

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Loddon Garden Village

Project Reference
794-ENV-GDE-21850Z
V3
Sept 2025

Document status					
Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
1	Client Review	Richard Smalley	James Edwards	Richard Smalley	15/07/25
2	Final	Richard Smalley		Richard Smalley	28/07/25
3	Final			Richard Smalley	11-09-25

Approval for issue	
Richard Smalley	11 th September 2025

© Copyright RPS Group Limited. All rights reserved.

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of our client, and for the sole and specific purpose for which it is provided. R P S Group Limited, any of its subsidiaries, or a related entity (collectively 'RPS') does not accept any liability if this report is used for an alternative purpose from which it is intended. The report does not account for any changes relating the subject matter of the report, or any legislative or regulatory changes that have occurred since the report was produced and that may affect the report.

RPS does not accept any responsibility for any documents or information supplied to RPS by others. It is expressly stated that no independent verification of any documents or information supplied by others has been made.

Unless otherwise agreed in writing by RPS no other party may use, make use of, or rely on the contents of this report. RPS does not accept any responsibility or liability for loss whatsoever to any third party caused by, related to, or arising out of any use or reliance on the report.

Prepared by:

Prepared for:

RPS

University of Reading

Richard Smalley

Senior Director

T +44 1242 259 295

E @rps.tetratech.com

Executive Summary

Land at Loddon Garden Village, Berkshire has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. A separate Heritage Statement considers the significance of built heritage assets.

The Scheduled Monument of St Bartholomew's Church is the only statutorily designated archaeological asset within the study site. It dates from the thirteenth century and would have served Arborfield's Medieval village which once surrounded it.

Elsewhere within the study site, the proposals would have the potential to further truncate or completely remove any archaeological deposits within areas of ground-intrusive development, should they survive.

National Planning Policy determines that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

A number of Areas of High Archaeological Potential are identified by the Local Planning Authority within the study site. These relate to archaeological potential for deposits dating from the Prehistoric period onwards.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
1 INTRODUCTION & SCOPE OF STUDY	1
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND & DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK.....	2
National Planning Policy	2
Local Planning Policy	3
3 GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY.....	8
Geology	8
Topography	8
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	9
Timescales used in this report	9
Prehistoric.....	9
Historic.....	9
Introduction.....	9
Previous archaeological work	9
Prehistoric	10
South-western part of the study site	10
North-western part of the study site.....	10
North-eastern part of the study site	10
South-eastern part of the study site.....	11
Iron Age and Romano-British.....	11
South-western part of the study site	11
North-western part of the study site.....	11
North-eastern part of the study site	12
South-eastern part of the study site.....	12
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	12
Medieval	12
South-western part of the study site	13
North-western part of the study site.....	13
North-eastern part of the study site	13
South-eastern part of the study site.....	13
Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise).....	14
South-western part of the study site	14
North-western part of the study site.....	14
North-eastern part of the study site	15
South-eastern part of the study site.....	15

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Undated.....	15
Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets).....	15
Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets).....	16
South-western part of the study site	16
North-western part of the study site.....	17
North-eastern part of the study site	17
South-eastern part of the study site.....	18
5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS	19
Proposed Development.....	19
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets	20
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets	21
6 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS	22
	24

Figures

- Figure 1** – Site Location
- Figure 2a** – HER Plot
- Figure 2b** – HER Events Plot
- Figure 2c** – Historic Landscape Characterisation Plot
- Figure 3** – LiDAR Plot
- Figure 4** – Pre-Ordinance Survey Maps
- Figure 5** – Ordinance Survey Maps
- Figure 6** - 2025 Aerial Photograph

Appendices

- Appendix 1** Berkshire Historic Environment Record

1 Introduction & Scope of Study

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Richard Smalley of RPS on behalf of the University of Reading.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site (Figure 1), is land mostly in the ownership of the University of Reading and covers an area of approximately 397.4 hectares (ha). The majority of the study site comprises farmland with seminatural and amenity grassland, copses and woodland, and associated buildings.
- 1.3 In accordance with the “Standard and Guidance for Historic Desk-based Assessments” (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017, updated October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, geological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.4 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and includes the results of a historic map regression exercise, historic aerial photography search, and a site walkover. This desk-based assessment is intended to inform land promotion and considers general impacts from proposals set out in a draft masterplan.
- 1.5 A separate Built Heritage Statement considers the significance of built heritage assets.

2 Planning Background & Development Plan Framework

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in December 2024. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their development proposal, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural,

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The study site is located within Wokingham Borough Council (the Local Planning Authority henceforth referred to as "LPA"), straddling the Shinfield and Arborfield & Newham parishes. Wokingham Borough Council's adopted local plan contains a number of documents with relevant policy, as set out below.

Wokingham Borough Development Plan – Adopted Managing Development Delivery Local Plan – February 2014

Policy TB13: Science and Innovation Park

1. *The boundary of the University of Reading Science and Innovation Park is defined in policy SAL07.*

2. *Planning permission for the development of the remainder of the Science Park will only be granted where it demonstrates that the proposals:*
 - a) *Are only for purposes appropriate to the primary use of the site as a Science and Innovation Park, including research and development, laboratories and high tech uses together with ancillary and related uses and for no other purpose*
 - b) *Maintain the visual separation between the Science and Innovation Park and the settlements of Shinfield (North of M4), Earley and Shinfield Village*
 - c) *Provide high quality landscape*
 - d) *Provide for high quality design appropriate to its location and setting*
 - e) *Secure a programme of archaeological work.*

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.*

Policy TB26: Buildings of Traditional Local Character and Areas of Special Character

1. *Areas of Special Character are shown on the Policies Map.*
2. *Planning permission will only be granted for proposals to or affecting Buildings of Traditional Local Character and Areas of Special Character where they demonstrate that they retain and*

enhance the traditional, historical, local and special character of the building or area and its setting.

3. Proposals that involve the demolition of a Building of Traditional Local Character will require strong justification.

Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework – Adopted Core Strategy Development Plan Document – January 2010

CP3 - General Principles for development

Planning permission will be granted for proposals that:

- a) Are of an appropriate scale of activity, mass, layout, built form, height, materials and character to the area together with a high quality of design without detriment to the amenities of adjoining land users including open spaces or occupiers and their quality of life;*
- b) Provide a functional, accessible, safe, secure and adaptable scheme;*
- c) Have no detrimental impact upon important ecological, heritage, landscape (including river valleys) or geological features or water courses.*
- d) Maintain or enhance the ability of the site to support fauna and flora including protected species;*
- e) Use the full potential of the site and contribute to the support for suitable complementary facilities and uses;*
- f) Contribute to a sense of place in the buildings and spaces themselves and in the way they integrate with their surroundings (especially existing dwellings) including the use of appropriate landscaping;*
- g) Provide for a framework of open space in secure community use achieving at least 4.65 ha/1,000 population provision together with recreational/sporting facilities in addition to private amenity space;*
- h) Contribute towards the provision of an appropriate sustainable network of community facilities;*
- i) Do not lead to a net loss of dwellings and other residential accommodation or land; and*
- j) Do not lead to a loss of community or recreational facilities/land or infrastructure unless suitable alternative provision is available.*

Development proposals will be required to demonstrate how they have responded to the above criteria through the submission of Design and Access Statements, clear and informative plans, elevations and street scenes and where required Masterplans, Development Briefs, Concept Statements and Design Codes.

- 2.15 It is expected that a LPU (Local Plan Update) will be completed ('adopted') by the end of 2023, and therefore draft policies set out in the latest public consultation are also set out below.

Wokingham Borough Council - Draft Local Plan Public Consultation – Feb to March 2020

Policy DH5: The Historic Environment

1. *Development proposals should conserve and seek to enhance, wherever possible, the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest of all heritage assets, including the contribution to this interest made by their setting. This will be achieved through:*
 - a) *ensuring that development proposals identify and understand the heritage interest(s) 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) *securing the sensitive design of development which impacts on heritage assets and their settings, retaining or incorporating existing features or details of historic or architectural interest and/or design quality into the scheme.*
2. *Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource. Where development proposals have the potential to affect heritage assets, a heritage assessment should be prepared and submitted alongside the development proposal describing the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the contribution to their setting. Where there is harm, information must be provided on whether the harm is assessed as being less than substantial or substantial.*
3. *Development proposals which would cause harm to the heritage interest of a heritage asset, or to its setting (whether statutorily designated or locally important), will not be permitted without a clear and convincing justification in the form of the public benefits of the proposal that cannot otherwise be achieved and which demonstrably outweigh any harm to the interest of the heritage asset in question, irrespective of the level of harm.*
4. *Development proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or all the particular circumstances to:*
 - a) *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
 - b) *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
 - c) *conservation by grant-funding or some 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.*

Policy DH6: Archaeology

1. *Development proposals that would affect the significance of a scheduled monument, are within areas defined as Areas of High Archaeological Potential, or locations where archaeological remains are known or suspected, will need to be accompanied with a detailed assessment of the impact of the development upon archaeological remains and their significance. This should be in the form of an appropriate desk-based assessment using suitable references such as the Historic Environment Record and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
2. *Development proposal should take appropriate measures to protect any archaeological remains by preservation in situ. Where assessment of archaeological potential demonstrates this is not*

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

justified or proportionate, applicants shall provide for the excavation, recording and archiving of remains.

- 2.16 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 Geology & Topography

Geology

- 3.1 The bedrock geology of the study site is the London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand. These sedimentary rocks are marine in origin. They are detrital and comprise coarse to fine-grained slurries of debris from the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment, forming distinctively graded beds.
- 3.2 The superficial geology along the course of the River Loddon and tributaries is Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel – at the base of the valley through the centre of the study site. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river. Higher up in the river valley the superficial deposits are River Terrace Deposits 3 – Sand and Gravel – fluvial in origin, with areas of Brickearth – Clay, Silt and Sand. These sedimentary deposits are aeolian in origin. They are detrital, comprising medium to fine-grained materials, forming lenses, beds (and locally) dunes.

Topography

- 3.3 The River Loddon runs across the study site from south-west to north-east, at approximately 40 metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It forms the boundary between Arborfield and Shinfield parishes.
- 3.4 The ground rises towards the south (Arborfield at c. 67 m aOD), and the south-east (Bearwood at c. 71 m aOD) but forms a flat area of land to the north-west, eventually rising beyond Cutbush Lane East (at c. 64 m aOD) towards Reading on higher ground, separated from most the study site by the M4.

4 Archaeological & Historical Background with Assessment of Significance

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/early medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 200m radius of the study site (Figs. 2a-2c), also referred to as the study area, held on the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous archaeological work

- 4.4 A number of previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study site. These include:

- HER ERM609 – a watching brief in the central region of the study site. An Iron Age ditch was recorded.
- HER ERM349 - a fieldwalking survey of the Loddon Valley was undertaken in 1990-91 which included areas within the SW, NE, and NW Areas of the study site.
- HER EWK95 – a magnetic susceptibility survey
- HER ERM421 – a watching brief in close proximity to the Scheduled Monument. No finds or features predating the 19th century were identified.
- HER EWK145 – a negative watching brief.

- HER EWK174 - aerial photography analysis.
- HER ERM2687 – trial trenching extending into the western part of the study site.

Prehistoric

- 4.5 Activity dating to the Palaeolithic period is often ephemeral, and in situ deposits tend to be associated with specific geological deposits such as river terrace gravels.
- 4.6 Evidence dating to the Mesolithic period is similarly ephemeral and generally associated with hunter-gatherer patterns of land use. The Loddon Valley would have been rich in natural resources, and an attractive environment for hunter-gatherer societies.
- 4.7 The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods are associated with the establishment of farming and more permanent settlement, with large scale woodland clearances occurring in the Bronze Age.

South-western part of the study site

- 4.8 There is some background potential for archaeological deposits dating to the Prehistoric period in the SW area. This is mostly associated with undated finds such as a number of Prehistoric flint flakes (MWK15161, MWK15221, MWK15162, MWK15163, MWK15164) recovered during fieldwalking survey to the south, east and north-east of Hall Farm.
- 4.9 Cropmarks identified through aerial photography surveys to the south of Hall Farm (MWK1152), are identified by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as Areas of High Archaeological Potential, as is a parcel of land bounded to the north-west by Cutbush Lane East, and to the west, by the Eastern Relief Road.
- 4.10 Dated finds include:
- A Mesolithic flint assemblage was found during the Loddon Valley fieldwalking survey in an island of loam within alluvium to the west of Hall Farm (MWK6811).
 - A Neolithic polished flint axe was found at Parkside Cottage (MWK8571), to the south of this field.
 - An isolated complete ring feature (MWK1847), tentatively interpreted as a Bronze Age house, had also been identified during a survey of the river gravels in the same field in 1975.

North-western part of the study site

- 4.11 A fragment of Bronze Age pottery (HER MRM18634) was recovered from a ditch during a watching brief adjacent to the study site's north-western boundary. It was considered possible that the artefact was residual from other nearby Bronze Age sites.

North-eastern part of the study site

- 4.12 There is some background potential for archaeological deposits dating to the Prehistoric period in the NE area, as attested by finds such as:
- At Loader Copse, a denticulate flint (MWK15141) and a flint flake (MWK15142) was found during fieldwalking, close to the location of cropmarks identified as a possible late Neolithic to early Bronze Age ring ditch (MWK1127) close to a linear feature of unknown date (MWK1128). Two further irregular, dubious, ring ditches are visible as cropmarks (MWK1155) in a field to the west.
 - Further flint finds recorded during fieldwalking to the south of Loader Copse (MWK6758, MWK15183 and MWK15144) to the north of Parkcorner Lane.

South-eastern part of the study site

- 4.13 A Mesolithic blade was found during the Loddon Valley Survey (MWK15184).
- 4.14 Prehistoric flint and pottery scatter found during fieldwalking (MWK6759), along with multiple finds of flint flakes (MWK15191, MWK15186, MWK15285, MWK15265, MWK15261, MWK15166 and MWK15167) flint blades (MWK15262), a flint core (MWK15148), burnt flint (MWK15168) and a flint fabricator (MWK15257), in fields to the east, south and west of Cedar Hall Farm.
- 4.15 A large area of land within this area of the study site has been identified as an Area of High Archaeological Potential.

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 4.16 By the Iron Age, the landscape had been mostly cleared of its woodland cover and was being farmed and settled.
- 4.17 A possible Roman road is projected to cross the west of the study site approximately north to south. The road forms part of a presumed route from Silchester to St Albans, which, in the area south of Reading, is speculative. One postulated section of road crosses through the west of the study site (MWK4818) and turns east, suggesting a sharp turn at the north of the study site, which would be unusual particularly when alternatives are considered (for instance King Street, Winnersh). Roman roads can be the focus for associated settlement and land use; however, the presence of these features has not been confirmed despite it being targeted with archaeological investigations.

South-western part of the study site

- 4.18 Most evidence dating to this period within this area of the study site, comes from aerial photography surveys and has not yet been tested with fieldwork.
- 4.19 A small, roughly rectangular, possibly later Prehistoric ditched enclosure is visible on aerial photographs taken in 2009 by English Heritage. Three sides of the enclosure are visible defining an enclosure aligned roughly NW-SE (NMR 1614682).
- 4.20 Further Iron Age activity has been recovered from excavations outside the south-west of the study site (MWK1839, MRM15814, MRM15816, MRM15817, MRM15818, MRM15819, MRM15820) at Shinfield New Settlement (EWK96). The majority of the features encountered were interpreted as being part of agricultural field systems, although possible occupation activity was located to the southwest of Hollow Lane outside the western boundary of the study site.
- 4.21 The section of Roman road identified by J.Fox in 1962 (MWK4818) is postulated to cross the SW of the study site (see above). However, this has not been proven in intrusive investigations to the north or south of the proposed alignment.

North-western part of the study site

- 4.22 Two areas of cropmarks have been identified within this area and are identified as Areas of High Archaeological Potential. These were interpreted as representing Late Iron Age or Early Roman settlement activity (see 'Undated' below), however subsequent geophysical survey and trial trenching over part of one of these areas did not identify these features.
- 4.23 Although the route of a possible Roman road has been suggested locally, detailed examination of the available evidence suggests that the route is speculative.
- 4.24 As a result, given the topographic location of existing Iron Age and Romano-British settlement sites and the differing topography of the study site, allied to an absence of site-specific evidence, it

is concluded that, on balance, deposits of the later Prehistoric/Romano-British period are unlikely to occur in this area of the study site.

North-eastern part of the study site

- 4.25 A Middle Iron Age (400 – 200 BC) iron production (smelting) site was recorded at Sadler's End in Sindlesham. That site seemed to have been entirely industrial in character and the location for any associated settlement is not known, although there is evidence of activity from Bearwood Park and elsewhere in Sindlesham.
- 4.26 A Roman artefact scatter was discovered by fieldwalking for the Loddon Valley Survey in 1990 (MWK15329, MWK15330) to the north of Parkcorner Lane, close to an area of cropmarks showing several ditched features cut by later drainage visible on aerial photographs (MWK1154). This area has been identified by the LPA as an Area of High Archaeological Potential. The only other recorded Roman material is a small bronze coin of Crispus Caesar (AD317-326) found with a metal detector (MWK11990) to the north of the M4.

South-eastern part of the study site

- 4.27 Beyond the study site boundary, a Roman sherd was found during the Loddon Valley fieldwalking survey (MWK15401), close to the location of a hoard of 35 Roman denarii found with a metal detector. The hoard appeared to be late Republican to late second century AD issue and was probably buried in the early third century (MWK15549). Further finds of Roman pottery were recorded to the south-east of Cedar Hall Farm (MWK6816, MWK15334).
- 4.28 As mentioned above, most of the land within this area of the study site has been identified by the LPA as an Area of High Archaeological Potential.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.29 Neither the HER nor the NMR hold records from this period within any area of the study site or in its immediate vicinity.
- 4.30 Shinfield, to the west of the study site, is mentioned in the Domesday Book (listed as '*Selingefelle*'), as a moderately sized settlement of 15 households and a mill. Prior to the Norman Conquest, the parish was held by *Saxi* on behalf of King Edward, indicating a pre-Conquest settlement. In Saxon times Shinfield was referred to as *Selingasfeld* ('the fields owned by *Selingas*').
- 4.31 Arborfield, to the south of the study site, is not mentioned in the Domesday Book directly, but is included in the lordship of the Bishop of Sonning. The place-name '*Edburghfeld*' may mean "the field of *Hereburg*" (a woman's name) or possibly derived from the Old English '*eorpbburg*' meaning "earth fortification". Some sources also attribute the name to Saxon origins.
- 4.32 While there is clearly evidence for settlement in the wider area during this period, the current evidence indicates that settlement activity is focused away from the study site. It is therefore likely that during the Saxon/Early Medieval period the study site was used for agricultural purposes or woodland. Therefore, a low potential is identified for this period.

Medieval

- 4.33 The River Loddon was the Medieval boundary of Windsor Forest during this period and remains the boundary between Arborfield and Shinfield parishes today.

South-western part of the study site

- 4.34 The Scheduled Monument of St Bartholomew's Church (DBF80) is the only statutorily designated archaeological asset within the study site. It dates from the thirteenth century and would have served Arborfield's Medieval village which once surrounded the church (MWK1307), but which over time moved to the south-east.
- 4.35 A parchmark of a rectangular enclosure, probably the foundations of a rectangular building of uncertain date, is evident on aerial photographs between the roadside and the western side of the enclosing wall of the church of St Bartholomew (MRM18430).
- 4.36 Geophysical survey identified several anomalies probably representing the remains of Arborfield's Medieval village and later buildings (MRM18483, MRM18484, MRM18485 and MRM18486) around Hall Farm, and it is possible the post-Medieval Arborfield Hall was built on the site of the earlier Medieval manor (see below).
- 4.37 '*Edburgefeld*' is recorded in c.1190. '*Erburgefeld*' is recorded in 1222, and '*Hereburgfeld*' in 1230. '*Arburfeld*' appears in 1535 (MWK1308).

North-western part of the study site

- 4.38 Shinfield settlement is well established by the Medieval period, and its historic core is situated to the west of the study site. This area of the study site is likely to have been an area of agricultural activity and/or woodland.
- 4.39 Medieval earthworks have been identified outside the north-west of the study site (MWK2613) and stray finds, documentary sources (EWK11) and a geophysical survey (EWK12) suggest a manor and associated settlement. The moat at Shinfield Manor and Shinfield Manor itself is situated to the north-west of the study site (MWK2615 and MWK2616/244424). The manor house was demolished in 1804 when Duckett's Farm was built.
- 4.40 Although a number of settlement foci are identified within the study area, these lie off site and it is suggested that historic land-use of this area of the study site is dominated by agriculture. A low potential is therefore identified for significant archaeological evidence from the Medieval period.

North-eastern part of the study site

- 4.41 A timber framed (cruck) barn was recorded prior to demolition/removal at Carter's Farm (MWK1123), and a single Medieval sherd was found during fieldwalking to the north of Parkcorner Lane (MWK15332).
- 4.42 It is likely that historic land-use on this area of the study site was also dominated by agriculture in this period and a low potential is therefore identified.

South-eastern part of the study site

- 4.43 Scatters of Medieval and post-Medieval pottery were recorded during fieldwalking, to the north of Mole Road, east of Arborfield Church Lane (MWK6817, MWK15335, MWK15399), close to an area of ridge and furrow cropmarks recorded in aerial photography (MWK1153). Further finds of Medieval pottery were recorded to the east of Cedar Hall Farm (MWK15327, MWK15328, MWK15326).
- 4.44 It is likely that historic land-use on this area of the study site is dominated by agriculture in the Medieval period, and a low potential for archaeological deposits is identified.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.45 In these periods our understanding of settlement and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER and NMR. This is complemented by information from Historic Landscape Characterisation (Figure 2c), which identifies most of the study site as 'reorganised fields', with several 'farms' and areas of 'woodland' identified among other localised uses.

South-western part of the study site

- 4.46 A road running from Shinfield to Arborfield is marked on a 1756 estate map (MWK15638), and cropmarks denoting the former course of the road which linked Arborfield Hall to the Medieval village of Arborfield are visible on aerial photographs (MRM18428). A section of road can be seen as a curving double-ditched feature extending southwards towards the village through an enclosed field. The course of the former is depicted on early OS mapping as a curving avenue of trees within the park to the south of the hall (Figure 5).
- 4.47 Arborfield Hall, possibly built on the site of an earlier Medieval manor, was occupied by both the RAF and the American forces during the Second World War. It was demolished by the University of Reading in 1955 and a much smaller house called '*Aberleigh*' now stands on the site. Steps to the river and a boathouse associated with the post-Medieval Hall survive in the private garden.
- 4.48 To the north-west of Hall Farm, the site of a watermill which operated for some time as a paper mill, part of the Arborfield estate and pre-dating 1847, is recorded on the River Loddon to the west of this road and Hall Farm (MWK6264). It is possible that part of the ground floor survives within a collapsed roof, and very overgrown. It is part of a site in use by Thames Water.

North-western part of the study site

- 4.49 Cutbush Lane, which forms the south-eastern boundary of the Site (MWK15639) is known to be at least eighteenth century in date, as it is depicted on the 1756 estate map. This map, prepared for the Earl of Fingal illustrates the study site in considerable detail, and shows this area of the study site consisting of a number of arable fields, orchards and pasture (Figure 4).
- 4.50 An L-shaped feature representing a fishpond or possible moat (MWK1112, MWK1113, 244445) dating to the Medieval or Post-Medieval period, is situated immediately beyond the southern limit of the study site. The feature is present on the 1838 Tithe Map (Figure 4) but is not shown on the 1756 Estate Map suggesting a likely post-Medieval date. This area is identified by the LPA as an Area of High Archaeological Potential.
- 4.51 Continued post-Medieval activity is recorded at Shinfield Manor outside the north-west of the study site MWK2613, MWK2614, MWK2616, MWK2617).
- 4.52 Shinfield Grange - shown on the 1756 estate map - is a large attractive building built of brick and set within its own grounds (MWK15636). Post-medieval ditches, undated linear features, a pit and possible postholes were revealed during archaeological investigations on land either side of Cutbush Lane, to the east and north of Shinfield Grange (MRM18541).
- 4.53 The Earl of Fingal's 1756 Estate Map also depicts a pond to the north of Cutbush Lane East, within a triangular area of common or 'green'. However, this may represent early gravel extraction, as the area is later as Brown's Green Gravel Pit in early OS Mapping.
- 4.54 The 1836 Tithe Map shows the removal of field boundaries and the amalgamation of fields within this area of the study site. The accompanying tithe apportionment shows that this area of the study site, and much of the surrounding land was owned by Alexander Cobham with the names listed

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

correlated strongly with those identifiable on the 1756 estate map. Many of the field names incorporate the Middle English word '*pightle*' meaning small field or enclosure.

- 4.55 OS mapping shows that field boundaries within this area of the study site have been removed and additional buildings have been constructed at Badger Farm between the end of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth.
- 4.56 The 1938 OS map shows further changes in boundaries, with many now disappearing, and Badger Farm is now labelled Cutbush.
- 4.57 By 1965 most of this area of the study site comes into the ownership of the University's agricultural land holding. Between 1965 and 1975, the M4 motorway is constructed at the north of this area of the study site, and more field boundaries are removed.
- 4.58 This area of the study site has remained in agricultural use throughout the post-Medieval and Modern periods. Besides the construction and removal of field boundaries, areas of significant activity are restricted to agricultural buildings associated with Badger Farm/Cutbush and the L-shaped pond. A low potential is therefore identified for Post-Medieval to Modern archaeological deposits.

North-eastern part of the study site

- 4.59 A number of recent ditches, postholes and a possible pit were revealed during an archaeological evaluation off Harrow Way. These have been interpreted as the remains of recent horticultural activity, as at one time the location formed part of the Bearwood Estate and was in use as the estate flower nursery (MWK15547).
- 4.60 Sindlesham Common, to the north of the Bearwood Estate, is identified in the 1817 Liberty of Newland and 1820 Early (Sonning) Enclosure Map (Figure 4).
- 4.61 Sindlesham Mill (MWK6265) on Mill Lane, is a former post-Medieval Mill on the River Loddon now in use as a hotel. A possible post-Medieval hollow way is recorded to the north of the mill (MRM16462).

South-eastern part of the study site

- 4.62 A single post-Medieval gunflint was found during the Loddon Valley fieldwalking survey (MWK15169).
- 4.63 A fire-based decoy site known as a Permanent Starfish near or at Cedar Hall Farm (MWK15469). It was built in early 1941 to deflect enemy bombing from the town of Reading. The 'Starfish' decoy operated by lighting a series of controlled fires during an air raid (1469796).

Undated

- 4.64 A number of undated features are recorded as cropmarks within the study site. Although not all have been tested with intrusive archaeological fieldwork, most are identified as Areas of High Archaeological Potential particularly where cropmarks coincide with clusters of finds from fieldwalking surveys.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.5 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

- 4.65 The Scheduled Monument of St Bartholomew's Church is the only statutorily designated archaeological asset within the study site, located in the south-western part of the study site. The remains of this church are also Grade II listed.
- 4.66 This parish church would have served the original village of Arborfield (MWK1307), which is now located to the south-east. The extent of the original settlement has been identified through aerial photography and geophysical survey, and cropmarks visible in aerial photography identify a road which linked Arborfield Hall to the Medieval village of Arborfield (MRM18428). The principal buildings of the Medieval settlement would have been the hall, farm (and mill), and church, forming a settlement of power which combined the manorial and ecclesiastical seats.
- 4.67 The church dates from the thirteenth century, was built of flint and stone, and had a substantial brick rebuilding in the eighteenth century. Only one wall is partly standing, with tracery, and other elements surviving mainly of brick. The monument was very overgrown at the time of the site walkover, and in very poor condition.
- 4.68 The church is of national significance and is assessed further in Section 5 below.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.69 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below for each part of the study site.

South-western part of the study site

- 4.70 There is some background potential for archaeological deposits dating to the Prehistoric period in the SW area. This is mostly associated with undated finds from fieldwalking survey to the south, east and north-east of Hall Farm, and cropmarks identified through aerial photography surveys to the south of Hall Farm. There are three discreet Areas of High Archaeological Potential within or extending into this area defining clusters of these finds.
- 4.71 Evidence from a study area around the site suggests that the area was cleared of natural woodland and the landscape was extensively farmed and settled from the late Prehistoric period. However, there is no evidence to suggest that Iron Age or Roman settlement occurs within the study site and topographic differences between the study site and known settlement sites elsewhere in the wider area suggest that the study site may always have been in agricultural use rather than a focus of settlement.
- 4.72 The Scheduled Monument of St Bartholomew's Church dates from the thirteenth century and would have served Arborfield's Medieval village which once surrounded the church. Parchmarks seen on aerial photographs between the roadside and the western side of the enclosing wall of the church of St Bartholomew and several anomalies identified through geophysical survey around Hall Farm probably represent the remains of Arborfield's Medieval village and later buildings.
- 4.73 Arborfield Hall and grounds, the water mill and other elements of the post-Medieval estate may survive within this area of the study site. Some historic boundaries have survived as hedgerows.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric (excluding Iron Age)	Low to Medium (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional), depending on the degree of preservation and character.
Iron-Age and Roman	Low (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval	Negligible	Low (Local)

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Medieval	Medium to High	Low (Local)
Post Medieval and Modern	Medium to High	Low (Local)

North-western part of the study site

- 4.74 Although no evidence dating to the Prehistoric period was recorded during geophysical survey and trial trench evaluations at the Science Park and British Museum sites, the residual flints from the Shinfield studios site and a possible Bronze Age cremation (MRM17680) found during an archaeological evaluation c. 200 m to the west of the NW area, indicate that there may be some background potential for archaeological deposits dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods in this area.
- 4.75 Two large areas of cropmarks have been identified within this area and are identified as Areas of High Archaeological Potential. These were interpreted as representing Late Iron Age or Early Roman settlement activity; however, subsequent geophysical survey and trial trenching over part of one of these areas did not identify these features.
- 4.76 There is no evidence of Iron Age or Roman activity relating directly to this area of the study site itself, with the exception of two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Romano British pottery recovered from a ditch during archaeological investigations at Shinfield Studios.
- 4.77 Although the route of a possible Roman road has been suggested locally, detailed examination of the available evidence suggests that the route is highly speculative. As a result, given the topographic location of existing Iron Age and Romano-British settlement sites and the differing topography of the study site, allied to an absence of site-specific evidence, it is concluded that, on balance, deposits of the later Prehistoric/Romano-British period are unlikely to occur in this area of the study site.
- 4.78 Although a number of settlement *foci* are identified within the wider area, these lie off site and it is suggested that historic land-use within this area of the study site is dominated by agriculture. A low potential is therefore identified for the Medieval period, although an area of ridge and furrow and an L-shaped pond of probable post-Medieval date is identified as an Area of High Archaeological Potential.
- 4.79 Post-Medieval agricultural building remains may be present associated with historic farms. However, later development in this area is likely to have removed or truncated earlier post-Medieval deposits.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric (excluding Iron Age)	Low to Medium (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional), depending on the degree of preservation and character.
Iron-Age and Roman	Low (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval	Negligible	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low to Medium (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local)
Post Medieval and Modern	Medium	Low (Local)

North-eastern part of the study site

- 4.80 There is some background potential for archaeological deposits dating to the Prehistoric period in the NE area, as attested by finds recorded during fieldwalking, close to the location of cropmarks

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

identified as a possible late Neolithic to early Bronze Age ring ditch and other features. A number of areas are identified as Areas of High Archaeological Potential in these areas.

- 4.81 A Roman artefact scatter was discovered by fieldwalking for the Loddon Valley Survey in 1990 to the north of Parkcorner Lane, close to an area of cropmarks showing several ditched features cut by later drainage visible on aerial photographs. This area has also been identified by the LPA as an Area of High Archaeological Potential.
- 4.82 It is likely that historic land-use on this area of the study site is dominated by agriculture in the Medieval period, and a low potential is identified for archaeological deposits.
- 4.83 Remains of recent horticultural activity off Horrow Way, previously part of the Bearwood Estate record the location of the estate flower nursery but are not likely to extend beyond the areas already developed.
- 4.84 Sindlesham Mill is a former post-Medieval Mill on the River Loddon. A possible post-Medieval hollow way is recorded to the north of the mill and cropmark features are noted to the west of the mill and leet which may be associated with it.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric (excluding Iron Age)	Medium (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional), depending on the degree of preservation and character.
Iron-Age and Roman	Medium (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval	Negligible	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval and Modern	Medium	Low (Local)

South-eastern part of the study site

- 4.85 Extensive Prehistoric and Roman artefact scatters recorded during fieldwalking survey, and records of cropmarks visible in aerial photography have resulted in a large portion of this area of the study site being identified as Area of High Archaeological Potential by the LPA.
- 4.86 Scatters of Medieval and post-Medieval pottery were recorded during fieldwalking close to an area of ridge and furrow cropmarks recorded in aerial photography and further finds of Medieval pottery were recorded in this area of the study site, however, it is likely that historic land-use was dominated by agriculture in this period, and a low potential is therefore identified for archaeological deposits.
- 4.87 A WWII fire-based decoy site known as a Permanent Starfish near or at Cedar Hall Farm and associated deposits may survive.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric (excluding Iron Age)	Medium (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional), depending on the degree of preservation and character.
Iron-Age and Roman	Medium (note Areas of High Archaeological Potential)	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional), depending on the degree of preservation and character.
Anglo-Saxon / Early Medieval	Negligible	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval and Modern	Medium	Low (Local)

5 The Proposed Development & Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

Proposed Development

- 5.1 Application for the phased development of a new community at Loddon Garden Village, comprising, in outline:
- up to 2,800 residential units to include up to 100 custom and self-build plots;
 - 2 primary schools (up to 3 forms of entry) to include early years provision and 1 secondary school (up to 12 forms of entry);
 - one District Centre, to incorporate up to 11,000m² of Class E (Commercial, Business and Service, to include a including food store of around 2,500m²), and Class F (Local Community and Learning);
 - one Local Centre; to incorporate up to 2,400m² of Class E;
 - a Sports Hub to include sports pitches and pavilion space;
 - up to 4,250m² of further Class E and Class F development to include commercial, health care and public house (sui generis);
 - comprehensive green infrastructure including a Country Park, landscaping and public open space, and ecological enhancement measures;
 - 20 gypsy and traveller pitches;
 - comprehensive drainage and flood alleviation measures to include Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) and engineering measures within Loddon Valley for the River Loddon;
 - internal road network including spine road with pedestrian and cycle connections and associated supporting infrastructure;
 - new and modified public rights of way;
 - associated utilities, infrastructure, and engineering works, including the undergrounding of overhead lines;
 - Ground reprofiling to accommodate infrastructure, flood alleviation and development parcels;
 - Up to 0.5ha of land adjoining St Bartholomew's church for use as cemetery;
 - Electricity substation (up to 1.5ha)
- 5.2 All matters reserved other than access, incorporating:
- a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access to Lower Earley Way via a new 4th arm to the Meldreth Way roundabout;
 - a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular bridge over the M4;
 - a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular bridge over the River Loddon;
 - a new vehicular access to the A327 Reading Road, via a new arm to the Observer Way roundabout;
 - a new pedestrian, cycle and vehicular access to Thames Valley Science Park;

- an initial phase of internal roads with associated drainage, landscape and engineering works and ground reprofiling, between the A327 and the south eastern boundary of the site.

5.3 Application includes full permission for the change of use of 40.4 hectares of agricultural land to Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG), 18.35 hectares of SANG link, and provision of Biodiversity Net Gain measures, the demolition and clearance of 20,809 m² of buildings and structures at the Centre for Dairy Research (CEDAR) and at Hall Farm, the demolition of 3 existing dwellings on Carter's Hill Lane, and the retention of specified buildings at Hall Farm.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

5.4 Historic England prescribes a five-step approach to proportionate decision taking (Historic England GPA3, 2017). This is followed in the assessment below, noting that the fifth step is for the decision maker:

5.5 **Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.** The Scheduled and Grade II listed remains of the former Parish Church of Arborfield (formerly known as the Church of St Bartholomew) date from the thirteenth century, with probable eighteenth century additions. The thirteenth century church is constructed in flint with later additions in flint and stone. The church is very ruinous with the roof missing and much of the walls having collapsed. The remaining built fabric is very overgrown. It is understood to have been demolished in the 1860s (<http://www.arborfieldhistory.org.uk>). Monuments in the church were latterly moved to the new Church of St Bartholomew on the edge of the village. It is suggested that the church owed its existence in the thirteenth century to the lord of the manor; with the manor house (Arborfield Hall) being situated nearby (<http://www.arborfieldhistory.org.uk>).

5.6 Separately listed (at Grade II) is a Simonds family tomb which sits in the burial ground of the church, and which shares a group value with the church remains. The remains of the church also share a group value with the Old Rectory (see below) which is located a moderate distance to the south on the edge of Arborfield and the current Church of St Bartholomew nearby. There are no known associations now.

5.7 The ruinous condition of the church has markedly impacted its significance, which has been heavily eroded. This is allied to the loss of the manorial seat, Arborfield Hall, which was demolished in the 1950s. This much alters the ability to interpret the immediate surrounds as a settlement of power. The presence of the farmhouse provides some tangible association however, given its possible ties to Arborfield Hall, the home farm to this manorial seat. The remaining fabric of the church, where legible, provides some architectural value of the design and construction of a thirteenth century church with a degree of historic value in its role as part of a settlement of power, somewhat reduced by the loss of the associated manor house. It provides an historic communal value as a place of worship which existed from the thirteenth century up to the mid-nineteenth century.

5.8 The church is primarily experienced from its immediate setting of the surrounding burial ground which helps to define it as a place of worship. This forms a small part of the Site. Its diminutive scale, as a shallow ruin, and the extensive tree planting which now exists amongst the ruins, renders the ability to experience the heritage asset in the wider surrounds (the wider Site), almost impossible. Its role as part of a settlement of power and the ability to read this is very difficult to achieve and this role is now part of its historic setting only. The remnant Arborfield Hall parkland features provide a small degree of historic context, though it still remains difficult to visually bring together all the parts of the historic settlement of power.

5.9 **Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset or allows significance to be appreciated.** The horse chestnut avenue leading up from the Old Rectory to the south, and the church remains are identified in the

Arborfield Neighbourhood Plan as being of value and do provide a tangible visual link between the former place of worship, the Old Rectory and the settlement of Arborfield. The ruins of the former parish church do however remain a rural heritage asset, set within a cluster of buildings in relative isolation in the wider countryside. Overall, however, where setting would have made an important contribution to its significance, had it remained situated next to the manorial seat, it now is very much secondary, beyond the burial ground which provides the only real indicator of its original role. Whilst the church sits within the study site, as does the nearby farm and the location of the former manorial seat, the changes to the settlement of power in the nineteenth and twentieth century means that the wider study site now makes only a limited contribution to understanding the special interest of the church.

- 5.10 The ruins of the Parish Church are a heritage asset of high (national) significance. Its significance is primarily derived from its architectural and historic special interest as a thirteenth century parish church. The ruinous state has very much eroded much of its significance, as has the changes to the wider setting, including the loss of the nearby manor house; an important part of the 'settlement of power'. So much so that its setting, beyond the remains of the burial ground and separately listed family tomb, makes little contribution to the overall significance. It shares some limited group value with other nearby heritage assets.
- 5.11 **Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or the ability to appreciate it.** The proposed development would not result in total or substantial destruction of the Scheduled Monument, nor result in a change to its setting that would result in the complete or near complete loss of its cultural significance or the ability to appreciate it. The development would result in a change to the wider setting of the Scheduled Monument, but its primary significance as a, albeit ruinous, Medieval church will remain. Any harm to the monument from the proposed development is considered to result in a low level of less than substantial harm.
- 5.12 **Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.** The construction and operation of the proposed development will not have any direct physical impacts on the Scheduled Monument. Therefore, the impacts to the primary source of its significance (i.e., its structural remains will be avoided.
- 5.13 The Scheduled Monument is included Historic England's Heritage At Risk Register due to its current ruinous condition, and the potential for further collapse and ultimate loss of the remains. Options for the stabilisation of the remains and clearance of vegetation are being explored by the client and Historic England. If practicable, this would be a substantial heritage benefit.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.14 Potential has been identified for Prehistoric, Romano-British, Medieval and Post Medieval archaeological assets within the study site.
- 5.15 The groundworks relating to the proposed development would have the potential to further truncate or completely remove any archaeological deposits within areas of ground-intrusive development, should they survive.
- 5.16 However, beyond the Scheduled Monument assessed above, there is no evidence to suggest that any of the archaeological features on the study site are of such significance to preclude development.

6 Summary & Conclusions

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. A separate Built Heritage Statement considers the significance of built heritage assets.
- 6.2 The Scheduled Monument of St Bartholomew's Church is the only statutorily designated archaeological asset within the study site. It dates from the thirteenth century and would have served Arborfield's Medieval village which once surrounded it.
- 6.3 Elsewhere within the study site, the proposals would have the potential to further truncate or completely remove any archaeological deposits within areas of ground-intrusive development, should they survive.
- 6.4 National Planning Policy determines that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.5 A number of Areas of High Archaeological Potential are identified by the Local Planning Authority within the study site. These relate to archaeological potential for deposits dating from the Prehistoric period onwards.

Sources Consulted

General

Berkshire Historic Environment Record

National Monuments Record

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

National Planning Policy Framework – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

Topographic Maps - <https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/maps/b9/England/>

Arborfield Local History Society <http://www.arborfieldhistory.org.uk/index.htm>

Bibliographic

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 & 2002, updated in April 2014)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2021, Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment 2014, updated 2020.

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, 2013, Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments

Ford, S. 'Loddon Valley (Berkshire) Fieldwalking Survey' in Berkshire Archaeological Journal, 75, 1994-7

Historic England (formerly English Heritage), Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans July 2015 unpublished document

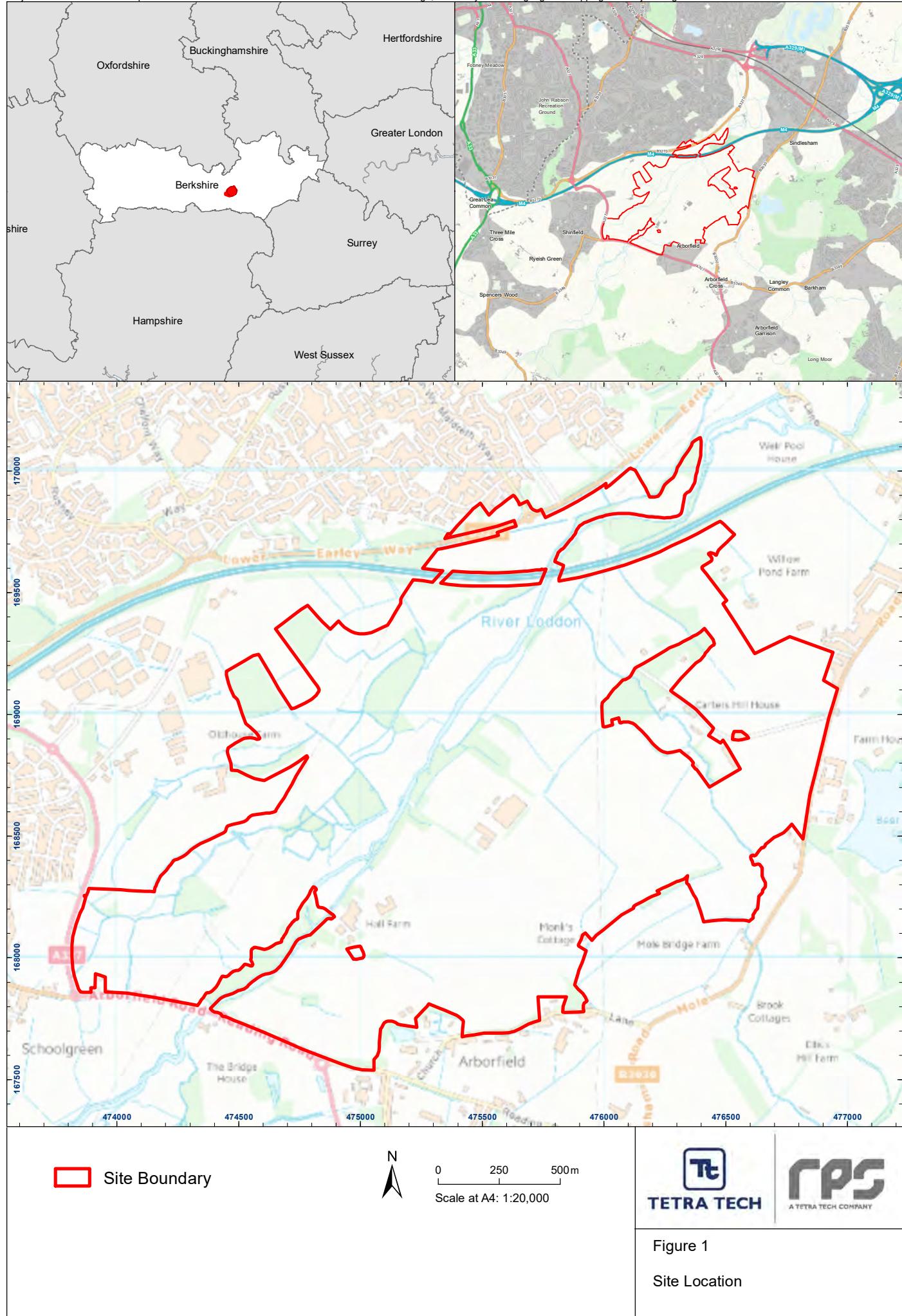
Historic England, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document

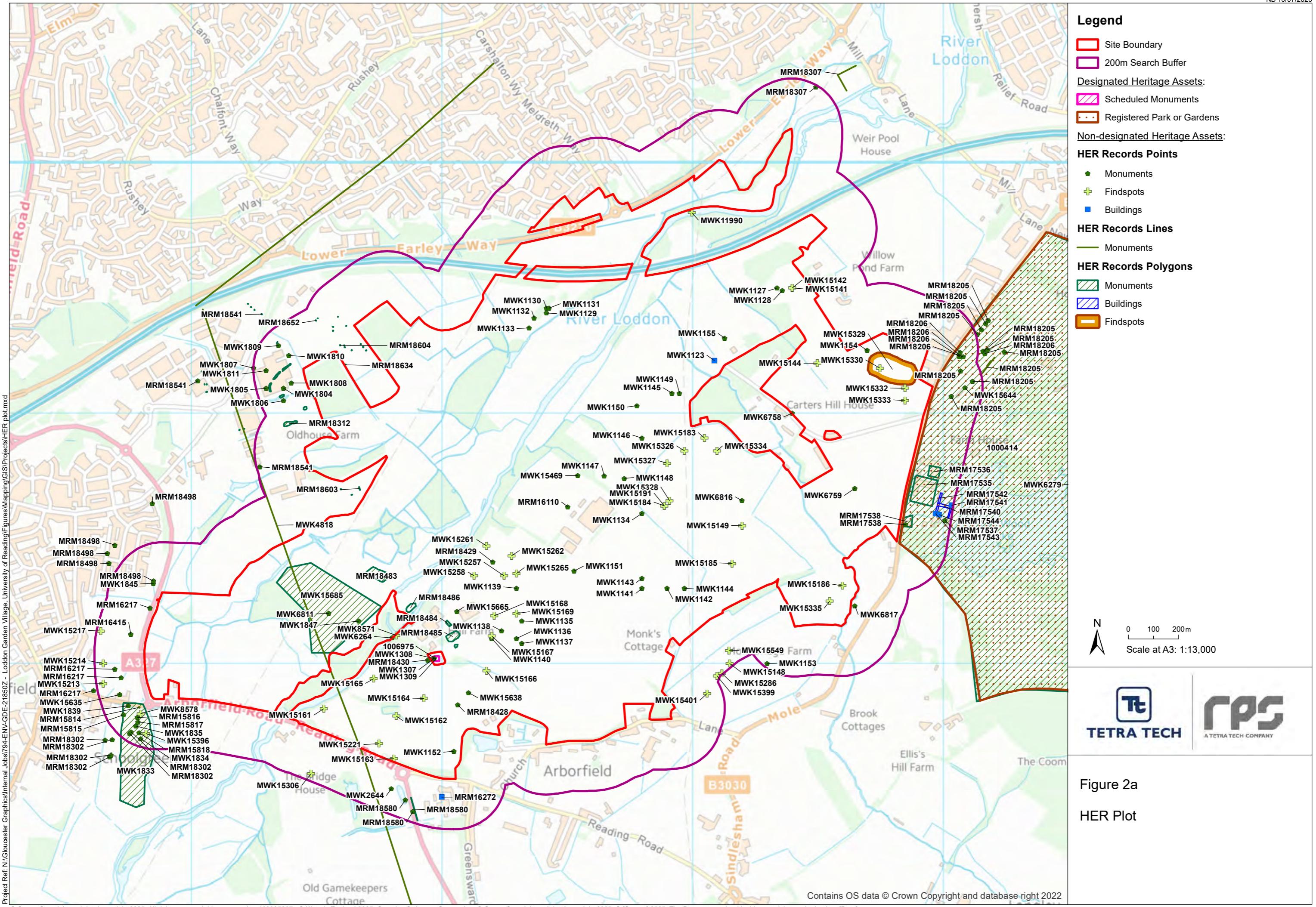
Historic England, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document

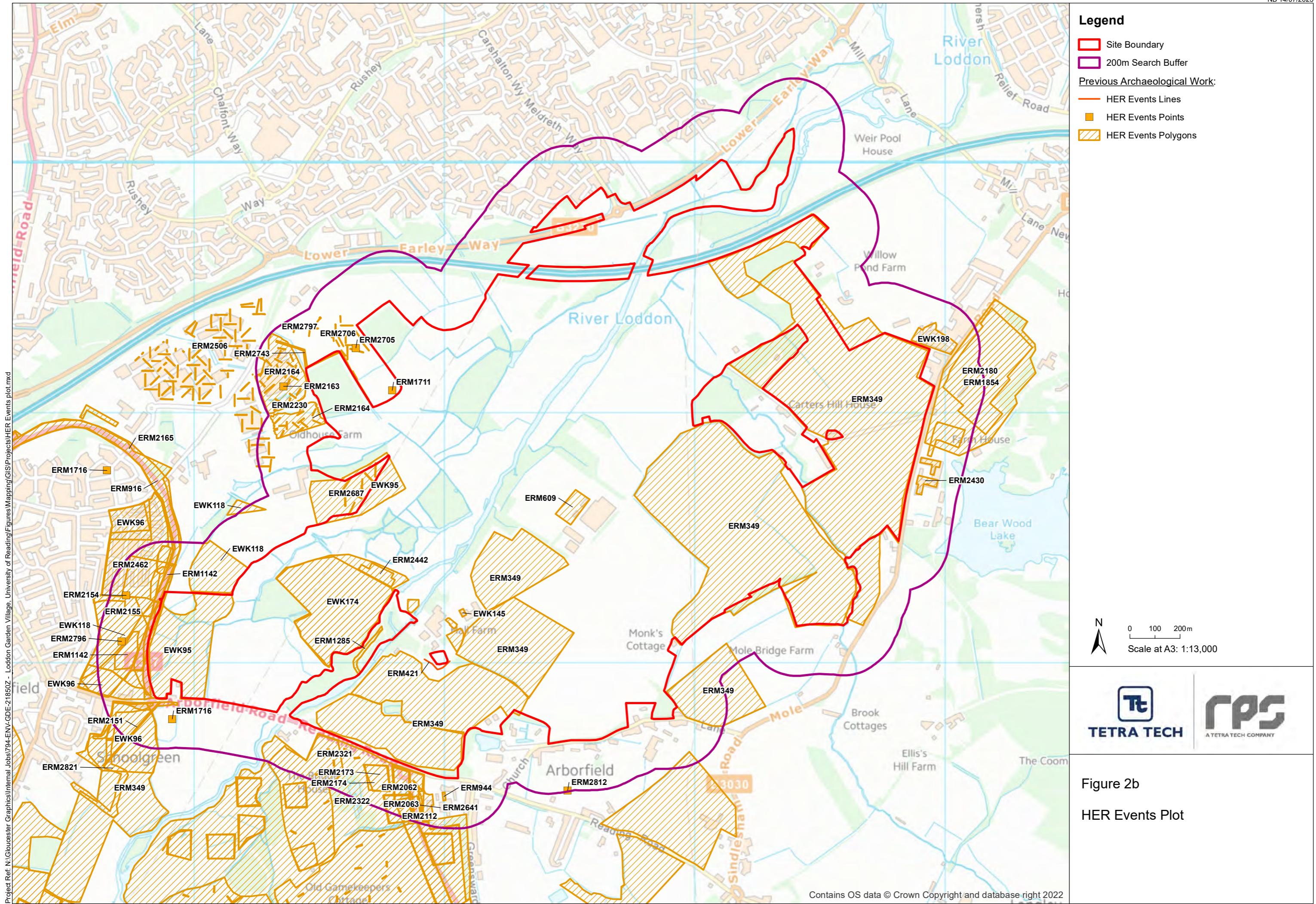
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021, National Planning Policy Framework

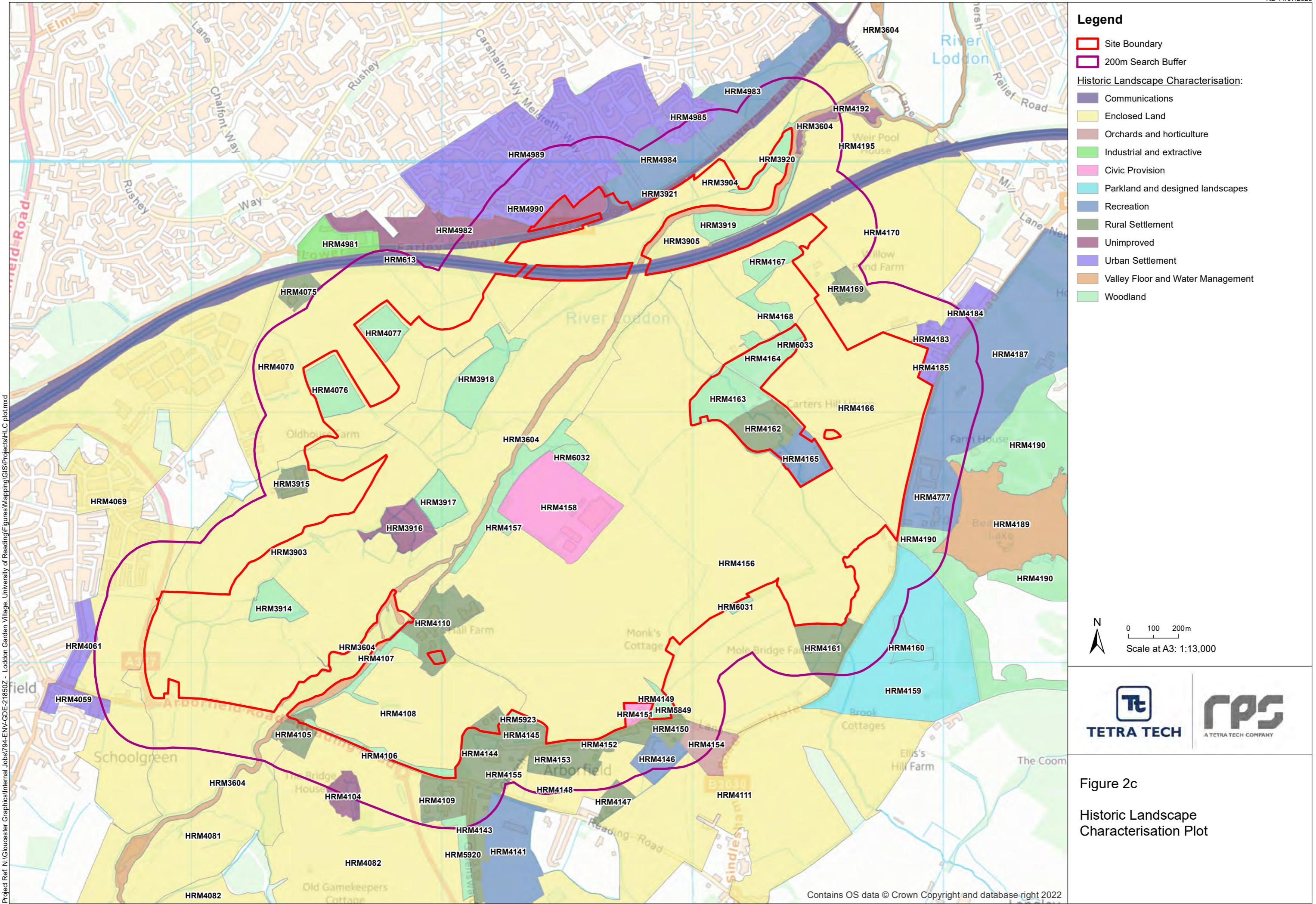
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Planning practice guidance, 2019, Historic environment

Figures

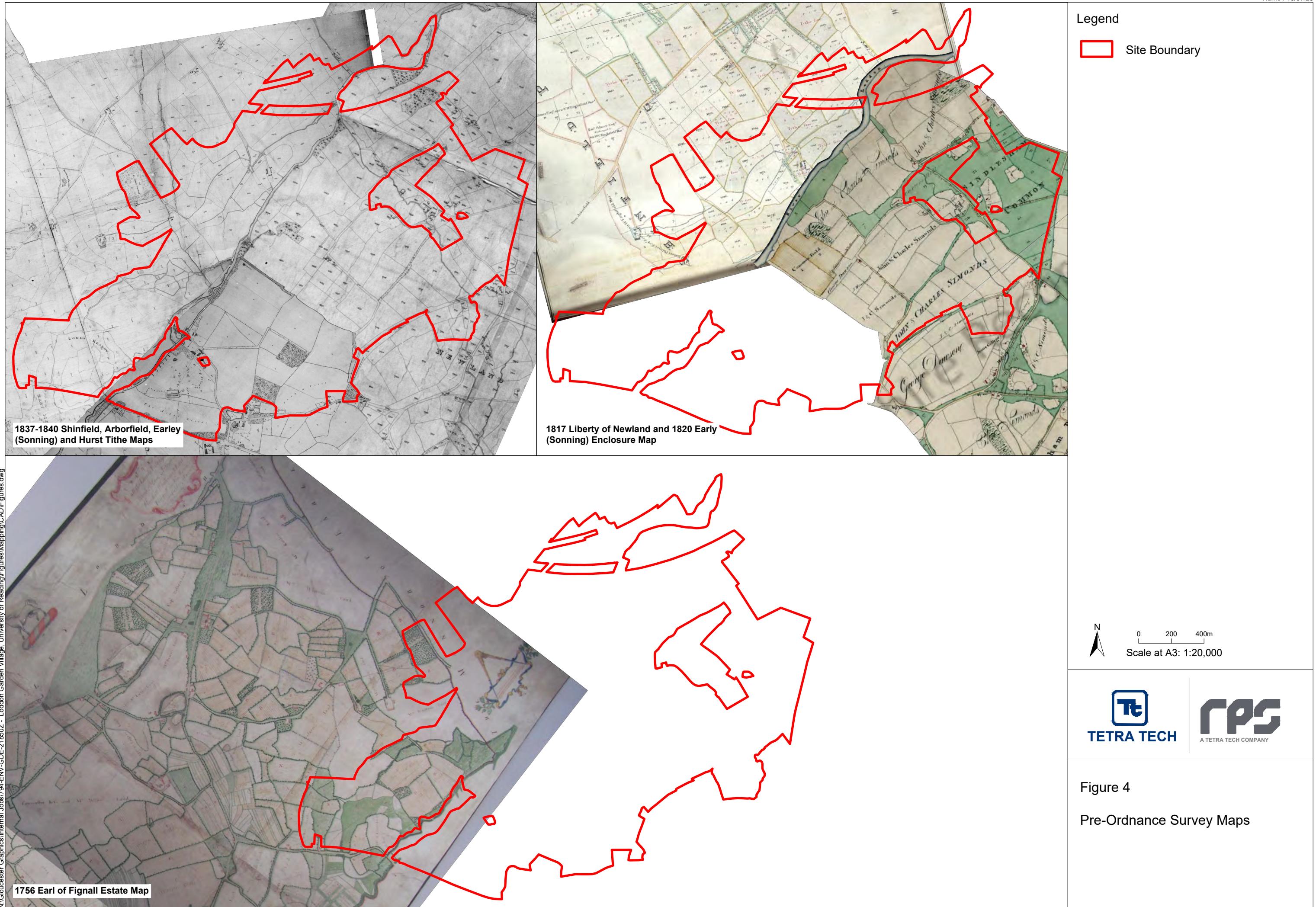


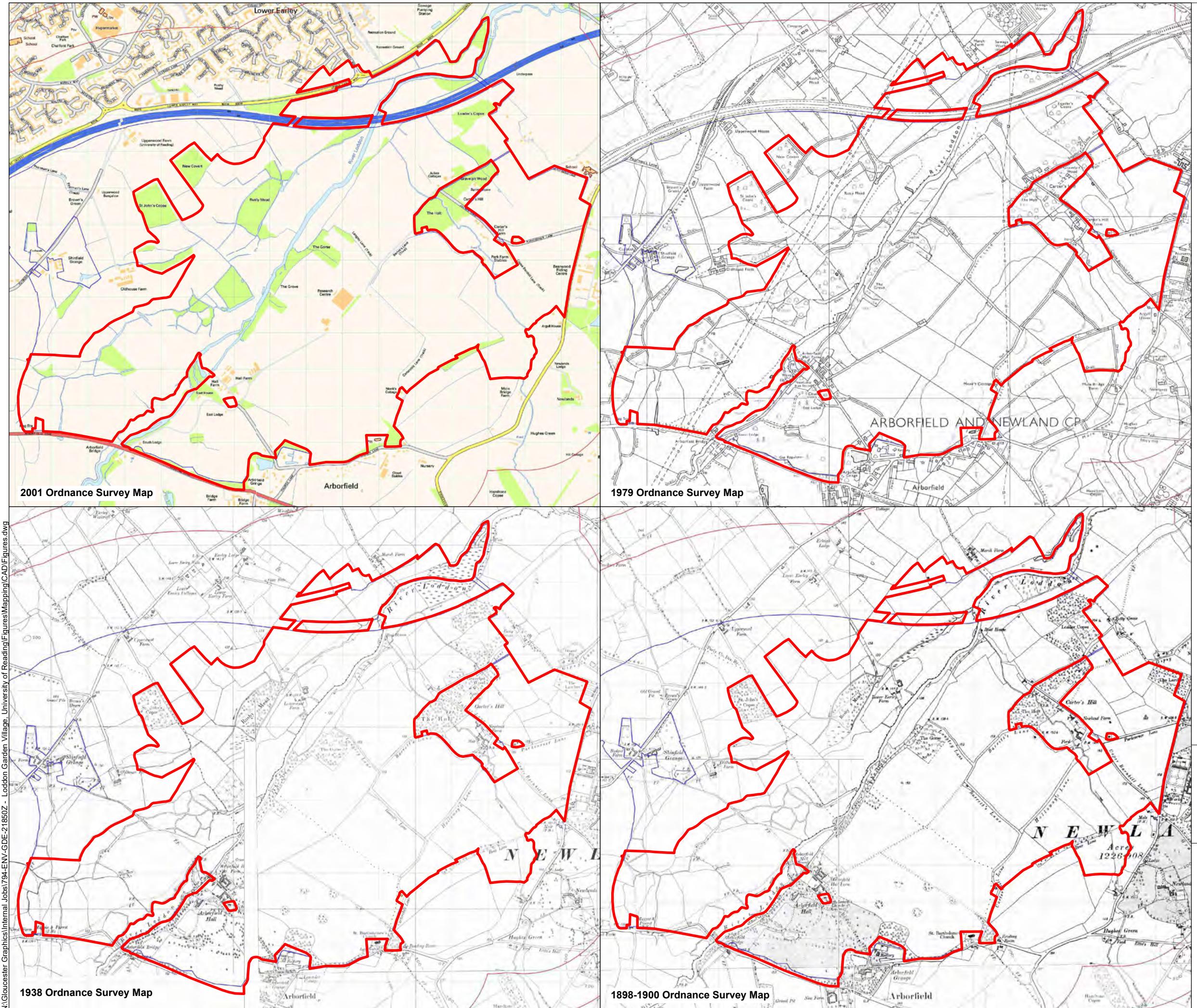












Legend

Site Boundary

N
0 200 400m
Scale at A3: 1:20,000



Figure 5
Ordnance Survey Maps



Legend

- Site Boundary

N
0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:10,000



Figure 6

2025 Aerial Photograph

Appendices

Appendix 1

Berkshire Historic Environment Record

UID	Record Type	Name
DBF80	SAM	Site of St Bartholomew's Church
ERM391	NVP	12 Arborfield Road, Shinfield, Reading, Berkshire
ERM391	NVP	12 Arborfield Road, Shinfield, Reading, Berkshire
EWK89	EVS	Applied Research Station, Shinfield
EWK87	EVT	Applied Research Station, Shinfield, Reading
ERM652	EVT	ARS Site, Shinfield Road, Shinfield, Reading, Berkshire
EWK199	EVT	Black Boy Junction, Reading
ERM350	EVT	Black Boy Junction, Reading, Berkshire
ERM944	EVS	Bridge Farm, Reading Road, Arborfield, Berkshire
ERM609	EVT	Cedar Hall Farm, Arborfield, Reading, Berkshire
EWK201	NVP	Cutbush, Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
EWK198	NVP	Former Sindlesham Special School, Mole Road, Sindlesham
ERM640	EVT	Gazelle Close, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
EWK79	EVT	Gypsy Lane, Sindlesham, Wokingham, Berkshire
ERM421	EVT	Hall Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire
EWK145	EVT	Hall Farm, Church Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire
ERM621	EVS	Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Berkshire
EWK129	EVP	Land at Chatsworth Avenue, Winnersh, Berkshire
ERM564	EVP	Land at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Wokingham
ERM672	EVT	Land at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
ERM593	EVT	Land at Mill Lane, Sindlesham, Berkshire
ERM315	EVT	Lane End Farm, Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
ERM349	EVS	Loddon Valley (Berkshire) Fieldwalking Survey
ERM856	EVP	Proposed Science Park, Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
ERM916	EVS	Proposed Shinfield Bypass Route and land at Ryeish Green, Berkshire
ERM916	EVS	Proposed Shinfield Bypass Route and land at Ryeish Green, Berkshire
EWK118	EVP	Shinfield
EWK12	EVS	Shinfield Manor, Reading
EWK95	EVS	Shinfield New Settlement
EWK96	EVT	Shinfield New Settlement
ERM456	EVP	Shinfield Park, Shinfield, Reading
EWK11	EVT	Shinfield Road, Reading
ERM947	EVP	University of Reading, Former Applied Research Centre
EWK174	EVP	West of Hall Farm, Shinfield
ERM940	EVT	ARS Site, Shinfield Road, Reading, Berkshire
ERM933	EVP	Reading Road, Winnersh, Berkshire
ERM994	EVP	Tesco Stores Development, Winnersh, Berkshire
ERM1437	EVP	Cutbush Lane, Shinfield
ERM1711	EVP	Rushy Mead Wind Energy Development
ERM1716	EVP	Shinfield/Spencers Wood, Berkshire
ERM1142	EVT	Eastern Relief Road, Shinfield
ERM1142	EVT	Eastern Relief Road, Shinfield
ERM1209	EVP	Air photo mapping and interpretation Land at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Wokingham
ERM1285	EVT	New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel, Arborfield, Berkshire
ERM1814	EVT	Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Berkshire
ERM1820	EVT	Land to the North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
ERM1854	EVT	Bearwood Park , Mole Road, Sindlesham, Wokingham, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
ERM1860	EVS	University of Reading Science and Innovation Park
ERM1861	EVT	University of Reading Science and Innovation Park
ERM2036	NVP	Thames Valley Science Park Car Park University of Reading
ERM2036	NVP	Thames Valley Science Park Car Park University of Reading
ERM2062	NVP	Arborfield Cross Berkshire Archaeological GI Monitoring Report Survey
ERM2063	EVS	Arborfield Cross Archaeological Geophysical Survey
ERM2112	EVT	Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Berkshire
ERM2150	NVP	Reddam House School, Astro Pitch, Sindlesham, Berkshire (SU
ERM2151	EVT	South of M4 SDL Strategic foul sewers upgrade: Arborfield Road, Shinfield, Reading
ERM2154	EVP	Land South of Cutbush Lane / North of Arborfield Road Shinfield
ERM2155	EVS	Geophysical Survey Report of Land South of Cutbush Lane / North of Arborfield Road, Shinfield
ERM2163	EVP	British Museum Archaeological Research Collection Facility
ERM2164	EVS	British Museum Archaeological Research Collection Facility-Detailed Gradiometer Survey
ERM2164	EVS	British Museum Archaeological Research Collection Facility-Detailed Gradiometer Survey
ERM2165	EVT	Shinfield Eastern Relief Road Shinfield Reading - Archaeological Recording Action
ERM2173	EVS	Farley Hall Estate Arborfield Geophysical Survey
ERM2174	EVT	Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield, Berkshire - Archaeological Evaluation
ERM2180	EVT	Bearwood Park, Mole Road, Sindlesham - Archaeological Excavation
ERM2180	EVT	Bearwood Park, Mole Road, Sindlesham - Archaeological Excavation
ERM2230	EVT	British Museum Archaeological Research Collection Facility - Archaeological Evaluation
ERM2269	EVT	Land North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire. Archaeological Excavation

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
ERM2269	EVT	Land North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire. Archaeological Excavation
ERM2282	EVT	Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman Occupation at Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Reading, Berkshire
ERM2321	EVT	Land South West of Bridge Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire. Archaeological Evaluation
ERM2330	EVS	Former Stable Building, Lane End Farm, Shinfield, Berkshire. Building Recording
ERM2430	EVT	New Team Building, Bearwood Park, Mole Road, Sindlesham, Berkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief
ERM2430	EVT	New Team Building, Bearwood Park, Mole Road, Sindlesham, Berkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief
ERM2442	EVS	Geophysical Survey at Hall Farm, Arborfield
ERM2462	EVT	Land south of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield - Archaeological Evaluation
ERM2506	EVT	Shinfield Studios Creative Media Hub, Shinfield, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Geoarchaeological Test Pitting
ERM2559	EVT	Shinfield Studios, Cutbush Lane East, Shinfield - Geoarchaeological Borehole Study
ERM2476	EVP	Land south of Cutbush Lane, Thames Valley Science Park - Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
MRM15815	MON	Linear features and pits at Field R2 Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM15816	MON	Ditches at Field R2 Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM15817	MON	Ditches at Field R2 Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM15818	MON	Ditches at Field R2 Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM15819	MON	Ditch at Field R2 Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM15820	MON	Ditch at Field R2 Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM15944	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM15981	MON	Post-medieval brick-built features at ARS Site, Shinfield Road, Berkshire
MRM16046	MON	Post-medieval features - Land at Mill Lane, Sindlesham, Berkshire
MRM16046	MON	Post-medieval features - Land at Mill Lane, Sindlesham, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MRM16109	MON	Undated ditch feature - Gazelle Close, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16109	MON	Undated ditch feature - Gazelle Close, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16110	MON	Early Iron Age boundary ditch and pottery - Cedar Hall Farm, Arborfield, Reading, Berkshire
MRM16141	MON	Linear anomalies and a rectilinear anomaly at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM16158	FS	Late Bronze Age pottery, Land at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16158	FS	Late Bronze Age pottery, Land at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16159	FS	Middle/Late Iron Age sherds, Land at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16160	FS	Prehistoric worked flint and earlier Neolithic pottery - Land at Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16217	MON	Possible archaeological anomalies - land at Ryeish Green, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM16272	BLD	19th century barn, Bridge Farm, Reading Road, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM16279	MON	Cropmarks forming a rectangular enclosure - Earley, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16415	MON	An undated field boundary - Eastern Relief Road, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM17537	MON	Sawmill at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17538	MON	Mole Lodge (Former Gas Works) at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17541	BLD	Farmhouse at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17543	BLD	Farm Cottage - Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17544	BLD	Farm Bungalow - Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17666	MON	Possible Later Iron Age/ early Romano-British settlement activity at Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM17666	MON	Possible Later Iron Age/ early Romano-British settlement activity at Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM17667	MON	Possible Prehistoric features at Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM17680	FS	A possible Bronze Age cremation - land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MRM17681	MON	Iron Age and Roman features - Land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM17681	MON	Iron Age and Roman features - Land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM17681	MON	Iron Age and Roman features - Land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM17682	MON	Medieval and Post-medieval activity - land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM18205	MON	Early Iron Age features and finds - Bearwood Park, Mole Road, Sindlesham, Berkshire
MRM18302	MON	A possible former field system - South of M4, Arborfield Road, Shinfield
MRM18307	MON	Possible cropmark enclosure - west of Sindlesham Mill, Earley, Berkshire
MRM18424	BLD	Former stable building at Lane End Farm, Shinfield
MRM18428	MON	Cropmarks of road and curving boundary - Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM18429	MON	Cropmarks of a square enclosure and fragmented ditches - Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM18430	MON	Parchmarks of building foundations near Church of St Bartholomew at Arborfield
MRM18488	MON	Middle Iron Age activity on Land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM18497	FS	Earlier prehistoric worked flint - land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM18498	MON	Linear features - Land south of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM18510	MON	Phase 1 Middle Iron Age occupation site - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18510	MON	Phase 1 Middle Iron Age occupation site - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18511	MON	Phase 2 Late Iron Age/ early Roman activity - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18541	MON	Post-medieval ditches - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham
MRM18541	MON	Post-medieval ditches - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MRM18542	FS	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery sherds - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham
MRM18543	FS	Worked flint - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham
MRM18543	FS	Worked flint - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham
MRM18543	FS	Worked flint - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham
MWK1113	MON	Fishpond at Cutbush/Badgers Farm, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1114	MON	Ridge and furrow at Cutbush/ Badgers Farm, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1123	BLD	Carters Hill Barn, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1127	MON	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch at Arborfield and Newland, Wokingham, Berkshire
MWK1128	MON	Possible crop mark ditch feature at Arborfield and Newland, Wokingham, Berkshire
MWK1129	MON	Cropmark enclosure, Earley, Berkshire
MWK1130	MON	Cropmark enclosure, Earley, Berkshire
MWK1131	MON	Cropmark pit- Earley, Berkshire
MWK1132	MON	Cropmark enclosure, Earley, Berkshire
MWK1133	MON	Cropmark ditch - Earley, Berkshire
MWK1134	MON	Cropmark site identified from aerial photographs- Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1135	MON	Cropmark Settlement - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1136	MON	Cropmark field system - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1137	MON	Cropmark track? - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1138	MON	Cropmark trackway - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1139	MON	Cropmark ditches - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1140	MON	Scattered cropmark pits - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1141	MON	Cropmark settlement - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1142	MON	Cropmark field system - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1143	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MWK1144	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1145	MON	Cropmarks indicating an enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1146	MON	Cropmark field system - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1147	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1148	MON	Cropmark of trackway - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1149	MON	Cropmark pit cluster - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1150	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1151	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1152	MON	Crop mark features west of Arborfield Grange, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1153	MON	Ridge and furrow crop marks - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1154	MON	Ditched features visible as crop marks - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1155	MON	Cropmark ring ditches? - Earley, Berkshire
MWK11990	FS	4th century Roman coin - Earley, Berkshire
MWK1307	MON	Shifted medieval village at Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1308	MON	Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15141	FS	Flint dentulate - Loddon Valley Survey at Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15142	FS	Flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15144	FS	Flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15148	FS	Prehistoric flint core - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15149	FS	Flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15161	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15162	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15163	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15164	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15165	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15166	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MWK15167	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15168	FS	Burnt flint - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15169	FS	Gunflint - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15183	FS	Flint flake-Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15184	FS	Mesolithic blade - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15185	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15186	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15191	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15213	FS	Flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15214	FS	Flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15215	FS	Flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15216	FS	Flint spall - Loddon Valley Survey, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15217	FS	Flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15221	FS	A prehistoric flint flake and a core - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15257	FS	Prehistoric flint fabricator - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15258	FS	Prehistoric finds - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15261	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15262	FS	Prehistoric blades and a flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15265	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15285	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15286	FS	Prehistoric flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15304	FS	Late Iron Age pottery - Loddon Valley (Berkshire) Fieldwalking Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15305	FS	Undated pottery sherds - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15306	FS	Roman pottery sherds - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MWK15326	FS	Medieval sherd-Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15327	FS	Medieval sherd-Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15328	FS	Medieval pottery sherd - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15330	FS	Roman pot sherd - Site LVS33 Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15332	FS	Medieval sherd-Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15333	FS	Undated sherd-The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15334	FS	Roman sherd -The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15335	FS	Medieval to post-medieval artefact scatter - LVS9, Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15396	FS	Medieval sherd -The Loddon Valley Survey, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15397	FS	Medieval pottery sherd -The Loddon Valley Survey, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15399	FS	Medieval sherd - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15401	FS	Roman pottery sherd-The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15469	MON	Bombing decoy near Langley Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15547	MON	Features at Gypsy Lane, Sindlesham, Berkshire
MWK15549	FS	Roman coin hoard - Newland Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15635	MON	Parrot Farm, Arborfield Road, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15636	MON	Shinfield Grange, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15638	MON	Church Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15639	MON	Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK15644	MON	Rectangular enclosure at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15665	MON	A ditch or pit at Hall Farm, Church Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK15719	MON	Former Shinfield Grove, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1804	MON	Cropmark features - Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1805	MON	Cropmark trackway - Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1806	MON	Cropmark enclosure, Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MWK1807	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1808	MON	Cropmark pits? - Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1809	MON	Regular linear cropmark - Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1810	MON	Cropmark linear - Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1811	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1834	MON	Cropmark features at Schoolgreen, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1835	MON	Cropmark enclosure at Schoolgreen, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1838	MON	Cropmark pits at Schoolgreen, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1839	MON	Ditches identified from cropmarks at Shinfield (Field R2), Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1841	MON	Cropmark features south-west of Cutbush, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1842	MON	Cropmark enclosure? south-west of Cutbush, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1843	MON	Cropmark enclosure south-west of Cutbush, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1844	MON	Cropmark enclosure south-west of Cutbush, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1845	MON	Cropmark field boundary south-west of Cutbush, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1846	MON	Cropmark trackway south-west of Cutbush, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1847	MON	A cropmark ring feature - west of Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1945	MON	Cropmark feature east of River Loddon, Berkshire
MWK1946	MON	Linear crop mark features east of the River Loddon, Berkshire
MWK1947	MON	Cropmark field system - Winnersh, Berkshire
MWK1948	MON	Cropmark enclosure - Winnersh, Berkshire
MWK1949	MON	Cropmarks of area of small pits - Winnersh, Berkshire
MWK1950	MON	Possible cropmark enclosure - Winnersh, Berkshire
MWK1951	MON	Cropmarks - Winnersh, Berkshire
MWK2613	MON	Medieval earthworks north of M4 motorway, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK2613	MON	Medieval earthworks north of M4 motorway, Shinfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MWK2614	MON	Earthworks north of M4 - Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK2615	MON	Moat at Shinfield Manor, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK2616	MON	Shinfield Manor, Shinfield Road, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK2617	MON	Tudor wall footings - Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK2644	MON	Cropmark features - North-west of Pound Copse, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK4978	MON	Cropmark features - Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK6264	MON	Former watermill on the River Loddon, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK6265	MON	Sindlesham Mill, Sindlesham, Berkshire
MWK6758	MON	Prehistoric flint assemblage - Site LVS 34 Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK6759	MON	Prehistoric artefact scatter - Site LVS 7, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK6811	MON	Mesolithic flint assemblage Site LVS87 - Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK6816	MON	Roman pottery scatter at Site LVS10, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK6817	MON	Medieval pottery scatter - Site LVS45, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK8571	FS	Neolithic flint axe - Parkside Cottage, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK8578	FS	Hand axe - opposite Magpie and Parrot Public House, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK8966	FS	A tranchet axe from near Sindlesham Mill, Winnersh, Berkshire
MWK15685	MON	Cropmark features around west of Hall Farm, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK1309	MON	Scheduled monument - St Bartholomews Church, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM18484	MON	Possible remains of sheds and other features at Hall Farm, Arborfield
MRM18485	MON	Remains of buildings at Hall Farm, Arborfield
MRM18485	MON	Remains of buildings at Hall Farm, Arborfield
MRM18486	MON	Remains of a building at Hall Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM18483	MON	Possible building remains at Hall Farm, Arborfield
MWK15329	FS	Roman artefact scatter - LVS 33, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1833	MON	Ditch features at Schoolgreen, Shinfield, Berkshire
MWK6279	MON	Bearwood College, Arborfield, Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MRM16049	MON	Possible Romano-British farmstead at land at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM16141	MON	Linear anomalies and a rectilinear anomaly at Hatch Farm Dairies, Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM17535	MON	Walled kitchen garden at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17536	MON	Frame yard and glasshouses at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17538	MON	Mole Lodge (Former Gas Works) at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17540	BLD	19th century workshop area at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MRM17542	BLD	Farm cottages (1-5) at Bearwood Park, Arborfield, Berkshire
MWK1112	MON	Moat or fishpond at Cutbush/Badgers Farm, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM17666	MON	Possible Later Iron Age/ early Romano-British settlement activity at Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM18312	MON	Possible archaeological anomalies located east of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM17681	MON	Iron Age and Roman features û Land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM18488	MON	Middle Iron Age activity û Land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM17682	MON	Medieval and Post-medieval activity - land to the north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
MRM18510	MON	Phase 1 Middle Iron Age occupation site - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18511	MON	Phase 2 Late Iron Age/ early Roman activity - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18512	MON	Phase 3 Early Roman settlement - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18514	MON	Phase 5 Late Roman settlement activity - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18541	MON	Post-medieval ditches - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham
MRM18541	MON	Post-medieval ditches - Land at Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Wokingham
MWK4818	MON	Roman road - South-East of Reading, Berkshire
MRM15814	MON	Linear features at Shinfield (Field R2), Berkshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
MRM15814	MON	Linear features at Shinfield (Field R2), Berkshire
MRM16462	MON	A probable post-medieval hollow way near Sindlesham Mill, Earley, Berkshire
MRM16464	MON	Two possible crop mark ditches at Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM16464	MON	Two possible crop mark ditches at Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM16109	MON	Undated ditch feature - Gazelle Close, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM16109	MON	Undated ditch feature - Gazelle Close, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire
MRM15945	MON	Cropmark trackway - Winnersh, Berkshire
MRM15945	MON	Cropmark trackway - Winnersh, Berkshire
MWK4818	MON	Roman road - South-East of Reading, Berkshire
MRM18307	MON	Possible cropmark enclosure - west of Sindlesham Mill, Earley, Berkshire
MRM18205	MON	Early Iron Age features and finds - Bearwood Park, Mole Road, Sindlesham, Berkshire
MRM18205	MON	Early Iron Age features and finds - Bearwood Park, Mole Road, Sindlesham, Berkshire
MRM18512	MON	Phase 3 Early Roman settlement - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
MRM18513	MON	Phase 4 Middle Roman activity - Hatch Farm, Winnersh, Wokingham
HRM613	Road	M4 Motorway
HRM3921	Road	Lower Earley Way, Lower Earley
HRM3923	Garden centre	County Gardens Garden Centre, Winnersh
HRM4069	Reorganised field	Agricultural farmland east of Shinfield
HRM4070	Reorganised field	Agricultural farmland east of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield
HRM4081	Reorganised field	Grassland east of the River Loddon, Arborfield
HRM4082	Piecemeal enclosure	Agricultural farmland north of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield
HRM4108	Planned enclosure	Agricultural farmland south of Hall Farm, Arborfield
HRM4111	Reorganised field	Agricultural land northwest of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield Cross
HRM4148	Paddocks and animal enclosures	Paddocks southwest of Cloud Stables, Arborfield

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
HRM4156	Reorganised field	Agricultural farmland north of Arborfield
HRM4166	Planned enclosure	Agricultural farmland southwest of Carter's Hill
HRM4170	Reorganised field	Farmland around Willow Pond Farm, Sindlesham
HRM3903	Reorganised field	Grassland around the River Loddon, Swallowfield to the M4
HRM3904	Reorganised field	Grassland north of the River Loddon and the M4
HRM3905	Reorganised field	Grassland south of the River Loddon and north of the M4
HRM3906	Reorganised field	Grassland between Rushey Way and Loddon Bridge
HRM4181	Other Commercial	Nirvana Spa, Sindlesham
HRM4193	Hotel	The Moat House Hotel, Sindlesham Mill
HRM4195	Reorganised field	Grassland north of the M4 and south of the River Loddon
HRM4196	Reorganised field	Grassland east of Sindlesham Mill
HRM4198	Reorganised field	Grassland east of the River Loddon and west of Winnersh
HRM4210	Retail Park	Winnersh Retail Park, Winnersh
HRM4861	Offices	The offices of Amec Foster Wheeler, Shinfield Park, Reading
HRM4865	Roundabout / Crossroads	Roundabout by Shinfield Road and Whitley Wood Road, Reading
HRM4882	Shops	The Square, Lower Earley
HRM4889	Large shops and retail outlets	ASDA Superstore Lower Earley
HRM4064	Research facility	Lane End Farm, Shinfield
HRM4071	Parkland	Landscaped area at Shinfield Grange, Shinfield
HRM4141	Equestrian Centre	Riding school south of Reading Road, Arborfield
HRM4145	Lodges and large houses	The Old Rectory, Arborfield
HRM4146	Equestrian Centre	Cloud Stables, Arborfield
HRM4151	Religious	St Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield
HRM4154	Nurseries	Oakland Plant Nursery and Garden Centre, Arborfield

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
HRM4158	Research facility	The Centre for Dairy Research, Arborfield
HRM4159	Parkland	Parkland around Newlands Country House, Arborfield
HRM4160	Parkland	Newlands Country House, Arborfield
HRM4165	Equestrian Centre	Park Farm Stables and Sanjay House, Carter's Hill
HRM4178	Health	Lord Harris Court, Sindlesham
HRM4186	Playing Fields and Sports Pitches	Bearwood Recreation Ground, Sindlesham
HRM4187	Golf	Bearwood Golf Course
HRM4200	Open Green Space	Green space west of King Street Lane, Winnersh
HRM4777	Equestrian Centre	Bearwood Riding Centre, Bearwood
HRM4876	Open Green Space	Open green space east of Pearman's Copse and north of the M4, Reading
HRM4981	Industrial estate	Cutbush Industrial Estate, Lower Earley
HRM4983	Open Green Space	Open Green Space southwest of Rushey Way, Lower Earley
HRM4984	Public Park	Public Park east of Meldreth Way, Lower Earley
HRM4061	Bungalows	Bungalows east of Oatlands Avenue, Shinfield
HRM4063	Detached houses	Detached houses south of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield
HRM4066	Detached houses	Modern detached houses north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield
HRM4180	Detached houses	Modern detached houses north of Mill Lane, Sindlesham
HRM4182	Detached houses	Modern detached houses at Harrow Way, Sindlesham
HRM4184	Detached houses	Row of houses along Mole Road, Sindlesham
HRM4185	Detached houses	Row of detached houses south of Betty Grove Lane, Sindlesham
HRM4212	Detached houses	Detached houses at Miller Drive, Winnersh
HRM4213	Detached houses	Detached houses around Greenacres Avenue, Winnersh
HRM4867	Detached houses	Detached houses south of the European Weather Centre, Reading
HRM4871	Detached houses	Detached houses around Ryhill Way, Reading
HRM4877	Detached houses	Detached houses southwest of Chalfont Park, Reading

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
HRM4881	Detached houses	Modern detached houses around Bradmore Way, Lower Earley
HRM4968	Detached houses	Detached houses northeast of Hawkedon Primary School, Earley
HRM4969	Detached houses	Detached houses south and southwest of Hawkedon Primary School, Earley
HRM4980	Detached houses	Detached houses south of ASDA Lower Earley
HRM4987	Detached houses	Detached houses at Redhouse Close, Lower Earley
HRM4989	Detached houses	Modern housing estate south of Cutbush Lane, Lower Earley
HRM4110	Farm or Farmstead	Hall Farm, Arborfield
HRM4140	Farm or Farmstead	Crosslane's Farm, Arborfield
HRM4143	Rows	Row of houses along Greensward Lane, Arborfield
HRM4144	Country House	Arborfield Grange, Arborfield
HRM4147	Farm or Farmstead	Ridgefield Farm, Arborfield
HRM4150	Village	Cluster of cottages north of Cloud Stables, Arborfield
HRM4152	Rows	Row of houses southwest of Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield
HRM4153	Rows	Row of houses along Church Lane, Arborfield
HRM4155	Rows	Row of houses east of Arborfield Grange, Arborfield
HRM4161	Farm or Farmstead	Mole Bridge Farm, Arborfield
HRM4162	Village	Cottages at Julkes Lane, south of Reading
HRM4169	Farm or Farmstead	Willow Pond Farm, Sindlesham
HRM4177	Country House	Berkshire Masonic Centre, formerly Sindlesham House, Sindlesham
HRM4179	Farm or Farmstead	Hatch Farm, Sindlesham
HRM4192	Pasture / Grassland	Grass covered small island between two arms of the River Loddon, Sindlesham Mill
HRM4197	Scrubland	Scrubland east of Lower Earley Way North
HRM3915	Farm or Farmstead	Oldhouse Farm, Shinfield
HRM3916	Marsh	Marshy land southeast of Oldhouse Farm, Shinfield
HRM3922	Scrubland	Scrubland west of Lower Earley Way North

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
HRM4072	Country House	Shinfield Grange, Shinfield
HRM4074	Farm or Farmstead	Modern farmstead southwest of Shinfield Grange, Shinfield
HRM4075	Farm or Farmstead	Upperwood Farm, Reading
HRM4104	Marsh	Marsh north of Milkingbarn Lane, Shinfield
HRM4105	Village	Cottages at Arborfield Bridge, Shinfield
HRM4109	Farm or Farmstead	Bridge Farm, Arborfield
HRM4864	Scrubland	Scrubland south of Whitley Wood Lane, Lower Earley
HRM4874	Scrubland	Scrubland east of Shinfield Road, Reading
HRM4982	Scrubland	Scrubland east of Cutbush Industrial Estate, Lower Earley
HRM3604	River	The River Loddon
HRM4068	Reservoir	Modern reservoir north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield
HRM4189	Artificial Lake	Bearwood Lake, Bearwood
HRM3914	Planted Woodland	Small copse south of Old House Farm, Shinfield
HRM3917	Planted Woodland	Small copse southeast of Oldhouse Farm, Shinfield
HRM3918	Planted Woodland	Rushy Mead, Shinfield
HRM3919	Planted Woodland	Copse between the M4 and the River Loddon
HRM3920	Planted Woodland	Copse by the River Loddon, south of Lower Earley Way
HRM4067	Planted Woodland	Small copse north of Monarch Drive
HRM4073	Planted Woodland	Small copse west of Shinfield Grange, Shinfield
HRM4076	Planted Woodland	St John's Copse, Shinfield
HRM4077	Planted Woodland	New Covert, Shinfield
HRM4106	Planted Woodland	Planted woodland along Reading Road, Arborfield
HRM4107	Planted Woodland	Planted woodland west of the River Loddon, Arborfield
HRM4112	Planted Woodland	Hazeltons Copse, Arborfield Cross
HRM4157	Planted Woodland	The Grove and The Gorse, Arborfield
HRM4163	Planted Woodland	The Holt, Carter's Hill

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
HRM4164	Planted Woodland	Gravelpit wood, Carter's Hill
HRM4167	Planted Woodland	Loader's Copse
HRM4168	Planted Woodland	Planted Woodland north of Loader's Lane, Carter's Hill
HRM4190	Ancient Woodland	Woodland around Bearwood College, Bearwood
HRM4199	Planted Woodland	Small copse east of Mill Lane and north of the M4
HRM4872	Planted Woodland	Pearman's Copse, south of Pearman's Lane, Reading
HRM4873	Planted Woodland	Woodland plantations southwest of Pearman's Copse, Reading
HRM4149	Planted Woodland	Small copse east of St Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield
HRM4199	Planted Woodland	Small copse east of Mill Lane and north of the M4
HRM4044	Semi-detached houses	Semi-detached houses around Chestnut Crescent, Shinfield
HRM4049	Villas	Large detached houses at Brooke's Hill, Shinfield
HRM4059	Semi-detached houses	Semi-detached houses along School Green and Arborfield Road, Shinfield
HRM4065	Semi-detached houses	Modern semi-detached houses north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield
HRM4183	Mixed housing	Modern housing estate at Wheatsheaf Close, Sindlesham
HRM4201	Terraced housing	Terraced housing west of Chatworths Avenue, Winnersh
HRM4211	Park Homes and Caravan Parks	Bearwood Park (Mobile Home Park), Winnersh
HRM4866	Terraced housing	Modern terraced houses south of the European Weather Centre, Reading
HRM4880	Mixed housing	Modern housing estate around Maltby Way, Lower Earley
HRM4985	Terraced housing	Terraced houses around Gabriels Square, Lower Earley
HRM4990	Terraced housing	Modern terraced houses south of Wimblington Drive and Chatteris Way, Lower Earley
HRM5849	Ancient Woodland	Small copse east of St Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield
HRM5920	Ancient Woodland	
HRM5923	Ancient Woodland	The Old Rectory, Arborfield
HRM6027	Ancient Woodland	Small copse north of Monarch Drive
HRM6031	Ancient Woodland	Woods north of Arborfield

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

UID	Record Type	Name
HRM6032	Ancient Woodland	The Grove and The Gorse, Arborfield
HRM6033	Ancient Woodland	Gravelpit wood, Carter's Hill
HRM6041	Ancient Woodland	Small copse east of Mill Lane and north of the M4
HRM6042	Ancient Woodland	Woods east of the River Loddon and west of Winnersh
HRM613	Road	M4 Motorway
HRM613	Road	M4 Motorway