

Land at Sonning Golf Course, Wokingham

Archaeology Assessment

Land at Sonning Golf Course, Wokingham

Archaeology Assessment

Client: Sonning Golf Club

Report no.: BSA 2527_1b

Author: Ben Stephenson

Date: March 2026

Version: Final



E: info@bsaheritage.co.uk **T:** 01235 536754 **Web:** www.bsaheritage.co.uk
7 Spring Gardens, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 1AZ.

This report, all illustrations and other associated material remains the property of BSA Heritage until paid for in full. Copyright and intellectual property rights remain with BSA Heritage.

Contents

Section 1: Introduction and Methodology.....	1
Section 2: Policy Context	2
Section 3: Existing Baseline.....	4
Section 4: Site Visit	9
Section 5: Impact Assessment and Conclusions.....	10
Section 6: References and Sources	11

Appendices

Appendix 1: Berkshire Historic Environment Record Gazetteer

Appendix 2: Phasing Plan

Figure

Figure 1: Site and Identified Archaeology

Plates

Plate 1: Roque's map of 1769

Plate 2: Map of 1821

Plate 3: Sonning Golf Course clubhouse, looking south

Plate 4: Western car park and clubhouse wing, looking north east

Plate 5: North of Phase 2 area, looking north east

Plate 6: North of Phase 2 area, looking south west

Plate 7: South east of Phase 2 area, looking south west

Plate 8: South east of Phase 2 area, looking north east

Section 1: Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1. This archaeology assessment has been prepared by BSA Heritage Limited on behalf of Sonning Golf Club to respond to planning condition, following outline planning permission for changes at the club south of Sonning, Wokingham District, Berkshire (WBC ref. 223458, Condition 18). The assessment of the area's archaeological potential accords with the planning condition, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and local policy.
- 1.2. The assessment considers an irregular area of land lying south of Sonning village and the Bath Road (A4), as shown on Figure 1. The overall area considered totals approximately 7 hectares and the Phase 1 area includes part of the clubhouse and adjacent areas (Appendix 2). The Phase 2 area comprises open parts of the golf course and a belt of trees in the west of the course, north of the Phase 1 area. A subsequent planning response phased (WBC ref. 242641).
- 1.3. The Phase 1 proposals are likely to have a very limited impact and include conversion of part of an existing building to simulator use, reconfiguration of the adjacent car park, relocation of the 18th green and provision of new chipping green, practice driving nets and putting green. Proposals for the larger, Phase 2 area to the north include fifty (50) residential units, public open space and new access from Duffield Road.
- 1.4. The site is defined to the west by houses and their grounds between Bath Road and Pound Lane and an area with planning permission for further residential development. A medical centre and rugby club lie to the north west of the Phase 2 area. Other parts of the golf course lie east of the site and include stands of trees. South of the Phase 1 area lies Duffield Road with residences beyond.
- 1.5. The site area is level and lies at circa 54 metres AOD. The site's centre point is located at NGR SU 7650 7465. The British Geological Survey records the site as having Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand geology. Superficial deposits are recorded as River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel.
- 1.6. A number of existing sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment. These include the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) which holds records relating to known or suspected archaeological sites, findspots¹ and the results of past archaeological investigations. Royal Berkshire Record Office in Reading was also visited. Both the HER and Historic England's online National Heritage List for England hold details of designated heritage assets including scheduled monuments. Wokingham Borough Council was also consulted as to planning policy. The above sources informed a site walkover in July 2025.
- 1.7. Section 2 sets out the most pertinent policy and guidance which currently relates to the historic environment, including archaeology. Section 3 summarises previously recorded archaeology for the site and a wider study area surrounding it and historic land use where this informs an understanding of the site's potential. Section 4 summarises the findings of a site walkover, whilst Section 5 confirms the likely implications for archaeology of the proposed development, as well as appropriate mitigation of potential significant adverse effects. References and sources are detailed in Section 6.

¹ Findspots are the location of the recovery of archaeological material only, without associated features.

Section 2: Policy Context

National Policy

- 2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been revised six times in recent years, the first updates since it was originally published in 2012 (DCLG 2012, MHCLG 2025). The policy wording for Historic Environment has remained very similar, albeit that the order of certain paragraphs and numbering has changed.
- 2.2. Heritage assets are defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process. In determining applications which cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, through affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF recommends that 'great weight' should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision (Paragraph 212).
- 2.3. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, should be wholly exceptional (Paragraph 213). The paragraph also includes a footnote clarifying that non-scheduled archaeological sites which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
- 2.4. Paragraph 215 clarifies that, where a development proposal will lead to 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. Paragraph 216 notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets, which includes most significant archaeological remains, require a '*...balanced judgement....., having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*'
- 2.5. Where heritage assets are to be lost, Paragraph 218 confirms that an appropriate record of the elements to be lost should be provided and both disseminated and archived by the developer.

Local Policy

- 2.6. The current local policy includes that contained within the 2010 Wokingham Borough Core Strategy (Wokingham Borough Council 2010). Parts of Core policies CP1 – Sustainable Development and CP3 – General Principles for Development are relevant. CP1 requires that proposals should '*maintain or enhance the high quality of the environment*', whilst CP3 includes a requirement that proposals have no detrimental impact on heritage.
- 2.7. The 2010 Core Strategy is complemented by the 2014 Development Delivery Plan which includes Policy TB25 relating to archaeology and confirms that suitable archaeological assessment will be required in areas of designated or likely high archaeological potential and that significant remains will need to be preserved *in situ* or investigated appropriately (Wokingham Borough Council 2014).

Guidance

- 2.9. The Department for Communities and Local Government has produced Planning Practice Guidance which supports the NPPF (MCHLG 2024). This includes a section titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. Historic England has produced more detailed guidance on decision making: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). Where relevant, this guidance has informed the assessment.
- 2.10. Historic England has also released a second edition of its *The Setting of Heritage Assets* which is designed to guide their own staff, local planning advisors and specialists in determining what forms a setting and how it adds to or detracts from the significance of a heritage asset or assets (Historic England 2017).
- 2.11. The 2017 guidance confirms that consideration of setting is a matter of 'informed judgement' and sets out five stages involved in robust assessment of setting. The heritage assets which have a setting, whether designated or undesignated, have to be defined through a suitable level of research.
- 2.12. The Guidance has been considered as part of this archaeological assessment, but given the only designated archaeological assets are scheduled monuments in areas of sub-surface remains and intervening vegetation and built form, setting is concluded to not be an issue with the proposed residential development of the site.

Section 3: Existing Baseline

- 3.1. This section details key sites and finds recorded by the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for the site and its environs, with a study area of a kilometre, centred on the site. A number of HER records of later date or which are undated and lie away from the site, which would not be affected by the proposals and which do not enhance an understanding of the site's archaeological potential are not detailed further. A number of duplicate entries recorded under 'scheduled monuments', 'events' or 'monuments' are also not repeated. Figure 1 marks the location of records mentioned below.
- 3.2. HER records were complemented by information on scheduled monuments available online from Historic England's National Heritage List for England. Other sources, as summarised below, included reports on fieldwork completed nearby and historic Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps available at the Royal Berkshire Record Office in Reading and online.

Scheduled Monuments

- 3.3. A number of HER records located within the study area relate to areas which are protect by law as scheduled monuments (Figure 1).² This designation equates to nationally significant remains, although all three lying within the study area apply to cropmark complexes reflecting archaeological sites which are now almost certainly wholly sub-surface.
- 3.4. All three scheduled monuments have been assessed to reflect prehistoric sub-surface remains and, given the apparent absence of formal intrusive investigation, the morphology of the cropmarks and associated findspots have informed their dating.
- 3.5. The closest of the three lies north of the site and the Bath Road (A4) and approximately 200 metres from the site at its closest point (HER 1422). This is recorded as an extensive complex of cropmarks defining irregular enclosures which may be part of a field system and with circular 'ring ditch' cropmarks and possible pits also evident on aerial photographs. Associated finds include a large number of worked flints in a 19th century quarry within the designated area which inform the site's dating (HER 8792).
- 3.6. Approximately half a kilometre north east of the site, a much smaller area is scheduled at Charvil Hill (HER 1420). This is recorded as the site of a Neolithic to Bronze Age round barrow cemetery as at least five 'ring ditch' features are apparent, as well as an 'L-shaped' cropmark. Associated finds include a Neolithic arrowhead and Middle Bronze Age bracelet.
- 3.7. More than 700 metres north of the site, HER 1436 relates to a further extensive scheduled area of cropmarks which includes a likely Neolithic *cursus*, a distinctive cigar-shaped cropmark which probably represents a ceremonial avenue. This site type is often associated with complex 'ritual' landscapes.

² Scheduled ancient monuments were formally renamed 'scheduled monuments' some years ago, but the earlier name is still often used.

Other HER Records

- 3.8. Some of the earliest finds made within the study area are recorded as found at Sonning Golf Course during its early 20th century construction, although locations are imprecise. HER 8810 relates to the find of both a Palaeolithic hand axe and blade at the golf course. HER 8845 records the find of a Mesolithic tranche axe during the golf course's construction.
- 3.9. South of the site, HER 8906 records the recovery of several Palaeolithic stone tools during excavation of a railway cutting in 1891. HER 8952 has a slightly more precise location and relates to a possibly *in situ* Palaeolithic hand axe found in a garden in 1961.
- 3.10. Given finds and cropmarks within the study area, it is perhaps unsurprising that more recent investigations associated with development have revealed prehistoric sites. Close to the edge of the study area and north east of the site, Bronze Age and possibly Neolithic settlement remains have been recorded ahead of new residential development (HER 6826, not on Figure 1). Also in the 1990s, investigations at Duffield House, *circa* 100 metres south of the site, recorded Bronze Age pits, ditches and a possible burnt mound (HER 15542).
- 3.11. There is less evidence for Roman activity within the study area, despite the HER recording the possible course of a Roman road running in the vicinity of Sonning Golf Course linking Silchester and Dorchester (Oxon) via Wargrave and Henley (HER 4805).
- 3.12. Although there is no historic or topographic evidence for a Roman road route in the area, a watching brief in 2006 did record a substantial quantity of Roman pottery, 200 metres west of the site (HER 15951). A fine pottery cup and lead weight of Roman date were found during railway cutting excavations south west of the site in the 1930s (HER 8968).
- 3.13. The only other Roman evidence within the study area is limited to a small number of pottery sherds recovered during investigations well to the north east and north west of the site respectively (HERs 6826 & 16772).
- 3.14. Despite the clear potential of the study area, a recent archaeological evaluation completed by Cotswold Archaeology in 2020 immediately west of the site found nothing of significance (HER 18505). Investigation of six trial trenches found a number of linear features, but concluded that these were most likely the remains of a post-medieval field system.
- 3.15. It is less surprising that TVAS's trenching in 1993 north of Charvil Lane and between two extensive scheduled areas found nothing of note given its small scale (HER 6318).
- 3.16. Other records marked on Figure 1 largely relate to post-medieval communications and are included here for completeness. HER 5982 records Bath Road, an important route between London and the South West, which varied in alignment slightly over time. HER 6039 relates to the section of railway south of the site between Twyford and Kennetmouth.
- 3.17. South of the site, at Duffield Bridge, a post-medieval early house is listed Grade II, whilst HER 16710 records the eponymous late 19th century steel bridge which has since been lost to railway enhancement.

Historic Maps

- 3.18. Although the Royal Berkshire Record Office holds a considerable number of maps for the extensive Sonning parish, many covered areas away from the site. A map which does cover the site was listed as dating to 1764, but on production proved to be a copy of another dating to 1821.
- 3.19. The earliest map available at the archives which shows the site is therefore John Roque's map of Berkshire of circa 1769 (Plate 1). This shows the site area south of Bath Road and east of Duffield Road. All of the area is depicted as in arable cultivation and would have lain within the boundaries of one 'field'. It is not clear if an irregular dark mark on the map is intended to reflect a pond or is simply a printing blemish. This may have extended into the current site. There is no indication of a pond on later maps.
- 3.20. Two maps of circa 1820 were available at the archives, with one confirming field names and having had the course of the later railway marked on it post-survey (Plate 2). It appears that the site area lay partly within 'Twenty Acres' and partly within 'Rick Yard Close', the larger of two parcels with this name. The listed building south of the site is marked on this map as are surrounding, surviving roads. The Sonning Tithe map covers a very small area away from the site.
- 3.21. The first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1876 and 1899 show the site as lying within a much larger open area between Bath Road and Pound Lane. The railway is also shown, with the one, now listed house to its north. In 1913 no change is shown, but the map was surveyed in 1910, so would have missed any golf course construction.
- 3.22. By 1933, the golf course and its clubhouse are shown, with tree belts where they remain closest to the site. However, the current northern boundary had yet to be defined by residential properties (Figure 1). A small number of residences in the area between Pound Lane and Bath Road are shown.

Other Secondary Sources

- 3.23. Available secondary sources provide limited pertinent information. Pevsner mentions the two late 19th century railway overbridges south of the site on Pound Lane and Duffield Road, but nothing else near to the site (Tyack *et al* 2010). There may be a reference to Sonning, probably meaning 'the land of Sunna's people', in the 7th century and their interests may have extended a considerable distance alongside the River Thames (Gelling 1973).
- 3.24. In relation to the site itself, Perkins notes the find of a Palaeolithic axe when the 'Sonning Golf Links' were built between 1912 and 1913 and that the course opened a few days before the Great War. In the clubhouse, the course captains only start from 1919 and it is not clear if an undated plan reflects the initial or a later design. This does indicate that material was secured from within the tree belt on the north eastern edge of the site.
- 3.25. The Cotswold Archaeology report on an archaeological evaluation of an area immediately south west of the site was reviewed (Cotswold Archaeology 2020). This confirmed that a circa 4% sample of the site was evaluated with six 30 metre long trenches arranged across the area. Most of the trenches revealed evidence of ground disturbance due to golf course activity.

- 3.26. Only two of the trenches, both in the south of the site, contained non-modern archaeological features. All of these were undated ditches except where the find of post-medieval material indicated they were of this period. Standing water inhibited sampling of features in one trench. One undated ditch did contain a worked flint flake, although it was considered possibly residual, so not definitive proof that the ditch was prehistoric.
- 3.27. The evaluation report concludes that features are likely to reflect a field system or systems and that the paucity of associated finds suggests that the area lay away from settlement of any period.
- 3.28. An undated, but likely pre-war plan of the course is on display within the clubhouse. This indicates that material was excavated from within the tree belt on the site's north eastern boundary so that the vegetation appears to be on banks. A list of club captains in the clubhouse bar indicates the first was appointed in 1919.

Section 4: Site Visit

- 4.1. The site was visited in July 2025. This confirmed that all of the application area is in use as part of the golf course. The clubhouse lies close to Duffield Road and appears little altered (Plate 3). West of the clubhouse lies an at-grade car park and the late 20th century wing which is to hold the new simulator (Plate 4).
- 4.2. Other parts of the Phase 1 area include a bar terrace, small part of the grassed golf course and a further at-grade hard surfaced car park south east of the clubhouse which contains some likely pre-war garages now used as stores.
- 4.3. In the north, where the Phase 2 housing is proposed, a level area of grass was in use as a driving range (Plates 5 & 6). This was bordered by a mix of trees and other vegetation on the course's western boundary with properties and their extensive grounds between this belt and Bath Road.
- 4.4. A belt of trees marks the site's north eastern boundary and the trees appear to be located on banks, which may reflect removal of material for use elsewhere when the course was built or altered and as depicted on an undated plan in the clubhouse.
- 4.5. The balance of the Phase 2 area consists of part of the course close to the clubhouse and is less even than the area to its north west (Plates 7 & 8). Nothing of any archaeological interest was apparent anywhere within the site or on its edges.

Section 5: Impact Assessment and Conclusions

- 5.1. This archaeology assessment supports the planning process for both changes to the golfing facilities and new housing and related development of part of the course which have outline planning permission at Sonning Golf Course, Berkshire. The implications of initial desk-based assessment and a site walkover are confirmed in accordance with current policy and guidance and as requested by a planning condition on outline permission (WBC refs. 223458 & 242641, Condition 18).
- 5.2. The assessment has been informed by data provided by the Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and a visit to the county archives in Reading, as well as online sources. Information on known archaeological sites, past archaeological finds and investigations and historic maps and secondary sources were available from these sources. The site walkover in July 2025 was informed by these sources.
- 5.3. The area is one with high background archaeological potential, with a number of scheduled, likely prehistoric cropmark complexes to the north indicating prehistoric activity in the area. It is known that the lighter river gravels in this area between the Thames and Loddon were settled at this time. Some of the cropmarks mark the site of burials and ritual monuments.
- 5.4. There is less evidence for Roman activity, although the course of a Roman road between the towns of Dorchester and Silchester may have passed through the wider golf course. More recent investigations indicate a Roman settlement site could be located circa a hundred metres west of the site. Anglo-Saxon and later settlement probably lay away from the site which is likely to have had a long history as agricultural land.
- 5.4. Despite high archaeological potential suggested by known sites and a location on river terrace gravels, a small archaeological evaluation completed by Cotswold Archaeology in 2020 immediately west of the site found no significant remains or indications of Roman activity. Features were limited to post-medieval or undated ditches.
- 5.5. The site is also likely to have been disturbed during construction of the golf course in the early 20th century and, prior to that, through its cultivation. Any archaeological remains are most likely to relate to past field systems and to have been truncated by later ploughing.
- 5.6. Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) has agreed to the proposals being dealt with as two separate parts. Phase 1 is likely to have a very limited impact on any undisturbed deposits. Proposed change includes a new golf simulator within an existing building and reconfiguration of car parking and relocation of the 18th green, as well as new practice nets, chipping and putting areas.
- 5.7. The Phase 1 proposals are not only of limited extent, but their potential impact on significant archaeology is minimal, with low intrusion affecting previously disturbed ground. Given this, it is suggested that no further archaeological input other than desk based assessment and the site walkover should be required and that the Reserved Matters application should be approved without any further requirement.
- 5.8. The Phase 2 proposal involves a much larger area and construction of fifty new housing units and associated access and landscaping represent a much greater scale of potential impact. The nature of further work required to inform a Reserved Matters planning decision will be discussed with the Berkshire Archaeology advisor to WBC. It is anticipated that some fieldwork evaluation will be sought.

Section 6: References and Sources

Cotswold Archaeology 2020 An Archaeological Evaluation, Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Wokingham, Cirencester (unpublished client report ref. JAC26288)

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework* London

Ditchfield Rev. P. H. and Page W. 1923 *The Victoria County History of Berkshire*, vol. 3, London

English Heritage (EH) 2008 *Conservation Principles – Policy and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* London

Gelling M. 1973 *The Place-Names of Berkshire*, vol. 1, Cambridge (EPNS XLIX)

Historic England 2015 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* London

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) 2025 *National Planning Policy Framework* London (8th edition)

Perkins A. 1987 *Sonning in Camera* Buckingham

Perkins A. 1999 *The Book of Sonning* Buckingham

Tyack G., Bradley S. & Pevsner N. 2010 *The Buildings of England – Berkshire* New Haven

Wokingham Borough Council 2010 *Wokingham Borough Core Strategy* Wokingham

Wokingham Borough Council 2014 *Wokingham Borough Development Plan – Adopted managing Development Delivery Local Plan* Wokingham

Maps

Map of Estates in Sunning, 1763 (RBRO ref. CPC113/18/3 – actually of 1821 and similar to D/EDO P1)

J. Roque's map of Berkshire, 1769

Map of Sonning post 1820 (RBRO ref. D/EDO P1)

Sonning Tithe map of circa 1840 (RBRO ref. D/D1/113)

Twenty five inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1899, 1913 & 1932 (Sheet Oxon LVII.13)

Web Sources

Aerial images accessed at www.britainfromabove.org.uk

British Geological Survey Geology Viewer accessed at www.bgs.ac.uk

British History Online accessed at www.british-history.ac.uk

Historic England's National Heritage List for England accessed at www.historicengland.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

OS maps of site accessed at National Library of Scotland at www.nls.uk

Street Map Ordnance Survey map of area accessed at www.streetmap.co.uk

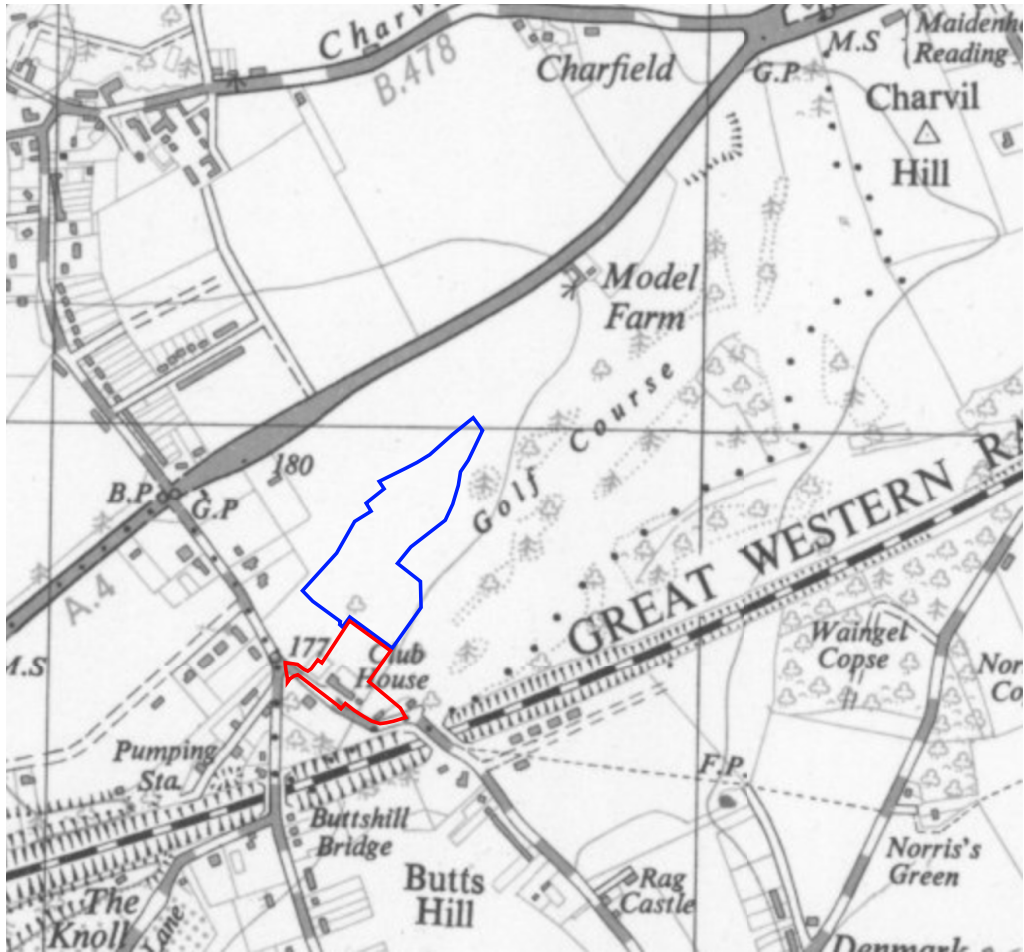
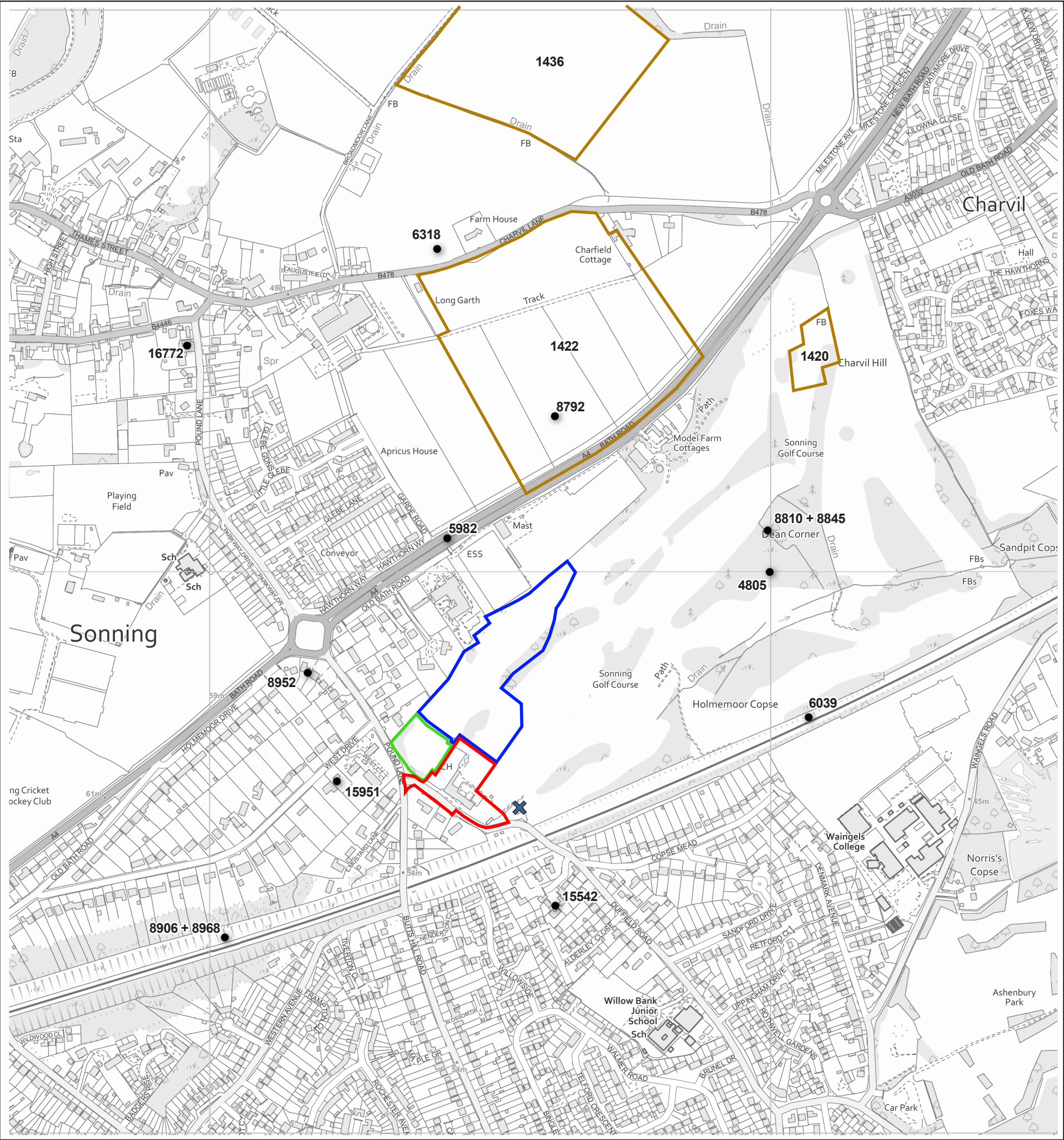
Wokingham Borough Council website accessed at www.wokingham.gov.uk.

Appendix 1: Berkshire HER Gazetteer

HER ref.	NGR (SU Prefix)	Period	Notes
1420	7707 7502	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Scheduled cropmarks show at least five ring ditches and an L-shaped linear (HER 1421) which are identified as a likely round barrow cemetery. Associated finds are Neo arrowhead and MBA bracelet.
1422	7660 7550	Prehistoric	Extensive complex of scheduled cropmarks including irregular enclosures may be field system. HERs 1423 to 1427 record constituent features including ring ditches and possible pits also visible. HER 1428 records excavation of ditch with fire cracked flint and BA sherd.
1436	7655 7586	Prehistoric	Scheduled cropmark complex includes possible Neolithic cursus and enclosure as well as other linear features.
4805	7700 7500	Roman	Course of Roman road between Dorchester and Silchester and via Henley and Wargrave is uncertain but may have passed through Sonning Golf Course area.
5982	7633 7500	Post-medieval	Bath Road – earlier route now sidelined by modern A4.
6039	7606 7479	19 th century	Section of Great Western Railway between Twyford and Kennetmouth.
6318	7647 7559	Not applicable	Trial trenching in 1993 by TVAS during small-scale development did not reveal any significant remains.
6826	7750 7521	Prehistoric	Bronze Age and possibly Neolithic settlement revealed during pre-development investigations at land west of Park Lane.
8792	766 753	Prehistoric	Historic Charvil Hill quarry pit produced more than fifty worked stone items in 19 th century.
8810	770 751	Palaeolithic	Two implements, a blade and hand axe recorded during golf course construction in 1910s.
8845	770 751	Mesolithic	Tranchet axe recovered in 1913 during golf course construction.
8906	760 743	Palaeolithic	Stone tools recovered during railway cutting excavation in 1891.
8952	762 748	Palaeolithic	Possibly <i>in situ</i> hand axe recovered in 1961 in garden.
8968	7600 7430	Roman	Fine pottery cup and lead weight recorded during railway cutting excavations in 1936.
15542	7658 7443	Bronze Age	The edge of a settlement was recorded at Duffield House in 1990s ahead of development and included possible burnt mound, ditches and pits.
15951	7627 7454	Roman	Ditch with large amount of 1 st century pottery recorded during WB in 2006 by TVAS.
16710	7659 7452	19 th century	Duffield Bridge was steel railway overbridge of 1890s. HER 16711 records Pound Lane overbridge to its west.
16772	7596 7537	Roman	Two sherds of pottery found in 2013 during TVAS evaluation with later features.
18505	7638 7467	Post-medieval	Likely post-medieval field boundaries revealed in 2020 evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology.

Appendix 2: Phasing Plan

Figure 1: Site and Identified Archaeology



OS map of 1937



KEY

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Listed building
- Evaluation (HER18505)
- Scheduled monument
- Other HER records

Project Land at Sonning Golf Course, Wokingham

Drawing Title **Figure 1: Site and Identified Archaeology**

Scale As shown (approximate at A3)

Drawing No. BSA 2527_01

Date September 2025

Checked BS/MP

Plates



Plate 1: Roque's map of 1769



Plate 2: Map of circa 1821



Plate 3: Sonning Golf Course clubhouse, looking south



Plate 4: Western car park and clubhouse wing, looking north east



Plate 5: North of Phase 2 area, looking north east



Plate 6: North of Phase 2 area, looking south west



Plate 7: South east of Phase 2 area, looking south west



Plate 8: South east of Phase 2 area, looking north east