

**Sand Martins Golf Club
Finchampstead Road, Wokingham
Berkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
RPS Consulting Services Ltd

on behalf of:
Sand Martins Golf Club Ltd

CA Project: AN0524
CA Report: AN0524_1

July 2024



Sand Martins Golf Club
Finchampstead Road, Wokingham
Berkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: AN0524
CA Report: AN0524_1

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Sand Martins Golf Club, Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire
Location:	Wokingham, Berkshire
NGR:	479923 166444
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	20 June and 2 July 2024
Planning reference:	210179
Location of archive:	To be deposited with the recipient museum Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site code:	SAMA24

In June and July 2024, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising of five trenches at Sand Martins Golf Club, Wokingham, Berkshire. The site appears to be situated within a historically, agricultural, landscape. The evaluation revealed three small post-medieval features likely associated to farm recorded on the site; Everdon's Farm. The investigation provides a confident picture of the site, suggesting previous redevelopment and/or landscaping associated with the golf course, has truncated most of the post-medieval archaeology.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In June and July 2024, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Sand Martins Golf Club, Wokingham, Berkshire (centred at NGR: 479923 166444; Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS, who were acting on behalf of Sand Martins Golf Club Ltd (hereafter referred to as “the client”).
- 1.2. Wokingham Borough Council has granted outline planning permission for the proposed part single, part two storey side/rear extension to existing clubhouse, erection of a detached Hotel Building comprising 39no. bedrooms, function rooms, kitchen and staff room, with car parking, servicing, associated landscape enhancements and an electrical sub-station (planning ref: 210179). Condition 6 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by the Archaeological Officer for Berkshire Archaeology (hereafter referred to as “the curator”), the archaeological advisor to Wokingham Borough Council. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2024) and approved by the curator.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with:
- *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 5,293m² in extent. It lies on the south side of Evendons Lane and is surrounded by residential units to the south and to the east. The site currently comprises of two overflow car parks, one grassed, and the other hard core. The site lies at approximately 60m above Ordnance datum (aOD), sloping gradually away to the north-west.

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- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Bagshot Formation Sand, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period; no superficial deposits were recorded (BGS 2024).

2. **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1. A search of a 1km study area centred on the site was conducted on the Heritage Gateway (HG 2024) website to compile background information to place the site in the wider context. Additional information has also been added from the archaeological background for a fieldwork evaluation carried out by CA at land at Barkham Road in 2017, located c. 1.2km northwest of the site (CA 2017).

Prehistoric

- 2.2. A single Neolithic flint arrowhead was discovered to the south of the site (HG 2024).
- 2.3. A multi-phased site with evidence of activity beginning in the Neolithic period was discovered during an evaluation of land at Barkham Ride, previously Rooks Nest Farm, located northeast of the site. Whilst no specific dating evidence was recovered, residual flintwork suggests the area contained prehistoric field systems, with possible late Iron Age to Roman settlement (John Moore Heritage Services 2010).
- 2.4. Settlement activity dating to the Prehistoric period was present to the south-east of site at Woodcrae Manor Farm where a potential enclosure and pit cluster was identified during an assessment of the site in 1991 (Darvill 1991).

Roman

- 2.5. There is limited evidence for Roman activity within the immediate vicinity. At Barkham Ride, approximately 800m to the south-west, an excavation found a possible Roman structure identified as a collection of stake and post holes (John Moore Heritage Services 2010).
- 2.6. Field walking surveys were conducted near Barkham in the 1900's which recovered several sherds of Roman pottery (HG 2024).

Medieval

- 2.7. Barkham, was a settlement in the Domesday Book, first referenced in AD 952 as Beorchamme/Beorcham. It had recorded a population of 6 villagers, and 4 smallholders in 1086 (Open Domesday 2024).

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- 2.8. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture have been recorded to north and south of the village Barkham. The excavations at Barkham Ride, approximately 800m to the south-west, also recorded Medieval ridge and furrows (John Moore Heritages Services 2010).
- 2.9. Evidence suggests that from the prehistoric through to the medieval period the environs of the site was subject to only small-scale levels of settlement and was predominantly used for agriculture.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.10. Several ditches were identified during an evaluation and a watching brief project at Rooks Nest Farm, approximately 800m south-west of the site, these features contained pottery sherds dating between AD 1550-1699 (John Moore Heritage Services 2010).
- 2.11. Within the site boundaries is believed to be the location of Evendon Manor. The first mention of this occurs in 1316 when the Bishop of Salisbury was returned as lord of Wokingham-cum-Yevyndon. It then passed through multiple owners in the following centuries before being sold to Mr William Lane in 1834. In 1837 the old manor house was pulled down and replaced with a new manor or farmhouse (Ditchfield and Page 1923). Part of this building is now believed to form part of the current Clubhouse for the golf course.
- 2.12. Evendens or Indens Farm can be seen on the 1761 Rocque, 1806 OSD, and 1817 Wokingham Enclosure maps. The study area appears to have consisted of a small number of buildings with agricultural land throughout this time (HG 2024).
- 2.13. The Wokingham Tithe Map 1825 shows the surrounding land was largely used as arable farmland. Within the site boundary, buildings associated with the Evendon Manor can be seen and it appears that new buildings were constructed at this time.
- 2.14. The 1898 OS map identified that further redevelopment of the site was undertaken involving the demolition of some buildings and extensions of others. This is most probably related to the reconstruction of the manor purportedly undertaken by Mr William Lane in 1837 (Ditchfield and Page 1923).
- 2.15. The first golf club, Fox Golf Ltd, was established in 1991 and was replaced by Sand Martins Golf Club Ltd in 2005.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Wokingham Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to identify the remains of the earlier farmhouse associated with the clubhouse and potential remains of the manorial site.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 5 trenches (Figure 2):
- 5no 15m x 1.8m trenches.
- 4.2. Three 15m trenches, **1**, **2**, and **3**, located to the north of site, are within the proposed new building footprint in existing hardstanding was a c.4.5% sample. The two 15m trenches, **4** and **5**, shown in green space, north of the existing clubhouse, are in a new car park extension area also represent a c. 4.5% sample. There are various other areas of impact (extension of the main clubhouse, access and car park works) that, in agreement with the curator, have not been targeted because these fall within areas of previous development impacts.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate.
- 4.4. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. No deposits were identified that required sampling.

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- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2. The natural substrate comprised of a mid-yellow/orange clay in all but **Trench 4**, which contained imported yellow/orange sand with no inclusions.
- 5.3. No archaeological features were observed in **Trenches 1, 2, or 3**. All three trenches were located in existing areas of hard standing, and the only stratigraphy consisted of layers of made ground, of between 0.74m and 0.80m, directly onto the natural substrate.
- 5.4. The locations of **Trench 4**, and the southern two thirds of **Trench 5**, were recently developed into a gravel car park. During excavation an average of 0.30m of made ground was recorded. Across the two trenches, three post-medieval features were observed to survive albeit truncated, below the made ground.

Trench 1

- 5.5. **Trench 1** (Figure 3 and 4) contained five layers of modern made ground to a depth of 0.77m. A modern land drain, on a north-west/south-east alignment, was recorded along the full length of the trench. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 2

- 5.6. **Trench 2** (Figures 3 and 4) contained three layers of modern made ground to a depth of 0.80m. A modern land drain, on a north-east/south-west alignment, was recorded along the full length of the trench. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 3

- 5.7. **Trench 3** (Figures 3 and 4) contained three layers of modern made ground to a depth of 0.84m. A modern land drain, on a north-east/south-west alignment, was recorded perpendicular to the trench. A modern pit was found in the south-west end of the trench with tarmac and plastic inclusions. No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 4

- 5.8. **Trench 4** (Figure 5) contained one post-medieval ditch, **403**. The ditch was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.30m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a single intentional backfill deposit of demolition rubble, **402**, possibly used as a basic percolation drainage. Fill **402** contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery and consisted of 50% CBM fragments. A sondage was machine excavated at the south end of the trench to ascertain the depth of imported sand. The excavation reached 1.2m with no substrate change. Hollows and track marks caused by excavators and dumper trucks were visible in the surface of the redeposited natural, and evidence of associated levelling was observed.

Trench 5

- 5.9. **Trench 5** (Figure 6) contained two post medieval features at its north-east end. Three meters of trench was located outside of the carpark development, within which a post hole **507** and a pit **509** were observed. The features were capped by a levelling deposit, **503**, only observed in the trench outside the car park truncation. Posthole **507** contained three fills, a post pad **506**, a post pipe **505**, and packing fill **504**. An iron nail and 447g of CBM were recovered from **504**. An oval waste pit, **509**, recorded 0.2m to the south of **507**, had a single fill **508** and contained post-medieval pottery and CBM.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material, comprising pottery, ceramic building material and metalwork, was recovered by hand from four different deposits (Table 6.1). The material is listed by context in Appendix B and further described below. The assemblage has been recorded directly to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet by deposit and count, weight, type,

and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA Finds Toolkit (ClfA 2023, Level 2).

Table 6.1. Quantification of finds

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Post-medieval and modern	7	316
Ceramic building material	All	5	447
Metalwork	Iron	1	58

Pottery

- 6.2. The evaluation produced seven sherds (316g) of post-medieval pottery from three deposits. The pottery is in good condition, except for a single fragment which is worn all over, with rounded edges and surfaces, recovered from fill **508** of pit **509**.
- 6.3. With the exception of one sherd, all the pottery recovered is lead glazed. Four sherds are in a dark red, micaceous fabric which contains sparse, well sorted quartz (fabric MRE). They have a dense, homogenous glaze with brown (iron) flecks and are considered to date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Among them are the bases of two different jars found in fill **402** of ditch **403**, one of them with a thick layer of soot on the exterior surface and some burnt residues on the interior. This would suggest that the pot had been used to heat up or to cook with in a domestic setting. Fill **508** of pit **509**, produced a pancheon in the same fabric. The same fill also contained a pancheon rim in a similar, but softer, fabric (PMGW) which might be slightly earlier and date to the 16th to 18th centuries. The fragment is very worn and rounded all over, although remains of a dark green glaze are still visible on the interior surface.
- 6.4. One Hampshire/Surrey Border Ware (BW) rim bowl in a slightly sandy, orange and buff, fabric was also recovered from fill **508** of pit **509**. This is a straight, plain rim from a bowl, yellow glazed on the interior only and dating to the 17th-18th centuries.
- 6.5. A small fragment from an 18th century Chinese porcelain saucer, decorated with a standing figure painted in blue, was also recovered, from occupation layer **503** (Appendix B).

Ceramic building material

- 6.6. A small brick fragment, red, handmade and unfrogged, with no surviving complete measurements, was recovered from fill **402** of ditch **403**. The same fill also produced a small red floor tile fragment, plain and unglazed, 24mm thick.

6.7. Three other tile fragments in a slightly sandy, red fabric were also recovered from fill **504** of posthole **507** and fill **508** of pit **509**. Two of these from the latter fill are very worn.

6.8. There are no diagnostic features to help independently date the ceramic building material with any precision, but the texture, even colour, and the fabric of the material suggests that this is likely to be post-medieval or early modern (Appendix B).

Metalwork

6.9. An iron fitting from fill **504** of posthole **507** is a solid bar of circular section (13mm diameter). It tapers to a thinner tip which is slightly bent. The other end is broken, but a visible decrease in diameter may indicate it tapers here also. The object is likely to be a fitting of some kind, but not enough survives to confirm its function.

Summary

6.10. A small group of artefacts was recorded, including pottery, brick, tile and iron, which dates to the 18th–19th centuries. The pottery assemblage is composed of domestic wares, including a Chinese porcelain saucer.

Further work and selection strategy

6.11. The finds have been recorded to the standards appropriate for archaeological evaluation. The material is of late post-medieval and modern date, and it is not recommended for long-term curation if there is no further fieldwork on the site. Should further archaeological excavation be undertaken at the site as the result of mitigation, it is recommended that the material be considered alongside any further finds that come to light.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1. The specific objective of the evaluation was to identify the remains of the earlier farmhouse associated with the clubhouse and potential remains of the manorial site. The features observed in **Trenches 4 & 5** confirm a basic, truncated and limited survival of outbuildings associated with the farm but no evidence of the farmhouse itself or any remains pertaining to the manor.

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- 7.2. These findings suggest the area evaluated by **Trenches 1, 2, and 3** was heavily relandscaped sometime in the 20th century, possibly ahead of the first golf course, established in 1991.
- 7.3. The archaeological horizon in the area evaluated by **Trench 4** and, the southern two thirds of **Trench 5** appear to have been exposed, driven across by excavator and dumper truck, and then levelled during the construction of the modern car park.
- 7.4. **Trench 4** contained one post-medieval linear, packed with demolition rubble, identified as early percolation drainage. Large areas of imported sands were found in the southern end of **Trench 4**, which was most likely imported during the development of the 1991 golf course to improve drainage. A sondage was machine excavated at the south end of the trench to ascertain the depth of imported sand; excavation reached 1.2m with no substrate change.
- 7.5. **Trench 5** contained a post-medieval post hole and waste pit interpreted as evidence associated with the farm buildings of Evendon's farm, indicated on the 1898 OS map.
- 7.6. Given the paucity of significant remains it is highly unlikely that further work on this site will provide any further information on the farmhouse or manorial site. The site appears to be situated within a historically agricultural landscape. The results of this project provide a confident picture of the site, suggesting redevelopment and/or landscaping has truncated the most of the archaeological remains.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Aaron Clarke, assisted by Hannah Proctor and Jess Wagstaff. This report was written by Aaron Clarke. The finds report was written by Alejandra Gutiérrez. The report illustrations were prepared by Aleks Osinka. The project archive has been compiled by Gemma Whelan. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greateorex.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Light grey sandy gravel with 60% sub-angular stones up to 50mm.	15.00	1.82	0.10	
1	101	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Dark grey black compact tarmac with 20% sub-angular stones up to 50mm and fragments of MDF <80mm	15.00	1.82	0.08	
1	102	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Dark grey compact sandy concrete with 20% sub-angular stones up to 20mm and rare CBM fragments <100mm	15.00	1.82	0.10	
1	103	Layer	102	Other Layer	Made ground. Mid grey yellow compact sandy concrete with 10% sub-angular stones <200mm and rare gravel <50mm	14.95	1.82	0.16	
1	104	Layer	102	Other Layer	Made ground. Mid greyish black friable sand with 10% sub-angular stones up to 400mm, common gravel and CBM fragments <50mm	14.90	1.82	0.33	
1	105	Layer	102	Natural	Natural. Mixed light yellow grey and mid Brown grey compact silty clay with 1-5% sub rounded stones <30mm	14.80	1.82	0.09	
2	200	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Light grey sub angular stone <50mm and rare sandy gravel patches.	15.20	1.80	0.10	
2	201	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Dark grey rubble crush <200mm with silty infill	15.20	1.80	0.20	
2	202	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Patchy mid Brown green sand with mid yellow brown concrete	15.00	1.80	0.50	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Natural. Mixed light yellow grey and mid Brown grey compact clayey sand with 1-5% sub-rounded stones <30mm	15.00	1.80	0.05	
3	300	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Light grey friable gravel crush with 40% sub-angular stones up to 40mm	15.00	1.82	0.10	
3	301	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Light white grey compact concrete with 10% sub-angular stones <40mm and CBM fragments and bricks <300mm	15.00	1.82	0.40	
3	302	Layer		Other Layer	Made ground. Mixed dark green grey and mid orange yellow compact clayey sand with 1-5% sub-rounded stones <20mm	14.90	1.82	0.24	
3	303	Layer		Natural	Natural. Mixed light grey and mid Brown Orange compact sandy clay with rare patches of gravel	14.70	1.82	0.06	
4	400	layer		Occupation Layer	Type 1 MOT Gravel	15.00	1.80	0.30	
4	401	layer		Natural	Natural. Mid yellow/orange clay, with patches of mid/white/yellow sand, no inclusions	15.00	1.80	0.02	
4	402	fill		Deliberate Backfill	Light brow grey, silt/sand, friable, 50% subangular CBM frags <105mm, timber frags <250mm, poor horizon clarity, high contamination risk	>1.8m	0.30	0.25	
4	403	cut		Ditch	Linear, sharp BoS top, near vertical sides, mod sharp BoS bottom, Mod flat base, NW/SE aligned	>1.8m	0.30	0.25	
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty loam	>4.00	>1.80	0.27	
5	501	fill		Deliberate Backfill	Modern gravel for carpark. Type 1 MOT	>11.00	>1.80	0.31	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
5	502	layer		Natural	Mid yellow sands with blue grey mottles and occasional clay patches	15.00	1.80	0.04	
5	503	layer		Occupation Layer	Levelling deposit covering post med features [507] and [509], friable dark brown grey sandy silt with CBM frags and charcoal flecks. Contained 1 sherd of post med pot.	>4.00	>1.80	0.1	
5	504	fill	507	Deliberate Backfill	Packing fill of p/h [507]. Friable mid blue grey silty sand with subrounded stones, CBM frags and charcoal flecks	1.09	>0.50	0.32	
5	505	fill	507	Post-pipe	Post pipe of p/h [507] containing significant timber remains. Friable dark grey brown sandy loam.	0.25	0.25	0.23	
5	506	fill	507	Post-pad	Bottom fill of p/h [507] containing large piece of timber. Friable dark grey black sandy loam.	0.94	>0.48	0.1	
5	507	cut		Posthole	Cut of post med p/h with post pipe (505). Possibly associated with late 19th century farm buildings. Subcircular in plan, sharp BoS(t), near vertical sides, rounded BoS(b), mod flat Base.	1.09	>0.50	0.32	
5	508	fill	509	Deliberate Backfill	Single backfill of post med waste pit [509] containing pot, CBM and wood frags. Friable light blue grey silty sand with orange mottles.	0.75	0.60	0.33	
5	509	cut		Pit	Cut of post med waste pit. Oval in plan, sharp BoS(t), steep straight side on NW edge, concave at SE edge, rounded BoS(b) and undulating Base.	0.75	0.65	0.33	
5	510	cut		Construction Cut	Construction cut for modern carpark	>11.00	>1.80	0.31	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

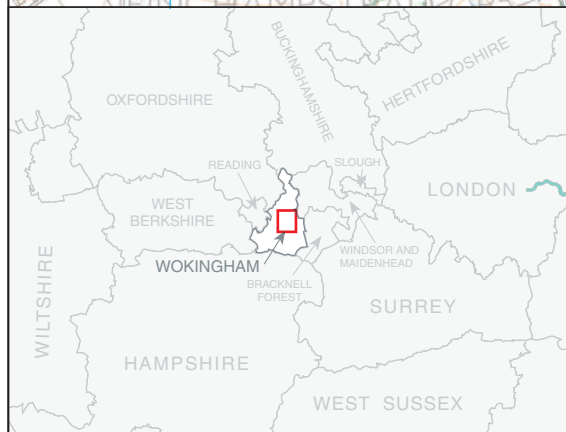
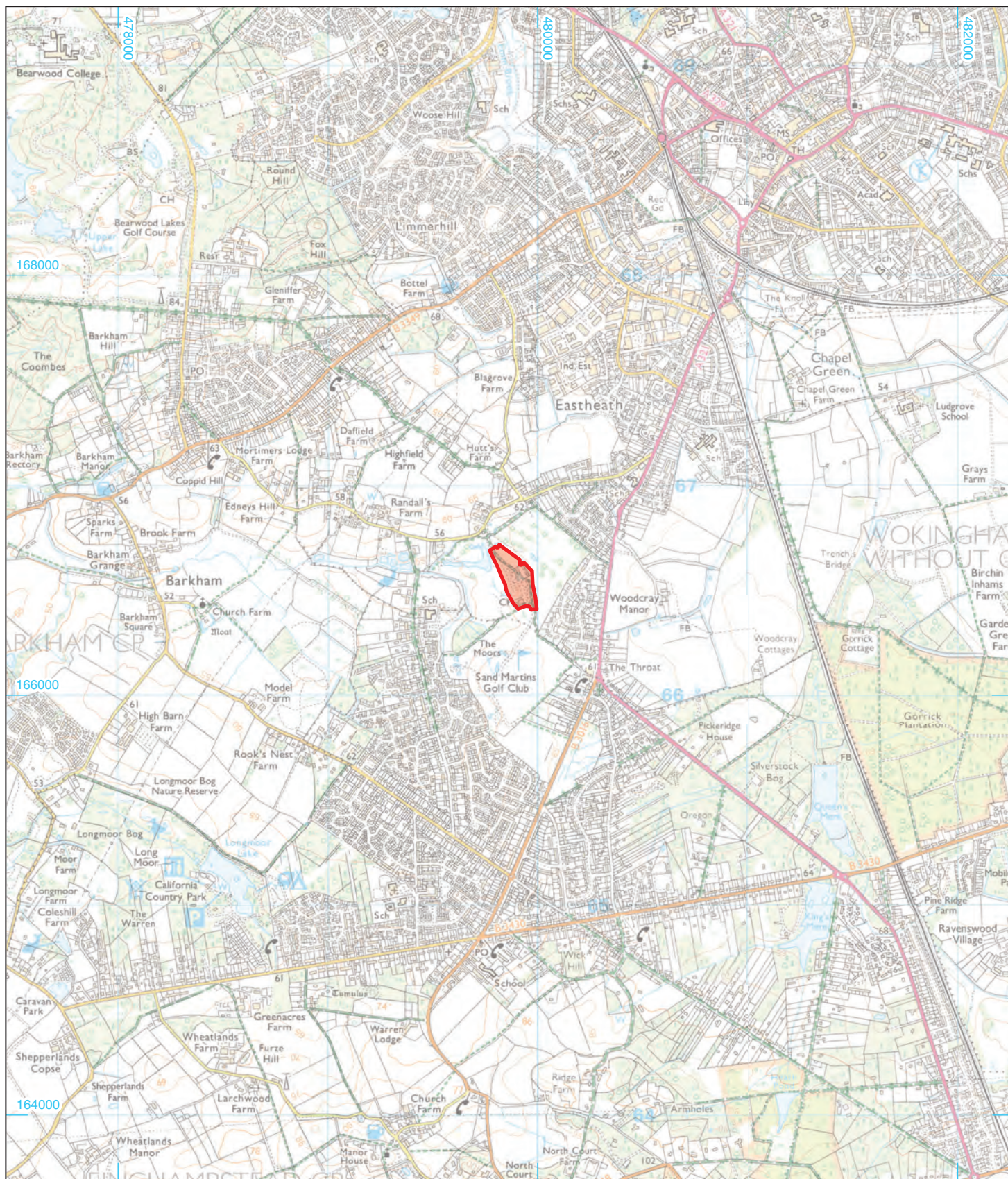
Table B1: Finds concordance.

(CBM: ceramic building material)

Contex		Class	Fabric	Form	Coun	Weight (g)	Spot-date
402	Ditch 403	Pottery	MRE	Jar	1	89	C18-C19
	Ditch 403	Pottery	MRE	Jar	2	172	
	Ditch 403	CBM	-	Brick	1	255	
	Ditch 403	CBM	-	Floor tile	1	121	
503	Occupation layer	Pottery	PORC	Saucer	1	6	C18
504	Fill posthole 507	Iron	-	Fitting	1	58	C16-C19
	Fill posthole 507	CBM	-	Roof tile	1	24	
508	Fill pit 509	Pottery	PMG	Pancheon	1	17	C18-C19
	Fill pit 509	Pottery	MRE	Pancheon?	1	20	
	Fill pit 509	Pottery	BW	Bowl	1	12	
	Fill pit 509	CBM	-	Roof tile	2	47	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Sand Martins Golf Club, Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire; Archaeological Evaluation	
Site code	SAMA24	
Short description	In June and July 2024, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising of five trenches at Sand Martins Golf Club, Wokingham, Berkshire. The site appears to be situated within a historically agricultural landscape. The evaluation revealed three small Post-medieval features likely associated to farm recorded on the site, Everdon's Farm. The investigation provides a confident picture of the site, suggesting redevelopment and/or landscaping has cleared the majority of any archaeological deposits.	
Project dates	20 June and 02 July 2024	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Planning reference number	210179	
Development type	Hotel development and car park extension	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
Methodology	The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 5 trenches measuring 15m x 1.8m trenches.	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Sand Martins Golf Club, Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	5,293m ²	
Site co-ordinates	479923 166444	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greateorex	
Project Leader	Aaron Clarke	
Funder	Sand Martins Golf Club Ltd	
SCIENTIFIC DATING UNDERTAKEN	No	
ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING	No	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS	No	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Reading Museum	finds
Paper	Reading Museum	Trench sheets, drawing sheet
Digital	ADS	Database, digital photos, GIS data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2009 <i>Sand Martins Golf Club, Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report AN0524_1		



 Site boundary

0 1:25,000 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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PROJECT TITLE

**Sand Martins Golf Club, Finchampstead
Road, Wokingham, Berkshire**

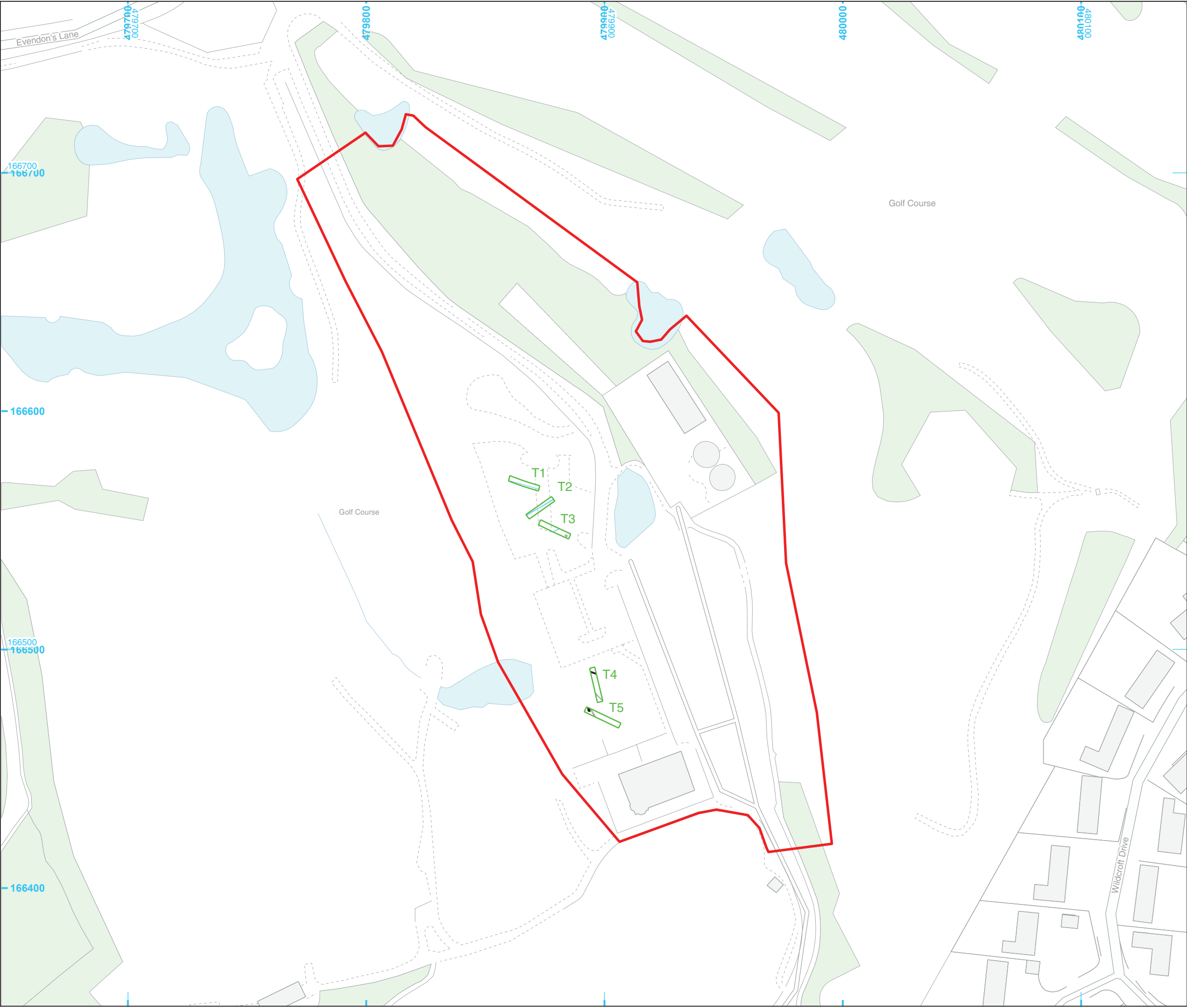
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY AO
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY AC
PROJECT NO. AN0524
DATE 11/07/2024
SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Field drain

0 1:1500 50m

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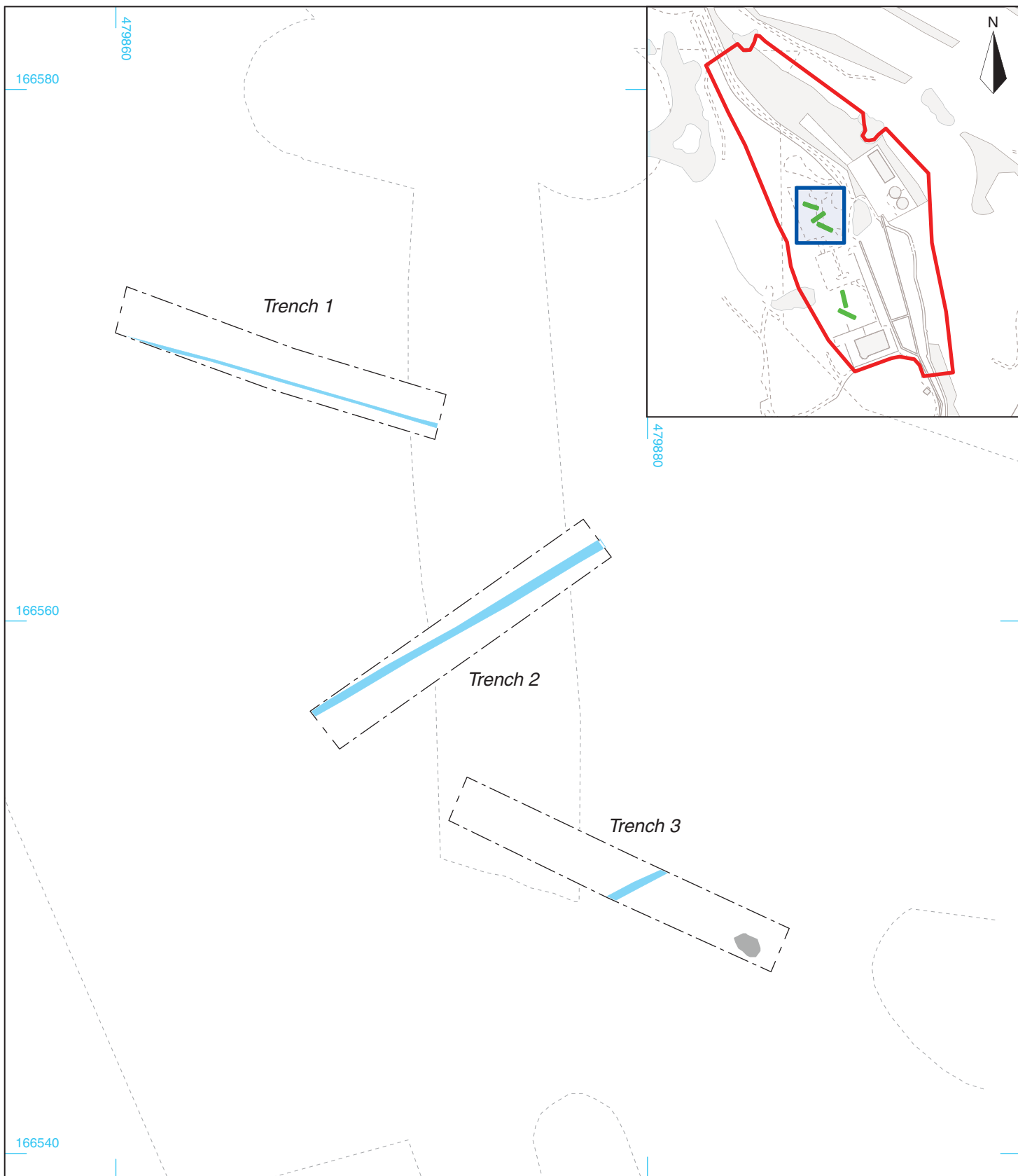
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PROJECT TITLE
Sand Martins Golf Club, Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing land drains and modern features

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	AN0524	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	11/07/2024	2
APPROVED BY	AC	SCALE@A3	1:1500	



 Evaluation trench
 Field drain



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PROJECT TITLE

Sand Martins Golf Club, Finchampstead Road, Wokingham, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 1, 2, and 3: plan

0 1:200 10m



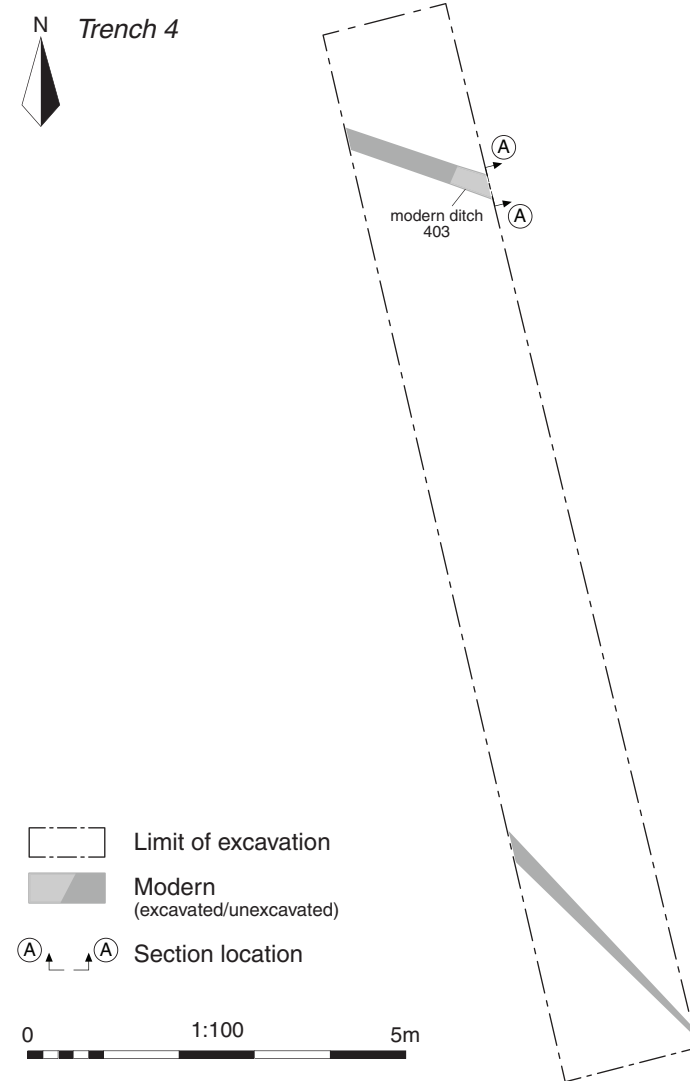
Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)



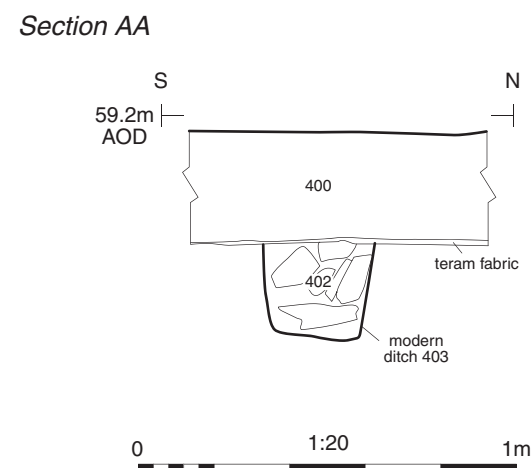
Trench 2, looking north-east (1m scales)



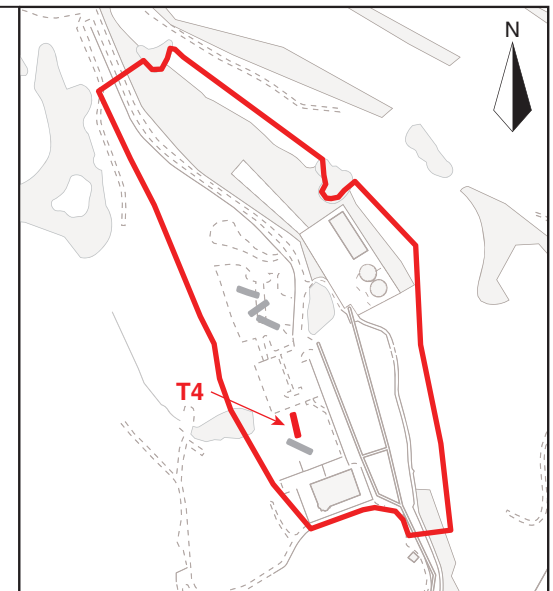
Trench 3, looking south-east (1m scales)

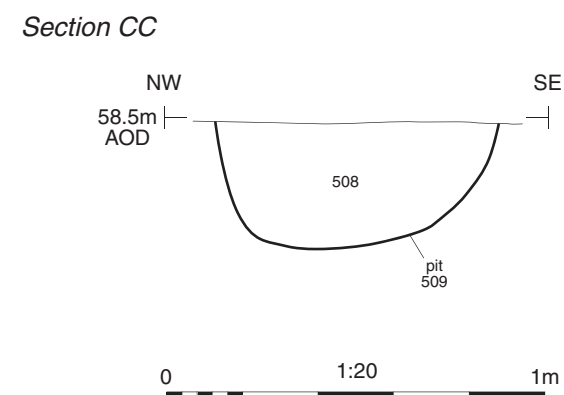
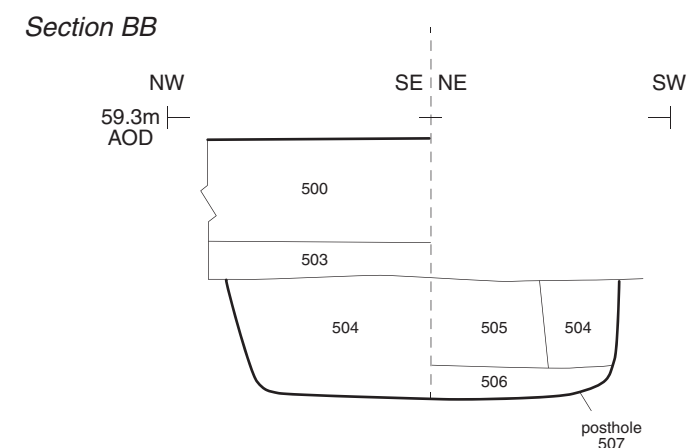
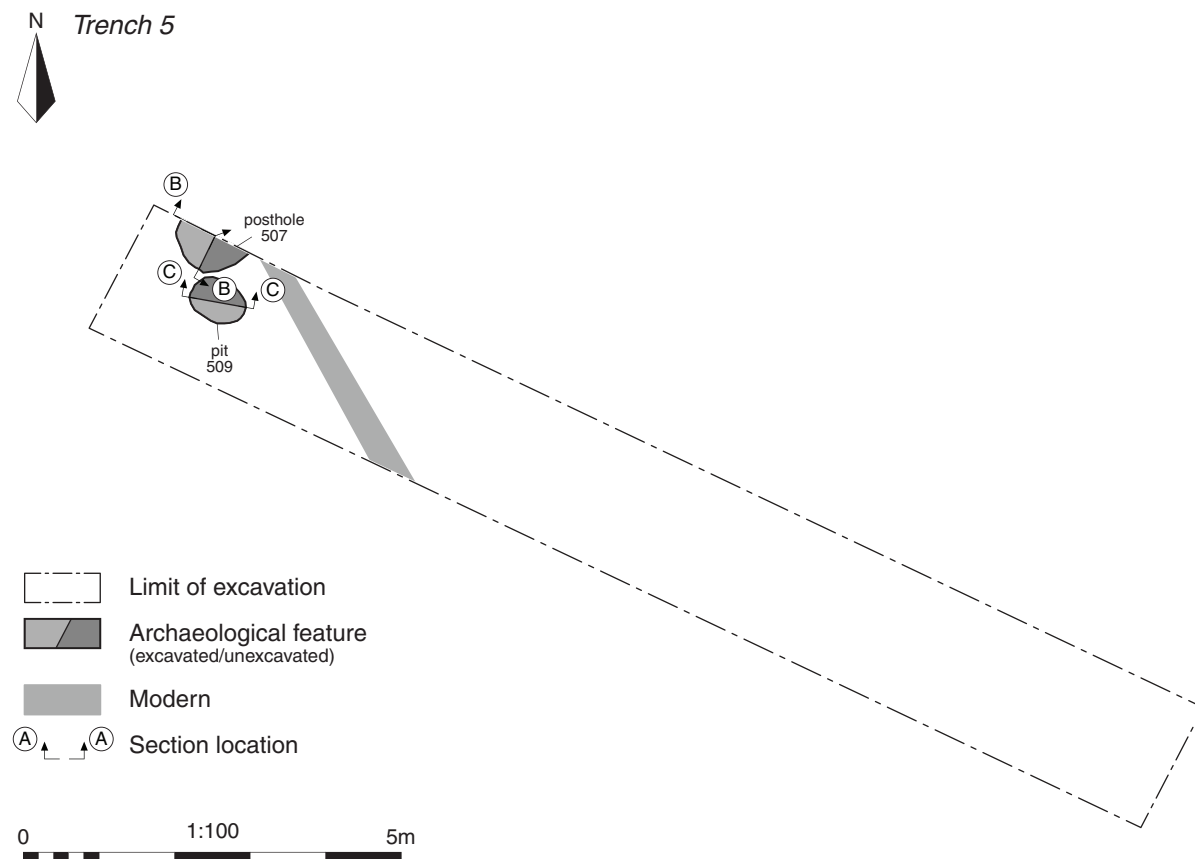


Trench 4, looking south-east



Modern ditch 403, looking north-east (1m scale)





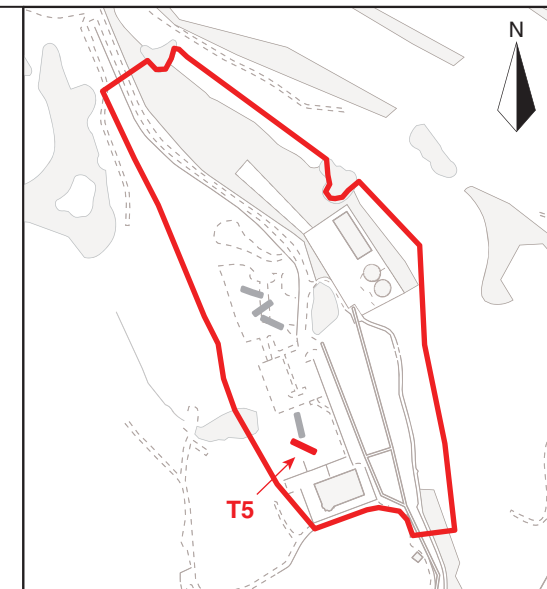
Trench 5, looking south-east (1m scales)



Posthole 507, looking south-east (0.4m scale)



Pit 509, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



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