

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Land North of Reading Road, Arborfield

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Archaeological Desk-
based Assessment
2
19 November 2024

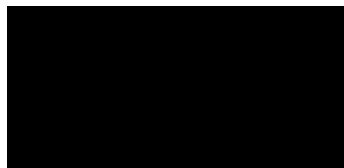
REPORT

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29 November 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The subject of this assessment (the 'study site'), is bound by Reading Road to the south, Church Lane to the west, properties fronting onto Church Lane to the north and open ground in agricultural (pasture) use to the east.

The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.

The study site does not contain any designated archaeological assets, nor does it form part of the setting of any such assets, where the setting contributes to their significance.

As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised as a low (local) for all periods. Should they survive, archaeological deposits would likely relate to activity peripheral to main *foci* of known settlement and activity, possibly associated with agricultural land-use.

The study site is proposed for residential development. Groundworks associated with development of the study site would have the potential to further truncate or completely remove any archaeological remains, should they be present within the study site.

Further fieldwork may be required to prove the conclusions of this desk-based assessment, such as a geophysical (magnetometry) survey. The current wet conditions on site do not allow for this work to be undertaken at present, but should it be deemed required, it can be secured through a planning condition, should consent be granted.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Dandara Southern Ltd and Elstree Land.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, referred to below as the 'study site', is bound by Reading Road to the south, Church Lane to the west, properties fronting onto Church Lane to the north and open ground in agricultural (pasture) use to the east, as depicted in **Figure 1**.
- 1.3 The study site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 75496 67505, covers an area of c. 6.5 ha and comprises land in use as paddocks and pasture. A stream crosses the western part of the study site.
- 1.4 This report incorporates a 1km radius search of data in the Wokingham Historic Environment Record (maintained by Berkshire Archaeology), and historic map regression. The study site was visited in October 2024 and observations about the site conditions are included below.
- 1.5 This report follows guidance as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists for production of desk-based assessments, as well as respond to the requirements of national and local planning policy in planning. The findings, data reproduced, and advice set out in this report remains current no longer than a maximum twelve months from the date of issue.
- 1.6 Above-ground designated and non-designated assets are not considered in this report, other than to provide historic context.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (henceforth referred to as 'the 1979 Act'), amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014. The 1979 Act protects the fabric or physical form of areas designated as scheduled monuments.
- 2.2 No duty of the 1979 Act, subsequent amendments or updates is engaged in this case since no land in the study site falls within such a designation.

Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023

- 2.3 Heritage is dealt with in Chapter 3 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 (henceforth referred to as 'the 2023 Act'), whereby amendments enacted to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 are set out.
- 2.4 The effect of the 2023 Act [Clause 102] in regard to the setting to scheduled monuments is that these now have the same statutory status to the setting of listed buildings. Clause 102 also enacts amendments to the two Acts such that a desirability to not only 'preserve' a designated asset (including scheduled monuments) and its setting, but now a desirability to 'preserve or enhance' such a designated asset and its setting.
- 2.5 No duty of the 2023 Act is engaged in this case since no land in the study site falls within such a designation, and the study site does not contribute to the setting of any such asset (where the setting contributes to its significance).

National Planning Policy and Guidance

- 2.6 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in December 2023. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 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.

- 2.9 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 200 states 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.
- 2.10 *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.
- 2.11 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.
- 2.12 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.
- 2.13 *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, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.14 *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.
- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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.

- 2.17 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

- 2.18 The study site is located within Wokingham Borough Council (the Local Planning Authority), within the historic parish of Arborfield. Wokingham Borough Council's Development Plan contains a number of documents with relevant policy, including the Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework - Adopted Core Strategy Development Plan Document - January 2010, the Wokingham Borough Development Plan – Adopted Managing Development Delivery Local Plan – February 2014, and the Arborfield and Barkham Neighbourhood Plan (Made Version April 2020). The Core Strategy has no relevant policies for this assessment, Relevant policies in the Managing Development Delivery and Arborfield Neighbourhood Plan are set out below.

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

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.

- 2.19 Policy TB24 is not applicable in this case since the study site does not include, nor does it form part of the setting of, any designated archaeological asset.

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.

- 2.20 Although the study site does not form part of any previously identified Area of High Archaeological Potential as identified in the Policies Map, this desk-based assessment is designed to establish

whether the study site has hitherto unknown archaeological potential, and should that be the case, part 3 of Policy TB25 is applicable.

- 2.21 The Arborfield and Barkham Neighbourhood Plan has been referred to in the preparation of this report. Of note, the following policy has been considered as it identifies several locations within the parish as '*locally valued heritage assets*':

Arborfield and Barkham Neighbourhood Plan (Made Version April 2020)

Policy IRS4: Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Character of the Area

1. Development proposals will need to demonstrate how they protect or enhance the historic and natural character of the area, specifically:

- a) Arborfield Cross Conservation Area*
- b) Chamberlain's Farm Area of Special Character*
- c) The Barkham Street Area of Special Character*
- d) The local historic environment, including the setting of Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other historically significant buildings*

2. Locally valued heritage assets have been identified in the plan as follows (see Map K) and development proposals should protect and enhance them where possible:

- a) The historic chestnut avenue in Arborfield, linking The Old Rectory to the remains of the old church.*
- b) The lime grove at Nashgrove Ride in Barkham.*
- c) Carters Hill*
- d) The granary in Barkham Street*

- 2.22 Policy IRS4 is therefore not applicable for this assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the study site given that none of the specifically referenced assets, or assets identified in Map K, are located within the study site.

- 2.23 Work is underway on a new local plan – the Local Plan Update. Once adopted, it will replace the current Core Strategy and Managing Development Delivery local plans, and therefore draft policies set out in the *Wokingham Borough - Local Plan Update 2023 – 2040 Proposed Submission Plan* are also set out below, however, until its adoption, the Local Plan Update is of limited weight.

Wokingham Borough - Local Plan Update 2023 – 2040 Proposed Submission Plan

Policy DH5: The Historic Environment

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

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

- a) *Identifying and understanding the heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed works, at an early stage in the design process;*
 - b) *Supporting works that secure the sensitive use, enjoyment, conservation and/or enhancement of heritage assets and their settings, particularly in relation to designated assets identified as being at risk; and*
 - c) *Retaining and/or incorporating existing features or details of historic or architectural interest and/or design quality into the scheme through the sensitive design of development.*
3. *Where development proposals have the potential to affect a heritage asset and/or its setting, a heritage assessment should be prepared in a level of detail proportionate to the asset's importance. This assessment should be submitted as part of a planning application and should describe the significance of the heritage asset and its setting, before assessing the potential impact of the proposal on its significance.*
4. *Development proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm, or where all the following criteria apply:*
- a) *The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;*
 - b) *No viable use of the heritage asset can be found through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
 - c) *Conservation by grant-funding or another form of not-for-profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
 - d) *The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*
5. *Where a development proposal would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, clear and convincing justification will need to be provided to demonstrate the public benefits of the proposal that could not otherwise be achieved. The level of public benefit must outweigh any harm to a designated heritage asset.*
6. *Local Historic Parks and Gardens and Areas of Special Character are included on the Policies Map. All non-designated heritage assets are identified and recorded on the council's website.*
7. *Development proposals should demonstrate how the traditional, historical, local and special character of a building, area, park or garden and its setting has been preserved and enhanced. This will enable an assessment of the degree of harm to, or loss of, non-designated heritage assets, balanced against their significance, the positive contribution made by the development and the extent to which any harm can be justified or mitigated.*

- 2.24 Policy DH5 is not applicable in this case since the study site does not include, nor does it form part of the setting of, any designated archaeological asset. Built heritage assets, including above-ground designated and non-designated assets, are not considered in this report.

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.*
- 2.25 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*

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

- 2.26 Although the study site does not contain or form part of any Scheduled Monument or already identified Area of High Archaeological Potential as identified in the Policies Map, this desk-based assessment is designed to establish whether the study site has hitherto unknown archaeological potential, and should that be the case, Policy DH6 is applicable.

Hedgerow Regulations

- 2.27 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically important if they are more than 20 m long and over 30 years old and if they meet at least one of these criteria:
- They mark all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850;
 - They mark an archaeological feature of a site that is a Scheduled Monument or noted on the Historic Environment Record;
 - They mark the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that is part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600; and
 - They are part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before the Enclosure Acts (that is before 1845).
- 2.28 In practice (and following case law) hedgerows are deemed important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish Tithe or enclosure map.
- 2.29 The only internal boundary retained within the study site as depicted in the parish Tithe map is the boundary of Arborfield Grange (see below), although that coincides with the stream that separates the westernmost field from the remainder of the study site and is not a 'historic hedgerow'.
- 2.30 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 AND SITE CONDITIONS

Geology¹

- 3.1 The bedrock geology of the study site consists of 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 A small central area of the study site is recorded as having Head (Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay) superficial deposits. These sedimentary deposits are subaerial in origin. They are detrital, comprising coarse to fine-grained materials, forming down-slope layers and fans of accumulated material.
- 3.3 River Terrace Deposits, 3 (Sand and Gravel) are also recorded either side of stream crossing west 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.
- 3.4 No superficial deposits recorded elsewhere on the study site.
- 3.5 A now infilled pond was located to the east of the stream in the west of the study site.

Topography²

- 3.6 The study site slopes from 58 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the east down to 50 m aOD at the west where it is crossed by a stream (marked as “drain” in Ordnance Survey Maps illustrated in **Figures 4c to 4g**).

Site Conditions

- 3.7 The study site and surrounding area were the subject of a walkover in October 2023. The weather was dry and bright with good conditions for observations, and the walkover is illustrated in **Plates 1-8**. The study site is made up of areas of overgrown pasture and horse paddocks. The ground within the study site was noted as very wet during the walkover.

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> [Accessed 28.10.2024]

² Arborfield Topographic Map - <https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/map-s5lws8/Arborfield/?center=51.40307%2C-0.91577&zoom=16> [Accessed 28.10.2024]

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND 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 1 km radius of the study site (**Figure 2**), also referred to as the 'study area', held on Wokingham's Historic Environment Record maintained by Berkshire Archaeology (HER), including Historic Landscape Characterisation (**Figure 3**), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area presented in **Figures 4a to 4h**.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.4 The HER does not record any previous archaeological work within the study site. The results of previous archaeological work within the study area are included in **Appendix 1**, and referenced below where relevant to this assessment.

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. There is no evidence for this period recorded in the HER in the study area.

- 4.6 Evidence dating to the Mesolithic period is similarly ephemeral, and generally associated with hunter-gatherer patterns of land use. The River Loddon valley to the north-west of the study site would have been rich in natural resources, and an attractive environment for hunter-gatherer societies. Activity in the area would have included access to river crossings and routeways through wooded areas. The only evidence firmly dated to this period consists of a single Mesolithic flint scraper (MWK15172) found during the Loddon Valley Fieldwalking Survey (ERM349) c. 550 m to the west of the study site.
- 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 from the Bronze Age onwards. A Neolithic ground and polished flint axe was found at Parkside Cottage (MWK8571) c. 720 m to the north-west of the study site. The Bronze Age is evidenced in the study area in:
- a small complete cropmark ring feature southwest of Pond Copse (MWK1890), visible on aerial photographs but untested with fieldwork, c. 760 m to the south-west of the study site;
 - a Bronze Age scraper (MWK15175) was found during the Loddon Valley Fieldwalking Survey c. 430 m to the south-west of the study site; and
 - fragments of middle to late Bronze Age pottery (MRM18578) found during the construction of the Arborfield Cross Relief Road (Area 5) c. 790 m to the south of the study site.
- 4.8 Several finds of broadly Prehistoric date were also recorded during the Loddon Valley Fieldwalking Survey consisting of flint cores (MWK15148, MWK15173, MWK15176), flint flakes (MWK15162, MWK15163, MWK15164, MWK15165, MWK15166, MWK15167, MWK15171, MWK15181, MWK15221, MWK15258, MWK15262, MWK15265, MWK15285, MWK15286, MWK15287, and MWK15288), a flint fabricator (MWK15257) and a pottery sherd (MWK15174). The nearest area to be the subject of the Fieldwalking Survey was adjacent to the east of the study site (ERM349), where a single flint flake of broadly Prehistoric date was recorded (MWK15289).
- 4.9 By the Iron Age, the landscape had been mostly cleared of its woodland cover and was being farmed and settled. Four main phases of Iron Age to Romano-British activity were identified during archaeological investigations associated with the construction of the Arborfield Cross Relief Road (Area 5) c. 790 m to the south of the study site (MRM18278, MRM18577). The most intensive period of activity was recorded to be during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with a reduction in activity by the mid part of second century AD. The only other find recorded to this period was that of an Iron Age gold stater of late second to mid-first century BC, found by a metal detectorist in the parish, and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme as having been found c. 210 m to the south-west of the study site (MRM15964).
- 4.10 Although the relative paucity of records for the early Prehistoric period within the study area may reflect a lack of systematic investigation rather than actual lack of evidence, there seems to be some background potential for archaeological deposits dating to the later Prehistoric periods in the study area, particularly with the evidence of Iron Age settlement c. 790 m to the south of the study site. The study site itself is assessed as having a low potential for archaeological deposits dating to this period to survive. Should they survive, they will likely have been truncated by later agricultural activity.

Roman

- 4.11 As well as the above-mentioned late Iron Age to Romano-British evidence of a settlement c. 790 m to the south of the study site, the HER also records the possible route of a Roman road to the west of the study site (MWK4818). This postulated alignment is derived from a small section of road recorded by J Fox in 1962, however, the alignment has been tested several times along its length and no other evidence for this road has been recorded to be present day, therefore, the postulated alignment depicted on **Figure 2** should be treated with caution.

- 4.12 There are only three other records of Roman date in the HER, namely, two finds of Roman pottery recorded during the Loddon Valley Fieldwalking Survey (MWK15312 and MWK15401, c. 480 m to the south-west of the study site and c. 460 m to the north-east of the study site, respectively), and a Roman coin hoard of 35 denarii of late second century AD date, found by a metal detectorist c. 640 m to the north-east of the study site, and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (MWK15549).
- 4.13 The late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement c. 790 m to the south of the study site along with the scatters of Roman pottery and coin hoard recorded in the HER indicate that there is some background potential for archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period. The study site itself is assessed as having a low potential for archaeological deposits dating to this period to survive. Should they survive, they will likely have been truncated by later agricultural activity.

Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.14 Arborfield is not mentioned in the Domesday Book directly but is included in the lordship of the Bishop of Sonning³. There is no evidence of archaeological deposits or finds dating to the early Medieval period recorded in the HER.
- 4.15 As recorded in the HER (MWK1308) and other sources⁴, '*Edburgefild*' is recorded in c.1190, according to H R Joves' '*Registrum Sancti Omondi* (1883-4). '*Erburgefild*' is recorded in 1222, and '*Hereburgfeld*' in 1230. The first of these refers to an earthwork, the third to a female name. The earliest use of the name '*Arburfeld*' is in use 1535.
- 4.16 The River Loddon was the Medieval boundary of Windsor Forest during the Medieval period, and remains the boundary between Arborfield and Shinfield parishes. The original settlement of Arborfield (MWK1307) was located adjacent to the River Loddon, to the north-west of the study site, and although it may have had its origins in Saxon times, it was certainly in existence by at least the twelfth century.
- 4.17 The Medieval settlement surrounded the first Church dedicated to St Bartholomew. The site of the thirteenth century Church is now a Scheduled Monument (1006975 / DBF80 / MWK1309), c. 515 m to the north-west of the study site. Above-ground (now ruined) remains of the thirteenth century flint and stone Church, subsequently partly rebuilt with brick, are Grade II Listed.
- 4.18 A parchmark of a rectangular enclosure, probably the foundations of a rectangular building of uncertain date but possibly associated with the earliest church there, is apparent on aerial photographs between the roadside and the western side of the enclosing wall of the Church of St Bartholomew (MRM18430). Geophysical survey identified several other anomalies probably representing the remains of Arborfield's Medieval village and later buildings (MRM18484, MRM18485 and MRM18486) around Hall Farm (Grade II listed), and it is possible the post-Medieval Arborfield Hall was built on the site of the earlier Medieval manor (see below).
- 4.19 Medieval activity was also recorded within the study area during the Loddon Valley Fieldwalking Survey including finds relatively close to the east and south of the study site (MWK15313, MWK15316, MWK15325, MWK15402, and MWK15314), and in the excavations associated with the Arborfield Relief Road, Area 5 (MRM18279), c. 790 m to the south of the study site. Possible ridge and furrow cropmarks (MWK1153) and further finds of Medieval pottery from the Loddon Valley Fieldwalking Survey (MWK15309 and MWK15399) are also recorded within the wider study area.

³ <https://opendomesday.org/place/SU7575/sonning/> [Accessed 01.11.2024]

⁴ Ekwall, E., 1960. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names (4th Ed.)

- 4.20 A trackway between Swallowfield and Wokingham, depicted on Norden's Map of 1607 and in some places marked by a pair of surviving ditches, is believed to have Medieval origins (MRM18470). It goes through Arborfield Cross c. 580 m to the south-east of the study site at its nearest point.
- 4.21 Given the Medieval settlement was located around the Medieval Church of St Bartholomew c. 515 m to the north-west of the study site, the study site itself is likely to have been peripheral to any focus of activity. Outside the settlement, it is likely that historic land-use would have been dominated by agriculture in the Medieval period, and therefore, a low potential for archaeological deposits is identified. Should these archaeological deposits survive, they will likely have been truncated by later agricultural activity.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.22 During this period 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. **Figures 4a to 4h** illustrate the map regression.
- 4.23 The Medieval settlement of Arborfield was gradually superseded by the settlement at Arborfield Cross which from the fifteenth century. Two coaching inns attracted trade to the local community from the early seventeenth century of which the Bull Inn (Grade II listed) survives.
- 4.24 The original settlement adjacent to the River Loddon continued in existence with a paper mill pre-dating 1847 (MWK6264), part of which may still survive⁵, and potentially associated structures (MRM18486) also depicted in the Tithe map. The Mill Pond was used for breeding eels for the Bishop of Sonning as a tax⁶.
- 4.25 **Figure 4a** depicts the site at the time of the 1839 Arborfield Tithe survey. The westernmost field of the study site, to the west of the stream, is named as forming part of 'The Hop Garden' associated with Arborfield Grange, and land owned and occupied by George Pelsant Dawson Esquire, in use as pasture. The farm and 'hop garden' lie to the south of the Old Rectory (Grade II listed) and a lake to the north of Church Lane.
- 4.26 The Tithe map depicts a curved lane leading northwards from Arborfield Grange to Arborfield Hall which today survives only as cropmarks, itself surrounded by formal parkland of which some specimen trees survive, and the original village of Arborfield (MRM18428). Arborfield Hall which is likely to have been built on the site of the Medieval manor house in 1604, was again rebuilt in 1842. It was occupied by both the RAF and the American forces during the Second World War, but was in very poor condition when it was finally 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 garden⁷.
- 4.27 To the east of 'The Hop Garden', the remainder of the study site was in arable use with most of the study site in the ownership of John Walter Esquire (chief proprietor of the Times newspaper⁸), and only small parts of two fields at the eastern extent owned and farmed by the Simonds family who were large local landowners.

⁵ Wokingham Borough Council, March 2015. Arborfield & Newland Village Design Statement

⁶ Wokingham Borough Council, March 2015. Arborfield & Newland Village Design Statement

⁷ http://www.arborfieldhistory.org.uk/properties_hall.htm [Accessed 01.11.2024]

⁸ Wokingham Borough Council, March 2015. Arborfield & Newland Village Design Statement

- 4.28 By 1872-76 the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Figure 4b**) shows that the curved lane had been replaced by a re-aligned straight chestnut avenue connecting the Old Rectory to the old church, Hall Farm and Arborfield Mill. This avenue was designed as grand approach Arborfield Grange, the residence of John Ponsonby Conroy (*“the controversial and hated advisor of Queen Victoria as a young monarch”*⁹, buried in the churchyard of St Bartholomew’s).
- 4.29 The original Church of St Bartholomew had fallen into disrepair by the mid-nineteenth century, and a new Church of St Bartholomew (also Grade II listed) was built closer to the settlement of Arborfield Cross and dedicated in 1863. Church Lane to the west and north of the study site was created at this point (MWK15638), severing the westernmost field of the study site from the remainder of Arborfield Grange. Reading Road is still named with its historic name of ‘The Causeway’ at the time of the first edition OS map.
- 4.30 Crosslands Farm, depicted in the Tithe map of 1839, remained the only group of buildings to the south of Reading Road to the south of the study site until the early twentieth century. As depicted in **Figure 4c**, Walden Avenue was then created in a perpendicular direction to Reading Road, with buildings either side, and additional properties adjacent to the east of the study site to the north of Reading Road are also depicted from 1933.
- 4.31 Arborfield House survives, however, the remainder of the Arborfield Grange was redeveloped with large properties fronting onto the western side of Church Lane, and further large properties are depicted to the south of Church Lane with their gardens forming the northern boundary to the study site.
- 4.32 The stables at Cloud Farm are also first depicted by the time of the 1933 OS (**Figure 4c**), and this is when the remainder of the study site is divided into smaller fields and paddocks. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (**Figure 3**) identifies most of the study site as part of an area of ‘paddocks and animal enclosures’ to the southwest of Cloud Farm, with only the easternmost field forming part of ‘reorganised fields’ and part of earlier piecemeal enclosures dating from the mid-nineteenth century. The south-eastern corner of the study site, today in use as a small caravan park, is depicted in the 1968 OS as being occupied by ‘poultry houses’ (**Figure 4d**), with very little change in the layout of the study site and surrounds depicted in the 1993 OS (**Figure 4e**).
- 4.33 The 1999 OS (**Figure 4f**) depicts further internal partition of the study site, with some small structures appearing centrally, and only small changes to this layout depicted by the 2024 OS (**Figure 4g**). Historic aerial photography shows that a large pond existed in the field to the east of the stream which crosses the western half of the study site up until at least 2010, and **Figure 4h** shows that this feature is now infilled.
- 4.34 With the exception of the westernmost field which formed part of ‘The Hop Garden’ historically associated with Arborfield Grange, the remainder of the study site lies between the Medieval settlement of Arborfield and the post Medieval settlement of Arborfield Cross and is likely to have been on agricultural use with open fields only enclosed in the nineteenth century, most of which to serve as paddocks for Cloud Farm to the north-east. This was the arrangement observed during the site walkover in October 2024.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.35 The nearest designated archaeological asset is the site of the original Church of St Bartholomew (1006975 / DBF80 / MWK1309), c. 515 m to the north-west of the study site at its nearest point, as depicted in **Figure 2**.

⁹ Wokingham Borough Council, April 2020. Arborfield and Barkham Neighbourhood Plan

- 4.36 The study site does not contain any designated archaeological assets, nor does it form part of the setting of any such assets, where the setting contributes to their significance.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.37 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.
- 4.38 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:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low	Low (Local)
Roman	Low	Low (Local)
Early Medieval & Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval & Modern	High	Low (Local)

- 4.39 In summary, the study site has a low potential for archaeological deposits dating from the Prehistoric, Roman, early Medieval and Medieval periods. Should they survive, these deposits would likely relate to activity peripheral to main *foci* of known settlement and activity, possibly associated with agricultural land-use, and of no more than local (low) significance.
- 4.40 The study site has a high potential for archaeological deposits dating to the post-Medieval and Modern periods, as also observed above-ground, which are of no more than local (low) significance.

5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Proposed Development

- 5.1 The study site is proposed for residential development.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.2 The study site does not contain any designated archaeological assets, nor does it form part of the setting of any such assets, where the setting contributes to their significance. Therefore, no development impacts are anticipated from the proposals.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.3 Any archaeological deposits which may survive in the study site are likely to have been truncated by agricultural activity such as ploughing from the Medieval period onwards.
- 5.4 Groundworks associated with development of the study site would have the potential to further truncate or completely remove any archaeological remains, should they be present within the study site.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 The study site does not contain any designated archaeological assets, nor does it form part of the setting of any such assets, where the setting contributes to their significance.
- 6.3 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised as a low (local) for all periods. Should they survive, archaeological deposits would likely relate to activity peripheral to main *foci* of known settlement and activity, possibly associated with agricultural land-use.
- 6.4 The study site is proposed for residential development. Groundworks associated with development of the study site would have the potential to further truncate or completely remove any archaeological remains, should they be present within the study site.
- 6.5 Further fieldwork may be required to prove the conclusions of this desk-based assessment, such as a geophysical (magnetometry) survey. The current wet conditions on site do not allow for this work to be undertaken at present, but should it be deemed required, it can be secured through a planning condition, should consent be granted.

Sources Consulted

General

Wokingham Historic Environment Record (held and maintained by Berkshire Archaeology)

Internet

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

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

Bibliographic

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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

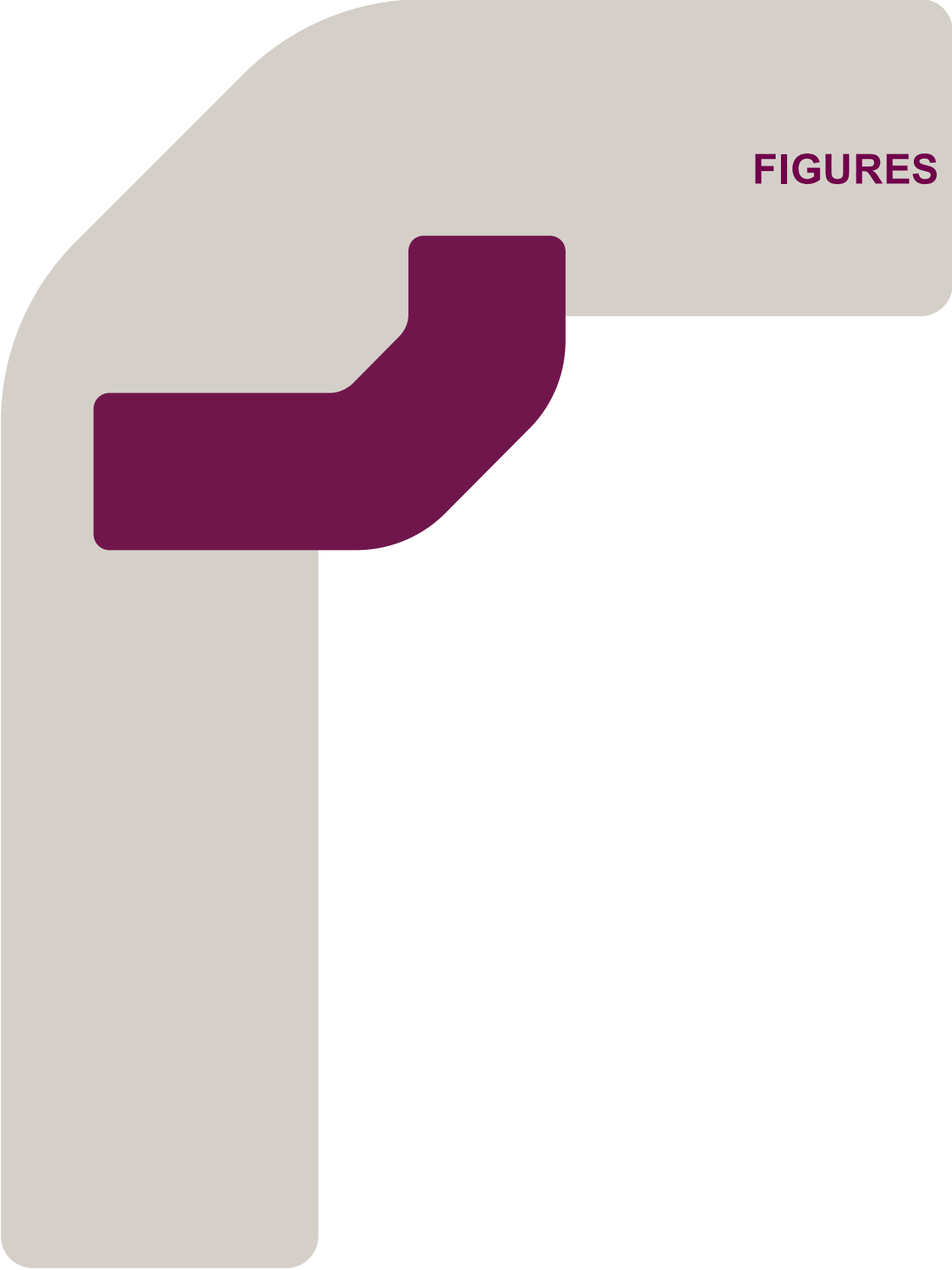
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2023, National Planning Policy Framework

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

Wokingham District Council, March 2000. Arborfield Cross – Conservation Area Study

Wokingham Borough Council, March 2015. Arborfield & Newland Village Design Statement

Wokingham Borough Council, April 2020. Arborfield and Barkham Neighbourhood Plan



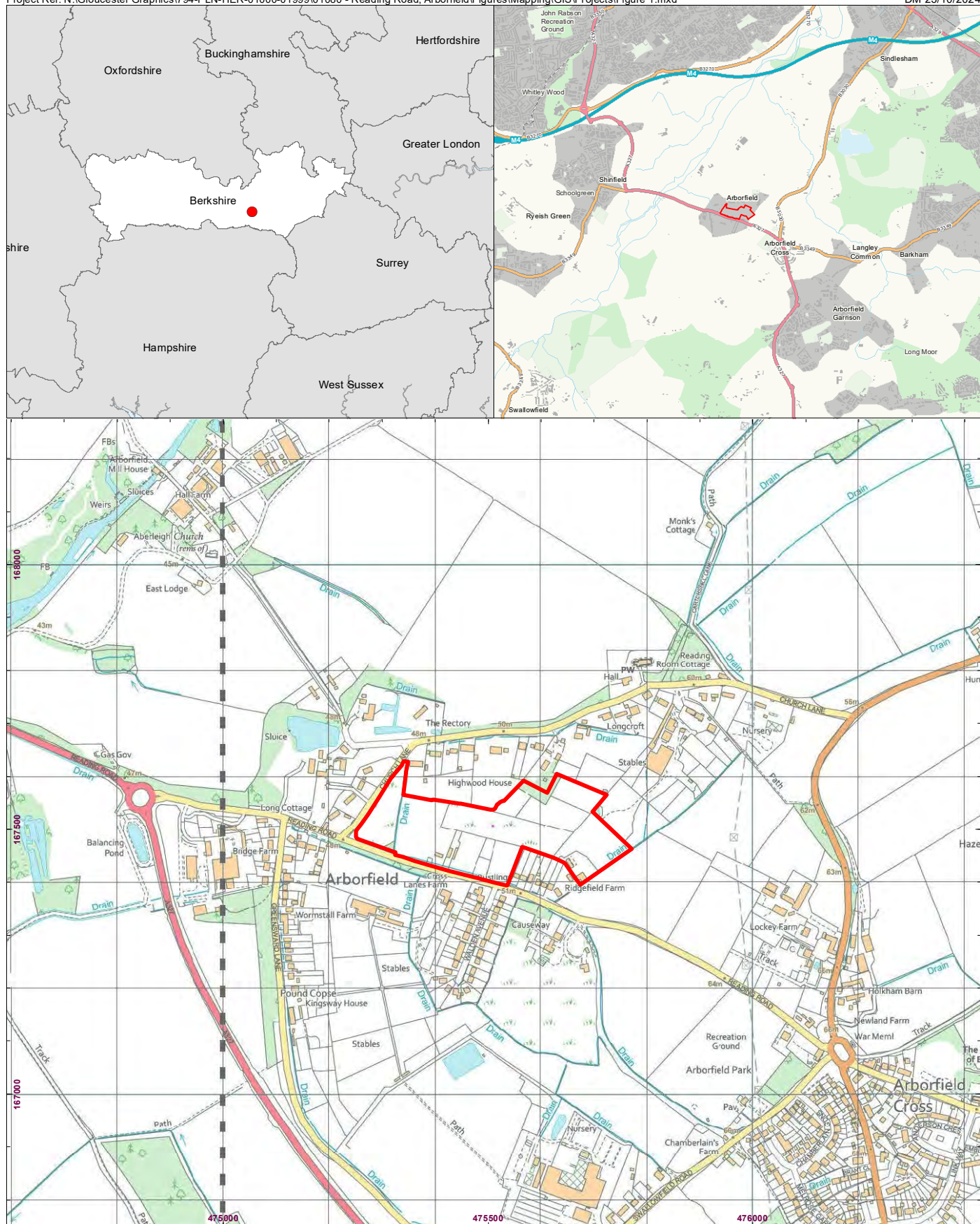
FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location

Figure 2 - HER Plot (data from Berkshire HER)

Figure 3 - HLC Plot (data from Berkshire HER)

Figures 4a to 5h - Historic Maps



 Site Boundary

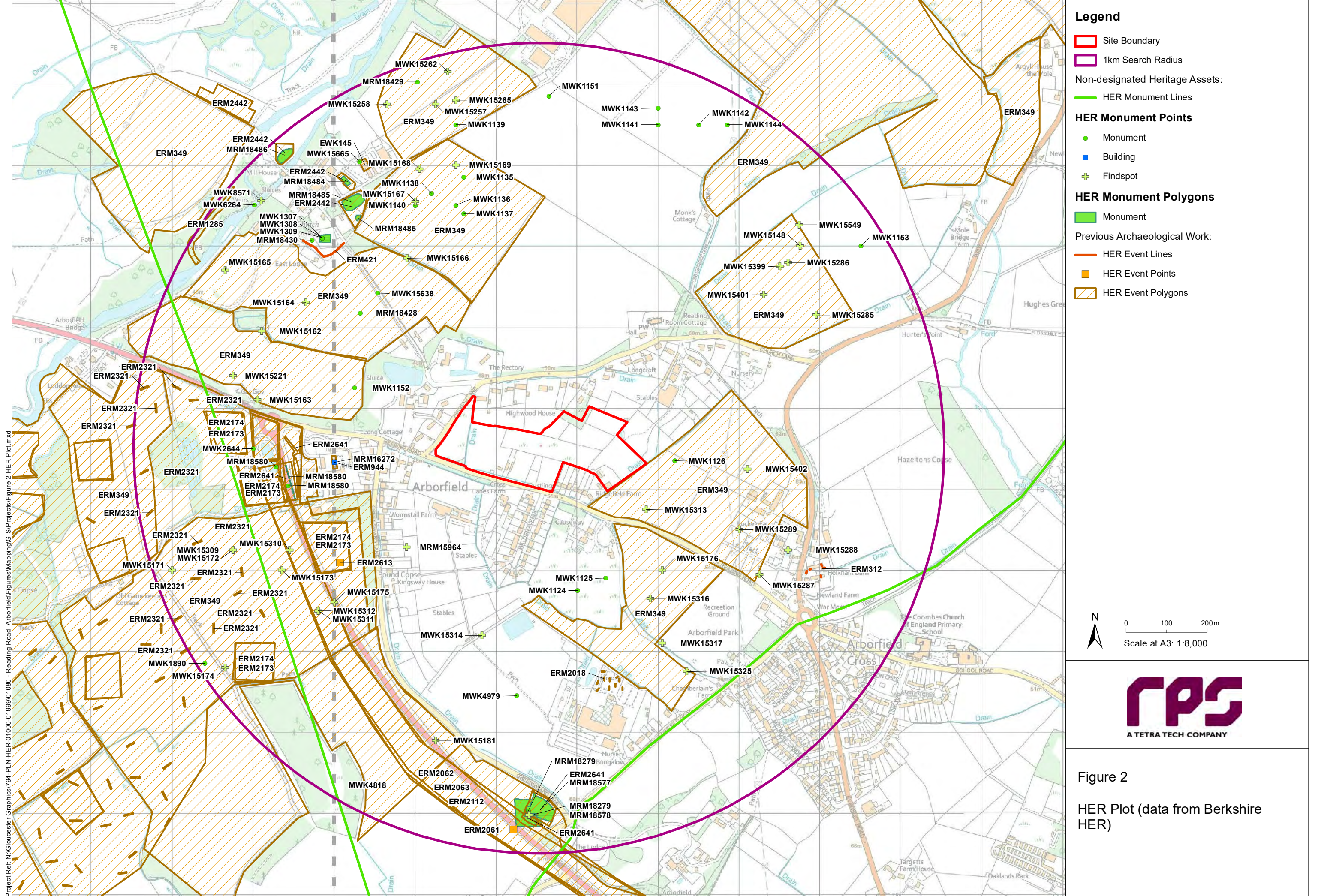


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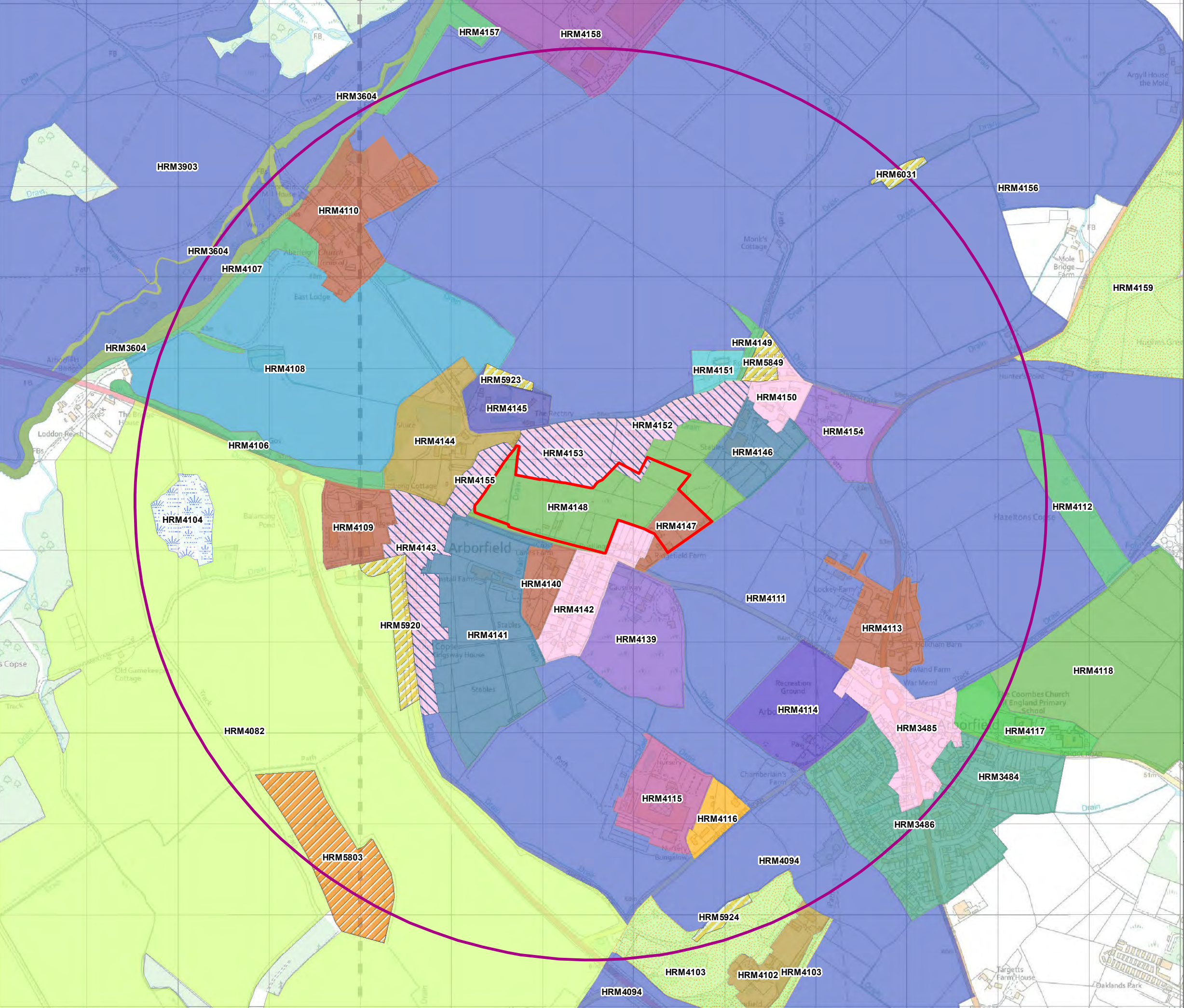
Figure 1

Site Location



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Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-01000-01999\01080 - Reading Road, Arborfield\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 3 HLC Plot.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Radius
- Historic Landscape Characterisation:
 - Ancient Replanted Woodland
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Country House
 - Detached houses
 - Education
 - Equestrian Centre
 - Farm or Farmstead
 - Garden centre
 - Lodges and large houses
 - Marsh
 - Nurseries
 - Paddocks and animal enclosures
 - Parkland
 - Piecemeal enclosure
 - Planned enclosure
 - Planted Woodland
 - Playing Fields and Sports Pitches
 - Religious
 - Reorganised field
 - Research facility
 - River
 - Rows
 - Semi-detached houses
 - Village

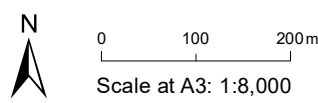
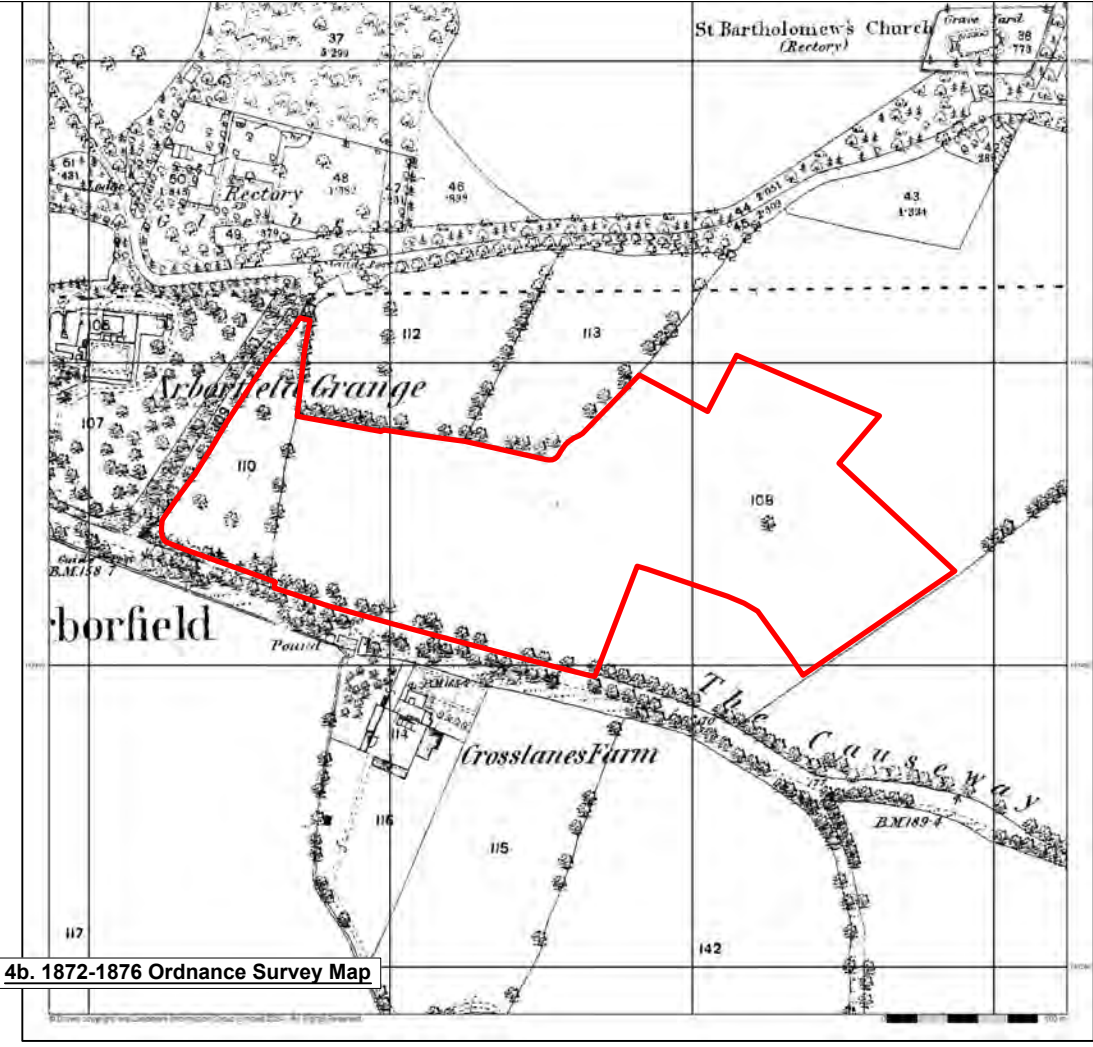
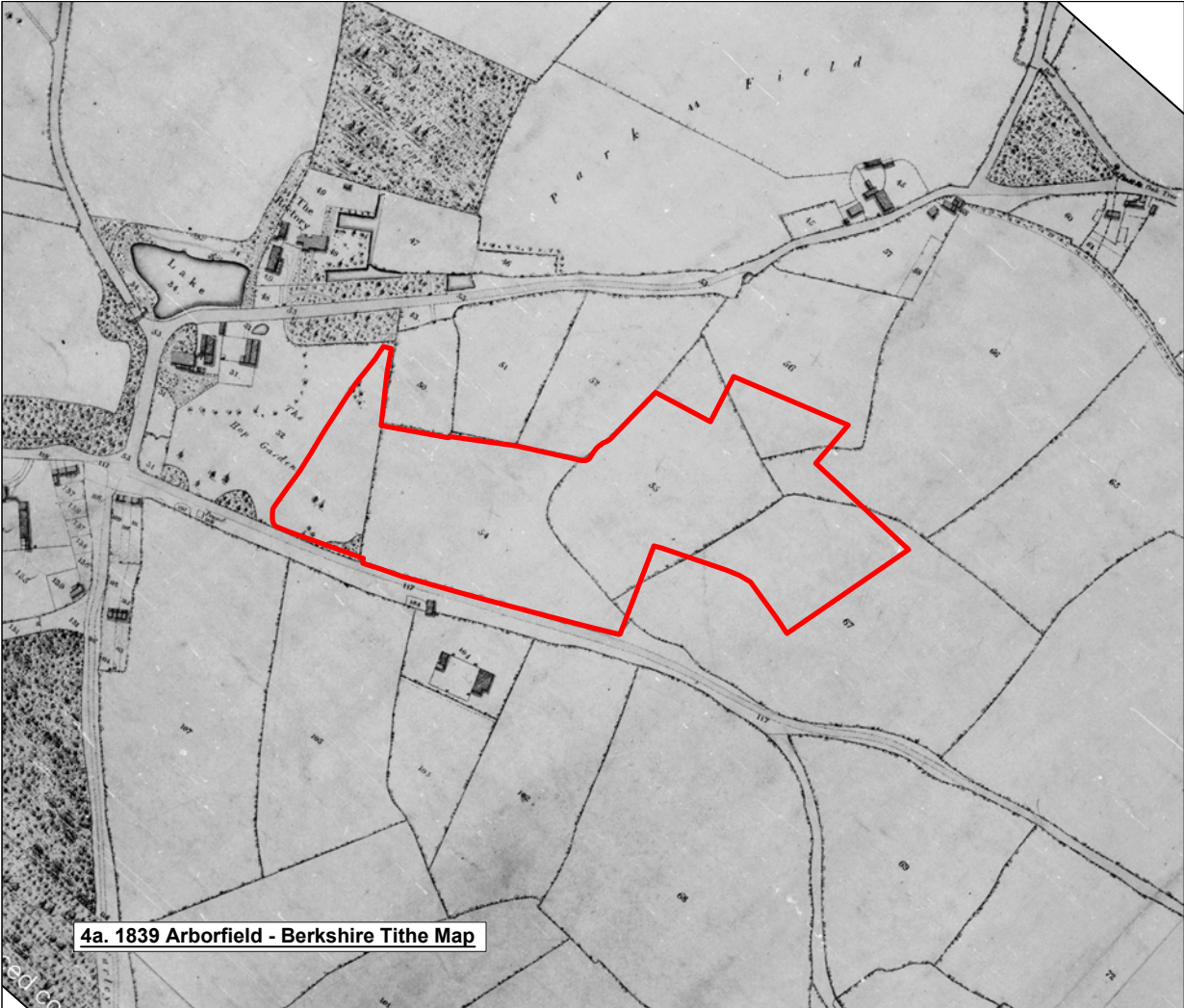
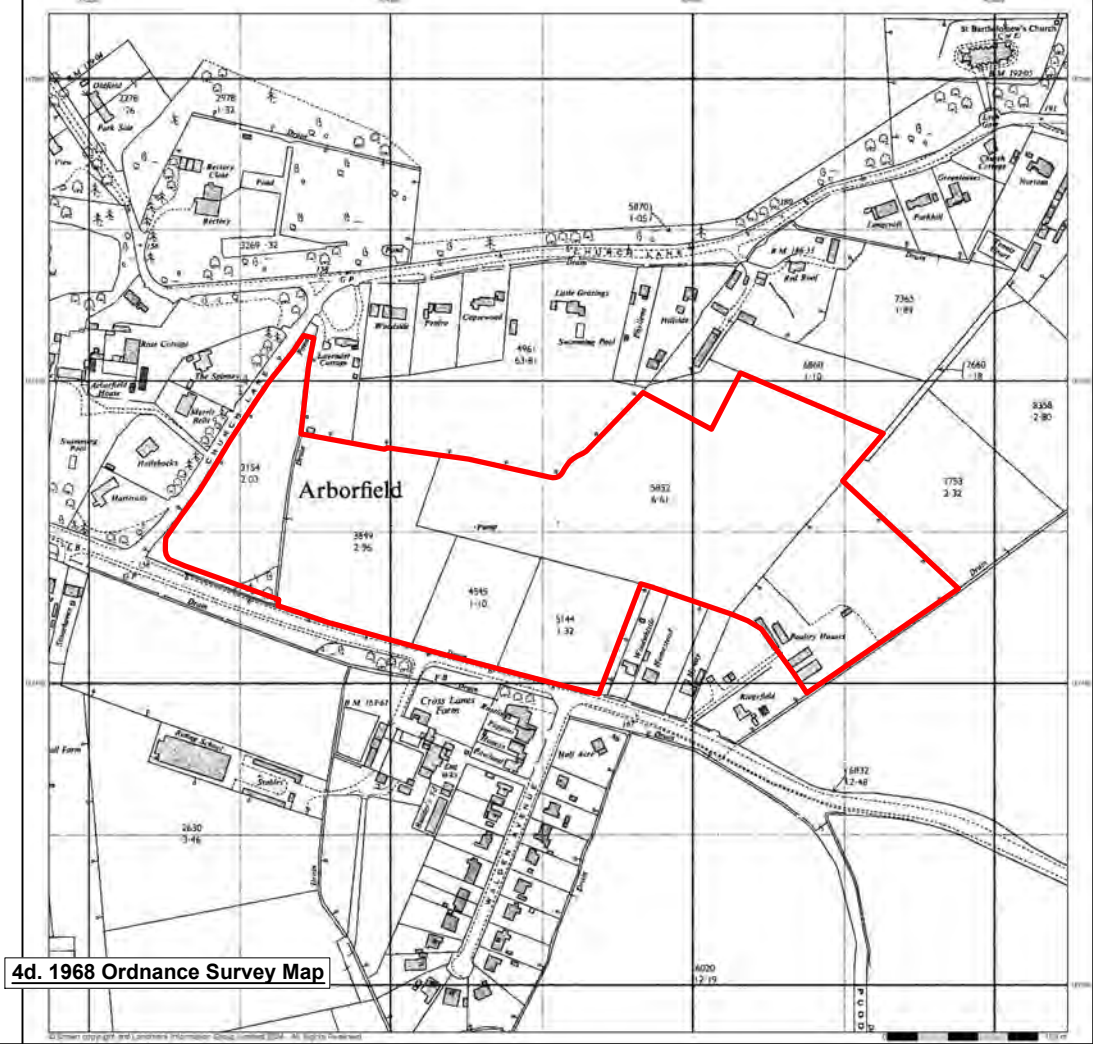
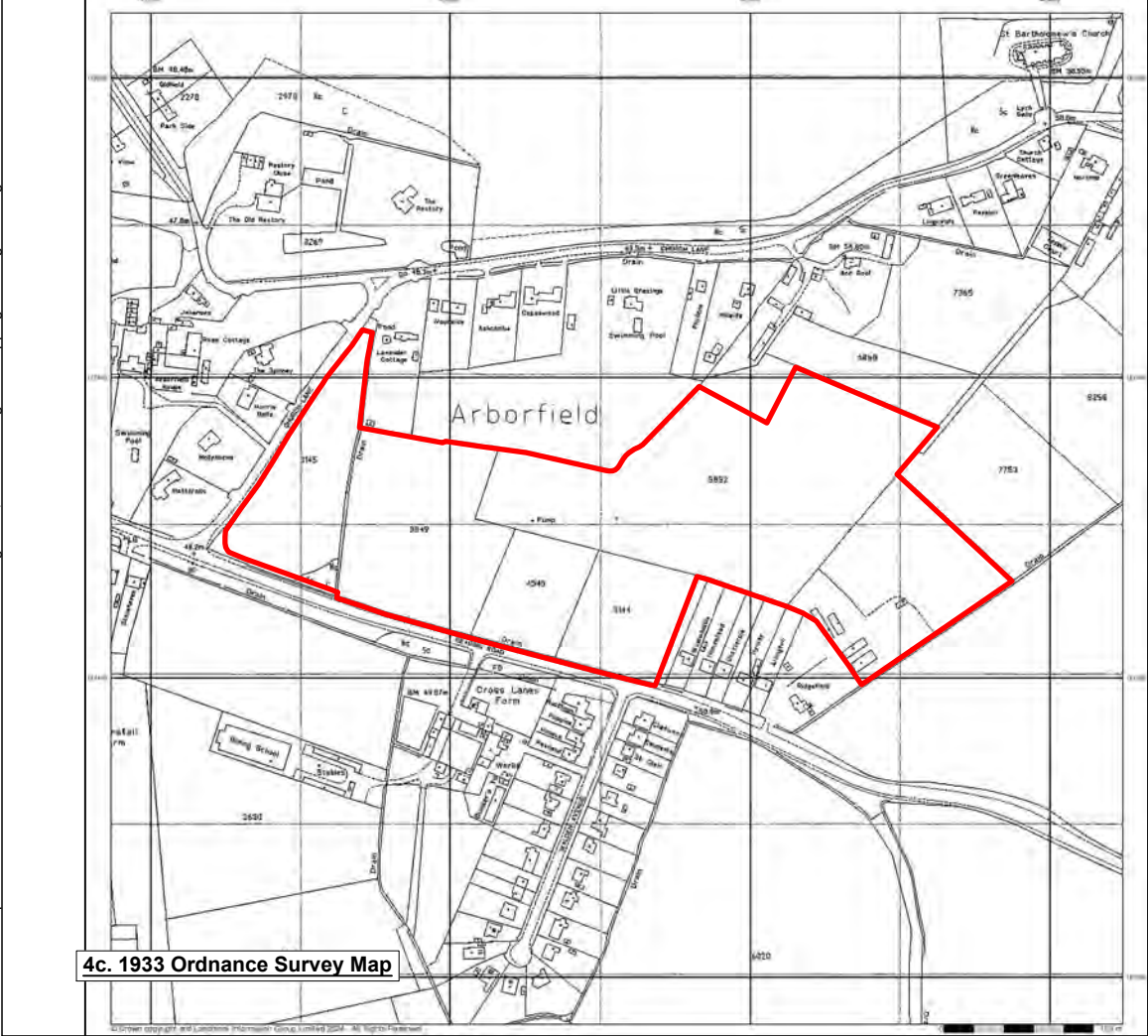


Figure 3
HLC Plot (data from Berkshire HER)



Legend

Site Boundary



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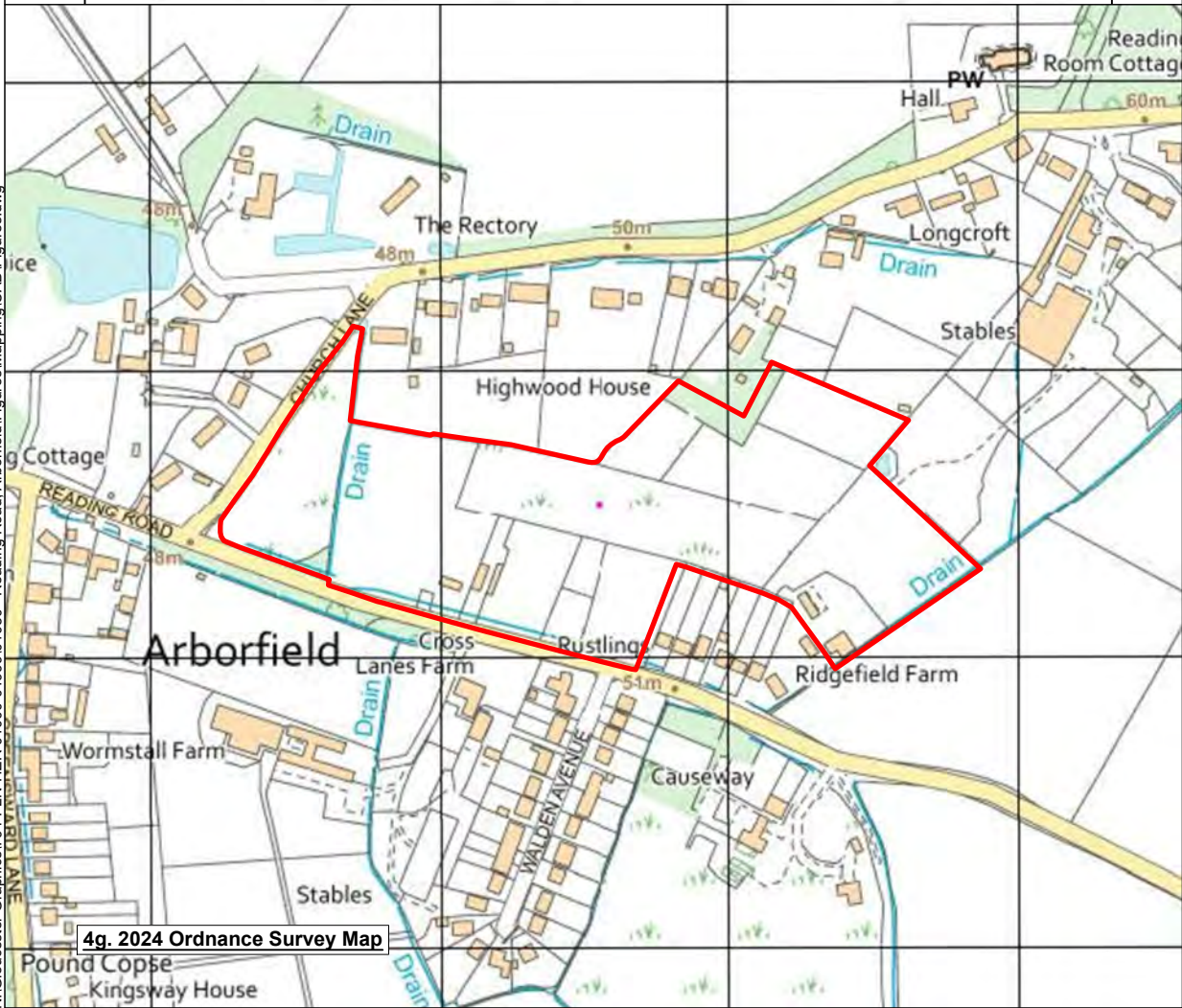
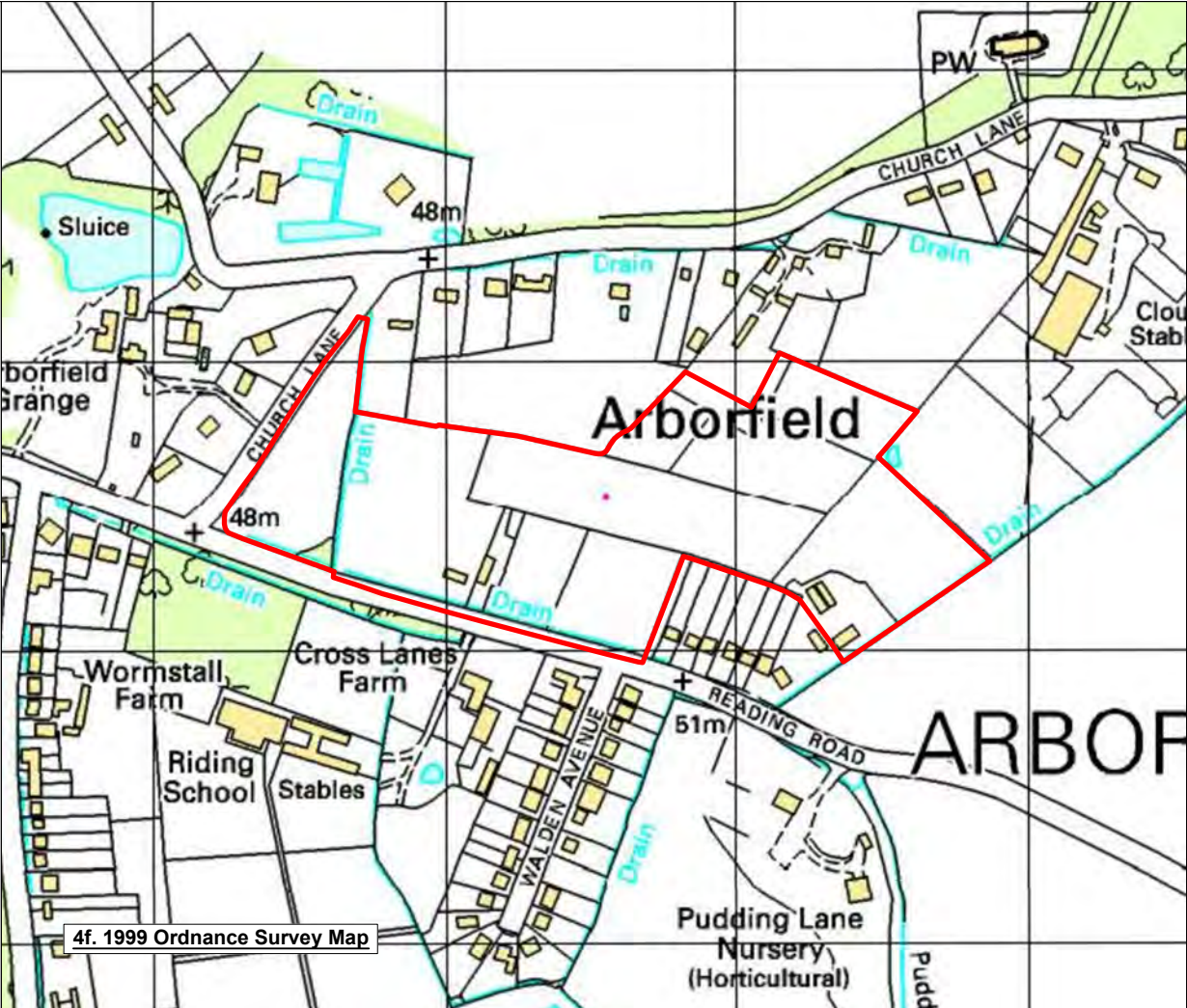
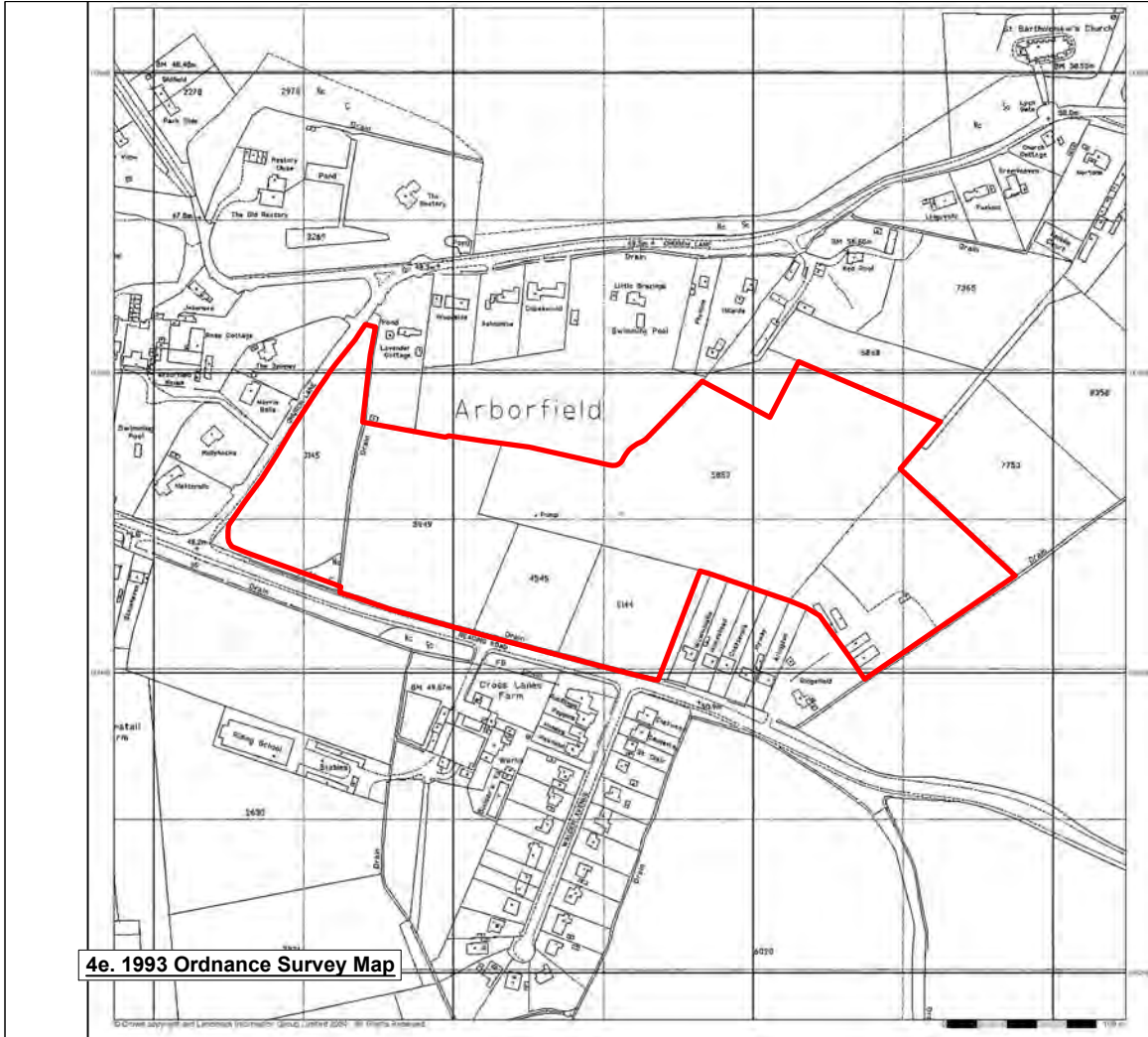
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Figure 4a - 4d

Reading Road, Arborfield



Legend

Site Boundary

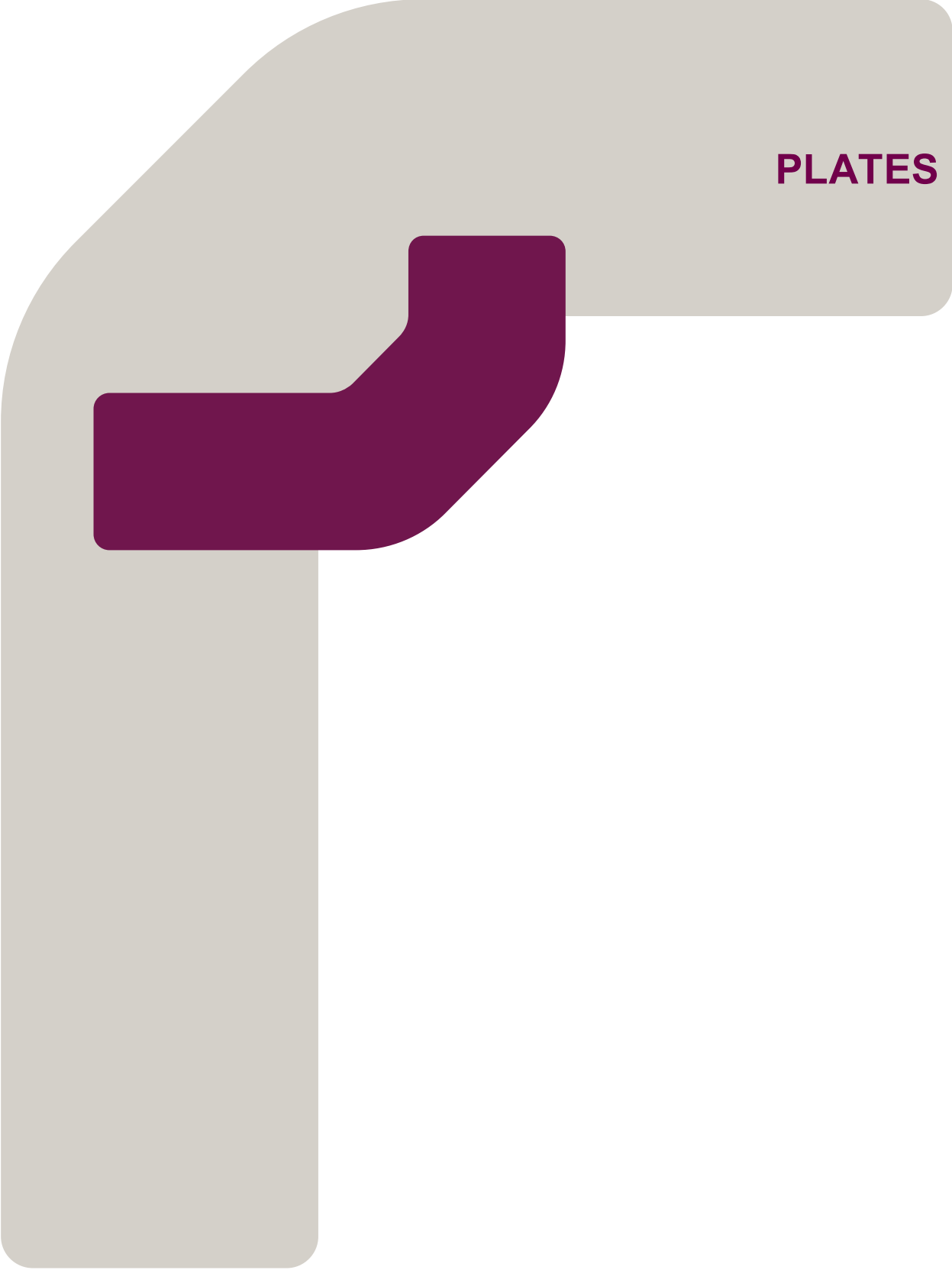


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Figure 4e - 4h
Reading Road, Arborfield

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PLATES



Plate 1 - Church Lane looking south (study site on left)



Plate 2 - Reading Road looking east from the junction with Church Lane (study site on left)



Plate 3 - Looking south-west across westernmost field within study site (formerly part of 'The Hop Garden')



Plate 4 - Looking west across area of former (infilled) pond



Plate 5 - Looking south-east towards standing structures in centre of study site



Plate 6 - Looking north-east across the study site



Plate 7 - Looking north-east across the study site towards paddocks in foreground and spire of Church of St Bartholomew



Plate 8 - Looking south-east across easternmost part of study site

APPENDICES

Historic Environment Records

Monuments

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
MWK1124	Cropmark ditches? - Pudding Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire	DITCH?	Unknown
MWK1125	Cropmark of old gravel diggings - Pudding Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire	GRAVEL PIT?	Unknown
MWK1126	Possible cropmark enclosure- Arborfield, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE	Unknown
MWK1135	Cropmark Settlement - Arborfield, Berkshire	SETTLEMENT?	Unknown
MWK1136	Cropmark field system - Arborfield, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown
MWK1137	Cropmark track? - Arborfield, Berkshire	TRACKWAY	Unknown
MWK1138	Cropmark trackway - Arborfield, Berkshire	TRACKWAY	Unknown
MWK1139	Cropmark ditches - Arborfield, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE	Unknown
MWK1140	Scattered cropmark pits - Arborfield, Berkshire	PIT CLUSTER	Unknown
MWK1141	Cropmark settlement - Arborfield, Berkshire	SETTLEMENT?	Unknown
MWK1142	Cropmark field system - Arborfield, Berkshire	FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown
MWK1143	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE	Unknown
MWK1144	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE	Unknown
MWK1151	Cropmark enclosure - Arborfield, Berkshire	ENCLOSURE	Unknown
MWK1152	Crop mark features west of Arborfield Grange, Arborfield, Berkshire	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown
MWK1153	Ridge and furrow crop marks - Arborfield, Berkshire	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to Post Medieval
MWK1307	Shifted medieval village at Arborfield, Berkshire	SHIFTED VILLAGE	Medieval
MWK1308	Arborfield, Berkshire	VILLAGE	Medieval
MWK15148	Prehistoric flint core - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15162	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15163	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15164	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15165	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15166	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15167	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15168	Burnt flint - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Unknown
MWK15169	Gunflint - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Post Medieval
MWK15171	Prehistoric flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric

REPORT

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
MWK15172	Mesolithic scraper - The Loddon Valley Survey, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Mesolithic
MWK15173	Prehistoric flint core - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15174	Prehistoric pottery sherd - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15175	Bronze Age scraper - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age
MWK15176	Prehistoric core - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15181	Prehistoric flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15221	A prehistoric flint flake and a core - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15257	Prehistoric flint fabricator - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15258	Prehistoric findspot - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15262	Prehistoric blades and a flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15265	Prehistoric flint flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15285	Prehistoric flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15286	Prehistoric flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15287	Flint flake - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15288	Prehistoric flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15289	Prehistoric flake - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Prehistoric
MWK15309	Medieval pottery - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWK15310	Pottery sherd - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Unknown
MWK15311	Undated pottery - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Unknown
MWK15312	Roman pottery - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Roman
MWK15313	Medieval pottery - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWK15316	Medieval pottery - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWK15317	Undated sherd - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Unknown
MWK15325	Medieval sherd - Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWK15399	Medieval sherd - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWK15401	Roman pottery sherd-The Loddon Valley Survey,Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Roman

REPORT

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
MWK15402	Medieval sherd - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWK1890	Cropmark ring - southwest of Pound Copse, Arborfield, Berkshire	HUT CIRCLE	Bronze Age
MWK2644	Cropmark features - North-west of Pound Copse, Arborfield, Berkshire	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown
MWK4979	Sub rectangular feature around sub circular feature-EBAS AP18, Arborfield, Berkshire	DITCH; ENCLOSURE?	Unknown
MWK15549	Roman coin hoard - Newland Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Roman
MWK15665	A ditch or pit at Hall Farm, Church Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire	DITCH?	Unknown
MRM15964	Iron Age coin - Parish of Arborfield and Newland, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age
MWK15638	Church Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire	ROAD	Post Medieval to Modern
MWK6264	Former watermill on the River Loddon, Arborfield, Berkshire	WATERMILL; PAPER MILL	Post Medieval to Modern
MWK15314	Medieval pottery sherd - The Loddon Valley Survey, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	Medieval
MRM16272	19th century barn, Bridge Farm, Reading Road, Arborfield, Berkshire	THRESHING BARN	Post Medieval to 21st Century
MWK8571	Neolithic flint axe - Parkside Cottage, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic
MRM18279	Medieval activity - Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Berkshire	GULLY; DITCH; PIT	Medieval
MRM18428	Cropmarks of road and curving boundary - Arborfield, Berkshire	ROAD; FIELD BOUNDARY	Post Medieval
MRM18429	Cropmarks of a square enclosure and fragmented ditches - Arborfield, Berkshire	BOUNDARY; BOUNDARY DITCH?; SQUARE ENCLOSURE?	Post Medieval
MRM18430	Parchmarks of building foundations near Church of St Bartholomew at Arborfield	BUILDING?	Unknown
MRM18578	Bronze Age pottery - (Area 5), Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
MRM18578	Bronze Age pottery - (Area 5), Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Berkshire	FINDSPOT	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age
MRM18580	Undated features - (Area 7) Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Wokingham, Berkshire	FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERHOLE?; PIT	Unknown
MRM18580	Undated features - (Area 7) Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Wokingham, Berkshire	FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERHOLE?; PIT	Unknown

REPORT

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
MRM18278	Iron Age settlement - Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Berkshire	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT; POST HOLE; DITCH	Early Iron Age to Roman
MWK4818	Roman road - South-East of Reading, Berkshire	ROAD	Roman
MWK4818	Roman road - South-East of Reading, Berkshire	ROAD	Roman
MRM18470	Medieval or early modern trackway from Swallowfield to Wokingham	TRACKWAY	Medieval to Post Medieval
MWK1309	Scheduled monument - St Bartholomews Church, Arborfield, Berkshire	CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH	Medieval to Post Medieval
MRM18278	Iron Age settlement - Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Berkshire	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SETTLEMENT; POST HOLE; DITCH	Early Iron Age to Roman
MRM18484	Possible remains of sheds and other features at Hall Farm, Arborfield	BUILDING	Post Medieval to 21st Century
MRM18485	Remains of buildings at Hall Farm, Arborfield	BUILDING	Unknown
MRM18485	Remains of buildings at Hall Farm, Arborfield	BUILDING	Unknown
MRM18486	Remains of a building at Hall Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire	BUILDING	Post Medieval
MRM18577	Late Iron Age - Romano-British farmstead settlement (Area 5), Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield	PIT; GULLY; BOUNDARY DITCH; PIT; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); POST HOLE; POST HOLE; SETTLEMENT; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSED FIELD SYSTEM; PIT; GULLY	Late Iron Age to Roman
MRM18279	Medieval activity - Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Berkshire	GULLY; DITCH; PIT	Medieval
MRM18580	Undated features - (Area 7) Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Arborfield, Wokingham, Berkshire	FIELD BOUNDARY; WATERHOLE?; PIT	Unknown

Events

EvUID	Name
ERM2061	Arborfield Cross Relief Road Wokingham Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment
ERM2322	Air Photo Mapping and Interpretation for Farley Hall Estate, Shinfield, Berkshire
ERM2613	Land West of Greensward Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
ERM312	Newlands Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire

REPORT

EvUID	Name
ERM421	Hall Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire
EWK145	Hall Farm, Church Lane, Arborfield, Berkshire
ERM944	Bridge Farm, Reading Road, Arborfield, Berkshire
ERM1285	New Fish and Wildlife Bypass Channel, Arborfield, Berkshire
ERM349	Loddon Valley (Berkshire) Fieldwalking Survey
ERM2018	Henry Street Garden Centre, Swallowfield Road, Arborfield
ERM2062	Arborfield Cross Berkshire Archaeological GI Monitoring Report Survey
ERM2063	Arborfield Cross, Berkshire - Archaeological Geophysical Survey
ERM2112	Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Berkshire
ERM2173	Farley Hall Estate Arborfield Geophysical Survey
ERM2174	Farley Hall Estate, Arborfield, Berkshire - Archaeological Evaluation
ERM2321	Land South West of Bridge Farm, Arborfield, Berkshire. Archaeological Evaluation
ERM2442	Geophysical Survey at Hall Farm, Arborfield
ERM2322	Air Photo Mapping and Interpretation for Farley Hall Estate, Shinfield, Berkshire
ERM2641	Wokingham Major Highways Programme Arborfield Cross Relief Road, Wokingham, Berkshire

Historic Landscape Characterisation

HLCUID	Name	HLCTypeDes
HRM4108	Agricultural farmland south of Hall Farm, Arborfield	Planned enclosure
HRM4156	Agricultural farmland north of Arborfield	Reorganised field
HRM3903	Grassland around the River Loddon, Swallowfield to the M4	Reorganised field
HRM4110	Hall Farm, Arborfield	Farm or Farmstead
HRM3604	The River Loddon	River
HRM4107	Planted woodland west of the River Loddon, Arborfield	Planted Woodland
HRM4082	Agricultural farmland north of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield	Piecemeal enclosure
HRM4145	The Old Rectory, Arborfield	Lodges and large houses
HRM4144	Arborfield Grange, Arborfield	Country House
HRM4152	Row of houses southwest of Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield	Rows
HRM4153	Row of houses along Church Lane, Arborfield	Rows
HRM4106	Planted woodland along Reading Road, Arborfield	Planted Woodland
HRM4157	The Grove and The Gorse, Arborfield	Planted Woodland
HRM5923	The Old Rectory, Arborfield	Ancient Woodland
HRM4111	Agricultural land northwest of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield Cross	Reorganised field
HRM4148	Paddocks southwest of Cloud Stables, Arborfield	Paddocks and animal enclosures
HRM4139	Pudding Lane Nursery, Arborfield	Nurseries
HRM4141	Riding school south of Reading Road, Arborfield	Equestrian Centre
HRM4146	Cloud Stables, Arborfield	Equestrian Centre
HRM4151	St Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield	Religious
HRM4154	Oakland Plant Nursery and Garden Centre, Arborfield	Nurseries
HRM4158	The Centre for Dairy Research, Arborfield	Research facility
HRM4113	Newland and Lookey Farms, Arborfield Cross	Farm or Farmstead

REPORT

HLCUID	Name	HLCTypeDes
HRM4140	Crosslane's Farm, Arborfield	Farm or Farmstead
HRM4142	Detached houses at Walden Avenue, Arborfield	Village
HRM4143	Row of houses along Greensward Lane, Arborfield	Rows
HRM4147	Ridgefield Farm, Arborfield	Farm or Farmstead
HRM4150	Cluster of cottages north of Cloud Stables, Arborfield	Village
HRM4155	Row of houses east of Arborfield Grange, Arborfield	Rows
HRM4104	Marsh north of Milkingbarn Lane, Shinfield	Marsh
HRM4109	Bridge Farm, Arborfield	Farm or Farmstead
HRM4149	Small copse east of St Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield	Planted Woodland
HRM5849	Small copse east of St Bartholomew's Church, Arborfield	Ancient Woodland
HRM5920		Ancient Woodland
HRM6031	Woods north of Arborfield	Ancient Woodland
HRM4094	Agricultural farmland southeast of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield	Reorganised field
HRM4115	Henry Street Garden Centre, Arborfield Cross	Garden centre
HRM4118	Paddocks north of School Road, Arborfield Cross	Paddocks and animal enclosures
HRM4103	Parkland around Arborfield Court, Arborfield	Parkland
HRM4114	Football field northwest of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield	Playing Fields and Sports Pitches
HRM4117	Schools at School Road, Arborfield Cross	Education
HRM4159	Parkland around Newlands Country House, Arborfield	Parkland
HRM4116	Detached houses north of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield Cross	Detached houses
HRM3485	Arborfield Cross historic core	Village
HRM4112	Hazeltons Copse, Arborfield Cross	Planted Woodland
HRM5803	Bottom Copse	Ancient Replanted Woodland
HRM3484	Semi-detached houses around Anderson Crescent and Emblen Crescent, Arborfield Cross	Semi-detached houses
HRM3486	Semi-detached houses south of Swallowfield Road, Arborfield Cross	Semi-detached houses
HRM5924	Parkland around Arborfield Court, Arborfield	Ancient Woodland
HRM4102	Arborfield Court, Arborfield	Country House

Scheduled Monuments

DesigUID	Name
DBF80	Site of St Bartholomew's Church (1006975) https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006975



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