secondary deposit placed by human processes.	Glass	*c* 1655-1700
904	Cut	1.20	0.48	Cut for drainage channel.	Glass	*c* 1655-1700

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two modern land drains. Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology (silty sand).					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.20
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.20	Fine-grained sediment, dark brownish grey, sandy silt-Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light yellowish grey, silty sand - Natural	-	-
1002	Cut	0.5	0.2	Cut for small land drain.	-	Modern
1003	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of cut 1002. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, very well sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	-	Modern
1004	Cut	0.48	0.33	Construction cut for small land drain.	-	Modern
1005	Fill	0.48	0.33	Fill of cut 1004. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, very well sorted pebbles - a	-	Modern

				secondary deposit placed by natural processes.		
1006	Cut	0.23	0.12	Cut of small, shallow pit of uncertain nature.	-	Modern
1007	Fill	0.23	0.12	Fill of cut 1006. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, very well sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	-	Modern

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained one modern land drain and one small modern pit. Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology (silty sand).					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.28	Fine-grained sediment, dark brownish grey, sandy silt - Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light yellowish grey, silty sand - Natural	-	-
1102	Cut	0.75	0.11	Cut of small pit of uncertain nature.	-	Modern
1103	Fill	0.75	0.11	Fill of cut 1102. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, very well sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	-	Modern
1104	Cut	0.77	0.19	Cut for shallow land drain.	-	Modern
1105	Fill	0.77	0.19	Fill of cut 1104. Fine-grained sediment, soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt, moderate sub rounded, very well sorted pebbles - a secondary deposit placed by natural processes.	-	Modern

Trench 12		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three modern land drains (not excavated). Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology (silty sand).	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2

					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.33	Fine-grained sediment, dark brownish grey, sandy silt - Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light bluish grey, silty sand - Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	ESE-WNW
Trench contained four land drains (not excavated). Soil sequence consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.30	Fine-grained sediment, dark brownish grey, sandy silt - Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	-	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light bluish grey, silty sand - Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 CBM

By John Cotter

B.1.1 Context 703

1 small fragment curved tile, very worn, possibly land drain, 31g, in date: 18th-19th century.

Context 706

2 sample red bricks with shallow rectangular frogs and ashy grey reduced headers, 2466g and 2679g. Probably date from between c 1820 to 1850.

B.2 Glass

By Geraldine Crann

B.2.1 B.2.1 Context 903

The only glass is a single large body sherd in dark green glass from the lower body of late 17th-century 'globe and shaft' wine bottle. The vessel is thick walled with shoulders much wider than the narrow base, which has small pushup or kick. Probably dates from between *c* 1655 to 1700.

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bartlett-Clark, 2016, Land at Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berkshire: Archaeological Geophysical Survey,

LDA Design Consulting Ltd, 2016, Cricket Field Grove Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report,

Oxford Archaeology, 2010, BHR Estate, Archaeological Baseline Assessment Report, Client: Barratt Homes,

Oxford Archaeology, 2017, Land at Lower Broadmoor Road and Cricket Field Grove, Crowthorne, Berkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation, Client: Barratt Homes,

Oxford Archaeology, 2018, Area A, Cricket Field Grove, Crowthorne, Berkshire. Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report, Client: Barratt Homes.

APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Lower Broadmoor Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire
Site code:	CRCRLB18
Grid Reference	SU 853635
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	22/05/2018 - 25/05/2018
Area of Site	4.04 ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.
Summary of Results:	Oxford Archaeology carried out an evaluation on behalf of Barrett Homes on the site of a proposed replacement sports pitch development at Lower Broadmoor Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire (Area B). The results of trenching in the associated housing development (Area A, Cricketfield Grove, Trenches 1-6) are reported on separately (OA 2018). Eight evaluation trenches (numbered 7-13) were excavated in the valley of the Butter Stream, which crosses the area of the replacement sports pitch. This area of mixed low-lying pasture and marshy vegetation contained no evidence for archaeological features predating the construction of Broadmoor Hospital. The evaluation revealed modern land drains in all trenches. Trench 7 also contained the remains of a brick drain which was located 20m south of a former laundry and waterworks, built in the late 19th century to service Broadmoor Hospital. The presence of the land drains suggests that a series of strongly magnetic linear features visible on the geophysical survey plot are drainage features connected with canalisation of the Butter Stream in the 1860s to provide a water supply for the hospital laundry and waterworks.

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA,

Figure 1: Site location

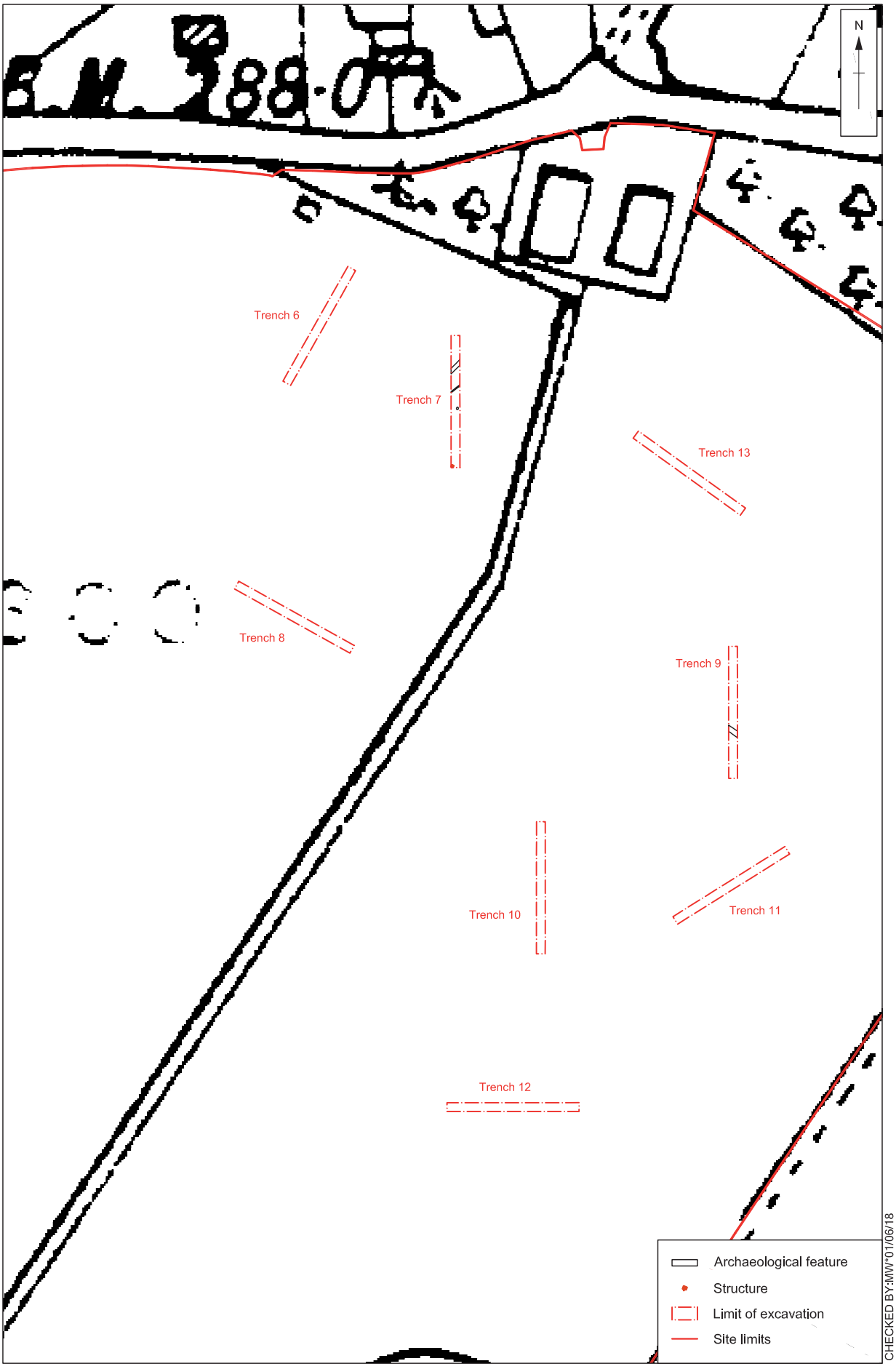
X:\b\bhr cricketfield grove\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\CRCRLBEV_Fig1.mxd*conan.parsons*30/05/2018

X:\b\bhr cricketfield grove_CRCRLB18\010Geomatics\02 CAD\CRCRLBEV Cricket Field - Grove 2018-06-01.dwg(A3 Fig.2)*CRCRLB18*CRCRLBEV*Cricket Field*conan.parsons* 01 Jun 2018

0 50m

Scale at A3 1:750

Figure 2: Trench location plan



X:\b\bhr cricketfield grove_CRCRLB18\010Geomatics\02 CAD\CRCRLBEV Cricket Field - Grove 2018-06-01.dwg(A4 Fig.3)*CRCRLB18*CRCRLBEV*Cricket Field*conan.parsons* 01 Jun 2018

CHECKED BY:MW*01/06/18

Figure 3: Trench locations with 1913 OS map

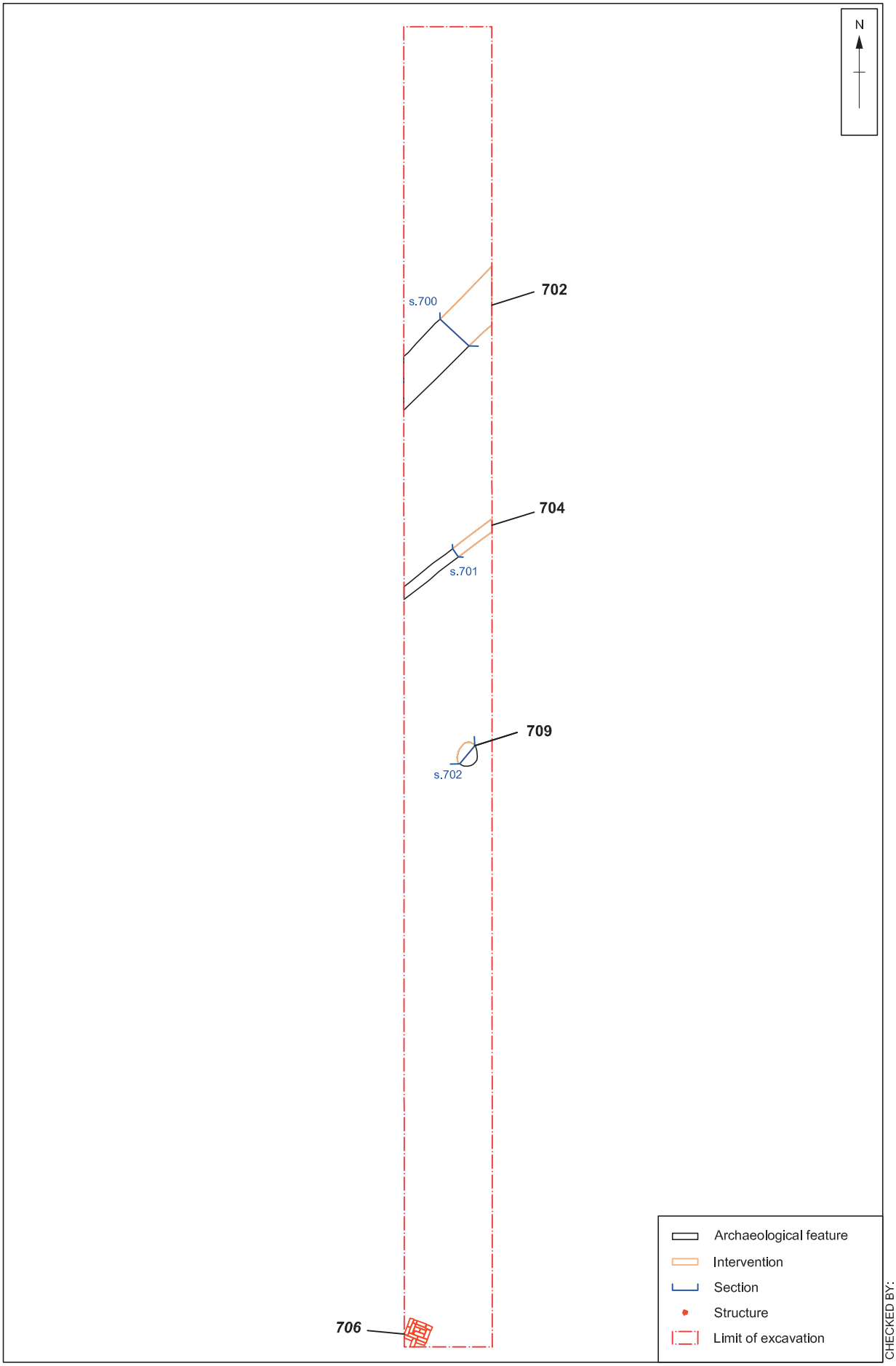
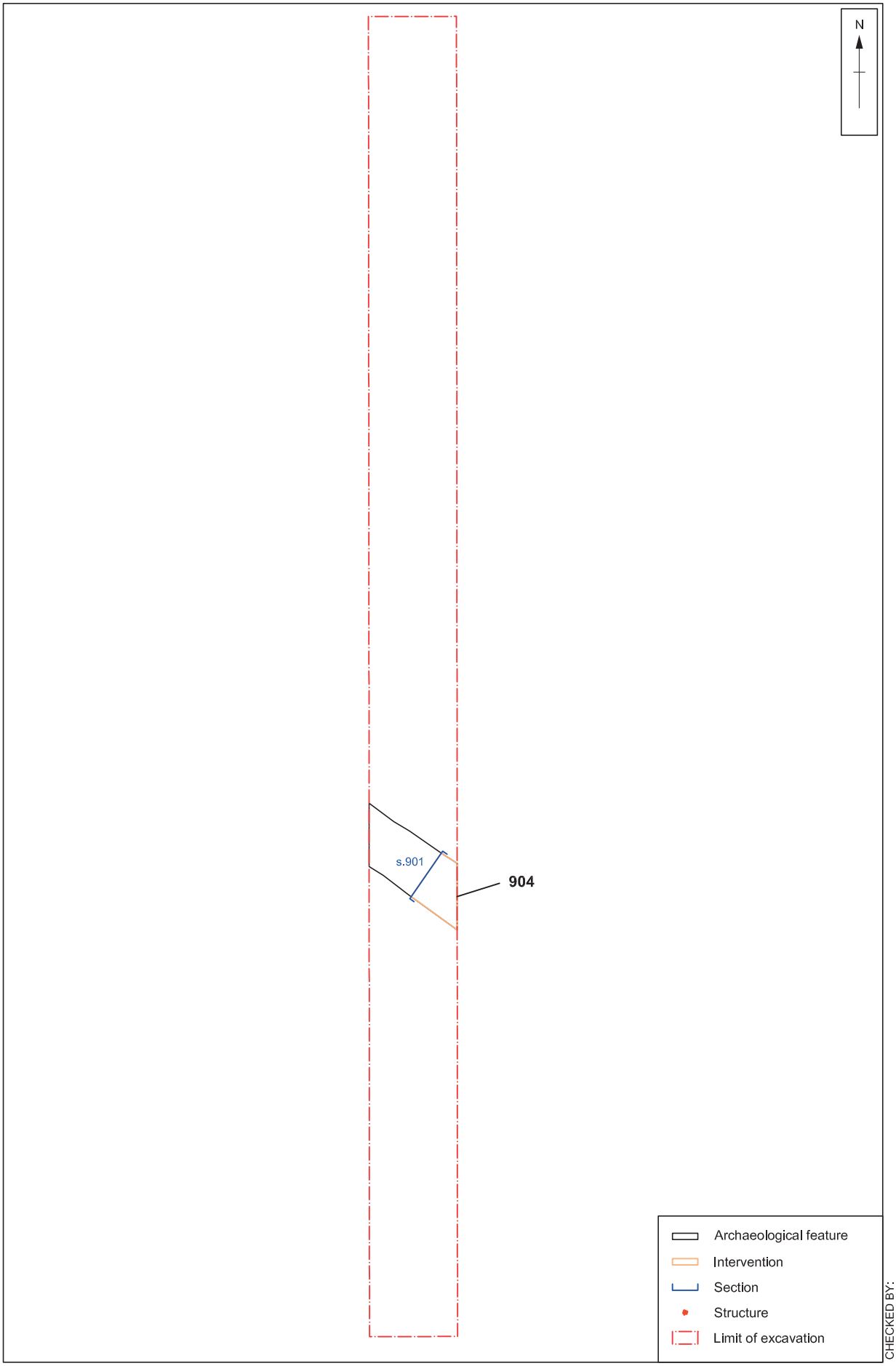


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 7



X:\b\bhr cricketfield grove_CRCRLB18\010Geomatics\02 CAD\CRCRLBEV Cricket Field - Grove 2018-06-20.dwg(A4 Fig.5)*CRCRLB18*CRCRLBEV*Cricket Field*matt.bradley* 20 Jun 2018

Figure 5: Plan of Trench 9

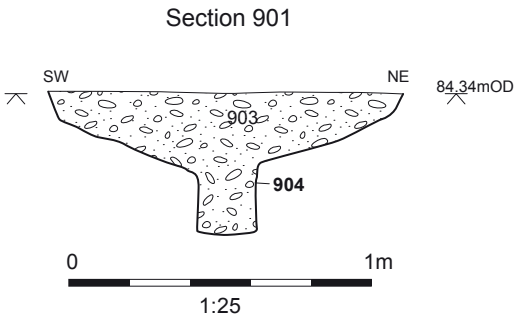


Figure 6: Trench 9, section 901

Plate 1: Trench 6, genelal view

Plate 2: Trench 6, representative section

Plate 3: Trench 7, general view

Plate 4: Trench 7, representative section

Plate 5: Trench 7, structure 706

Plate 6: Trench 8, general view

Plate 7: Trench 9, general view

Plate 8: Trench 9, representative section 900

Plate 9: Trench 9, section 901

Plate 10: Trench 9, ditch 904

Plate 11: Trench 10, general view

Plate 12: Trench 11, general view

Plate 13: Trench 12, general wiev

Plate 14: Trench 12, representative section

Plate 15: Trench 13, general view

Plate 16: Trench 13, representative section

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