

LAND NORTH OF SUN LANE, RISELEY, READING, BERKSHIRE

(Centred on NGR SU 7194 6302)

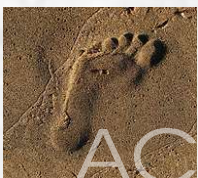
Historic Environment Assessment

Prepared by:
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On behalf of:
Wellington Estate and 3West Group

Report No: ACA0456/1/1

Date: February 2026



archaeology

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

A Historic Environment Assessment has been completed by AC archaeology in February 2026 to provide accompanying information for a forthcoming planning application for a residential development on agricultural land to the north of Sun Lane, Riseley, Reading, Berkshire (centred on NGR SU 7194 6302). The application site is situated immediately north of a Roman road connecting London to Silchester and is thought to have been in agricultural use since at least the late medieval period. Ridge and furrow earthworks of probable post-medieval date identified within the site are likely to be impacted by the development but are of limited heritage or archaeological interest. Minor breaches to historic hedgerows of low local interest will not alter their significance.

Romano-British and prehistoric activity is recorded within the study area. No clear evidence has been established by this assessment for remains of archaeological interest within the site, but there is overall a moderate archaeological potential within the site based on its proximity to an important Roman road and its location between a possible Romano-British roadside settlement site to the west and a known Iron Age settlement to the southeast.

*Detailed designs are currently unavailable but an assessment of potential impacts of the development on heritage assets through changes to their settings has been undertaken. It was concluded that the development will likely result in a **negligible negative change** to the significance of the Grade II listed Pound House, and a **minor negative change** to the significance of the Grade II listed Coldharbour Cottage, both of which are 16th-century cottages. However, both potential impacts may need to be reviewed once detailed designs – which could incorporate mitigation measures – are available.*

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A Historic Environment Assessment has been prepared to provide accompanying information for a forthcoming planning application for a residential development on land north of Sun Lane, Riseley, Reading, Berkshire. The assessment has been commissioned by 3West Group and was completed by AC archaeology in February 2026.
- 1.2 The application site is shown on Figure 1 and comprises two plots of agricultural land and a smaller uncultivated plot between Riseley to the east and the A33 to the west and is centred on NGR SU 7194 6302. The site is bounded by Sun Lane to the west and Bulls Lane to the north, while to the south and east it is bounded by residential plots. The site covers an approximate area of 2.1 hectares and is situated on land gently sloping down towards the east, between a height of 68m and 63m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.3 The underlying solid geology consists of London Clay Formation, comprising silty clays and clayey silts. At the very northwest of the site, there is an area of Bagshot Formation, consisting of sands. Both layers were formed during the Palaeogene Period. No superficial deposits are recorded at the site (British Geological Survey 2026).

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

- 2.1 Legislation, government policy and local plan policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets relevant to the data within the study area may be summarised as follows:

Statutory

- 2.2** Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 66 of the Act requires that 'In considering whether to grant planning permission (or permission in principle) for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'. Section 72 of the Act requires that 'In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area...special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'. Planning policies pertaining to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are set out within District Council Local Plans and County Council Plans.

Historic Hedgerows

- 2.3** Hedgerows of historical and archaeological importance are afforded protection under *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, section 97 of the *Environment Act 1995*. The criteria for determining 'important' hedgerows are set out in Part II of Schedule 1 of the regulations.

The National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.4** General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are contained in Chapter 16 (Paragraphs 202 - 221 and associated footnotes) of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024). This document provides the definition of a heritage asset as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)' (ibid., 73). Designated heritage assets are defined as 'a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation' (ibid., 72). Relevant policies in Chapter 16 can be viewed online: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

Local Authority Plan

- 2.5** The *Wokingham Borough Development Plan: Adopted Managing Development Delivery Plan*, covering the period up to 2026, was published in February 2014 and supports the Wokingham Core Strategy adopted in January 2010. It contains the following policies in relation to the historic environment:

Policy TB24: Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas)

1. *Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas are shown on the Policies Map.*

2. *The Borough Council will conserve and seek the enhancement of designated heritage assets in the Borough and their settings by:*

a. Requiring works to or affecting heritage assets or their setting to demonstrate that the proposals would at least conserve and, where possible enhance the important character and special architectural or historic interest of the building, Conservation Area, monument or park and garden including its setting and views.

b. Supporting development proposals or other initiatives that will conserve and, where possible, enhance the local character, setting, management and historic significance of designated heritage assets, with particular support for initiatives that would improve any assets that are recognised as being in poor condition or at risk.

3. *Proposals for building works shall retain or incorporate existing features or details of historic or architectural significance or design quality into the scheme.*

Policy TB25: Archaeology

1. *Areas of high archaeological potential are shown on the Policies Map.*

2. *In areas of high archaeological potential, applicants will need to provide a detailed assessment of the impact on archaeological remains.*

3. *Where development is likely to affect an area of high archaeological potential or an area which is likely to contain archaeological remains, the presumption is that appropriate measures shall be taken to protect remains by preservation in situ. Where this is not practical, applicants shall provide for excavation, recording and archiving of the remains.*

Emerging Local Plan Update

2.6 The emerging Local Plan Update by Wokingham Borough Council is yet to be formally adopted. However, the *Wokingham Borough Local Plan Update 2023-2040 proposed submission plan* is available to view and contains the following policies relating to the historic environment:

Policy DH5: The historic environment

1. *Designated heritage assets, including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens, are irreplaceable resources that, subject to their significance, should be conserved for the benefit of future generations.*

2. *Development proposals should conserve and, wherever possible, seek to enhance, the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest of all heritage assets, including the contribution made by their setting. This will be achieved through:*

a) Identifying and understanding the heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed works, at an early stage in the design process;

b) Supporting works that secure the sensitive use, enjoyment, conservation and/or enhancement of heritage assets and their settings, particularly in relation to designated assets identified as being at risk; and

c) Retaining and/or incorporating existing features or details of historic or architectural interest and/or design quality into the scheme through the sensitive design of development.

3. *Where development proposals have the potential to affect a heritage asset and/or its setting, a heritage assessment should be prepared in a level of detail proportionate to the asset's importance. This assessment should be submitted as part of a planning application and should describe the significance of the heritage asset and its setting, before assessing the potential impact of the proposal on its significance.*

4. *Development proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm, or where all the following criteria apply:*

a) The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;

b) No viable use of the heritage asset can be found through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;

c) Conservation by grant-funding or another form of not-for-profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d) The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

5. Where a development proposal would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, clear and convincing justification will need to be provided to demonstrate the public benefits of the proposal that could not otherwise be achieved. The level of public benefit must outweigh any harm to a designated heritage asset.

6. Local Historic Parks and Gardens and Areas of Special Character are included on the Policies Map. All non-designated heritage assets are identified and recorded on the council's website.

7. Development proposals should demonstrate how the traditional, historical, local and special character of a building, area, park or garden and its setting has been preserved and enhanced. This will enable an assessment of the degree of harm to, or loss of, non-designated heritage assets, balanced against their significance, the positive contribution made by the development and the extent to which any harm can be justified or mitigated.

Policy DH6: Archaeology

1. Development proposals should be accompanied by a detailed archaeological assessment where:

- a) The development has the potential to affect a scheduled monument or a non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest;*
- b) The site is within or in proximity to an Area of High Archaeological Potential, or*
- c) The site is within a location where archaeological remains are known or suspected to exist.*

2. The archaeological assessment should be in the form of a desk-based study that explains the significance of any archaeological remains, using suitable references such as the Historic Environment Record and, where necessary, a field evaluation. The assessment must explore and explain any likely impact of development upon the archaeological remains.

3. Development proposal should take appropriate measures to protect any archaeological remains by preservation in situ. Where an assessment of archaeological potential demonstrates this is not justified or proportionate, applicants will be responsible for the excavation, recording and archiving of remains.

Neighbourhood Development Plan

2.7 There is currently no neighbourhood development plan for the parish of Swallowfield.

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 The study has consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (updated October 2020) and the NPPF.

3.2 The scope of the study has included designated heritage assets and other historic environment data. The study area comprises a 1km radius from the centre of the site.

3.3 The information derived from the study has been used:

- To identify any heritage assets recorded within the boundaries of the site;
- To assess the potential for the discovery of additional heritage assets within the boundaries of the site;
- To assess the significance of any heritage assets potentially affected by the scheme; and,
- To consider possible effects of the scheme, whether negative or positive, on the significance of identified heritage assets, predominantly with regard to direct impacts to

buried archaeological remains within the site and indirect impacts to designated assets nearby as a result of change within their setting.

3.4 The following data sources have been examined:

- Archaeological records, historic building information and other relevant cultural heritage data held by the Berkshire and Hampshire Historic Environment Records (HER);
- Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) website;
- Archaeology Data Service online library;
- Historic mapping available from the National Library of Scotland and The Genealogist online;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme online database;
- British Geological Survey online database; and,
- Other relevant published or unpublished information and online material.

3.5 This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded historic environment data within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent biases, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.

3.6 The area around the application site was visited on 20 January 2026. However the site itself could not be accessed due to the presence of livestock within the site. Therefore this assessment has relied predominantly on desk-based research to draw its conclusions. It should be caveated that there has been no opportunity to assess the site on the ground for soil exposures, earthworks, artefacts or previously unknown historic features, and the assessment of settings has been undertaken from publicly accessible areas only.

Assessment of significance and setting

3.7 Advice on the criteria to be used in assessing the significance of heritage assets is included in Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), as well as the earlier English Heritage guidance *Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. The *NPPF* also includes the criteria of archaeological, architectural and artistic value, and states that setting can also contribute to an asset's significance.

3.8 Guidance on the potential impacts of any development upon the setting of heritage assets, including an outline methodology for assessment, is contained within Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Historic England 2017), in particular Sections 10-13 which identify views which may add to the significance of heritage assets, and assets which were intended to be intervisible. The *NPPF Planning Practice Guidance* (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019) has also been used to assess the contribution of setting to significance.

3.9 Any potential impacts of the proposed scheme on the settings of heritage assets have been assessed in accordance with the methodologies outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)*. Where relevant, the assessment uses steps 1-3 of the five-step guidance set out below:

Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated
Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it
Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

- 3.10** Taken together these documents identify the need (a) to understand the importance of heritage values; (b) to understand the significance of an asset and the contribution that its setting makes to its significance; and (c) for an assessment of the impact on significance; the latter two being requirements of the NPPF. However, none of these documents provide a methodology for the ranking of relative significance of heritage assets. This heritage statement therefore expresses the ranking using a long-established scale of significance. An understanding of the relative significance of heritage assets is important because of the issue of proportionality expressed in the NPPF. The ranking is presented in Table 1 below.

SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE)	FACTORS FOR RANKING THE SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) OF HERITAGE ASSETS
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Assets with exceptional heritage values
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated heritage assets of schedulable or exceptional quality and importance Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Assets with high heritage values Hedgerows of national interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that have exceptional qualities or contribute to regional research objectives Grade II Listed Buildings Conservation Areas containing important buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets with moderate heritage values Hedgerows of regional interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Low	Designated and undesignated heritage assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets with low heritage values Hedgerows of local interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological, architectural or historical interest Assets with minimal heritage values
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained

Table 1: Ranking of significance

Assessment of impact

- 3.11** In the absence of a standard terminology for the scale of effects on heritage assets the magnitude of change is expressed using a five-point scale of impacts, whether negative or positive (Table 2).

DEGREE OF CHANGE	FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGE
Major	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is totally altered
Moderate	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is substantially modified
Minor	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is slightly altered
Negligible	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the change in significance of the resource is barely perceptible
No Change	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is not altered.

Table 2: Assessment of effects on significance

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (Fig. 1; Appendix 1)

Designated heritage assets

- 4.1 There are 16 designated heritage assets within the study area, none of which are located within the application site. They comprise the Stratfield Saye Park Registered Park and Garden, and 15 Listed Buildings. All these assets are of Grade II status and are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 1 and shown on Figure 1. Those relevant to the application site are discussed in further detail below.

Pound House (LB1)

- 4.2 This Grade II Listed Building, dating to the 16th century, was originally a cottage but has since been extended and altered into a larger house. It is two storeys tall and is double depth in plan with a 20th-century extension at the rear that includes the entrance. The building consists partly of timber framing, with some exposed in the interior, while the rest comprises painted brick. The windows are a mixture of sash with glazing bars and 19th-century three-light casements to the older section. The house is located c. 10m to the southeast of the application site.

Coldharbour Cottage (LB2)

- 4.3 This Grade II Listed Building is located approximately 10m to the southwest of the application site and is a late-16th century timber-framed cottage with painted render infill, a brick plinth, and a thatched roof. It consists of two bays in a rectangular plan while at the rear it has a small lean-to extension. The house was restored during the 20th century, with the casement windows dating to this period, though inserted between older diamond mullions. The thatched and gabled porch also dates to the 20th century.

Stratfield Saye Park (RPG1)

- 4.4 Stratfield Saye Park is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden covering c. 523 hectares, of which approximately 35 hectares consist of gardens and pleasure grounds, and extending to c. 400m to the southwest of the application site. Both the parkland and gardens predominantly date to the mid-18th century when the land was owned by Lord Rivers, and are associated with the Grade I listed Stratfield Saye House (NHLE ref. 1092773). Lord Rivers oversaw major changes to the layout of the park from 1745, including the addition of walled gardens, enlargement of the park, and the planting of areas of thick woodland, including a near-continuous boundary of trees along the parkland perimeter. The gardens and pleasure grounds are located in close proximity to the house which itself is situated to the west of the park. The pleasure grounds in their current form date to the 19th century when the estate was owned by

the Duke of Wellington. In total, there are 27 Listed Buildings within the park and garden, four of which are also located within the 1km study area (LB10-13).

Bull Lane Cottage (LB3)

- 4.5 This Grade II Listed Building, located approximately 105m to the northeast of the application site, is a timber-framed one-and-a-half-storey cottage with a thatched roof. The building, which dates to the 17th century, has a combination of brick and painted brick infill and was altered during the 20th-century, including the addition of an extension at the left.

Historic Environment Record data (Appendix 1, Fig. 2)

- 4.6 Between the two HER datasets there are 26 monument entries relating to buildings, sites and findspots within the 1km study area, of which one is located within the application site. A further five entries are associated with archaeological fieldwork events. All entries are summarised in Appendix 1, Tables 2 and 3, while those relevant to the application site are discussed in greater detail below.

Prehistoric (c. 10,000 BC – c. AD 410)

- 4.7 Activity associated with the prehistoric period has been evidenced across the study area, principally through fieldwork and aerial photograph analysis. During the Loddon Valley Survey, a programme of fieldwalking undertaken in 1990-1, a number of prehistoric artefacts including flint scrapers, flakes and cores were found in fields within the northwestern quarter of the study area (Ford 1997; Sites 1-7; E5).

- 4.8 In 2018 archaeological evaluation and excavation associated with residential development revealed Iron Age activity on land extending to c. 25m south of the application site (E2). The evaluation comprised the excavation of 38 trenches, with ten containing archaeological features. These features, which included ditches, postholes and pits, were dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age and suggested possible occupation (Taylor 2018a). A possible enclosure identified through aerial photography was targeted but no evidence for such a feature was found. A subsequent excavation targeted six areas within the proposed development. Area A, located towards the southeast of the development area and around 250m southeast of the application site, focused on the possible occupation site. In this area, three phases of activity were discovered, ranging from the Middle to Late Iron Age, including two phases of Late Iron Age activity comprising a ring ditch for a probable roundhouse, field systems and a paddock, while further features suggested that the site was an unenclosed occupation site with evidence of small-scale ironworking. In Area B, located centrally within the site, a number of undated pits were revealed. The remaining areas, all targeting a ditch recorded in the evaluation, resulted in its dating to the post-medieval period, and it is aligned with a footpath shown on 19th-century maps (Taylor 2018b).

- 4.9 Further to the south, cropmarks were observed during analysis of aerial photographs in two areas centred c. 220m and 440m to the south of the application site (Sites 8 and 9). The cropmarks are linear and due to their characteristics were interpreted as representing the site of an Iron Age field system and enclosure. It would seem likely that these may be associated with the aforementioned Iron Age settlement.

Romano-British (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.10 The approximate route of a Roman road between London and Silchester is mapped through the centre of the study area on a rough east-west alignment and is known as the 'Devil's Highway' in this area (Site 10). Silchester, known as *Calleva Atrebatum* during the Romano-British period, is located some 7.5km to the west of the application site and was an important settlement within Roman Britain, sharing road connections with Bath, Cirencester and other Roman cities (Allen *et al.* 2018). Part of this road was observed as an agger to the west of the study area (Site 11). It is also within this broad area that considerable quantities of Romano-British pottery have been recovered, with over 300 sherds found in one area extending to c.

185m to the west of the application site during the Loddon Valley Survey, indicating a possible roadside settlement site (E5; Site 13). Further pottery sherds from this period were recovered in close proximity to the Roman road during fieldwalking c. 160m to the west of the site (Site 12; E6) and at Coldharbour Wood during a programme of monitoring and recording (watching brief) associated with the construction of the Swallowfield bypass (E3). The latter investigation also identified three pit features containing pottery, tile and slag – one of which also contained a burnt layer – although poor site conditions resulted in limited investigation into the nature of the pits (Lobb 1979).

Early medieval to medieval (c. AD 410 – c. AD 1540)

- 4.11** There are no entries associated with the early medieval period and Riseley is not directly referenced in the Domesday Book of 1086, suggesting any settlement within or near Riseley may have been limited to isolated farmsteads and small hamlets (Open Domesday 2025). The two medieval entries within the study area both comprise the recovery of medieval pottery during the Loddon Valley Survey, at sites c. 205m to the west and 670m to the north of the application site (Sites 17 and 18).

Post-medieval (c. AD 1540 – AD 1900)

- 4.12** A single entry associated with the post-medieval period consists of the record of a former turnpike road in Berkshire, the route of which ran south from Reading following the route of the B3349 towards Riseley and continuing along Basingstoke Road (Site 19).

Undated

- 4.13** Within the southern plot of the application site, an area of ridge and furrow cultivation of 'unknown' date was mapped during analysis of aerial photographs (Site 20). This is discussed further in paragraph 5.8 below. Further ridge and furrow cultivation is also present further along Basingstoke Road some 385m to the north (Site 21).
- 4.14** A number of cropmark features of potential archaeological origin have been mapped during analysis of aerial photographs of the western part of the study area. This includes an area of possible settlement centred at c. 535m to the west of the application site (Site 25). The cropmarks in this area include a possible trackway and ditches relating to possible land use or settlement, overlying a series of natural features. Further cropmarks were interpreted as a trackway and enclosure c. 430m to the west of the site; the former may be of modern date though an earlier origin cannot be ruled out (Sites 23 and 24).

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data (Fig. 2)

- 4.15** Findspot data from the PAS for the parishes of Heckfield and Swallowfield was consulted during this assessment. There are 36 entries within the study area, all of which are broadly situated in the northeastern quarter. The majority are of medieval and post-medieval date and are likely to be the result of chance losses or spreads of waste material resulting from agricultural practices. Three entries predate these periods and include two Romano-British coins found c. 610m and 875m to the northeast of the site (PAS ref. SUR-83C197 and SURD0F7A7). A copper-alloy chisel of probable Bronze Age date was also found c. 785m to the northeast of the site (SUR-31B0D4).

Previous archaeological investigations (Fig. 2)

- 4.16** In addition to the four aforementioned fieldwork investigations, two further events are recorded within the study area. An evaluation at the former Dog and Partridge Public House along Basingstoke Road only encountered made ground and returned no features or deposits of archaeological interest (E1; Porter 2014). Archaeological monitoring and recording during the excavation of test pits and trenches at Part Lane, Riseley, extending to c. 225m northeast of the application site, also identified no archaeological features (E4).

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

- 4.17 The Berkshire HLC characterises the land within the application site as late-post-medieval fields created by the reorganisation of earlier piecemeal fields following the parliamentary enclosure of the parish.

5. HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL IMAGERY AND LIDAR (Figs 3-6)

Historic maps

- 5.1 Historic maps reviewed as part of this report are based on a regression exercise relating to the proposed development site. Research has been conducted using maps available online. Extracts of relevant maps are included here as Figures 3-5.

Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawing of Odiham, 1806 (not reproduced)

- 5.2 In this early depiction scaled at two inches to one mile, the application site is shown within enclosed agricultural land to the southwest of Riseley. The road layout is relatively similar to the present day, with Basingstoke Road shown to the southeast of the site, along which buildings are depicted on either side. An area of open land annotated as 'Riseley Common' is also shown to the southeast while through this area a linear tree-lined route aligns with the approximate location of the London-Silchester Roman road (Site 10).

Swallowfield tithe map and apportionment, 1841 (Fig. 3)

- 5.3 The Swallowfield tithe map depicts the main two plots within the application site in a similar layout and divided by a central linear boundary. Both plots were under arable use at the time of the tithe survey. The smaller access plot is part of a larger plot forming the garden or yard to a residence along Basingstoke Road. The site is bounded by agricultural land to the east while Bulls Lane and Sun Lane are shown to the north and west, respectively.
- 5.4 Table 3 below provides an extract from the Swallowfield tithe apportionment of 1841, detailing information relating to plot numbers, ownership, tenement, land use and a name or description of the plot. Plot names in general tend to suggest characteristics such as size, shape, topography, location, land use and productivity. In this instance, the name 'Pightle' is an alternative name for a field.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Name/Description	Land Use
<i>Plots within the application site</i>				
410	Henry George Martin	Thomas George Gray	Cottage Garden and Outbuildings	-
415	James Hewett Sarah Girdler	Charles Keep	Hither Martins Pightle	Arable
416	James Simmonds	Elizabeth Staines	Martins Further Pightle	Arable
<i>Plots surrounding the application site</i>				
405	James Hewett Sarah Girdler	Charles Keep	The Sun Field	Arable
406	James Hewett Sarah Girdler	Sarah Edmonds	Cottage and Garden	-
406a	James Hewett Sarah Girdler	Charles Keep	Barn and Yard	Homestead
408	James Hewett Sarah Girdler	Charles Keep	Home Pightle	Meadow
409	Henry George Martin	Himself	Cottage and Garden	-
411	Arthur Duke of Wellington	John Seward	Cottage Garden and Yard	-
412	Arthur Duke of Wellington	John Seward	Orchard	Orchard
414	John Josey	Thomas Parsons	Cottage and Garden	-

Table 3: Details from the Swallowfield tithe apportionment, 1841

The Ordnance Survey First Edition six-inch map of 1871 (Fig. 4)

- 5.5 the First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map shows the site divided into similar plots to the earlier tithe map although the southern field had been extended slightly into an area of former gardens to the southeast. There are no features depicted within the site area. Much of the wider area, particularly to the north and south, is covered by woodland. The route of the 'Devil's Highway' is depicted passing to the south of the site. 'The Sun' public house is shown to the east of the site and two wells to the west.

The Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25-inch map of 1911 (Fig. 5)

- 5.6 The later and more detailed 25-inch revised edition depicts a small outbuilding in the access plot which is likely to be a shed or other storage building. No further features are depicted within the site area, while further to the west is an area of allotments.

Satellite imagery

- 5.7 Modern satellite imagery from 1999 to 2025 was accessed via Google Earth. The ridge and furrow cultivation traces, as identified by the Berkshire HER, are visible as a series of linear cropmarks across the southern plot (Site 20). Similar though less prominent marks are also visible in the northern plot.

LiDAR data (Fig. 6)

- 5.8 LiDAR data (Composite 1m DTM, 2022), available from DEFRA was consulted during this assessment using a hillshade analysis with a Z factor of 3 to enhance the prominence of earthworks. Faint linear earthworks are visible across the southern plot, probably representing ridge and furrow cultivation (Site 20). As is the case in satellite imagery, similar but more subtle earthworks are noted in the northern plot, suggesting ridge and furrow within this plot as well. These earthworks appear likely to be post-medieval in date based on their straight form.

6. SITE INSPECTION (Fig. 7; Plates 1-6)

- 6.1 The field visit was undertaken on the 20 January 2026 when the weather was dry and overcast with moderate visibility for distant views. Due to the presence of cattle within the application site it was not possible to undertake a full walkover survey of the site. The site was therefore observed from available viewpoints along Bull Lane and Sun Lane. The approximate locations of plate viewpoints are shown in Figure 7.
- 6.2 The site was visible from Bull Lane and was under pasture at the time of the site visit (Plates 1-2). The site is bounded by hedgerows, with mature trees present in the central boundary which has not been maintained as a hedge, and along the southeastern boundary alongside residential properties (Plate 3). The proposed access into the site comprises a small plot enclosed by hedges and fencing (Plate 4). No previously unknown earthworks, features or artefacts were observed within the application site and the ridge and furrow earthworks visible in satellite and LiDAR imagery were not noticeable on the ground.
- 6.3 Of the designated heritage assets within the study area, intervisibility between the site and Coldharbour Cottage (LB2) was noted (Plate 5). Although unable to be directly observed, views of Pound House from the southern plot (LB1) are anticipated to be possible, but limited by mature trees along the southern boundary which will screen views between the building and the site. Intervening woodland to the southwest of the site screened any views towards Stratfield Saye Park (RPG1; Plate 6).

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Appendix 2; Plates 5 and 7-12)

- 7.1** Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change to their setting, both of which could affect their significance. The change can be negative, neutral or positive depending on the nature of the change and the level of contribution, if any, the affected area or setting makes to the asset's significance.

The scheme

- 7.2** Although detailed designs are currently unavailable, an illustrative layout is included in Appendix 2. The application is in outline for a residential development with vehicular access provided off Basingstoke Road along Sun Lane. The illustrative layout includes pedestrian access from an existing access point along the northern boundary of the site adjacent to Bull Lane, while an attenuation pond is shown at the eastern corner of the site.

Potential direct impacts to known features

- 7.3** The Berkshire HER records an area of ridge and furrow cultivation identified from cropmarks within the southern plot of the application site, while in the northern plot traces of ridge and furrow may also be present as observed in satellite images and LiDAR imagery. Such features would be directly impacted by groundworks associated with development at the site. However, the earthworks were not visible on the ground at the time of the site visit and therefore are not appreciable with the application site in its current state. Furthermore, the earthworks are likely of post-medieval date, demonstrating local agricultural practices and therefore are of limited archaeological interest.

Historic hedgerows

- 7.4** The hedgerows within and bounding the application site predominantly predate the tithe map of 1841 and they may be considered of historical importance and low, local significance. The illustrative site layout suggests that the majority of the hedgerows will be retained other than small breaches to create access, which will occur where gateways or gaps in the hedgerows are already present. These breaches will not affect the historical interest of the hedgerows or the wider field layout and therefore will have no effect on their significance.

Archaeological potential

- 7.5** Any surviving below-ground archaeological deposits within the site have the potential to be physically impacted upon by groundworks associated with the proposed development, such as foundations, landscaping, drainage and the provision of access and services. As indicated by the masterplan provided as Appendix 2, ground impacts are likely to occur across the majority of the site. The application site is situated within farmland that probably has been in continuous agricultural use since at least the late medieval period and there is therefore some potential for remains associated with earlier activity predating this agricultural use to be preserved below ground.
- 7.6** The application site is situated within an area of known prehistoric and Romano-British activity. Scatters of prehistoric flint have been found within the study area and archaeological investigations have revealed a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement with evidence of small-scale iron-working c. 250m to the southeast of the application site, while further to the south cropmarks indicative of a rectilinear field system and an enclosure have also been provisionally dated to this period based on their morphology.
- 7.7** The route of a Roman road connecting Silchester to London, known as the 'Devil's Highway', runs to the south of the site and is relatively well documented in the local area, evidenced in part by earthworks further to the west. In addition to the road, significant quantities of Romano-British pottery have been recovered from an area to the west of the application site, while three pit features identified during archaeological monitoring of the construction of the Swallowfield

bypass produced pottery, tile and slag. Cropmark evidence also indicates possible settlement remains further to the southwest, which, given their proximity to the road, may relate to this period and these findings together may indicate a roadside settlement site.

7.8 Historic mapping has suggested that the core of settlement at Riseley was focused to the northeast of the application site. No substantial settlement at Riseley is recorded in the Domesday book although the recovery of medieval pottery to the west of the site and records of PAS findspots close to the village core demonstrates some level of activity from this period. It is likely that, given the proximity of two late medieval to early post-medieval cottages to the application site, the land has been under agricultural use since the medieval period. Therefore, any medieval or post-medieval archaeological resource at the site is likely to relate to agriculture and be of generally low archaeological interest.

7.9 Although no clear evidence has been established by this assessment for remains of archaeological interest within the site, there is overall a **moderate archaeological potential** within the site based on its proximity to an important Roman road and its location between a probable Romano-British site to the west and a known Iron Age settlement to the southeast.

Indirect impacts via setting

7.10 Heritage assets may be indirectly impacted by changes to their setting, in particular the visual aspect of setting, where this forms part of their significance. Although detailed drawings are not available at this stage, an initial appraisal has been carried out in accordance with the methodology contained within *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)* and impact is assessed in general terms with reference to the illustrative layout in Appendix 2.

7.11 Using Step 1 of the guidance, it was noted that there was no intervisibility between the application site and all but two of the designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. Views between Bull Lane Cottage (LB3) and the site were prevented due to the presence of trees, hedges and modern residences (Plate 7). Visibility with all of the remaining Listed Buildings at the north of the study area is limited by the presence of modern development. To the southwest, the principal limiting factor to intervisibility is the presence of tall mature trees within woodland to the west of the site which prevent views towards the Stratfield Saye Park Registered Park and Garden (RPG1) and other Listed Buildings in this direction.

Pound House (LB1)

7.12 This Grade II Listed Building, located c. 10m to the south of the application site, is an asset of **medium significance** principally deriving from its architectural, evidential and historical values as an example of a 16th-century cottage. These values are best demonstrated by the preservation of much of the original plan and building fabric, including the timber framing and tile roof (Plate 8).

7.13 The immediate setting to Pound House is clearly defined by a tall boundary wall separating the cottage from Basingstoke Road. This is reinforced by mature trees and vegetation which define much of the curtilage around the cottage (Plate 9) and help preserve its original setting by separating it from the modern residences to the north and south. As a result, little of this asset is visible from beyond this immediate boundary; there are few wider viewpoints from which the significance of this Listed Building – principally its architectural value – can be appreciated, and it is best appreciated from within the garden and property itself. Therefore, the wider setting of the cottage that contributes to its significance is relatively limited. It was not possible to visit the field adjacent to Pound House to assess intervisibility with the application site. However, the proximity of the application site to the cottage may suggest that the site plays some part in contributing to the wider rural setting of the cottage, which has been somewhat diminished by urban development to the north. The cottage was in the same ownership as the southern field of the application site at the time of the tithe survey, albeit

under a separate tenancy, and therefore has some limited historical connection with the site. As such, the application site should be acknowledged as part of the wider setting to Pound House which likely makes a minor contribution to its significance as part of its historically rural village-edge setting.

- 7.14** As demonstrated in the illustrative site layout (Appendix 2), the proposed development at the application site includes a buffer zone retaining the green space at the eastern end of the two main plots and ensuring that the built development will not extend into the space immediately behind the cottage. With retention of the existing vegetation screening, this would minimise the visual impact of the development in relation to the setting of the cottage. The cottage faces away from the application site towards the road and its principal heritage values that contribute to its significance will remain unchanged by development within the site. The change within the application site will be perceptible but this is likely to be from limited viewpoints within the site and from the rear of the property and will not alter the way in which the asset's principal heritage values and significance can be appreciated. It is therefore anticipated that the proposed development will result in **negligible negative change** to the significance of Pound House via changes to its wider setting, although this may need to be reviewed once detailed designs are available.

Coldharbour Cottage (LB2)

- 7.15** This Grade II Listed Building, located c. 10m to the southwest of the application site, is an asset of **medium significance** deriving from its historical, architectural and evidential value (Plate 10). Similarly to Pound House (LB1), this Listed Building is an example of a 16th-century cottage with preserved fabric and architectural elements including the 'fine quality' timber framing and the diamond mullions to the windows, which contribute to its architectural and evidential values.
- 7.16** The immediate setting of the cottage comprises the garden to the north and south which provide an open space enabling its architecture to be best appreciated from Sun Lane (Plate 11). The wider setting to the cottage incorporates elements from within the immediate surrounding environment that emphasise its rural character. This includes Sun Lane, which is narrow and bounded by tall hedgerows that serve to create an intimate experience on approach to the cottage, forming a key view of this Listed Building and emphasising its historic position as a roadside cottage (Plate 12). Woodland to the west of the cottage also enhance its rural character by acting as a buffer that separates it from the A33 and reduces the impact of noise from traffic.
- 7.17** The application site may be considered part of the wider rural setting to Coldharbour Cottage as it forms part of the wider rural environment within which the cottage is situated. Intervisibility was observed between the application site and the cottage from beyond the northern plot, and greater intervisibility is anticipated from within the southern plot where there are no tall trees between the site and cottage (Plate 5). Moreover, the application site forms part of the rural backdrop in the key views towards the cottage from Sun Lane at the south (Plate 12). Therefore, the application site forms part of the wider rural setting to the cottage, enabling the significance of the cottage to be appreciated in its rural context.
- 7.18** Development at the site will result in change to the rural character of part of the wider setting to the cottage. While the application site itself can be considered not to form an important viewpoint from which the cottage can be appreciated, it does form part of its wider rural setting. Key views towards the cottage from the south would be altered as a result of both the built development at the site and more specifically the provision of vehicular access from Sun Lane, which will include the removal of part of the hedgerow along Sun Lane. It should be acknowledged however that the wider setting merely forms part of the context from which the cottage can be appreciated, and no alterations to its immediate setting are proposed, nor to its principal heritage values that make up the majority of its significance. Therefore, the

development is anticipated to result in a **minor negative change** to the significance of this Listed Building through changes to its wider setting. Sensitive design details, buffers and screening may help to mitigate and reduce the level of impact, and this could be reviewed at the reserved matters stage.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The application site comprises two plots of agricultural land thought to have been in this use since the late medieval to early post-medieval period. Post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified within the site are likely to be impacted by the development but are of limited heritage or archaeological interest. Minor breaches to historic hedgerows of low local interest will not alter their significance.
- 8.2 Romano-British and prehistoric activity is recorded within the study area. No clear evidence has been established by this assessment for remains of archaeological interest within the site, but there is overall a **moderate archaeological potential** within the site based on its proximity to an important Roman road and its location between a possible Romano-British roadside settlement site to the west and a known Iron Age settlement to the southeast.
- 8.3 Although detailed designs are currently unavailable, an assessment of impacts of the development on designated heritage assets through changes to their settings has been undertaken. It is concluded that the development will likely result in a **negligible negative change** to the significance of the Grade II listed Pound House, and a **minor negative change** to the significance of the Grade II listed Coldharbour Cottage, both of which are 16-century cottages. However both potential impacts may need to be reviewed once detailed designs – which could incorporate mitigation measures – are available.

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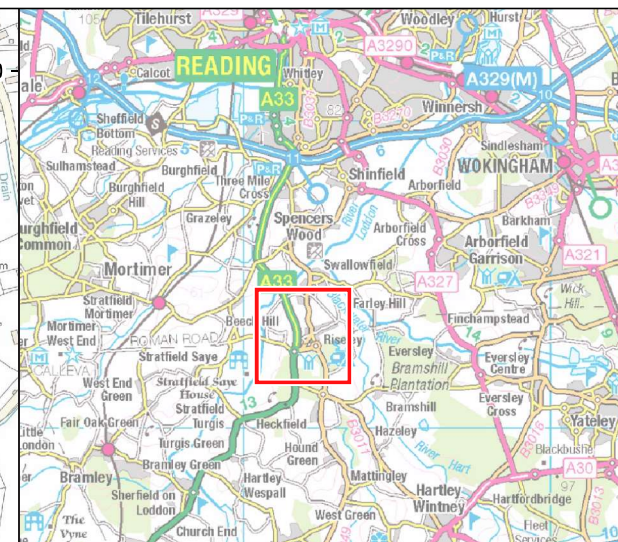
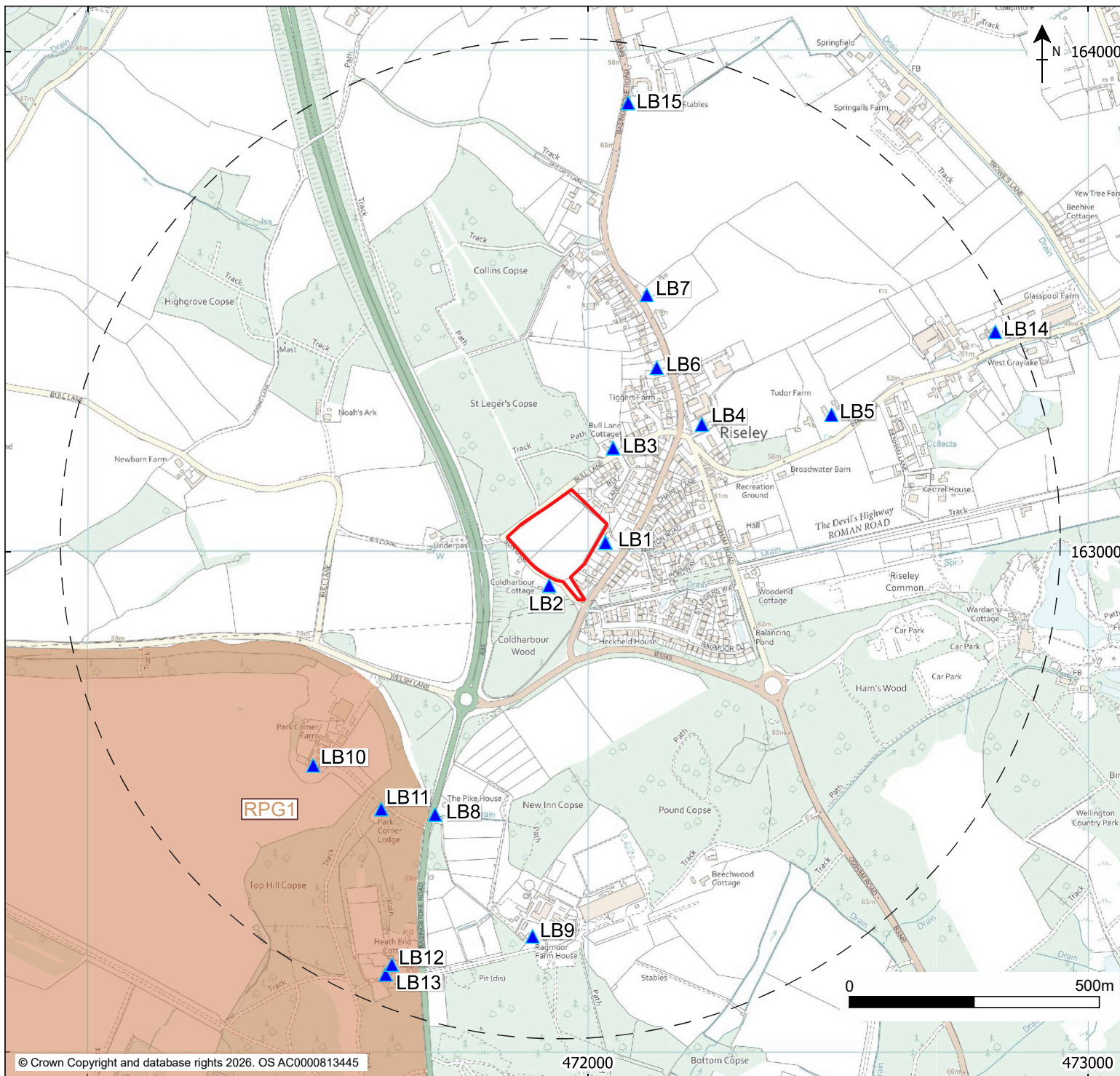
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Berkshire and Hampshire Historic Environment Records

Historic Environment Record Data to 1km

Internet sources consulted December 2025 – January 2026

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- Old Maps Online: <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en>
- Open Domesday: <https://opendomesday.org/>
- Portable Antiquities Scheme: <https://finds.org.uk/>
- The Genealogist: <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>
- Wokingham Council Planning: <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning>



Key

- Application Site
- Study Area
- Stratfield Saye Park - Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building



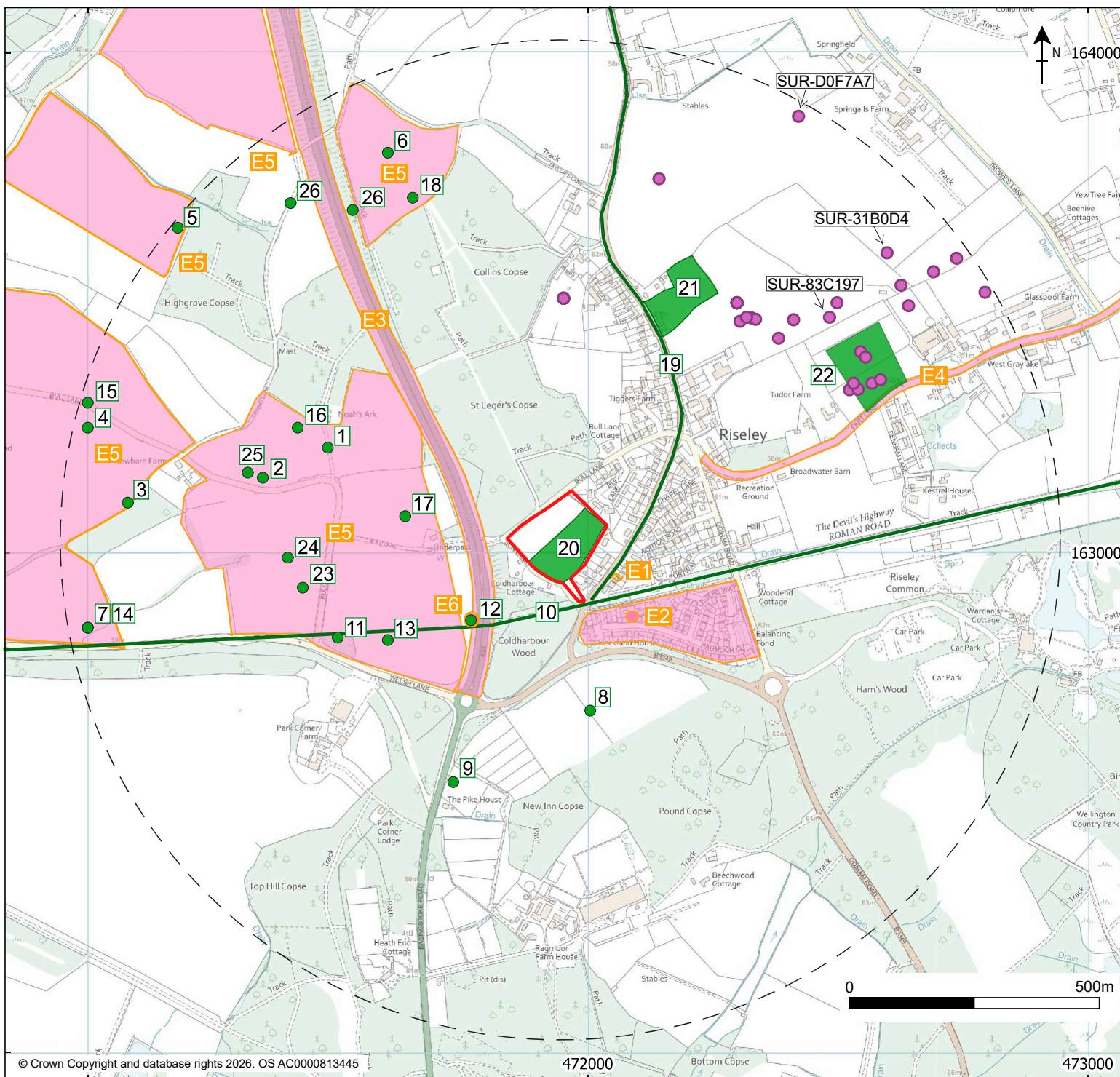
AC archaeology

PROJECT

Land north of Sun Lane, Riseley,
Reading, Berkshire

TITLE

Fig. 1: Location of application site and
designated heritage assets within a
1km study area



- Key**
- Application Site
 - Study Area
 - Historic Environment Record Data
 - Previous Archaeological Investigation
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme Data (PAS)



PROJECT
Land north of Sun Lane, Riseley,
Reading, Berkshire

TITLE
Fig. 2: Historic Environment Record
data and Portable Antiquities Scheme
data within a 1km study area



Key

 Application Site

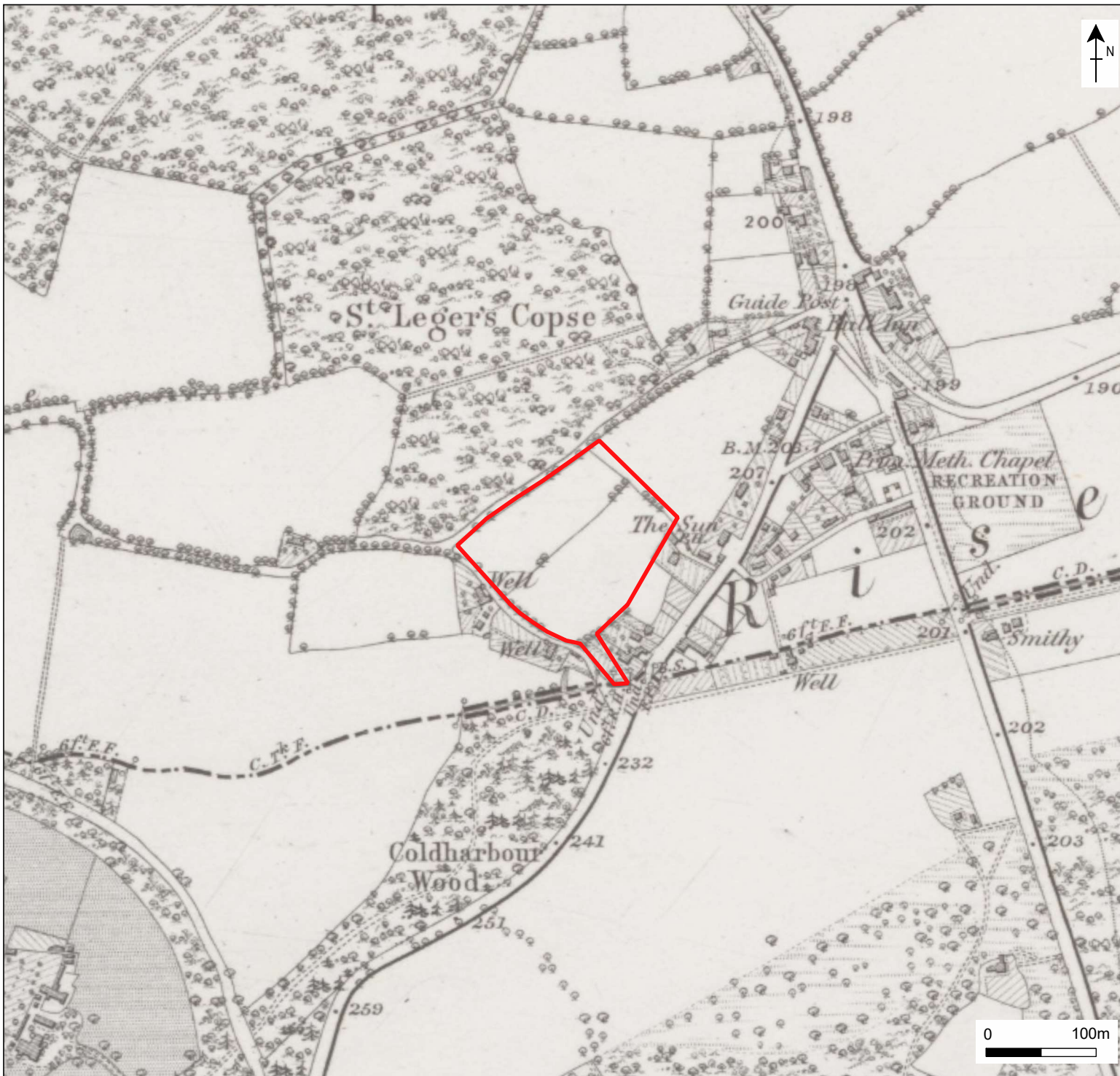


PROJECT

Land north of Sun Lane, Riseley,
Reading, Berkshire

TITLE

Fig. 3: Extract from the Swallowfield
tithe map, 1841



Key

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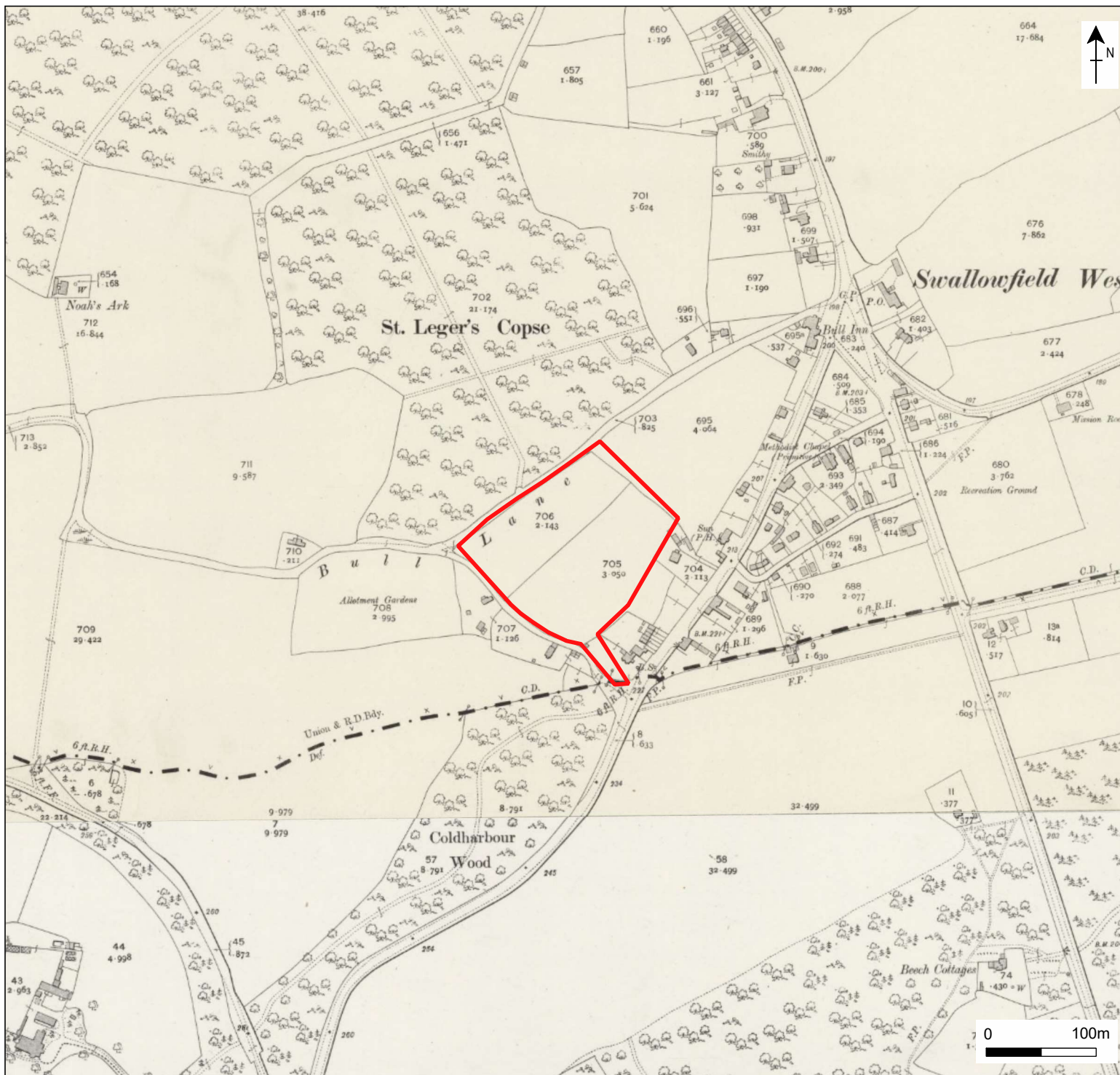


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Fig. 4: Extract from the First Edition six-
inch Ordnance Survey map, 1887



Key

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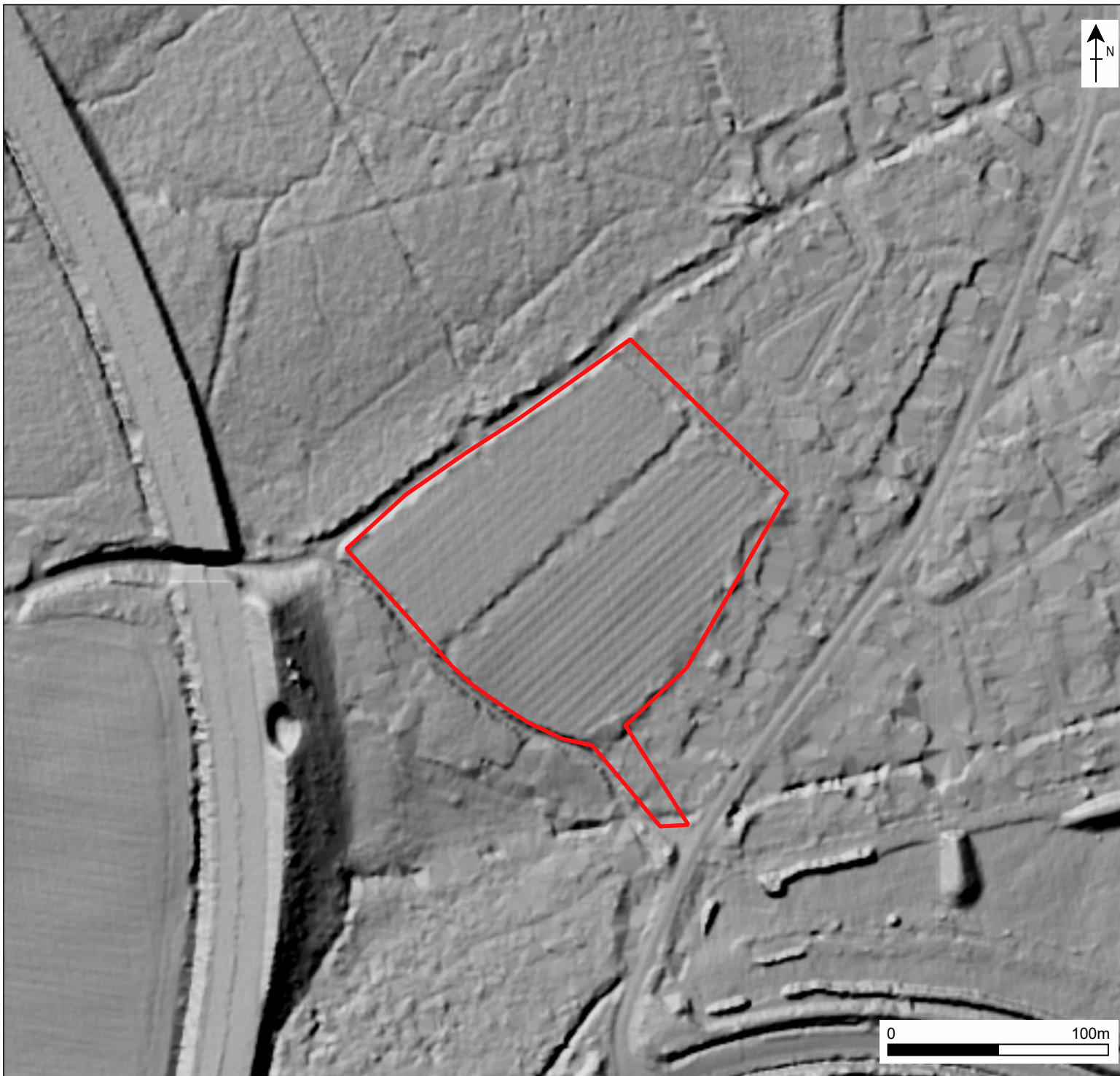


PROJECT

Land north of Sun Lane, Riseley,
Reading, Berkshire

TITLE

Fig. 5: Extract from the Second Edition
25-inch Ordnance Survey map, 1911



Key

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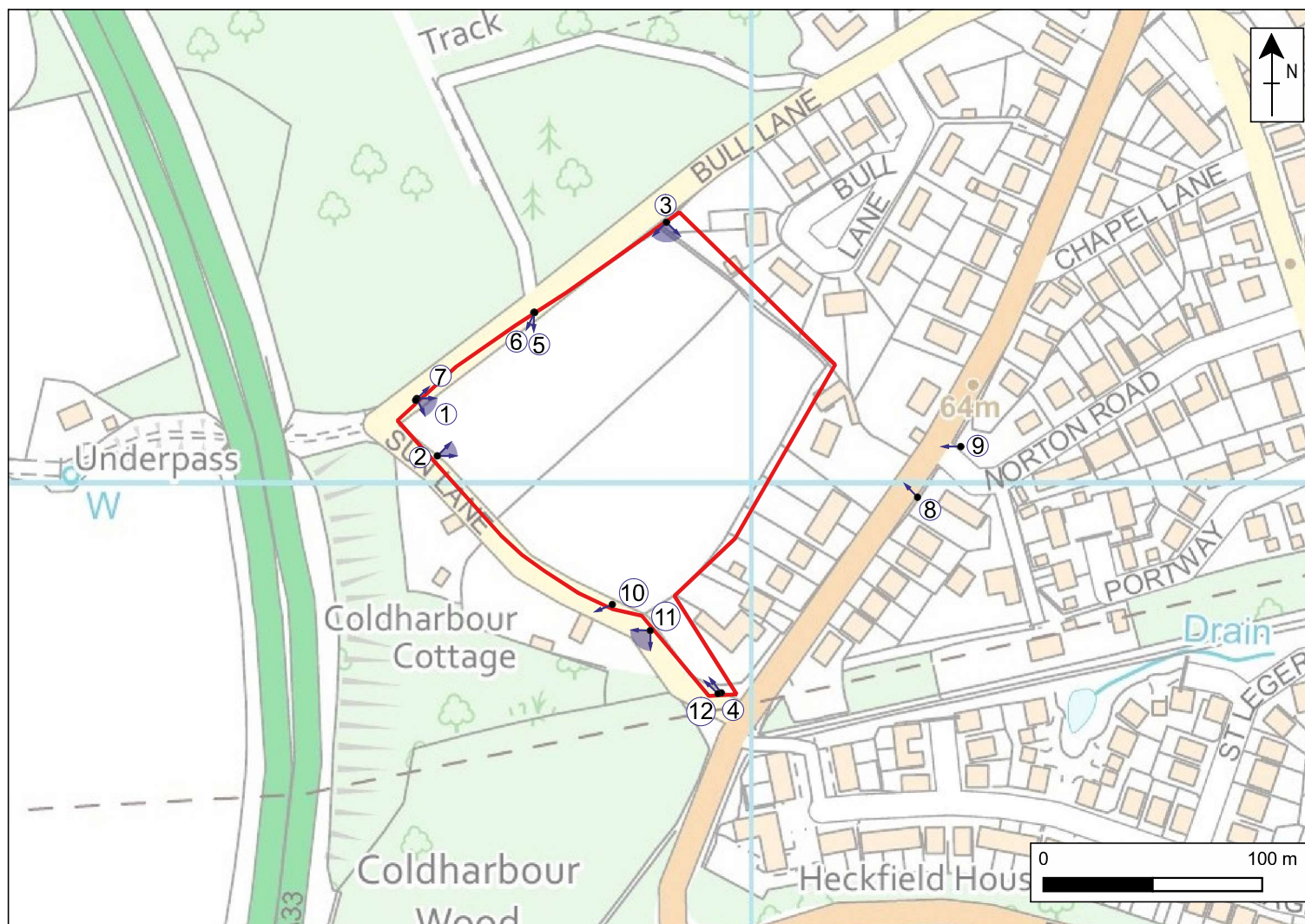


PROJECT

Land north of Sun Lane, Riseley,
Reading, Berkshire

TITLE

Fig. 6: LiDAR DTM 1m resolution
displayed using a hillshade analysis



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- Application Site
- Photo Viewpoints

PROJECT
Land north of Sun Lane,
Riseley, Reading, Berkshire

TITLE
Fig. 7: Plate viewpoint locations



Plate 1: Panoramic view looking southeast across the application site from the western corner



Plate 2: Panoramic view looking east showing the northern plot of the application site from the western boundary



Plate 3: Panoramic view looking southwest across the application site from the northern corner



Plate 4: View looking north into the proposed site access point from Sun Lane at the south



Plate 5: View looking south across the application site from the northwestern boundary



Plate 6: View looking southwest across the application site from the northwestern boundary, towards the Stratfield Saye Park Registered Park and Garden (RPG1)



Plate 7: View looking northeast along Bull Lane



Plate 8: Pound House (LB1) as viewed from Basingstoke Road to the southeast



Plate 9: View looking west towards the application site with the boundary to Pound House (LB1) in the foreground



Plate 10: Coldharbour Cottage (LB2) as viewed looking northwest along Sun Lane at the west



Plate 11: Panoramic view showing the green space to the south of Coldharbour Cottage (LB2)



Plate 12: View looking northwest on approach towards Coldharbour Cottage (LB2) from Sun Lane, with the application site to the right

Appendix 1

Summary of historic environment data
within the study area

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within the study area

Site no.	Status	NHLE ref.	HER ref.	Period	Summary
RPG1	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	1000866	-	Mid-to-late-18th century	STRATFIELD SAYE PARK Stratfield Saye Park has its origins in the 13th century but in its present form it dates to the mid-to-late-18th century, during which major changes were made to the layout under Lord Rivers of Sudeley. It consists of approximately 35 hectares of pleasure grounds and 488 hectares of parkland, farmland and woodland. The formal gardens and pleasure grounds are situated to the north and south of the Grade I listed Stratfield Saye House which is located towards the west of the park. A kitchen garden is also located some 200m north of the house and was laid out during the mid-to-late-18th century. The river Loddon flows through the park on a rough-north-south alignment and is connected to the gardens and pleasure grounds by an open lawn leading to a grassed and paved terrace via steps. The majority of the pleasure ground layout dates to the mid-19th century when the Duke of Wellington owned the estate. The surrounding parkland includes arable farmland to the west of the River Loddon, while at the east the parkland is largely pasture land with clumps of trees. This area also contains a series of ridges and valleys. The parkland is well defined by a near-continuous boundary of trees which were established in the mid-to-late-18th century by Lord Rivers, which follow its perimeter. There are 27 Listed Buildings within the park and garden, of which four are also situated within the 1km study area.
LB1	Grade II Listed Building	1135831	DRM2194 MWK5197	16th century	POUND HOUSE A part-timber-framed, part-painted-brick two-storey cottage which was extended and altered during the 19th and 20th century respectively. It has a tile gabled roof and is in a double-depth plan with a mixture of sash windows and three-light casements.
LB2	Grade II Listed Building	1319134	DRM2474 MWK5206	Late-16th century	COLDHARBOUR COTTAGE A timber-framed building, restored in the 20th-century, with painted render infill and a brick gable to the left. It is two storeys tall with a rectangular plan and a 20th-century lean-to rear extension, and has a thatched gabled roof. The windows are 20th-century leaded casements between old diamond mullions while the 20th-century porch is thatched and gabled. The exposed timber framing internally is of fine quality and the house also has an Inglenook fireplace.
LB3	Grade II Listed Building	1135830	DRM2193	17th century	BULL LANE COTTAGE A timber-framed cottage in L-plan with brick and painted brick infill, which was altered and extended during the 20th century. The roof is thatched and is gabled on one side and half-hipped on the other, while the building is one-and-a-half storeys tall. The late-20th-century extension at the left is not of special interest.
LB4	Grade II Listed Building	1119772	DRM1920	c. Early-19th century	RISELEY SHOP A house and shop, altered and extended during the mid-19th century, consisting of red brick in Flemish bond with a clay plain tile roof, gabled at each end. The left of the two front rooms was converted into a shop during the mid-19th century. It has a near-symmetrical three-window front with twelve-pane sashes under brick arches. The doorway is also under a semicircular gauged brick arch.

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within the study area

Site no.	Status	NHLE ref.	HER ref.	Period	Summary
LB5	Grade II Listed Building	1118068	DRM2043 MWK5200	Early-16th century	TUDOR FARM Originally a hall house, now in L-plan, with timber framing encased in brick and an old tile gabled roof. It has four bays and a 20th-century gabled extension with false timbering. The porch is gabled while the interior includes two large fireplaces, queen post roof trusses and chamfered beams. The house was altered during the 17th century.
LB6	Grade II Listed Building	1313071	DRM2407 MWK5196	Late-16th century	TUDOR POST OFFICE STORES A two-storey timber-framed cottage with painted brick infill and half-hipped thatched roof. It has three bays in a rectangular plan and a shop extension at the east. The windows and porch date to the 20th century.
LB7	Grade II Listed Building	1135814	DRM2188	Early-17th century	THE OLD SMITHY An early-17th century two-storey timber-framed cottage with painted brick infill and an old tile gabled roof. It has three bays in a rectangular plan an outshut at the rear, while the windows are 20th-century casements.
LB8	Grade II Listed Building	1339869	4048	Early-19th century	MILESTONE A white stone block with a rounded front and sloping top. It contains distances to Southampton, Basingstoke and Reading.
LB9	Grade II Listed Building	1258466	4049	17th century	RAGMOOR FARMHOUSE An estate cottage with a lower extension to the east, comprising red brick walling in Flemish bond, with a red tile roof. It has massive tapering chimneys at each end and a timber-framed gable to the wing which indicate an earlier origin.
LB10	Grade II Listed Building	1092253	4046	18th century	PARK CORNER An old block of two storeys with substantial early and mid-19th century alterations including a three-storey rear service wing. It has a symmetrical stucco front with a moulded cornice and plain architraves, as well as a Tuscan porch with pilasters and side walls. The roof consists of red tile and the building has a prominent stack with a moulded cornice.
LB11	Grade II Listed Building	1258457	4047	Early-19th century	PARK CORNER LODGE An early-19th century lodge comprising painted brick with a low-pitched slate roof. It has a central doorway and an eaves fascia along the front, while the porch rests on two tree-trunk columns. It also has an extension in similar style at the rear.
LB12	Grade II Listed Building	1258453	4045	Mid-19th century	KENNEL COTTAGE A single-storey estate cottage comprising red brick in Flemish Garden Wall bond with a symmetrical façade of three windows and a red tile roof.
LB13	Grade II Listed Building	1092252	4044	18th century	THE KENNELS A two-storey structure with an altered façade, comprising red brick in Flemish bond and a red tile roof. It has rubbed arches and a plinth, while the sashes are in exposed frames. The building has a gabled trellis porch and a single storey eastern wing with a bricknogged timber frame and red tile roof.

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of designated heritage assets within the study area

Site no.	Status	NHLE ref.	HER ref.	Period	Summary
LB14	Grade II Listed Building	1118069	DRM2044 MWK5201	16th century	GLASSPOOL HOUSE A timber-framed cottage with painted brick infill and thatched roof. It is two storeys tall and has two chimneys, while the windows are 20th century, as is the porch, which is gabled.
LB15	Grade II Listed Building	1118097	DRM2072 MWK6179	Early-19th century	MILESTONE An early-19th century stone with Roman letters on a semi-circular front, inscribed with distances to Reading and Basingstoke.

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of Historic Environment Record within the study area

Site No.	County	HER ref.	Form	Period	Summary
1	Berkshire	MWK15160	Findspot	Prehistoric	RETOUCHED FLAKE - LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A retouched flint flake was found during fieldwalking at this site as part of the Loddon Valley Survey.
2	Berkshire	MWK15159	Findspot	Prehistoric	PREHISTORIC FLAKE - THE LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A flint flake was found during fieldwalking at this site as part of the Loddon Valley Survey.
3	Berkshire	MWK15241	Findspot	Prehistoric	PREHISTORIC FLINT FLAKE AND SCRAPER - THE LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A flint flake and scraper were found during fieldwalking at this site as part of the Loddon Valley Survey.
4	Berkshire	MWK6809	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	SMALL FLINT ASSEMBLAGES- SITES LVS14 AND LVS48, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A small flint assemblage was discovered at this site during the Loddon Valley Survey.
5	Berkshire	MWK15156	Findspot	Prehistoric	PREHISTORIC CORE - THE LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A prehistoric core was found during fieldwalking at this site as part of the Loddon Valley survey.
6	Berkshire	MWK15155	Findspot	Prehistoric	PREHISTORIC FLINT FLAKE - LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A flint flake was found during fieldwalking at this site as part of the Loddon Valley Survey.
7	Berkshire	MWK15238	Findspot	Prehistoric	PREHISTORIC FLINT FLAKE - LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A flint flake was found during fieldwalking at this site as part of the Loddon Valley Survey.
8	Hampshire	59709	Cropmarks	Iron Age	POSSIBLE IRON AGE FIELD SYSTEM A group of linear cropmark features were recorded at this site during analysis of aerial photographs. They are interpreted as a rectilinear field system of Iron Age date.
9	Hampshire	59706	Cropmark	Iron Age	POSSIBLE IRON AGE ENCLOSURE A linear feature was recorded as a cropmark at this site during analysis of aerial photographs. It is interpreted as a rectilinear enclosure of Iron Age date.
10	Berkshire & Hampshire	MWK1733 29685	Road	Romano-British	THE DEVIL'S HIGHWAY (ROMAN ROAD FROM LONDON TO SILCHESTER) The route of a Roman road, connecting London to Silchester, is recorded along this alignment.
11	Berkshire	MWK1736	Road	Romano-British	THE DEVIL'S HIGHWAY - BERKSHIRE/HAMPSHIRE BORDER A section of Roman road is recorded at this site and survives as an agger to the south of a lane, observed in 1967. This earthwork extends into Hampshire.
12	Berkshire	MRM15825	Findspot	Romano-British	ROMAN FINDS AT STANFORD END, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE Twenty sherds of Romano-British pottery and a rim of a glass vessel were collected from a spoil of a drainage ditch. The pottery consisted of coarse grey wares, including a complete base from a New Forest colour-coated beaker, and two body sherds from an Oxfordshire red colour-coated beaker decorated with scales.
13	Berkshire	MWK6819	Artefact scatter	Romano-British	EXTENSIVE SCATTER OF ROMAN POTTERY - LVS 15&17, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE An extensive scatter of Romano-British pottery, comprising 328 sherds, was recovered at this site close to a Roman road during the Loddon Valley Survey.
14	Berkshire	MWK6820	Artefact scatter	Romano-British	ROMAN POTTERY SCATTER - SITE LVS 50, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A scatter of Romano-British pottery was found at this site during the Loddon Valley Survey.
15	Berkshire	MWK6815	Artefact scatter	Romano-British	ROMAN POTTERY SCATTER - SITE LVS48, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A small scatter of Romano-British pottery was found at this site during the Loddon Valley Survey.

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of Historic Environment Record within the study area

Site No.	County	HER ref.	Form	Period	Summary
16	Berkshire	MWK15303	Findspot	Romano-British	ROMAN POTTERY SHERD - THE LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A Romano-British pottery sherd was discovered at this site during the Loddon Valley Survey.
17	Berkshire	MRM15798	Findspot	Romano-British to medieval	ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY SHERDS NEAR RISELEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE Romano-British and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this site, which had been recently ploughed.
18	Berkshire	MWK15302	Findspot	Medieval	MEDIEVAL POTTERY SHERD - THE LODDON VALLEY SURVEY, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A medieval pottery sherd was found at this site during the Loddon Valley Survey.
19	Berkshire	MWK6178	Road	Post-medieval	READING SOUTH TURNPIKE The route of a former turnpike road follows the A33 south of Reading before following smaller roads to Spencers Wood. From Spencers Wood to Riseley, the road follows the B3349.
20	Berkshire	MRM18243	Earthworks	Unknown	RIDGE AND FURROW AT YEOSFIELD, RISELEY An area of ridge and furrow was identified at this site during analysis of aerial photographs in 1964. It is also evidenced on LiDAR images from 2017.
21	Berkshire	MRM18242	Earthworks	Unknown	RIDGE AND FURROW AT BASINGSTOKE ROAD, RISELEY An area of ridge and furrow was identified at this site during analysis of aerial photographs in 1964. The earthworks were less prominent on later LiDAR images, suggesting they have been impacted by modern agricultural practices.
22	Berkshire	MWK15688	Cropmarks	Unknown	CROPMARK DITCHES AND PITS AT RISELEY GORSE FARM, RISELEY, BERKSHIRE A series of faint ditches and pits were identified at this site during analysis of aerial photographs. Many of the features may have a natural origin, though some suggest the presence of buried archaeological features.
23	Berkshire	MWK1206	Cropmark	Unknown	CROPMARK TRACKWAY - BULL LANE, STANFORD END, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE A well-defined cropmark was recorded at this site during analysis of aerial photographs. It may be of modern date as it shares the same characteristics as nearby modern tracks. However, it may also relate to earlier agriculture or settlement.
24	Berkshire	MWK1205	Cropmarks	Unknown	CROPMARK DITCH - BULL LANE, STANFORD END, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE Several short lengths of ditch, recorded as cropmarks at this location during analysis of aerial photographs, may indicate the site of an enclosure.
25	Berkshire	MWK1204	Cropmarks	Unknown	POSSIBLE CROPMARK SETTLEMENT AND TRACKS - BULL LANE, STANFORD END, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE Cropmarks were recorded at this site during analysis of aerial photographs and indicate the course of a former trackway and other ditches relating to possible land use or settlement. They overlie a complex series of natural features also present as cropmarks.
26	Berkshire	MWK1207	Cropmarks	Unknown	LINEAR CROPMARKS - HIGHGROVE COPSE, STANFORD END, SWALLOWFIELD, BERKSHIRE Several linear cropmarks were visible at this site during analysis of aerial photographs, including a possible enclosure with a recut ditch. Their origin is unknown, although they may be ploughed out boundaries of relatively recent date.

Appendix 1, Table 3: Summary of previous archaeological work within the study area

Site no.	HER ref.	Type of Investigation	Date	Summary
E1	ERM1570	Evaluation	2014	FORMER DOG AND PARTRIDGE PUBLIC HOUSE, BASINGSTOKE ROAD, RISELEY, BERKSHIRE An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of four trenches, was undertaken at this site in 2014 in the area of a former car park, prior to redevelopment at the site. During the works, no archaeological features or finds were encountered (Porter 2014).
E2	59707	Evaluation & Excavation		MID TO LATE IRON AGE OCCUPATION SITE An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of 38 trenches, was undertaken across c. 3.6 hectares at this site. During the evaluation, evidence of mid-to-late Iron Age activity was identified, including pits, postholes and boundary ditches which indicated occupational activity. Four trenches were also positioned to target the site of a possible enclosure identified during analysis of aerial photographs, but no such feature was found (Taylor 2018). A subsequent excavation was undertaken across six targeted areas based on the results of the evaluation. In Area A, located at the southeast of the site, three phases of activity were discovered. They comprised pits, postholes and gullies associated with the Middle Iron Age period; Late Iron Age activity consisting of a paddock and field system; and a second phases of Late Iron Age activity comprising a field system and a group of pits. It was concluded that the features related to an unenclosed settlement dating to the 4th or 3rd century BC, before a hiatus until the 1st century BC. The finds included iron slag which indicated small-scale ironworking, as well as pottery, included a sherd of Samian ware representing an early Roman import. Area B produced a number of pits, all of which were undated but potentially representative of a second area of occupation, while areas C-F, targeting a ditch identified during the evaluation, resulted in the dating of this feature to the post-medieval period, as it corresponded to a footpath shown on 19th-century maps (Taylor 2018).
E3	EWK33	Monitoring and recording (watching brief)	1978	SWALLOWFIELD BYPASS Monitoring and recording was undertaken along the route of the Swallowfield Bypass during its construction in 1978. The works resulted in the collection of Romano-British material, including 466 pottery sherds from two sites. This includes Cold Harbour Wood which is located along the course of the London-Silchester Roman road. In addition, three pits containing pottery, tile and slag were discovered at this site; one of which also contained a dense burnt layer.
E4	ERM2152	Monitoring and recording	2018	PART LANE, RISELEY, READING Monitoring and recording was undertaken at this site during groundworks associated with construction of a water pipeline along the southern portion of Part Lane, Riseley. The works did not encounter any archaeological remains in any of the drill reception trenches, test pits or open cut trenches excavated.
E5	ERM349	Fieldwalking	1990-91	LODDON VALLEY (BERKSHIRE) FIELDWALKING SURVEY The Loddon Valley Survey conducted fieldwalking in this area during 1990-91.
E6	ERM345	Fieldwalking	2004	FIELDWALKING AT STANFORD END Fieldwalking was conducted at this site in 2004 and recorded a scatter of brick and tile which was identified as post-medieval in date. Twenty sherds of Romano-British pottery were also found close to the A33.

Appendix 2

Illustrative site layout



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