



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ON

72 PURLEY RISE,

PURLEY-ON-THAMES, BERKSHIRE

NGR SU 65354 76403

On behalf of

Venners

FEBRUARY 2017

REPORT FOR Venners
72a Purley Rise
Purley-on-Thames
Reading
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SUMMARY

This heritage impact assessment considers the impact to the historic environment of the proposed construction of approximately 35 houses at 72 Purley Rise.

Within the search area of 1km some 68 sites were identified. The earliest evidence for human activity dates to the Palaeolithic and is represented by a single chance find of an Acheulean hand axe. The floodplain to the west and north of the site appears to be rich in prehistoric archaeological features. These are seen on aerial photographs and appear to represent a palimpsest of activity, including areas of enclosure, trackways and mortuary monuments. Some of these are provisionally dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, but the majority remain undated. There is further evidence of activity during prehistory to the north of the site, where a Late Iron Age rubbish pit was recorded. Roman pottery, considered to be residual, was found in a boundary ditch just to the north of the site. A single Saxon burial was found beyond the northern boundary of the site during widening works to the Great Western Railway. Later periods are predominantly characterised by extant buildings associated with Purley, and the site's outlying location would suggest that it has not been the focus of any settlement associated with the village; the area of the site itself is depicted on historic mapping as agricultural land from 1758 until 1911. Purley Rise Farm was built during the early 20th century; aerial photography shows a series of small sheds built across the site in the mid-20th century, of which three remain.

Previous archaeological work has established the presence of buried remains of Iron Age and Early Medieval date immediately to the north of the proposal site; furthermore there is evidence for substantial prehistoric activity further to the north and west of the site. The potential for buried prehistoric remains is therefore considered to be moderate to high. The potential for remains of Early Medieval date is considered to be low to medium. The potential for remains of later periods is considered to be low although there is likely to be evidence of the agricultural buildings built and subsequently demolished during the 20th century. The construction and removal of these buildings is likely to have had a derogatory impact upon any buried archaeological remains present.

No Scheduled Monuments have been recognised within the search area. There are several listed buildings. However these will not be impacted physically or visually by the proposal. A single burial was located within the search area, located immediately to the north of the site and dated to the Early Medieval Period.

Given the archaeological remains located to the north and west of the site it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation is carried out in advance of development. This would establish the archaeological potential of the site and inform any future development in the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Origins of the Report

This Heritage Impact Assessment was commissioned by JPPC on behalf of Messrs Venners as part of a pre planning consultation regarding the construction of approximately 35 homes at Purley Rise, Purley on Thames (NGR SU 65354 76403).

1.2 Location

The site is located on the western edge of Purley on Thames, immediately adjacent to the A329. The site lies within the historic parish of Purley, in the Hundred of Reading as recorded in 1086 and the historic county of Berkshire. The site is now located within the civil parish of Purley, in the West Berkshire unitary authority and the county of Berkshire.

1.3 Description

The site lies on the western edge of Purley on Thames and has a total area of approximately 2.9 hectares. To the north the site is bounded by the railway, to the east and south by residential housing and to the west by an arable field. The site is currently divided in two, with the southern half in use as a caravan storage area and the northern half in pasture. The site is accessed from the south via the A329.

1.4 Geology and Topography

The site is situated on a north east facing slope at between 45 and 55m AOD.

The bedrock geology comprises the Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. This is overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay that were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

1.5 Proposed Development

The proposed scheme consists of the construction of approximately 35 homes, including a number of self-build plots. The site has a developable area of 1.2 hectares, while a further 1.7 hectares will be incorporated as an undeveloped buffer zone, although some landscaping may be necessary.

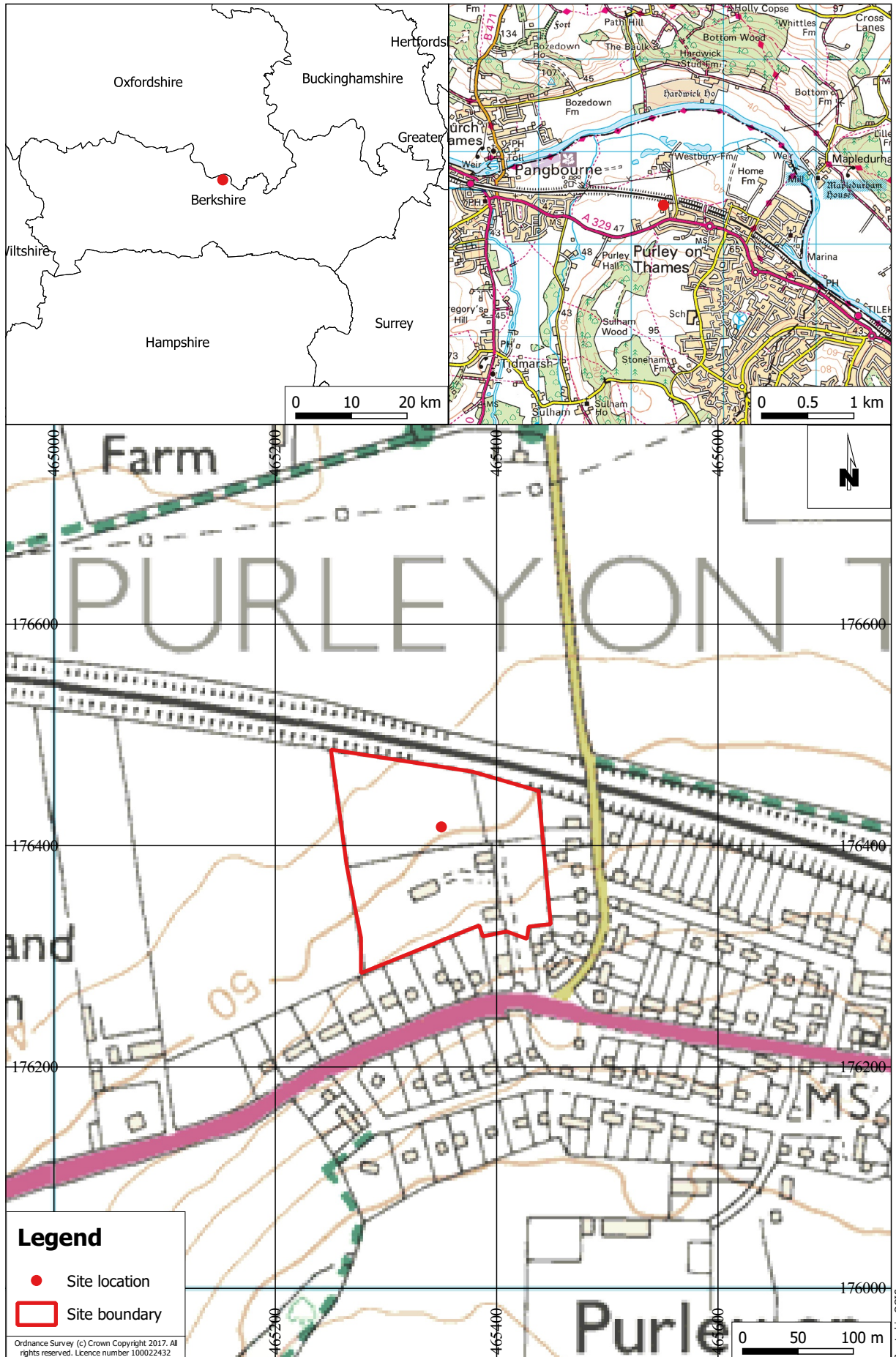


Figure 1: Site location

2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

2.1 Legislation and Treaties

The following pieces of legislation that are listed in historical order are obligatory, and thus significant aspects of the legislation must be adhered to. The relevant heritage acts thus cover the protection of significant heritage (archaeological and standing structures) remains, either below ground or as a standing structure. The identifiable acts came into force in 1857, 1973, 1979, and 1990.

“The *Burial Act*” of 1857 makes the removal of buried human remains an offence unless a Home Office (now Ministry of Justice) licence, or in relevant circumstances, a faculty from the diocesan consistory court, has first been obtained (HO 2004).

“*The Protection of Wrecks Act*” of 1973 provides specific protection for designated Wreck sites. This piece of legislation does not affect most planning applications.

The “*Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*” of 1979 discusses two types of structures: Scheduled Monuments and Ancient Monuments. Scheduled Monuments are automatically protected under the legislation, however, the legislation also provides cover for other monuments. This includes:

- Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are thus subject to the same policies.
- Those that have yet to be formally assessed.
- Those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State has exercised his discretion not to designate usually because they are given the appropriate level of protection under national planning policy.
- Those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.

This inevitably means that some nationally important sites for various reasons are not scheduled.

The “*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*” of 1990 provides protection for buildings considered to have significant architecture (Listed Building) and also for areas that are considered to have special architectural or historical interest (Conservation Area). There are three ranks for Listed Buildings that are I, II* and II; all of these grades are considered to represent various degrees of national significance. The criteria for these listings are provided in an appraisal document (DCMS 2010). Locally significant buildings should be catalogued by the local authority and kept on a Local List. Any alteration or destruction has to be legally sanctioned by the proper authorities. Particular notice should be taken of sections 16, 66 and 72 of this act, though section 69 may also be considered to have some merit.

This act means that there is a legal requirement to consult Historic England in respect to development that would affect a Grade I or II* listed building (structure and setting), and a development in a Conservation Area that would affect over 1,000

square metres. Development Management Procedure (England 2015) calls for consultation with Historic England on planning that would affect a Scheduled Monument, Registered Battlefield or a Registered Park and Garden (any grade).

Some of these pieces of legislation were designed with other Government policy to underpin the Countries' commitment to international legislation and treaties. The two most significant pieces of legislation are the "*Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*" of 1972 and also the "*European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*" of 1992. The former treaty is for the creation of a framework for the designation of sites of outstanding universal value that are termed World Heritage Sites. The British Government adheres to this as a member of UNESCO. The latter is also known as the Valletta Convention 1992, which is a development from the Paris Convention 1954 and the Granada Convention of 1985. The British Government is a signatory of all three Treaties. The principle of the latter is the incorporation into the planning process of archaeological decision making and the managed preservation of Archaeological Heritage.

These pieces of legislation covers a series of Designated Heritage Assets: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. This designation means that the site is considered to be an archaeological site of national and in some cases international importance. Such sites are legally protected and can only be disturbed if sanctioned through the appropriate procedures and authorities (Historic England, Cadw and Historic Scotland).

2.2 National Planning Guidelines and Policies

Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) provides guidance related to heritage within the planning process. The chapter is titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. This has been added to with a Planning Policy Guidance of 2014 (PPG 2014), which attempts to simplify the explanation of certain aspects of *NPPF*. These planning policies should create guidance for standard procedures concerning the treatment of the environment in and around Heritage Assets for planning authorities, property owners, developers and conservationists and researchers.

Paragraph **126** of the NPPF indicates that the authority should set out a plan for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, and produce an at risk list. Heritage Assets are an irreplaceable resource and effective conservation delivers wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits. The paragraph raises four key points, which Local Authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring.
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- And opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The following paragraphs are also relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

The use of the terms '*significance of any heritage assets affected*', and '*the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance*' in paragraph 128 are problematic and vague in some cases, as due to the nature of archaeological sites and historic buildings it is not always apparent what the significance of the site is prior to development, degradation and in some cases total destruction. Pre-application research is often only as good as the available knowledge and in some cases the person conducting the investigation. Indeed '*significance*' is further addressed in PPG 2014 and the fact that in many of these records the account is not necessarily an exhaustive explanation.

Policies on substantial harm to a designated heritage asset and heritage asset are set out in paragraphs **132** and **133** of *NPPF*.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

These paragraphs are further discussed and clarified in PPG 2014. These discussions focus on disrepair and damage, viability, deliberate damage and neglect, compulsory purchase, use of the land, successive harmful changes, and also optimum viable use.

There is also a section on appropriate marketing to demonstrate the redundancy of a heritage asset qualifying paragraph 133 of the NPPF.

The *NPPF* makes provisions for protecting the significance of non-designated heritage assets in paragraph **135**; while paragraph **136** discusses loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Paragraphs **137** and **138** discuss World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas and the loss of assets within them.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development with Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

PPG 2014 broadens the discussion on World Heritage Sites, Designated Heritage Assets, and non-designated heritage assets and calls for consultation in various cases with Historic England, Natural England and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). There are further accounts concerning consent and lawfulness and consultation and notification requirements. Local planning authorities are required to consult or notify the following groups in certain cases: Historic England, The Garden Trust, the national Amenity Societies (listed as the Ancient Monuments Society, Council for British Archaeology, the Georgian Group, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Victorian Society, and the Twentieth Century Society) on certain applications.

Paragraph **141** of NPPF discusses wider implications to local authorities and that not every outcome will necessarily be favourable to the developer.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (footnote) . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

The footnote (Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository) here refers to the Historic Environment Record and local museums

amongst other depositories. The phrase “*The ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted*” implies that a paper record of a site is not equivalent to the loss of a significant heritage site. This latter phrase echoes World and European conventions of protection for significant heritage sites.

2.3 Local Planning Policy

The South East Plan was revoked 25th March 2013 under the Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order of 2013. The revocation of the South East Plan decentralises planning powers to local authorities. However, local authorities have a duty to co-operate with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans.

West Berkshire Council formerly adopted the West Berkshire Core Strategy (2006-2026) (WBC) on the 16th July 2012. The Local Plan is designed to guide the changing use of land in the district and define its future purpose. Policy CS19 states that when dealing with planning applications, the historic environment and the landscape characteristics will be considered jointly. The aim of the policy is to ensure the preservation and/or enhancement of the natural, cultural and functional components of the area. Therefore, in order to achieve this, the policy states that when considering planning application several aspects will be taken into consideration, these are:

- The sensitivity of the existing area
- New developments are appropriate in relation to the existing environment and standing structures
- The conservation and if possible the enhancement of heritage assets
- Accessibility to and participation in the historic environment by the local community

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the Historic Environment Impact Assessment is to provide an independent professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site and its setting. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthesis of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a research based evaluation using existing information. It additionally follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) *Standard* definition of a heritage impact assessment (Cifa 2014). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area (‘the site’), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a Heritage Impact Assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the historic environment impact assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

3.2 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Sources

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for Heritage Impact Assessments or Desk-based Assessments (CIfA 2014). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence (historical sources), including records of previous discoveries (archaeological finds), and historical maps (cartographic evidence), where necessary consultation of aerial photographs and LIDAR, all of which has been supplemented with a site visit. The format of the report is adapted from a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (CIfA 2014).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic, photographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site visit (archaeological walkover or building assessment)

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The West Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for a search radius from the site
- The Berkshire Record Office for the consultation of historic maps and documents
- Historic England Archive (aerial photographic collection) within a search area around the site
- Archaeological source material (published and unpublished)
- A site visit

The Berkshire Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

3.3 Historic Environment Impact Assessment Modelling and Analysis

The heritage values of the site will be assessed using English Heritage (now Historic England) Conservation principles (2008b) guidelines, which state that people “value a place for many reasons beyond utility or personal association: for its distinctive architecture or landscape, the story it can tell about its past, its connection with notable people or events, its landform, flora and fauna, because they find it beautiful or inspiring, or for its role as a focus of a community”. These values can be summarised as:

- Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
- Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.
- Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within a search area of 1km around the site (that is centred on NGR SU 65354 76403). The extent of the search radius varies from site to site, reliant on the scale of the development, the surrounding topography, and in some cases the density of heritage assets (city or town scape).

The information about heritage assets both designated (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and others, see part 2.1) and non-designated heritage assets within the search area have been collated to provide a wider picture of the historic development of the landscape and thus the potential of surviving heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records located in the wider polygonal search area. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation in the search area. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

3.4 Archaeological Time Periods

The following prehistoric and historical periods are used in the assessment and analysis of this report.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	c. 800,000 - 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c. 10,000 - 4,400 BC
Neolithic	c. 4,400 - 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,500 - 800 BC
Iron Age	c. 800 BC - AD 43

Historic

Roman (Romano-British) Period	AD 43 - AD 410
Early Medieval Period	AD 410 - AD 1066
High and Late Medieval Period	AD 1066 - AD 1542
Post Medieval Period	AD 1542 - AD 1704
Imperial	AD 1704 - AD 1800
Industrial	AD 1801 - AD 1900
Modern	1901 onwards

3.5 The Setting and Visual Impact

Aspects of setting of a heritage asset are touched upon in paragraphs **129** and **132** of the *NPPF*. Historic England's (2015) guidance on the management of a setting of a heritage asset provides a definition of the term setting. This is "*the surrounding in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.*" The use of the term setting is identified as being separate from other ones such as curtilage, character and context.

The advent of the *NPPF* (2012) has thus raised wider issues of impact on heritage assets, especially on scheduled monuments and grade I listed buildings, to involve not only physical damage but also visual impacts in a wider heritage or historic landscape.

The visual impact assessment has been carried out under the following guideline documents Highways Agency (2007), English Heritage (now Historic England) (2011a; 2011b), Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environment Management (2013), and the Landscape Institute (2011).

Though assessment of setting is primarily one of visual impact it can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors.

3.6 Method of Assessment of the Impact on an Asset

Assessment of the impact on a Heritage Asset (either designated or non-designated) is reliant on taking into account the significance of the site and any perceived harm that would happen to it.

NPPF produces terminology that defines the significance of a heritage asset. The significance of landscape Heritage Assets is discussed by the Department of Transport

and Historic England (HA 2007a; HA 2007b), which has been used for the construction of the following assessment Table 1. This assessment is placed into three categories defined as Very High, High, Moderate and Low.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing the significance of a Heritage Asset

Significance	Definition	Relevant Heritage Assets
Very High	Relatively complete and predominantly static landscapes sensitive to change. Internationally significant locations or sites.	World Heritage Sites. Historic landscapes of national or international importance, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors.
High	Locations or Buildings that have little ability to absorb change without fundamentally altering its present significant character. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time depth and other factors. Sites associated with historic nationally and internationally important people or groups.	Scheduled Monuments: Archaeological sites of schedulable quality and significance. Listed Buildings (all grades). Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (all grades). Historic Battlefields.
Moderate	Locations and Buildings that have a moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character, has some environmental value, or is of regional or high local importance.	Local Authority designated sites (e.g. Conservation Areas and their settings). Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor.
Low	Locations and Buildings tolerant of change without detriment to its character, is of low environmental value, or is of moderate or minor local importance.	Sites with significance to local interest groups. Sites of which the significance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	No loss	No loss

Proposed developments to the site and setting of a Heritage Asset could be proposed as positive, negative or neutral. Some definitions of terms of the impact of damage to structures is used in NPPF (2012) and its explanatory addition PPG 2014. From this a criteria on physical and visual impact of the site and setting is made that defines the

definitions that should be used in respect to harm caused to a Heritage Asset. This thus weighs up the harm identified against the benefits of the proposal.

Table 2: Criteria for Appraisal of Degree of Harm to the significance of Heritage Assets

Degree of Harm	Definition
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total or substantial loss of the significance of a heritage asset. ▪ Substantial harmful change to a heritage asset's setting, such that the significance of the asset would be totally lost or substantially reduced (e.g. the significance of a designated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its designation would be questionable; the significance of an undesignated heritage asset would be reduced to such a degree that its categorisation as a heritage asset would be questionable).
Less than substantial – Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partial physical loss of a heritage asset, leading to considerable harm. ▪ Considerable harm to a heritage asset's setting, such that the asset's significance would be materially affected/considerably devalued, but not totally or substantially lost.
Less than substantial - Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slight loss of the significance of a heritage asset. This could include the removal of fabric that forms part of the heritage asset, but that is not integral to its significance. ▪ Some harm to the heritage asset's setting, but not to the degree that would result in a meaningful devaluation of its significance. ▪ Perceivable level of harm, but insubstantial relative to the overall interest of the heritage asset.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A very slight change to a heritage asset which does not result in any overall harm to its significance. ▪ Very minor change to a heritage asset's setting such that there is a slight impact, but not materially affecting the heritage asset's significance.
No Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No effect to the heritage asset or its setting.

Paragraph 141 of NPPF states that *“the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.”* This implies that the term preservation by record is not a substitute for the preservation of the Heritage Asset itself or that substantial damage can be passed off as negligible if mitigating factors (such as archaeological recording) are carried out. This factor appears to be supported by the Valletta Convention 1992.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A heritage impact assessment is designed to provide an independent assessment in accordance with CIfA guidelines. This section thus contains the known archaeology

of the surrounding search area, cartographic evidence, aerial photographic evidence and a site visit. Some information may thus be duplicated due to this.

4.1 Known Archaeological Sites (Figure 2)

The search area encompassed a 1km radius centred on NGR SU 65354 76403. The subsequent results will be discussed in chronological order.

Palaeolithic

An acheulean handaxe was found in 1926 during road widening works at Purley (**JMHS 1**, MWB10321: SU 65600 76200).

Neolithic

There is no evidence for any activity dating to the Mesolithic; the next period represented within the search results is the Neolithic. Activity is represented by a series of cropmarks to the north west of the site and two findspots.

A sub rectangular enclosure containing two possible pits is visible to the north of the railway line (**JMHS 2**, MWB2804 SU 64709 76690). Located to the south east is a trapezoidal enclosure with rounded corners (**JMHS 3**, MWB2805: SU 64822 76469). Typologically these features have been interpreted as Neolithic mortuary monuments, possibly long barrows. Two flint tools, of probable Neolithic date, were recovered during a watching brief (**JMHS 4**, MWB3615: SU 65996 75699). A retouched blade, end scraper and borer were found to the east of Westbury Farm in 1949 (**JMHS 5**, MWB10376: SU 65700 76860).

Bronze Age

An assemblage of 50 flakes and 3 cores, including a high percentage of scrapers, borers and retouched flakes, was recovered during a field walking survey to the south west of Purley (**JMHS 6**, MWB6942: SU 64900 75600). The range of material suggests this area was the site of flint tool production during the Bronze Age. A further find of a retouched flint scraper was made near Long Lane (**JMHS 7**, MWB10198: SU 66000 76000). A possible ring ditch, identified as a crop mark, is visible on aerial photographs (**JMHS 8**, MWB16566: SU 64749 76706).

Iron Age

An excavation by the Berkshire Field Research Group in 1966 recorded Iron Age and Roman ditches at Curtis Gravel Pit (**JMHS 9**, MWB16665: SU 65595 75836). An archaeological evaluation ahead of development at Westbury Lane recorded a Middle Iron Age rubbish pit, found to contain a mixture of artefacts including burnt flint, charcoal flecks, heated clay or daub, bone fragments and pottery (**JMHS 10**, MWB20263: SU 65487 76539).

Prehistoric

In addition to the monuments listed above there are a number which cannot be assigned to a specific period within prehistory. Accordingly these monuments have been listed as 'prehistoric'. Several ditched features are visible as cropmarks in a field to the north east of the site; these include a possible enclosure, linear features and two conjoined circular features (**JMHS 11**, MWB2779: SU 65858 76703). A further cluster of features, including a double ditched trackway, possible field system and curvilinear enclosure are located to the south west (**JMHS 12**, MWB2801: SU 64560 76410). An assemblage of undiagnostic flint flakes was recovered during a watching brief at Springs Farm (**JMHS 13**, MWB10395: SU 65400 76900); a later watching brief recovered several more pieces, including a hammerstone (**JMHS 14**, MWB10396: SU 65400 76900). A possible flint projectile point was found on a footpath to the west of Westbury Lane (**JMHS 15**, MWB16781: SU 65458 76480).

Early Medieval

The Early Medieval Period is represented by a single entry; a Saxon grave containing pottery, a circular brooch and beads of amber and glass found during widening works to the Great Western railway in 1891 (**JMHS 16**, MWB3620: SU 65450 76480).

High Medieval

The suggested site of a deserted medieval village is located directly to the north of the site at Westbury Farm (**JMHS 17**, MWB3616: SU 65400 76900). A trial trench excavated in 1971 recorded a flint floor butting a brick floor with occasional pottery sherds of medieval and post-medieval date. Purley Lodge, a grade II listed former rectory that is thought to have at its core the remains of the 13th century church of St Edmund (**JMHS 18**, MWB16077: SU 66063 76386). A possible medieval or early post medieval boundary bank is located to the south of the site, running in a north-south direction and identified through aerial photography (**JMHS 19**, MWB17993: SU 65366 75568).

Post-Medieval

The post medieval period is predominantly represented by a series of extant buildings and archaeological remains recorded through excavation. An archaeological watching brief in 1987 recorded packed chalk foundations on the site of a series of post-medieval cottages (**JMHS 20**, MWB4492: SU 66180 76380). During the same excavation a flint lined well containing post-medieval pottery was recorded (**JMHS 21**, MWB4493: SU 66180 76380). Purley Hall, a grade II listed country house built in 1609 and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. The hall is of half H plan and is built from red brick with stone and rendered dressings and a slate roof (**JMHS 22**, MWB15764: SU 64728 75801). Westbury farm, a 17th century farmstead with later additions and alterations (**JMHS 23**, MWB17157: SU 65379 76950). Jasmine Cottages, grade II listed timber framed cottage with a brick infill (**JMHS 24**, MWB18501: SU 66115 76386). Westbury Farmhouse, a grade II listed brick built house with a tile roof (**JMHS 25**, MWB18506: SU 65401 76963). This is associated with a series of ancillary buildings, including a grade II listed 17th to late 19th century barn and stable and a 17th century timber frame building (**JMHS 26**, MWB18507:

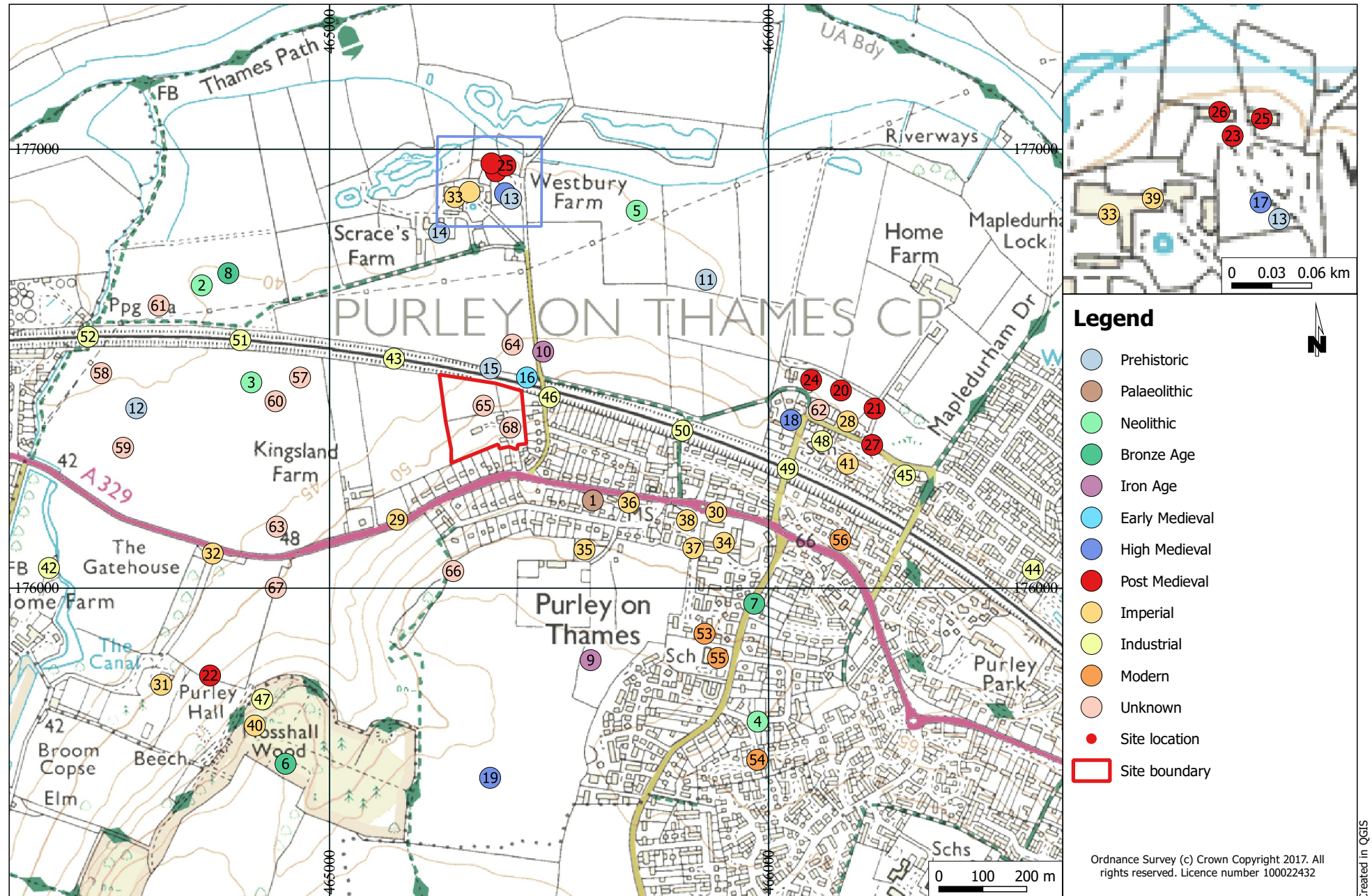


Figure 2: Historic Environment Record Sites

SU 65369 76968). Ivy Cottage, a grade II listed 17th century timber framed house (**JMHS 27**, MWB18618: SU 66204 76347).

Imperial

The Imperial period is well represented within the search area and predominantly consists of extant buildings. The site of a building recorded on William Moss' Estate Map of 1758 was recorded during a watching brief (**JMHS 28**, MWB4491: SU 66180 76380). The current A329 is a historic toll road created in 1764 to improve the route along the south bank of the river Thames from Reading to Wallingford (**JMHS 29**, MWB6180: SU 65154 76156). This is associated with a white painted milestone with black lettering that is grade II listed (**JMHS 30**, MWB6181: SU 65881 76173). Purley Hall Park is a grade II listed early 18th century formal landscaped park associated with Purley Hall (**JMHS 31**, MWB6296: SU 64617 75780). An associated monument are the grade II listed flint and brick lodges at the entrance drive of Purley Hall (**JMHS 32**, MWB16363: SU 64734 76079). Scrace's Farm is a farmstead of 18th century origin, first depicted on Rocque's Map of 1761 (**JMHS 33**, MWB17156: SU 65286 76891). Bowling Green Farmhouse & Bryant Place (**JMHS 34**, MWB17158: SU 65875 76118), a historic farmstead likely to be of 18th century origins, first documented in the 19th century. Purley Barn is an 18th century barn containing reused 16th century timbers, moved and re-erected twice within the parish (**JMHS 35**, MWB18034: SU 65581 76088). Yew Tree Cottage (**JMHS 36**, MWB18087: SU 65682 76195) a grade II listed brick and flint cottage with a thatched roof. The second known location of Purley Barn at Bowling Green Farm (**JMHS 37**, MWB18503: SU 65870 76100). Bowling Green farmhouse (**JMHS 38**, MWB18613: SU 65885 76149) is a grade II listed building of white painted brick with a slate roof. Scrace's Farmhouse (**JMHS 39**, MWB18616: SU 65319 76903) is a grade II listed 18th century brick built house with stone quoins and a tile roof. Within Purley Hall Park is the site of a statue depicted on 20th century mapping (**JMHS 40**, MWB19771: SU 64830 75687). The former location of a rectory, built to serve the church of St Mary in Purley Park, probably built in 1728 and demolished in the 20th century (**JMHS 41**, MWB21305: SU 66198 76307).

Industrial

A series of cropmarks thought to be evidence of a system of 19th century drainage ditches is seen on aerial photographs to the south of Home Farm (**JMHS 42**, MWB2803: SU 64361 76046). A section of the Oxford to Reading Great Western Railway, built between 1837 and 1840, runs through the search area (**JMHS 43**, MWB6044: SU 65147 76523). Purley Park is a 19th century landscape park, designed by James Wyatt in 1795 (**JMHS 44**, MWB16662: SU 66617 76016). The site of Home Farm, as recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (**JMHS 45**, MWB17159: SU 66311 76257). Westbury Lane overbridge (**JMHS 46**, MWB19044: SU 65484 76453). Location of probable 18th or 19th century ice house associated with Purley Hall, demolished in the late 20th century (**JMHS 47**, MWB19770: SU 64844 75732). Purley Infant School (**JMHS 48**, MWB19921: SU 66122 76335) was built by J Morris in 1874. The railway (**JMHS 43**) is associated with a series of bridges, designed by Brunel and built from 1837 – 1840: Purley Lane overbridge (**JMHS 49**, MWB20284: SU 66044 76272); Winston Lane overbridge (**JMHS 50**,

MWB20285: SU 65804 76359); footpath underbridge (**JMHS 51**, MWB20286: SU 64797 76565); Bourne Road underbridge (**JMHS 52**, MWB20287: SU 64450 76573).

Modern

Between 1910 and 1958 the kennels of the South Berkshire Hunt were located off Long Lane (**JMHS 53**, MWB21066: SU 65875 75861). Long Lane was also the site of the Menpes Fruit Farm from 1907 until the mid-20th century (**JMHS 54**, MWB21068: SU 65995 75606). Long Lane Primary School, built in 1966 and unlisted (**JMHS 55**, MWB21115: SU 65885 75841). 11 Westridge Avenue is an unlisted 20th century house, now sitting within a housing estate (**JMHS 56**, MWB21497: SU 66164 76110).

Unknown

Within the search area are a number of monuments that have been identified but remain undated. These include a series of cropmark features identified through aerial photography: Irregular ditched cropmarks, possibly modern drains (**JMHS 57**, MWB2802: SU 64933 76480); A small rectangular enclosure (**JMHS 58**, MWB2806: SU 64480 76490); an irregular/square ditched enclosure, with possible entrance to the south (**JMHS 59**, MWB2807: SU 64530 76320); a small ring ditch overlying geological features (**JMHS 60**, MWB2808: SU 64877 76426); a double ditched feature that possibly represents the remains of a trackway (**JMHS 61**, MWB2809: SU 64611 76644). A sword, musket and horse skeleton were found in the garden of Jasmine Cottages during the excavation of a cess pit between 1964 and 1965 (**JMHS 62**, MWB3658: SU 66115 76406). A circular enclosure with an internal square enclosure was identified through aerial photography (**JMHS 63**, MWB16664: SU 64868 76136). Evaluative trenching off Westbury Lane overpass recorded an undated boundary ditch; Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch although this was determined to be residual (**JMHS 64**, MWB20264: SU 65417 76555)

4.2 Cartographic Research (Figures 3 to 8)

Cartographic research of the area identified a range of maps dating from the mid-18th to 20th century.

The earliest map identified was Josiah Ballard's 1758 map of the Purley Hall Estate, belonging at the time to Francis Hawes (D/EWI/P2). The site lies across two fields, separated by a field boundary running roughly east-west (**JMHS 65**: SU 65351 76416) (Fig. 3); the most southerly field is broadly rectangular and contains the majority of the site while the northern field is rectangular. The site is within an area of fields designated 'Purley Farther Fields'. Several strip fields are seen to the north, east and west of the site, though none are depicted within the area of the site. This may indicate that the field was given over to pastoral use at the time of the survey.

The area of the site is next depicted on Rocque's County Map of Berkshire in 1761 (T/M/128); again the site is shown to lie within an enclosed field, although there is less internal division of the fields than seen on the estate map of 1758 (Fig. 4). This may be due to the larger scale of the Rocque map and any resultant inaccuracies. The

field containing the site and the surrounding fields are depicted as being under cultivation.

William Moss' Plan of the Estate of Purley Magna of 1786 again depicts the area of the site in detail. There is little change from the earlier depictions, the area of fields containing the site is designated 'Yonder Common Fields' and the field boundaries appear similar to those depicted on Rocque's map of 1761 (Fig. 5).



Figure 3: Josiah Ballard's map of the Purley Hall estate, 1758.



Figure 4: Rocque's County Map of Berkshire, 1761.



Figure 5: William Moss' Plan of the Estate of Purley Magna, 1786.

The Tithe Map of 1841 (D/D1/93/1) is the first to show the Great Western Railway, which had been constructed between 1837 and 1840. The construction of the railway has resulted in the splitting of the most northerly field, leaving a triangular enclosure and creating the current northern boundary of the site (Fig. 6). The area of the site is otherwise unchanged from earlier depictions.

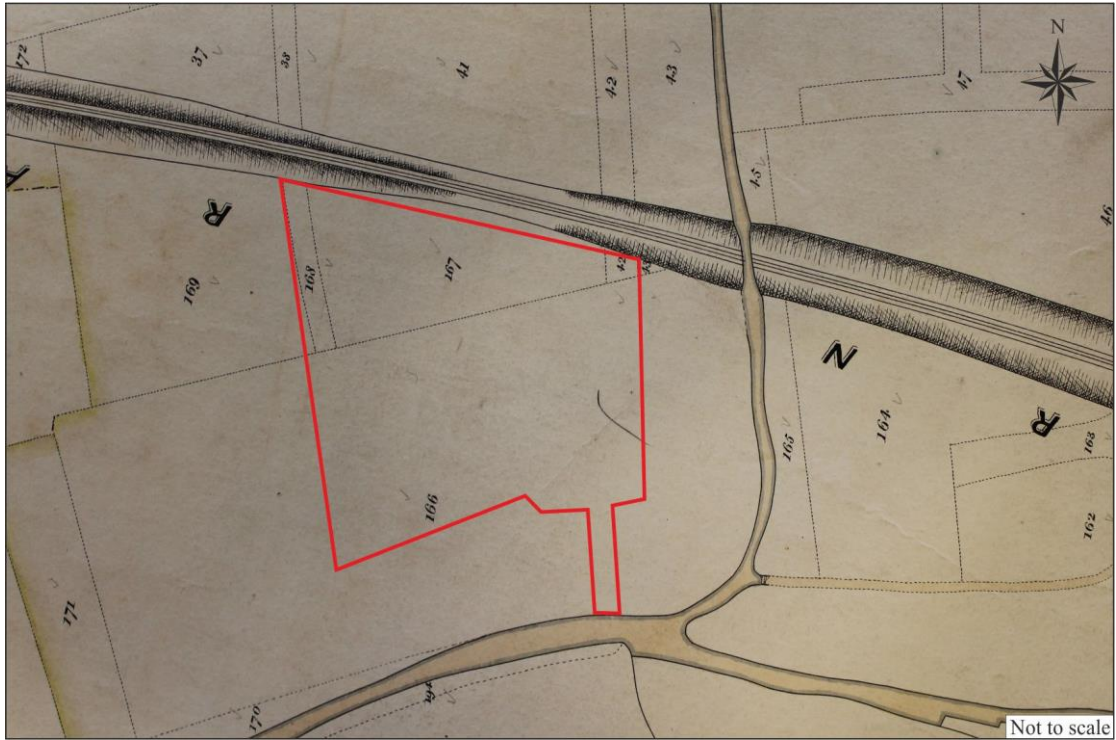


Figure 6: Purley Tithe Map, 1841.

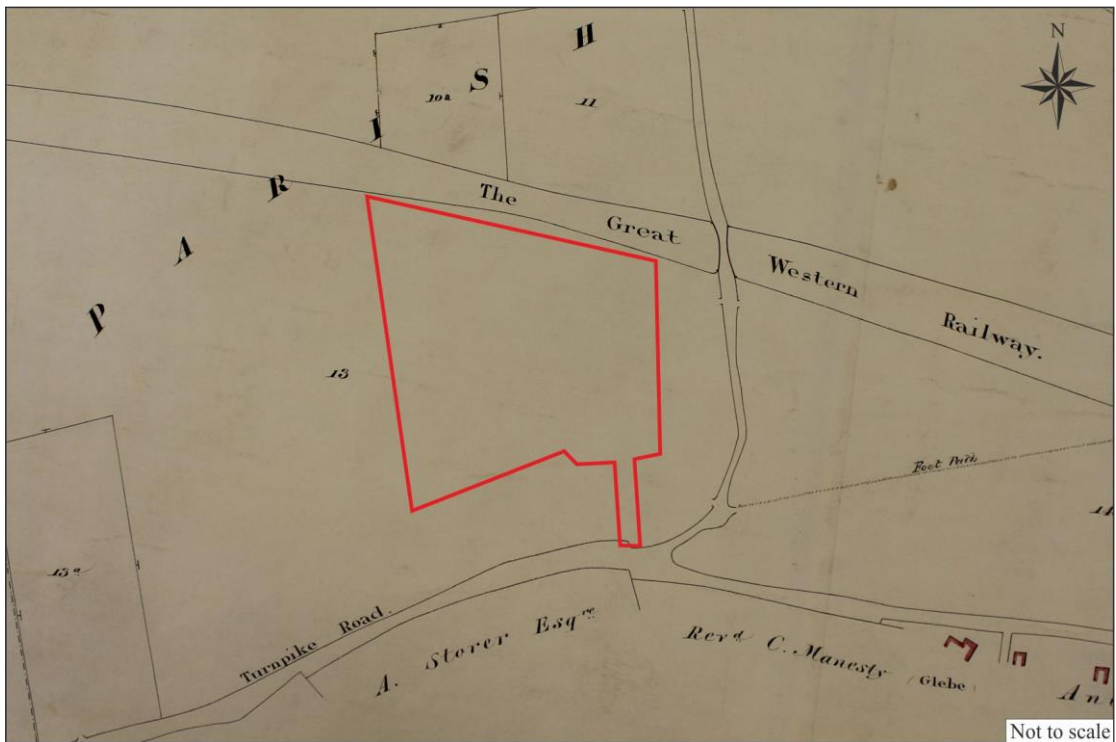


Figure 7: Purley, Sulham and Whitchurch Inclosure Map, 1856

The site is next shown on the Inclosure Map of 1758 (Q/RDC/44B); at this point the internal boundaries have been removed, creating a large irregular field bounded by the railway to the north, the turnpike road to the south and Westbury Lane to the east (Fig. 7). To the east of the site a number of houses have been built along the southern side of the turnpike, although there is no development evident within the area of the site.

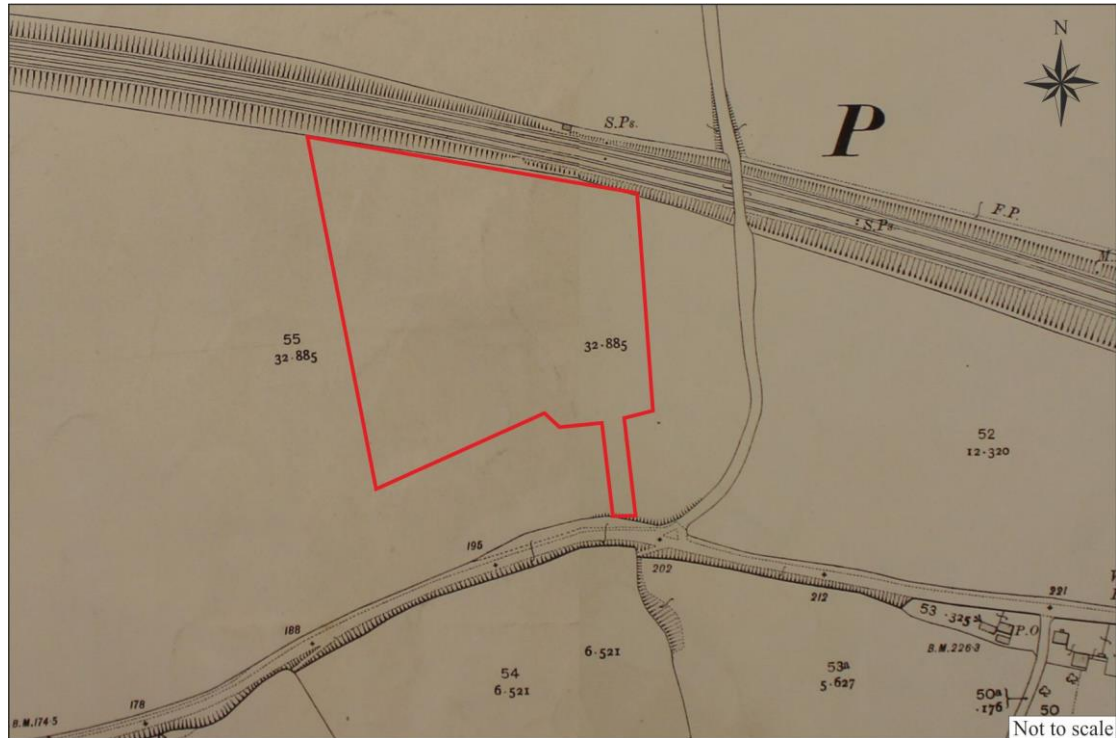


Figure 8: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1911.

The First, Second and Third Edition Ordnance Survey Maps of 1879, 1899 and 1912 (Berks 28.12 and 29.9) depict the area of site in the same configuration as the earlier Inclosure Map (Fig. 8). The fourth edition shows the construction of Purley Rise Farm and two associated outbuildings immediately to the south east of the site.

4.3 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photos, both vertical and oblique, taken between 1946 and 2009 were consulted.

A number of the features identified have already been listed above, these include **JMHS 2, JMHS 3, JMHS 8, JMHS 11, JMHS 12, JMHS 19, JMHS 57, JMHS 58, JMHS 59, JMHS 60, JMHS 61** and **JMHS 63**.

Three possible backfilled quarry pits are seen to the south of the site on photos dating from 1936 (**JMHS 66:** SU 65282 76039: RAF/CPE/UK/1936/1235)

A possible rectangular enclosure (**JMHS 67:** SU 64878 76001) is seen to the south west of the site on aerial photos dating from 1942, 1944 and 1990 (RAF/HLA/599/6067; US/74P/GP/L0C208/5032; SU6476/15).

The development of the site can be seen through the aerial photographs. In 1946 the site is seen to be occupied by a series of small enclosures, possibly allotments (RAF/CPE/UK/1936/1233); by 1963 a series of sheds have been built across the site (JMHS 68: SU 65351 76415), connected by a road that runs across the site from south east to north west, terminating by the railway line (HSL/UK/63039/2258).

4.4 LIDAR

The available LIDAR imagery of the area was consulted. A slight bank, aligned roughly east west was identified, running across the northern half of the site. It is possible that this is the remnant of the field boundary seen on historical mapping (JMHS 65: SU 65351 76416).

4.5 Site Visit

A site visit was conducted on 2nd February 2017. The site is currently divided by hedges and fencing into roughly three areas. The majority of the eastern area is currently used for the storage of touring caravans. Three extant former agricultural buildings are present in this area, two constructed from blockwork and one from timber. The most northerly of these is also associated with a concrete yard surface. A series of low irregular mounds were visible in the south east of this area, possibly associated with the sheds seen on the site in the 1960s (JMHS 68). Some landscaping has been undertaken across the southern half of this area, presumably in order to create level surfaces. The northern half of the site is currently in pasture and no archaeological remains were identified.

5 DISCUSSION

The proposed development was briefly outlined in section 3. A discussion of the heritage data was discussed in section 4 (4.1 Archaeological, 4.2 Cartographic, 4.3 Aerial Photography, 4.4 LIDAR and 4.5 Site Visit). Section 5.1 offers a simplified chronological overview.

5.1 The Landscape of the Search Area

Human activity has been recognised in the search area from the Palaeolithic through to the Modern day. The earliest evidence for human activity dates to the Palaeolithic and is represented by a single chance find of an Acheulean hand axe. This find is likely to have been derived from the superficial river terrace deposits, from which a number of similar artefacts have been recovered throughout the Thames Valley.

The floodplain to the west and north of the site appears to be rich in prehistoric archaeological features. These are seen on aerial photographs and appear to represent a palimpsest of activity, including areas of enclosure, trackways and mortuary monuments. It is possible to associate some of these features with specific periods within prehistory; two crop mark enclosures are present which, due to their typology, have been interpreted as possible Neolithic funerary monuments. A series of ring ditches of presumed Bronze Age date are also seen, perhaps suggesting a continuation in the use of the area in association with mortuary practices. In addition to this cluster of features a series of findspots consisting of worked flint dating to the Bronze Age

and Neolithic are present throughout the search area, including a substantial assemblage that is thought to represent the location of a flint working site. Evidence for activity dating to the Iron Age is less extensive but more definite; a rubbish pit containing Iron Age pottery, animal bone and charcoal recorded during archaeological evaluation would appear to indicate the presence of a settlement within the immediate area. This evidence indicates that the area was known and utilised throughout prehistory, with a particular focus of activity toward the north-west quadrant of the search area.

There is limited evidence for activity during the Early Medieval Period; a Saxon burial was discovered during widening of the Great Western Railway in 1891 was deemed to be isolated. Medieval and later activity is predominantly associated with the settlement of Purley, and there is also some documentary evidence to suggest that that Westbury Farm and Scrace's Farm are on the site of Purley Parva DMV.

Evidence for Post-medieval activity is extensive and predominantly consists of extant buildings associated with the development of Purley and its environs. This development continues during the imperial period, including the construction of the formal landscape park associated with Purley Hall. The most significant development of the Industrial period was the construction of the Great Western Railway from 1837 to 1840. The village of Purley remained relatively small until the 20th century, when the construction of a number of domestic housing estates increased its size substantially.

The site falls within the Thames Valley Floor Historic Environment Character Zone (HECZ) designated by West Berkshire district council (West Berkshire Council Archaeology Service 2008).

5.2 The Archaeological Potential of the Proposal Area

Given the sparsity of data the probability of any sites occurring on the proposal area dating from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered to be low.

There is a focus of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the floodplain to the west and north of the site. This activity does not appear to extend onto the area of the site; however, this may be a result of the differential visibility of cropmarks on the gravels of the floodplain (as opposed to the slightly raised terraces upon which the site is located). A rubbish pit of Late Iron Age date was found during archaeological evaluation immediately to the north of the site, possibly signifying the presence of a settlement within the immediate area. The potential for remains dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age is therefore considered to be moderate to high especially as a possible flint projectile point has been found immediately outside of the north side of the site.

Roman pottery, thought to be residual, was found in a boundary ditch just north of the site. There is therefore a low to medium potential for remains of this date on the site.

A Saxon burial was discovered immediately to the north of the site, on the northern side of the railway, although there is no further evidence of Early Medieval activity within the search area. When excavated the burial was deemed not to be associated

with any further burials and evaluation on the northern side of the railway line did not record any further evidence of Early Medieval activity. As such the potential for remains dating to this period is considered to be low to medium.

Any potential archaeology of Medieval or later date is likely to consist of remains relating to agriculture, for example furrows associated with ridge and furrow cultivation (although no extant ridge and furrow was observed during the site visit), or removed field boundaries seen on historic mapping. Up until the early 20th century the area of the site was located within the agricultural environs of Purley, in an area of fields described in the 18th century as Purley Farther Fields or Yonder Common Fields.

5.3. The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains

Analysis of the available historic mapping depicts the site as undeveloped agricultural land from 1758 to 1911. However, from the 1930s onwards the site is the location of Purley Rise Farm. A series of sheds and outbuildings are seen throughout the site on aerial photographs dating to the 1960s. Most of these buildings were demolished during the later 20th century, although three still remain. There is also evidence of landscaping work in the south west of the site. The construction of footings and landscaping for these buildings and roadways is likely to have had a derogatory impact upon any buried archaeological remains. Two service trenches been excavated across the site; a sewer pipe runs from east to west across the southern edge of the site while an electricity cable runs from north to south across the western side of the site (Venners, pers. comm). The excavation of these trenches will also have impacted upon any buried archaeological remains.

5.4 The Impact of the Proposal on non-designated heritage assets

The HER search produced no non-designated heritage assets located directly on the site.

5.5 The Impact of the Proposal on designated heritage assets

In accordance with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (see part 2.1) Scheduled Monuments are to be considered as a designated heritage asset of national importance.

No scheduled monuments have been identified in the immediate area of the proposal site.

5.6 The Impact of the Proposal on listed buildings

In accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (see part 2.1) structures that are designated as a listed building due to this act are considered to be nationally important. They occur on a national database held by Historic England. There are several listed buildings within the vicinity of the proposal area, however these will not be impacted physically or visually by the proposal.

5.7 The Impact of the Proposal on known burial sites

In accordance with the Burial Act of 1857 (see part 2.1) a burial cannot be moved without the proper authorisation from Government.

Burials only become designated heritage assets if they are part of a listed cemetery structure in a churchyard, a burial in a church, or part of a scheduled monument like a long barrow, round barrow, a burial mound inside a later designated structure for example a hill-fort or are a secondary or satellite cemetery to a listed or scheduled structure. In all these cases it can be argued that the individual burial or cemetery is thus protected. In other cases where past burials have been or become located they are essentially non-designated heritage assets as their presence will become added to the Historic Environment Record. In any event burials can only be moved with the permission of the Ministry of Justice and should not be touched by building contractors.

A single burial was located within the search area, located immediately to the north of the site and dated to the Early Medieval Period.

6 CONCLUSIONS

This heritage impact assessment considers the impact to the historic environment of the proposed construction of approximately 35 houses at 72 Purley Rise.

Within the search area of 1km some 68 sites were identified. The earliest evidence for human activity dates to the Palaeolithic and is represented by a single chance find of an Acheulean hand axe. The floodplain to the west and north of the site appears to be rich in prehistoric archaeological features. These are seen on aerial photographs and appear to represent a palimpsest of activity, including areas of enclosure, trackways and mortuary monuments. Some of these are provisionally dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, but the majority remain undated. There is further evidence of activity during Prehistory to the north of the site, where a Late Iron Age rubbish pit was recorded. Pottery of Roman considered to be residual in a boundary ditch has been uncovered just to the north of the site. A single Saxon burial was found at the northern boundary of the site during widening works to the Great Western Railway. Later periods are predominantly characterised by extant buildings associated with Purley, and the site's outlying location would suggest that it has not been the focus of any settlement associated with the village; the area of the site itself is depicted on historic mapping as agricultural land from 1758 until 1911. Purley Rise Farm was built during the early 20th century; aerial photography shows a series of small sheds built across the site in the mid-20th century, which are later replaced by three larger agricultural buildings.

Previous archaeological work has established the presence of buried remains of Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval date immediately to the north of the proposal site; furthermore there is evidence for substantial prehistoric activity further to the north and west of the site. The potential for buried prehistoric remains is therefore considered to be moderate to high. The potential for remains of Early Medieval date is considered to be low to medium; the same is true of later periods, although there is likely to be evidence of the agricultural buildings built and subsequently demolished

during the 20th century. The construction of these buildings is likely to have had a derogatory impact upon any buried archaeological remains present.

No Scheduled Monuments have been recognised within the search area. There are several listed buildings. However these will not be impacted physically or visually by the proposal. A single burial was located within the search area, located immediately to the north of the site and dated to the Early Medieval Period.

Given the archaeological remains located to the north and west of the site it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation is carried out in advance of development. This would establish the archaeological potential of the site and inform any future development in the area.

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7.2 Historic Maps

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T/M/128 Rocque's County Map of Berkshire 1761

T/M/141 William Moss' Plan of the Estate of Purley Magna 1786

D.D1.D3.1 Purley Tithe Map 1841

Q.RDC.44B Purley Inclosure Map 1758

Berks 28.12 and 29.9 First - Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Maps 1879, 1899, 1912
1934

7.3 Gazetteer

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Palaeolithic	MWB10321	465600	176200	Findspot. Pointed handaxe found during road widening in 1926.
2	Neolithic	MWB2804	464709	176690	An oval enclosure with internal pit; possibly a Neolithic burial monument. Visible on aerial photographs.
3	Neolithic	MWB2805	464822	176469	A trapezoidal enclosure with rounded corners; possibly a Neolithic burial monument. Visible on aerial photographs
4	Neolithic	MWB3615	465996	175699	Findspot. Flint tools found during a watching brief by Berkshire Archaeological Unit.
5	Neolithic	MWB10376	465700	176860	Findspot. Flint tools comprising a rechipped blade, end scraper and borer found in 1949.
6	Bronze Age	MWB6942	464900	175600	Bronze age flint assemblage; thought to represent a lithic working site.
7	Bronze Age	MWB10198	466000	176000	Findspot. Flint scraper.
8	Bronze Age	MWB16566	464749	176706	A possible ring ditch, visible on aerial photos.
9	Iron Age	MWB16665	465595	175836	Iron age and Roman ditches were recorded during gravel extraction at Curtis Gravel Pit.
10	Iron Age	MWB20263	465487	176539	A middle Iron Age refuse pit containing pottery and animal bone.
11	Prehistoric	MWB2779	465858	176703	A series of ditched cropmark features including possible enclosure, linears and two conjoined rings. Visible on aerial photos.
12	Prehistoric	MWB2801	464560	176410	A series of curvilinear cropmarks, probably representing a settlement and field system. Visible on aerial photos.
13	Prehistoric	MWB10395	465400	176900	Findspot. Unstratified finds of struck flint, medieval and post-medieval pottery from Springs Farm.
14	Prehistoric	MWB10396	465250	176810	Findspot. A small collection of finds located during a second watching brief at Springs Farm.
15	Prehistoric	MWB16781	465458	176480	Findspot. Worked flint found on a footpath in 2007.
16	Early Medieval Period	MWB3620	465450	176480	Isolated Saxon grave containing pottery, a circular brooch and beads of amber and glass, found while widening the Great Western railway in 1891.
17	High Medieval Period	MWB3616	465400	176900	The suggested site of a deserted medieval village, although based on poor documentary evidence.
18	High Medieval Period	MWB16077	466063	176386	Purley Lodge and the Gatehouse. Grade II listed. A complex building comprising a fragmentary 13th century core with 17th

					- 19th century additions and alterations.
19	High Medieval Period	MWB17993	465366	175568	Extant earthwork. A possible medieval or post-medieval boundary bank.
20	Post Medieval Period	MWB4492	466180	176380	Packed chalk foundations, recorded during a watching brief.
21	Post Medieval Period	MWB4493	466180	176380	Flint lined, brick capped well. Recorded during a watching brief.
22	Post Medieval Period	MWB15764	464728	175801	Purley Hall. Grade II listed. Country house built in 1609.
23	Post Medieval Period	MWB17157	465379	176950	Westbury Farm. 17th century farmstead, still partly extant.
24	Post Medieval Period	MWB18501	466115	176386	Jasmine Cottages. Grade II listed. 17th century timber framed house.
25	Post Medieval Period	MWB18506	465401	176963	Westbury Farmhouse. Grade II listed. Late 17th century brick built farmhouse.
26	Post Medieval Period	MWB18507	465369	176968	Extant barn and stables at Westbury Farm. Grade II listed.
27	Post Medieval Period	MWB18618	466204	176347	Ivy Cottage. Grade II listed. 17th century timber framed house.
28	Imperial	MWB4491	466180	176380	Site of building on 1786 estate map. Recorded during watching brief.
29	Imperial	MWB6180	465154	176156	Toll road created in 1764 to improve the route along the south bank of the river Thames from Reading to Wallingford.
30	Imperial	MWB6181	465881	176173	Milestone. Grade II listed. White painted with black lettering.
31	Imperial	MWB6296	464617	175780	Purley Hall Park. An early 18th century formal landscape park with walled and ornamental gardens.
32	Imperial	MWB16363	464734	176079	Purley Hall Gatehouses. Grade II listed.
33	Imperial	MWB17156	465286	176891	Springs Farm. Historic farmstead.
34	Imperial	MWB17158	465875	176118	Bowling Green Farmhouse. Historic farmstead likely to be of 18th century origins, documented in 19th century.
35	Imperial	MWB18034	465581	176088	Purley Barn. 18th century barn containing reused 16th century timbers. Grade II listed.
36	Imperial	MWB18087	465682	176195	Yew Tree Cottage. Grade II listed. 18th century flint and brick built cottage.
37	Imperial	MWB18503	465870	176100	Former location of Purley Barn (JMHS 35).
38	Imperial	MWB18613	465885	176149	Bowling Green Farmhouse. Grade II listed. 18th century house of white painted brick with a slate roof.
39	Imperial	MWB18616	465319	176903	Scrace's Farmhouse. Grade II listed. 18th century brick built house.
40	Imperial	MWB19771	464830	175687	The former location of a statue within Purley Park.
41	Imperial	MWB21305	466198	176307	The former location of a rectory, built in 1728 and demolished

					in the later 20th century.
42	Industrial	MWB2803	464361	176046	A series of ditched and double ditched features, possibly related to drainage.
43	Industrial	MWB6044	465147	176523	A section of Great Western railway line from Reading to Oxford.
44	Industrial	MWB16662	466617	176016	Purley Park. A former landscape park around surviving early 19th century house
45	Industrial	MWB17159	466311	176257	Site of Home Farm. A historic farmstead documented in the 19th century.
46	Industrial	MWB19044	465484	176453	Westbury Lane overbridge. Railway bridge built between 1837 and 1840.
47	Industrial	MWB19770	464844	175732	The site of Purley Hall Park icehouse. 18th or 19th century icehouse, demolished in 20th century.
48	Industrial	MWB19921	466122	176335	Purley infant school. Late 19th century school.
49	Industrial	MWB20284	466044	176272	Purley Lane overbridge. Railway bridge built between 1837 and 1840.
50	Industrial	MWB20285	465804	176359	Winston Lane overbridge. Railway bridge built between 1837 and 1840.
51	Industrial	MWB20286	464797	176565	Footpath underbridge. Railway bridge over footpath, built between 1837 and 1840.
52	Industrial	MWB20287	464450	176573	Bourne Road underbridge. Railway bridge built between 1837 and 1840.
53	Modern	MWB21066	465875	175861	The former location of the kennels of the South Berkshire Hunt from 1910-1958.
54	Modern	MWB21068	465995	175606	The former location of Menpes fruit farm, established in 1907 and redeveloped in the 1970s.
55	Modern	MWB21115	465885	175841	Long Lane Primary School. Mid-20th century primary school.
56	Modern	MWB21497	466164	176110	11 Westridge Avenue. A detached mid-20th century house.
57	Unknown	MWB2802	464933	176480	Irregular ditched cropmarks, possibly modern drains. Visible on aerial photos.
58	Unknown	MWB2806	464480	176490	Small rectangular enclosure, identified from aerial photos.
59	Unknown	MWB2807	464530	176320	Sub-square ditched enclosure, identified from aerial photos.
60	Unknown	MWB2808	464877	176426	Small ring ditch, identified on aerial photos.
61	Unknown	MWB2809	464611	176644	Double ditched linear feature, possibly a trackway. Identified on aerial photos.
62	Unknown	MWB3658	466115	176406	Sword, musket and horse skeleton found in the garden of Jasmine Cottage (JMHS 24).

63	Unknown	MWB16664	464880	176140	Square enclosure set within a larger circular enclosure. Identified on aerial photos.
64	Unknown	MWB20264	465417	176555	Ditch or field boundary recorded during archaeological evaluation. Contained residual Roman pottery.
65	Unknown		465351	176416	Possible remnant field boundary seen on LIDAR imagery and historic mapping.
66	Unknown		465282	176039	Three possible backfilled quarry pits. Identified on aerial photographs.
67	Unknown		464878	176001	Possible rectangular enclosure, identified on aerial photographs.
68	Unknown		465351	176415	A series of sheds associated with Purley Rise Farm. Identified on aerial photos.

APPENDIX 1

Glossary

by

Stephen Yeates

GLOSSARY OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

Caput (Latin): A Latin word of which the etymology is head, it refers to the central place of government in a lay manorial or ecclesiastical context.

Chancery: The chancellorship or the court of the chancellor of England.

Chapel/chapelry: Medieval churches without the status of a parish church, usually these were annexed to a mother church (with parish) as a chapel of ease. The mother church had the right to any tithes (tenths), and other forms of revenue that was attached to that chapel. These were often established due to difficulties of villagers in isolated villages or hamlets from attending the mother church. The area of the parish (or district) attached to the chapel of ease was termed a chapelry (see also liberty and township). There were also free chapels, which were not chapels of ease, but which were established in the territory of a mother church (parish), but was not annexed to or attached to that mother church in the same way.

Demesne: Of or belonging to the lord, from Latin *Dominicus*.

DMV: The initials DMV refer to a Deserted Medieval Village, they are often large archaeological sites containing the earthworks of collapsed dwellings and enclosure boundaries, set around a planned road system. The reason for their desertion may be for various reasons economical failure, socio-political enforcement (forced abandonment by a lay lord or ecclesiastical lord due to economic policy alterations), or plague. Other sites are known as SMV, Shrunken Medieval Settlement.

Extra-parochial: An area of land that is not legally attached to a parish church. This normally occurs in respect to ancient hunting lands, for example in the Forest of Dean where the central area of the royal hunting land. The term could also be applied to a decayed parish (a church or mother church which had lost all of its inhabitancy).

Effoef: To invest with a fief, or to be put in possession of a fee.

Fee: An estate or hereditary land that is held by paying homage and service to a superior lord. The person holding the fee can, therefore, hold a fee from the king, a bishop or a lord. The type of service required was normally that of a knight, but was also termed a knights-fee or a lay-fee, besides others. The word is derived from the Germanic languages and has an etymology of 'cattle-property'.

HER: The initials stand for Historic Environment Record, a database of archaeological sites at local planning authorities (at County or Unitary Authority level).

Hide: A unit of land measurement, which was considered to cover an area of ground that could maintain an extended family. It was reckoned generally to be 120acres, but this varied in some places across the country depending on the productivity of the soils. In some areas the land covered may have been as much as 180acres.

Inclosers: Those wishing to inclose the land.

Inclosure: Archaic form of the word enclosure, used in respect to Inclosure maps, documents consisting of a map, showing the division of the land, and also an apportionment, which details the owner of the land and also the name. Before this procedure most villages had open fields in which all villagers had an allotted portion as a tenant.

Iron Age: An archaeological name attributed the last of the prehistoric periods normally attributed BC 800 to AD 43. The prehistoric periods are so named from alterations in technology, thus the Iron Age refers to a period in which iron production became generally wide spread, but not introduced. Iron production commenced in Anatolia (Turkey) c. 2000 BC and was introduced into the British Isles at the latter part of the

second millennium BC. The Age is generally divided up into three smaller periods or phases: Early Iron Age (800-500/400 BC), Middle Iron Age (500/400-150/100 BC) and the Late Iron Age (150/100 BC-AD 43).

Liberty: An area of a parish not classed as a chapelry or township that has certain rights or freedoms.

Manor: A dwelling or habitation that is the principal house on an estate. The name has as a secondary meaning an area of land attached to the manor, this is transferred from the house originally to the estate.

Medieval: Used for a historical and an archaeological period from AD 410 (the alleged date in which Roman military forces abandoned Britain) through to AD 1485 (the date of the Battle of Bosworth Field). The period is alternatively called the middle ages.

NMR: The initials stand for National Monuments Record, this is an archaeological database held by English Heritage at Swindon.

Post-medieval: A historical and archaeological time period generally interpreted as commencing after the Battle of Bosworth Field in AD 1485. Some authorities interpret the period as continuing to the present day, while other state that it terminated in 1800, and that the industrial period commenced at that date.

Prebendal: A medieval term awarded to certain prestigious church sites. The term was first used in the late 11th or early 12th centuries AD.

Roman: The name given to an historical or archaeological period of Britain from AD 43 (the date of the Claudian Invasion) and AD 410 (when Roman military forces are reputed to have left). There is much debate about the authenticity of this last date, and even claims that the Imperial letter withdrawing Roman military authority from Britain is a forgery, which has been greatly misused.

Rotuli Hundredorum (Latin text): A series of rolls (*rotuli*) that lists the assets of all the hundreds (*Hundredorum*) in England from the 13th century. The audits were carried out in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I.

Smallholder: A person or tenant who owns or rents a small area of land.

Sub-manor: A manor (building or the estate) that is subject to a larger manor.

Terrier: A post-medieval document giving accounts of dues received by vicars and priests.

Tithe Award: A post-medieval document consisting of a map (showing owners and names of fields) and an apportionment (details of those fields).

Tudor: The name given to an English royal family who ruled Britain from 1485-1603. The term is thus used to describe an historical period and certain developments that occurred in that period.

Virgate: A unit of land measurement rated at ¼ of a hide.

Wool Stapler: A wool merchant. Using the term staple referring to a town or place with a body of merchants. The town or principal place for selling a specific commodity.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS

Enclosure: An area of ground enclosed by a ditch, bank and ditch, fence, or wall.

Dormer: A window projecting from the line of the roof and possessing a roof of its own.

Gable: The head of a wall at the end of a pitched roof, they are usually triangular in shape and set within the roofline, but some have decorative shapes.

Hipped Roof: A roof with sloped ends as opposed to gables. A half-hipped roof has partially sloping ends and a partial gable.

Hollow-way: The remains of an ancient trackway that has been eroded away by use.

Moat: A ditch, either dry or flooded, which surrounds a manorial site.

Mullion: The slender vertical member dividing the lights in a window or screen.

Ragstone: Stone from Cretaceous Lower Greensand beds.

Ridge and furrow: A formation created by the ploughing process in medieval open fields. The process removes soil from the furrow and places it on the ridge, thus archaeological survival under these fields is variable, being truncated in the furrow, but often surviving due to the greater depth of soil under the ridge.

Tollhouse: A building constructed at either end of a toll road, they usually have distinct polygonal designs. The resident of these houses made charges for the use of the toll road.