

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF DURING
COURSE IMPROVEMENTS
AT THE ROYAL MID
SURREY GOLF CLUB, THE
OLD DEER PARK,
RICHMOND, LONDON
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND
UPON THAMES**

RYS09

REPORT NO: R11495



**An Archaeological Watching Brief during Course Improvements at the
Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, the Old Deer Park, Richmond, London
Borough of Richmond upon Thames**

Site Code: RYS 09

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 176 759

**Written and Researched by Aidan Turner
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, September 2013**

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
Email: hhawkins@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

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Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Type of project

Archaeological Watching Brief

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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	A Turner		4.09.13
Graphics Prepared by:	J Simonson		4.09.13
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	9.9.13
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		9.9.13

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	9
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	10
8	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	19
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	21
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	22
	APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	23
	APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX.....	24
	APPENDIX 3 – OASIS FORM.....	25

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1 – Site Location.....	4
Figure 2 – Area of Watching Brief	5
Figure 3 – Plan of Conduit in Hole 8.....	13
Figure 4 – Plan of Ditch in Hole 9 and Section 21.....	14
Figure 5 – Section 22	15

PLATES

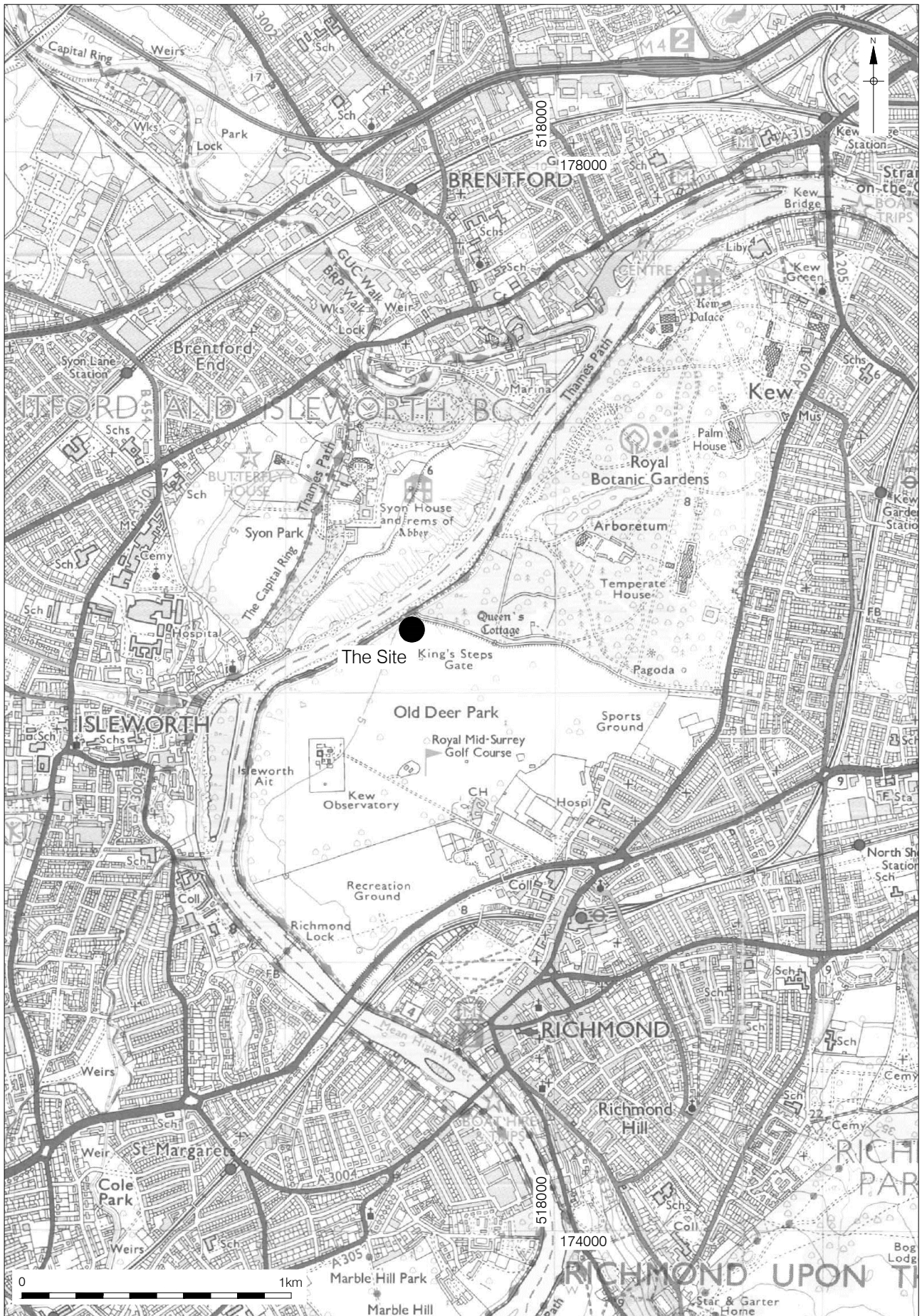
Plate 1	East facing view of Section 22, Conduit elevation, Hole 8	16
Plate 2	North facing view of Conduit Hole 8	16
Plate 3	North facing view of Conduit Hole 8	17
Plate 4	South facing view of Section 21, Hole 9.....	17
Plate 5	North east facing view of Hole 8.....	18
Plate 6	North facing view of Hole 9.....	18

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 28th June and 3rd September 2013 at the Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, the Old Deer Park, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 Archaeological monitoring was required during the excavation of two new wetland areas as part of a scheme of improvements to the Golf Course. These were numbered in relation to the closest associated golf course features, namely Holes 8 and 9.
- 1.3 Both natural deposits and archaeological features were revealed during the improvement works to the golf course. The remains of an early post medieval conduit was observed in the new wetland at Hole 8 and a similarly dated ditch was found in the new wetland at Hole 9.
- 1.4 The only other deposits found on site were sand, sandy silt and silt-clay sub-soils which were post-medieval in date and sandy silt layers which formed the current playing surface around the greens and bunkers of the archaeologically monitored holes.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at the Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, the Old Deer Park, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (Figure 1) between 28th June and 3rd September 2013.
- 2.2 The boundaries of the site were defined by the playing fields of a recreational ground and the Richmond Athletic Ground and Rugby pitch to the south, the River Thames to the west and north and the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew to the north and east.
- 2.3 The requirements for the archaeological watching brief were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins & Smith 2013.) These consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of two new wetland areas as part of a scheme of improvement to the golf course (Holes 8 and 9) (Figure 2).
- 2.4 The watching brief was commissioned by Matthew Smith of CgMs Consulting; the project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. by Helen Hawkins and the supervising archaeologist was Aidan Turner. The site was monitored by Gillian King (English Heritage GLAAS), archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- 2.5 The National Grid Reference of the site was centred at TQ 176 759.
- 2.6 The site was given the code RYS09.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

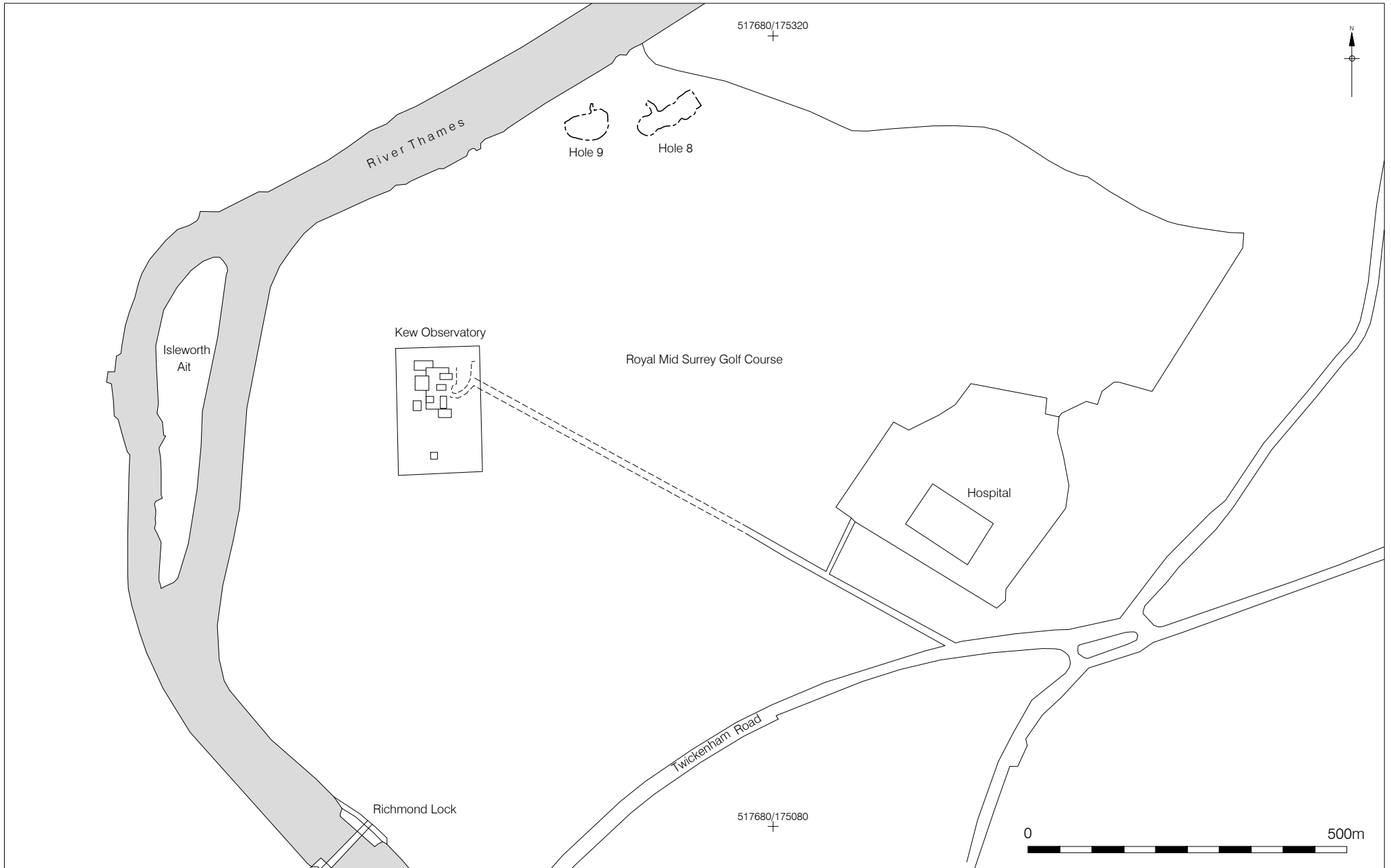


Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:8,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Planning Permission

3.1.1 Planning permission has been granted by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames for the reconstruction of eight golf greens, bunkers, teeing areas and one chipping green (DC/ANO/12/3428/FUL/FUL) and for the reconstruction of one golf green, teeing area and associated wetland (DC/ANO/13/0073/FUL/FUL) at the Royal Mid Surrey Golf Course, the Old Deer Park, Richmond (Fig. 1).

3.1.2 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.

3.1.3 The Council granted planning permission for the improvement works on the golf course with the following condition:-

*'The golf course is contained within an **Archaeological Priority Area (APA)** as designated by the borough's Development Management Plan. The APA covers the area of the former Charterhouse Monastery which was dissolved by Henry VIII and an area occupied by the former gardens of Shene Palace.*

As the proposed course alterations could impact on archaeological heritage assets the London Borough of Richmond and their archaeological advisors (the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)) have attached a planning condition to both planning permissions with states the following:-

U58841 Archaeological Investigation

A) *No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and-*

- 1) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- 2) The programme of post investigation assessment.*
- 3) Provision to be made for the analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- 4) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- 5) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- 6) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).*

B) *No development or demolition shall take place other than that in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part(A).*

C) *The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved 'Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief Holes 1-9, Course Improvements at the Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club CgMs Consulting 3 MS/14403' under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.'*

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 British Geological Survey Sheet 270 shows the site's geological sequence as consisting of a basal geology of Kempton Park gravels.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site is located on an area of flat ground, which lies at an approximate height of between 4 to 4.5m OD, and is immediately south and east of a bend in the river Thames.

4.3 Landscape Features

4.3.1 The area of monitoring is largely laid to grass, ranging from a finely mown turf to a moderate length. This is bounded by a strip overgrown with trees, shrubs and reed type plants

4.3.2 This strip contains both a pond and is the location of the historic riverside ha-ha, which forms the Thames path along this section of the river.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation. A summary of that report is given below.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 A 500m radius search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) revealed finds dating to the prehistoric period along the foreshore of the Thames, specifically deposits of reddish brown shingle and two Iron Age coins recovered from the vicinity of Syon Reach.

5.2.2 The archaeological potential for prehistoric activity was therefore **low-moderate**.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 There were no entries listed within a 500m radius of the study site on the GLHER.

5.3.2 The potential for Roman material was therefore **low**.

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 An archaeological investigation undertaken in 1920 by the Richmond Archaeological Society encountered the remains of wall foundations to the south of the Kew Old Observatory. These foundations were interpreted as belonging to a building or buildings associated with a Carthusian monastery. The monastery was founded in 1414 by Henry V and suppressed during the Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1539-40, although some of the buildings were retained for use of the court and referred to as Sheen House.

5.4.2 The 1920 investigation, though incomplete, resulted in part of the golf course being designated an Archaeological Priority Area in the Borough's UDP.

5.4.3 The potential for medieval activity was therefore considered to be **moderate**.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 The site lies within the Royal Deer Park created by James I in 1604 from a combination of the previously monastic land as well as land belonging to the Crown that lay to the north. A hunting lodge was founded in what would be the northern area of the golf course in 1605 by Robert Stickles. This hunting lodge was improved, expanded and changed ownership until it became a Royal property in 1717 owned by the Prince of Wales, later George II, and his wife.

5.5.2 The site was cleared in anticipation of the establishment of a new palace during the reign of George III however this building project never took place and instead the Observatory, built in 1768-69 by William Chambers, was founded.

5.5.3 Subsequently during the 1770s the hunting lodge was demolished and the park divided into two separate entities; the northern area becoming Kew Gardens while the southern area was employed for recreational pursuits. The Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club was formed in 1892.

5.5.4 A previous archaeological excavation at the study site included a 10m long trench which reached a depth of circa 1m. Within the trench a post-medieval dump of silt sand was encountered which contained a small amount of clay tobacco pipe fragments sealing a natural subsoil horizon.

5.5.5 A feature of historic significance from this period survives today in the form of the Riverside ha-ha, which is located on the northern boundary of the Old Deer Park. This feature now forms part of the Thames river path along this stretch of the river.

5.5.6 The potential for post-medieval activity was therefore considered to be **high**.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Methods

6.1.1 In accordance with the Written Statement of Investigation (Hawkins & Smith 2013) the following aspects of the golf course refurbishment were to be archaeologically monitored:

- The excavation of two wetland areas near to Holes 8 and 9
- The excavation of two bunker areas near to Holes 4 and 7

6.1.2 It was rapidly ascertained that the excavations at the proposed bunker areas near to Holes 4 and 7 would not be of great enough depth to have any impact upon unmodified deposits. The watching brief therefore focused on the two wetland areas near to Holes 8 and 9.

6.1.3 All of the excavations listed above were carried out by a machine using a flat bladed bucket under archaeological monitoring. After excavation was completed each new wetland area and bunker was recorded in plan by survey with a combination of a Global Positioning Survey (GPS) survey system and Total Station Theodolite (TST). Discrete archaeological features encountered were hand drawn in section and plan at a scale of 1:10. The single context system was used for all recording on the site.

6.2 Excavations

6.2.1 The table below summarises the dimensions of the four archaeologically monitored areas:

Hole	North-South	East-West	Depth
8	32m	103m	2.66m OD
9	38m	69m	2.36m OD

6.2.2 Natural gravel deposits were encountered at the base of the excavations in both Holes 8 and 9.

6.2.3 Both Holes 8 and 9 were designed to connect with existing landscape features, a pond in respect to Hole 8 and the Riverside ha-ha in respect to Hole 9, which forms part of the Thames riverside path along this stretch of the river.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

7.1 Hole 8– Wetland Area (Figures 2, 3 and 5)

7.1.1 A late post medieval conduit was found during the excavation of the new wetland at Hole 9. This was found between dumped deposits containing 19th century material and the underlying natural sands and gravels.

7.2 Natural Deposits (Plate 5)

7.2.1 The base of the excavation was formed by a layer of natural gravelly sands, Context [305]. This was of an unknown thickness as the excavation did not penetrate this deposit to any great depth. This deposit was interpreted as being part of the natural Kempton Park Gravels. This deposit was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.95m OD.

7.3 Post Medieval Structures and Deposits

7.4 Post Medieval Conduit (Figures 3 & 5 and Plates 1, 2 & 3)

7.4.1 The natural sands and gravels were truncated by a construction cut [308] containing a brick conduit [307] which crossed roughly north-south across the centre of the excavation.

7.4.2 The conduit was formed of two parallel walls 0.23m thick, placed approximately 0.89m apart, with a flat brick floor laid between them. The walls survived to a height of 2.96m OD, 0.36m above the floor surface. They were constructed of red brick laid in English Cross bond fashion, cemented together with a soft sandy lime mortar. The floor was constructed with similar brick, laid on bed in an off-set running, or stretcher bond fashion. It is most likely that the conduit was originally arched to form a roof; if so this was no longer in evidence.

7.4.3 Brick samples from this structure appear to be of Type 3039, manufactured from at least the late 16th to the late 17th century and probably no later than the mid 18th century. The typical brick used in this structure appeared regular and of a high quality and consistency of manufacture. Brick dimensions were recorded as 220mm x 100 x 60mm and a slight trace of a shallow frog was suggested.

7.4.4 The space between the walls had been backfilled with construction material [306], which for the most part consisted of bricks and mortar identical to the structure itself. This may suggest that the upper part of the conduit had collapsed, however, it appears more likely that the conduit had been deliberately demolished, as a fragment of ashlar masonry could be seen in this deposit, surely from a different structure. The conduit showed no sign of containing any organic deposits, or evidence of having silted up, suggesting that it either may have carried fresh water or that it was very effective in draining whatever it serviced.

7.4.5 This structure was first detected at the same level as the natural gravel, suggesting that the overlying deposits represent dumping immediately above the demolished structure and the surrounding deposits, indicative of extensive landscaping works having been conducted on the site.

7.4.6 It is possible that this structure relates to the hunting lodge constructed by Robert Stickles in 1605, with the actual construction of the conduit most likely relating to one of the many phases of rebuilding and improvement that occurred in later years. It is known that the lodge was renovated after being brought by the Duke of Ormonde in 1702. The suggested date of the construction materials seems compatible with this date.

7.5 The Overlying Deposits (Plate 5)

7.5.1 The overlying deposits encountered appear to represent dumping or modification of the natural deposits found on the site, as they all contained frequent small pieces of broken brick and burnt coal, suggestive of disturbance in the late post medieval period.

- 7.5.2 The deposits in the area approximately in the centre of the excavation consisted of three layers of re-deposited native soils. These soils, in order of deposition, consisted of Context [304] which was a 0.2m thick layer of mid reddish brown, silt-clay sand, which had occasional patchy lenses of charcoal at its base. This deposit was encountered at 3.20m OD and was overlain by Context [303]. Context [303] comprised a 0.35m thick layer of reddish brown sandy clay silt, which contained a moderate proportion of small brick fragments and burnt coal flecks. The layer was encountered at 3.55m OD and was overlain by Context [302], a 0.40m thick layer of grey brown sandy silt. This layer contained a frequent proportion of small brick fragments and burnt coal flecks, and was found at 3.80m OD
- 7.6 Modern Deposits
- 7.6.1 Immediately above the layers of dumped material was a 0.20m thick layer of sandy silt topsoil [301], capped with a finely mown turf.
- 7.6.2 This layer formed the playing surface beyond the limits of the original green and was encountered at levels of between 4.15m OD to 4.5m OD.
- 7.7 Hole 9 – Wetland Area (Figure 2 & 4 Plate 6)
- 7.7.1 An in filled ditch was observed at the eastern edge of the excavation for the new wetland at Hole 9. This appeared to run roughly parallel with a brick wall observed in an archaeological evaluation trench placed through this location. This was cut into a sequence of deposits which had a more natural, less disturbed nature than in Hole 8.
- 7.8 Natural Deposits (Plate 4)
- 7.8.1 The base of the excavation was formed by a layer of natural gravelly sands, Context [313]. This is of an unknown thickness as only the surface of the deposit was exposed by the excavation. This deposit was interpreted as being part of the natural Kempton Park Gravels.
- 7.8.2 This deposit was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.66m OD, 1.2 m below the original ground surface
- 7.9 Post Medieval Structures and Deposits (Figures 4 & 5 and Plate 6)
- 7.9.1 The deposits encountered appeared to represent a more natural sequence of deposits found on the site, as the broken brick and burnt coal fragments, found in Hole 8, were largely absent, suggestive of less disturbance in the late post medieval period.
- 7.9.2 The deposits in the area approximately in the centre of the excavation consisted of three layers of re-deposited native soils these, in order of deposition, were recorded in Section 21 as Context [312] which was a 0.45m thick layer of mid brown silty clay sand, encountered at a depth of 3.01m OD, 0.75m below the original ground surface. This layer contained a moderate proportion of flint gravel inclusions, and was overlain by Context [311]. Context [311] consisted of a 0.35m thick layer of reddish brown sandy clay silt. The deposit contained a moderate proportion of flint gravel inclusions and was encountered at a depth of 3.46m OD, 0.40m below the original ground surface. The deposit was overlain by Context [310], a 0.20m thick layer of light grey brown sandy silt clay, which contained charcoal rich patches with a frequent proportion of small brick fragments and burnt coal flecks.
- 7.9.3 Occasional early post medieval pottery fragments dating from 1580 to 1700 were recovered from Context [310] along with a clay tobacco pipe dated between 1660 - 1680 AD.
- 7.9.4 Context [310] was encountered at a depth of 3.66m OD, approximately 0.20m below the original ground surface.
- 7.10 Post Medieval Ditch (Figure 4)

- 7.10.1 On the very eastern edge of the excavated area a large, rubble filled intrusive feature, Cut [315] was observed, filled with masonry material similar in nature to that found within the demolished conduit observed in Hole 8. This consisted of a steep sided ditch which appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with demolition material from an early post medieval structure, fill [314]
- 7.10.2 This feature appeared to be capped by layer [10], although this is not absolutely certain due to the large scale nature of the excavations.
- 7.10.3 This feature was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.40m below the modern ground surface at around 3.70m OD.
- 7.10.4 Brick and tile masonry fragments from this deposit appear to date from at least the late 16th to the late 17th century and probably not later than the mid 18th century.
- 7.10.5 This feature was examined during the previous phase of archaeological works, an evaluation of the development area by trial trenching. These works were undertaken by Archaeology South East in September 2012. A substantial brick wall was uncovered at the far eastern end the trench. This wall was north – south orientated and appeared to run parallel with the ditch. It is likely that this structure was part of a high status building, or a garden feature associated with such a building.
- 7.10.6 The Archaeology South East report suggests the possibility that the ditch may represent the infilling of the location of a former conduit, presumably similar to the one found further to the east in Hole 8, though no evidence for this was observed, save for the observation of a small brick conduit at surface level, next to a pond further to the north. Although this appeared to roughly align with the wall, it is not clear if they are directly connected.
- 7.10.7 Another possibility is that the in filled ditch, along with the wall, represents a ‘moated’ ditch, to dramatize any nearby structures, or possibly a sunken ha – ha or deer park bank feature to control the movement of deer or cattle within parkland. This may also have kept livestock away from more formal garden areas.
- 7.11 Modern Deposits (Figure 5)
- 7.11.1 Immediately above the layer of dumped material [310] was a 0.20m thick layer of silt topsoil [309] capped with a finely mown turf.
- 7.11.2 This layer formed the playing surface of the golf course and was encountered at a level of 4.13.m OD to 3.34m OD

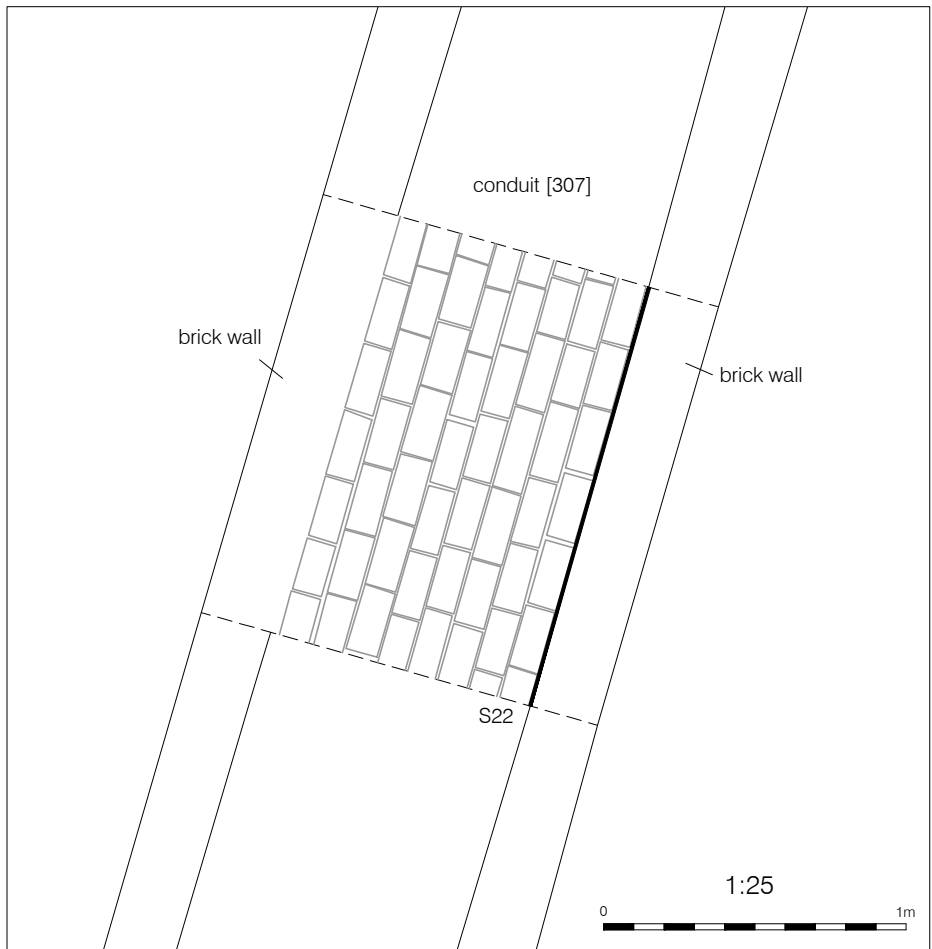
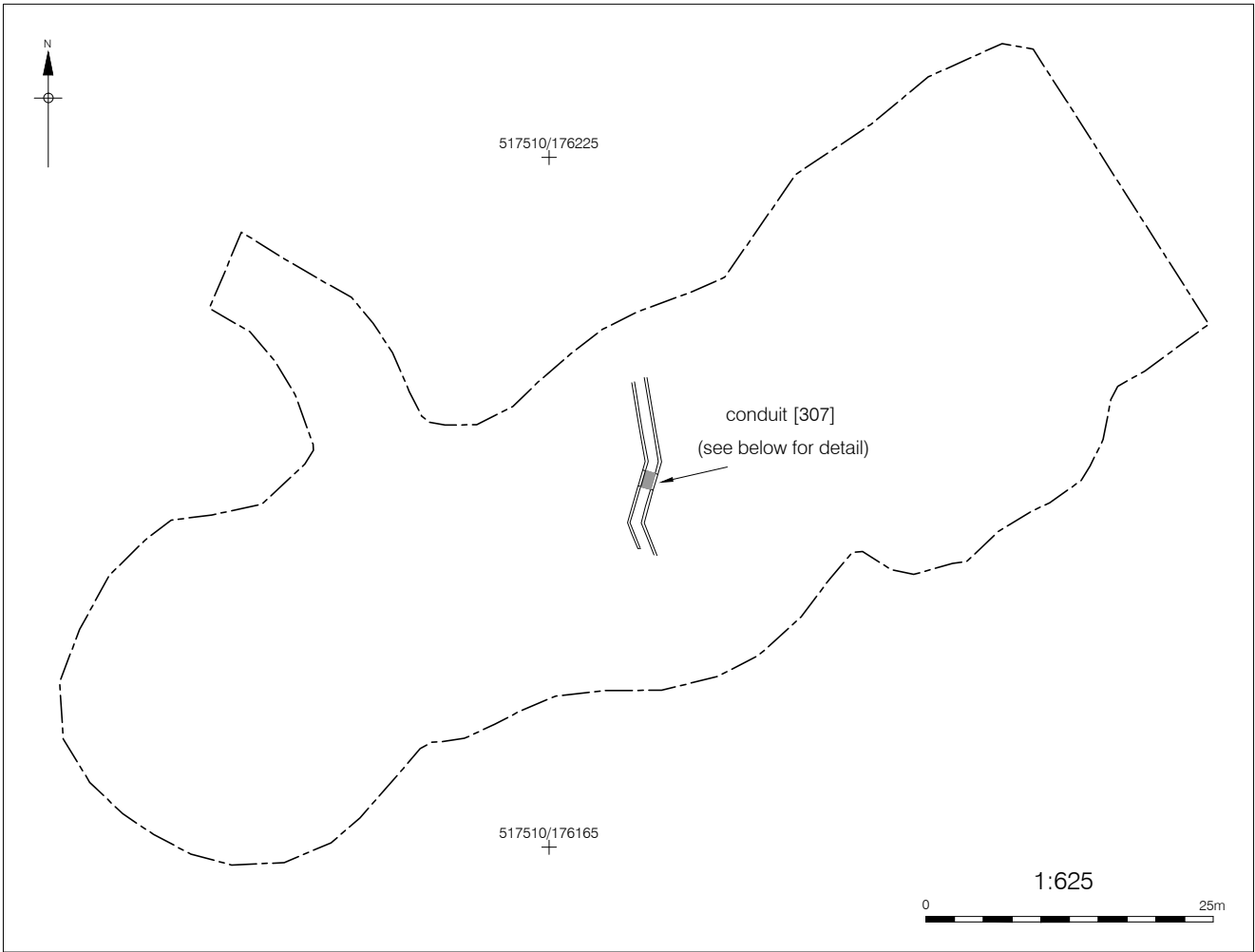
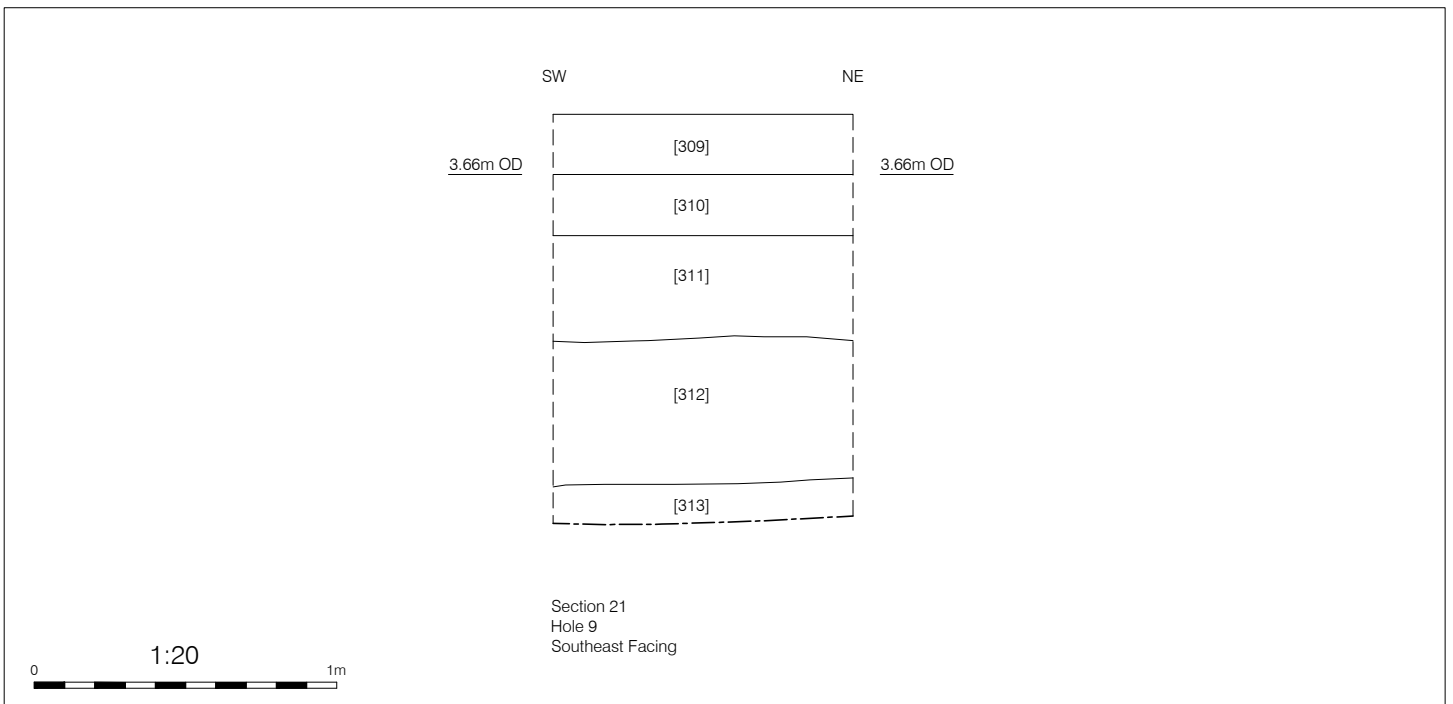
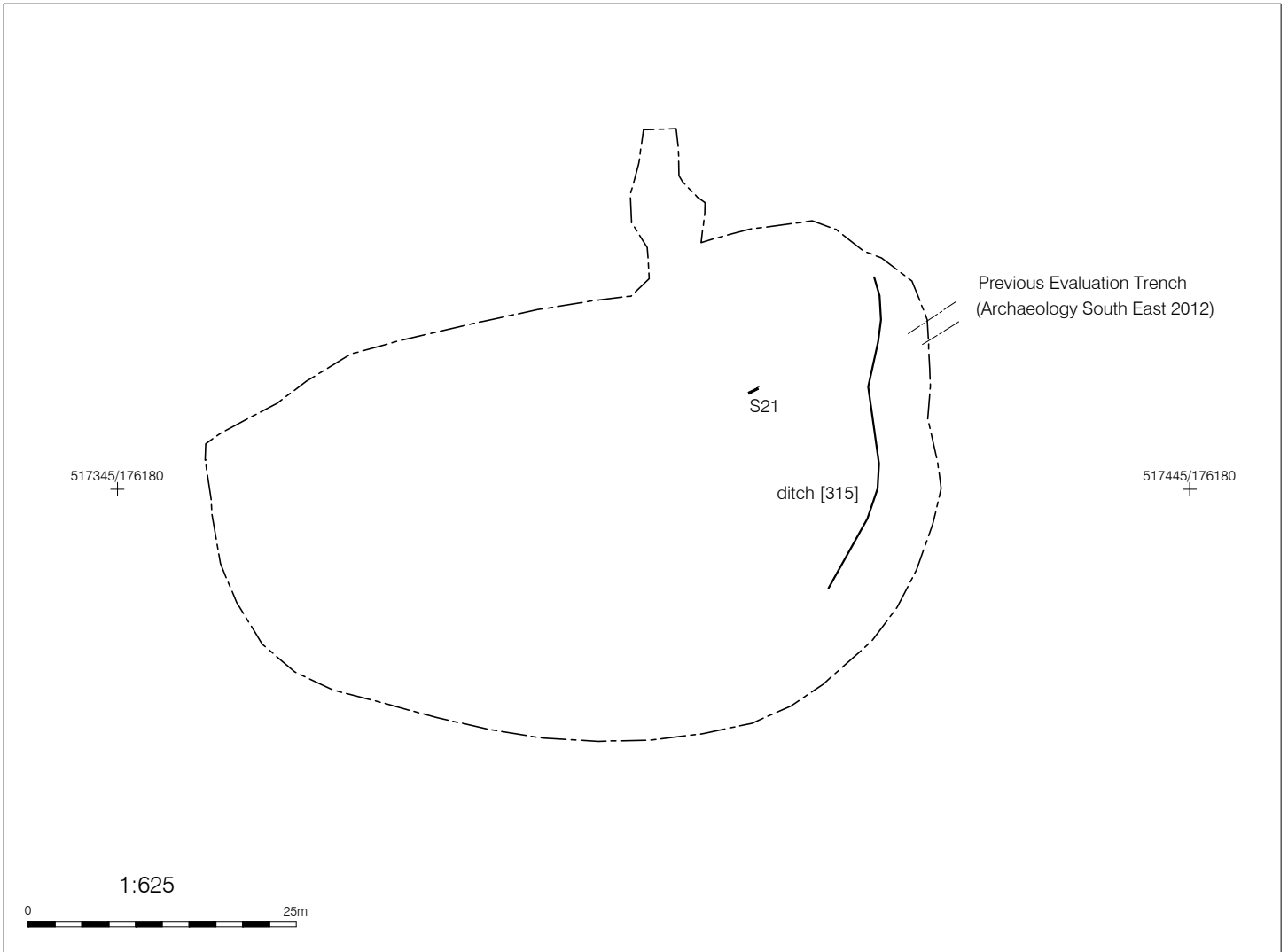
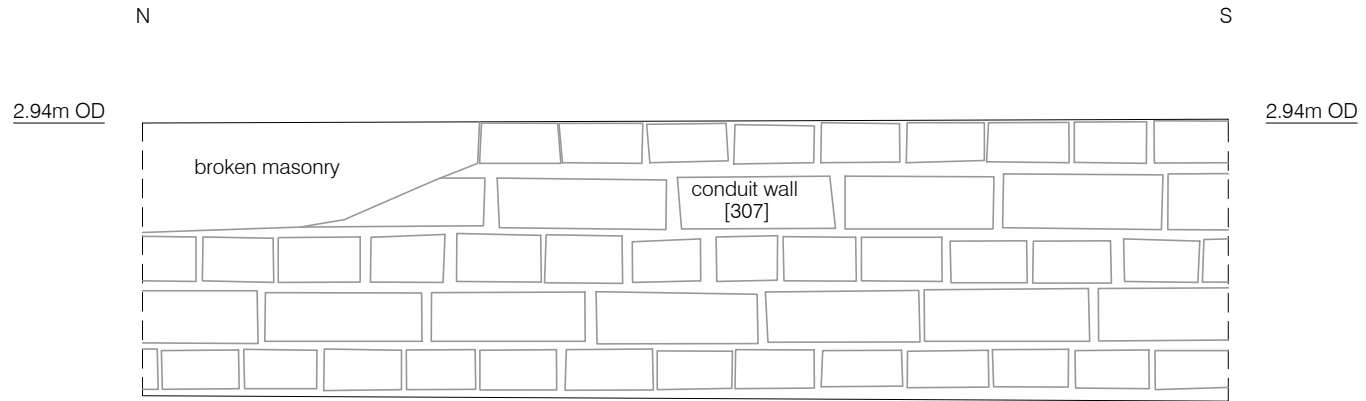


Figure 3
Plan of Hole 8
1:625 and 1:25 at A4





Section 22
Hole 8
West Facing Elevation

0 50cm

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Figure 5
Section 22
1:10 at A4

Plate 1 East facing view of Section 22, Conduit elevation, Hole 8



Plate 2 North facing view of Conduit Hole 8



Plate 3 North facing view of Conduit Hole 8



Plate 4 South facing view of Section 21, Hole 9



Plate 5 North east facing view of Hole 8



Plate 6 North facing view of Hole 9



8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Interpretation

- 8.1.1 Deposits of natural sand and gravels were revealed during the improvement works to the golf course.
- 8.1.2 The only discrete archaeological features encountered on the site were the base and partially extant walls of a brick conduit [307], found during the excavation of the wetland on Hole 8 and a masonry filled ditch [315] found during the excavation of the wetland on Hole 9
- 8.1.3 The conduit [307] found at Hole 8, showed no sign of containing any organic deposits, or evidence of having silted up, suggesting that it either may have carried fresh water or that it was very effective in draining whatever it serviced.
- 8.1.4 The conduit walls had been backfilled with construction material [306], which consisted of material similar to the structure itself as well as occasional fragments of ashlar masonry. This suggests that the conduit had been deliberately demolished.
- 8.1.5 This structure was found demolished to the same level as the natural gravel, suggesting that the overlying deposits represent dumping immediately above the demolished structure and the surrounding deposits, indicative of extensive landscaping works having been conducted on the site.
- 8.1.6 In Hole 9 a masonry filled ditch [315] was found during the excavation. A substantial north – south orientated brick wall found by Archaeology South East, in a previous phase of works, appears to run parallel with the ditch. It is likely that this structure was part of a high status building, or a garden feature associated with such a building (Stephenson 2012).
- 8.1.7 The Archaeology South East report suggests the possibility that ditch may represent the infilling of the location of a former conduit, presumably similar to the one found further to the east in Hole 8, though no evidence for this was observed, save for the observation of a small brick conduit at surface level, next to a pond further to the north. Although this appeared to roughly align with the wall, it is not clear if they are directly connected.
- 8.1.8 Another possibility is that the infilled ditch, along with the wall, represents a ‘moated’ ditch, to dramatize any nearby structures, or possibly a sunken ha–ha type feature to keep deer or cattle within parkland, away from more formal garden areas.
- 8.1.9 It is probable that both these structures relate to the hunting lodge constructed by Robert Stickles in 1605, with the actual construction of the conduit most likely relating to one of the many phases of rebuilding and improvement that occurred in later years. It is known that the lodge was renovated after being bought by the duke of Ormonde in 1702. The suggested date of the construction materials seems compatible with this date.
- 8.1.10 The hunting lodge became a royal property in 1717 owned by the Prince of Wales, later George II, and the site was in due course cleared in anticipation of the establishment of a new palace, during the reign of George III, a building project which never took place.
- 8.1.11 During the 1770s the hunting lodge was demolished and the park divided into two separate entities; the northern area becoming Kew Gardens while the southern area was employed for recreational pursuits. The Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club was formed in 1892.
- 8.1.12 It is not unlikely that this demolition may account for the infilling of the conduit and ditch found during the watching brief
- 8.1.13 The only other deposits found on site were sand, sandy silt and silt-clay sub-soils which were interpreted as being post-medieval in date and sandy silt layers which formed the current playing surface around the greens and bunkers of the archaeologically monitored holes.

8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 It has been clearly shown by the watching brief that there were the remains of post-medieval structures in the vicinity of Holes 8 and 9, which appear to have partially survived deliberate demolition and extensive landscaping works, probably both before and during the remodelling that took place on the site during the construction of the golf course.
- 8.2.2 Furthermore since the nature of the archaeological sequence is not consistent over the two areas, combined with the features found during the evaluation conducted in 2011, it is likely that other features of archaeological interest may have survived the disturbance of building and maintaining the golf course in the immediate vicinity of the two wetland areas and any future developments in the area should take this into account.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Matthew Smith of CgMs consulting for commissioning the work, and Joyce Willard from the Golf Club for her help in organising the work. Thanks also to Gillian King of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the site on behalf of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.
- 9.1.2 The author would like to thank Brian Pearson and the rest of the team from M J Abbott for their assistance on site; Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations; Chris Jarrett for spot dating the clay tobacco pipe and pottery recovered from the site and Helen Hawkins for her project management and editing.

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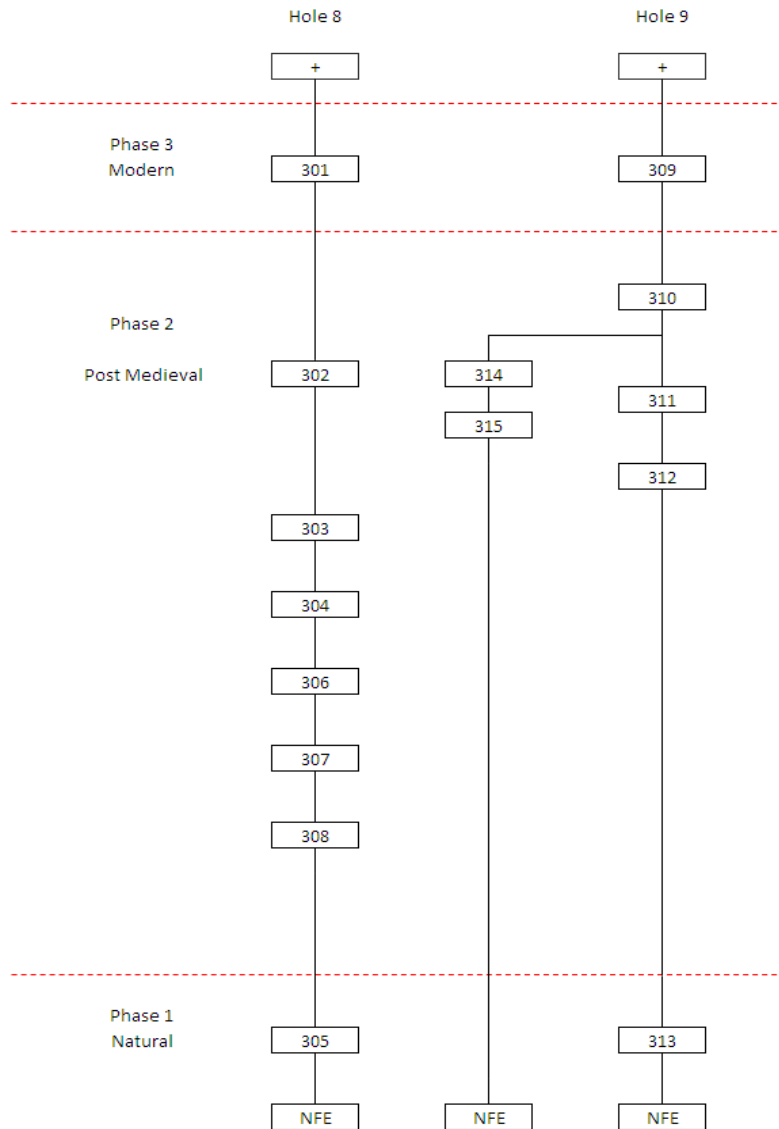
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APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
RYS09	301	Hole 8	N/A	Layer	Playing Surface/Topsoil	Modern	3
RYS09	302	Hole 8	N/A	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	303	Hole 8	N/A	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	304	Hole 8	N/A	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	305	Hole 8	N/A	Layer	Natural	Quaternary	1
RYS09	306	Hole 8	20 & 22	Fill	Mixed Rubble Dump	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	307	Hole 8	20 & 22	Masonry	Wall Foundation	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	308	Hole 8	20	Cut	Construction Cut	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	309	Hole 9	21	Layer	Playing Surface/Topsoil	Modern	3
RYS09	310	Hole 9	21	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	311	Hole 9	21	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	312	Hole 9	21	Layer	Subsoil	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	313	Hole 9	21	Layer	Natural	Quaternary	1
RYS09	314	Hole 9	N/A	Fill	Mixed Rubble Dump	Post-Medieval	2
RYS09	315	Hole 9	N/A	Cut	Ditch	Post-Medieval	2

APPENDIX 2 – SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3 – OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-158452

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, the Old Deer Park, Richmond
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, the Old Deer Park, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames. Archaeological monitoring was required during the excavation of two new wetland areas as part of a scheme of improvements to the Golf Course. These were numbered in relation to the closest associated golf course features, namely Holes 8 and 9. Archaeological features were revealed during the improvement works to the golf course. The remains of a early post medieval conduit was observed in the new wetland at Hole 8 and a similarly dated ditch was found in the new wetland at Hole 9.
Project dates	Start: 28-06-2013 End: 03-09-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RYS 09 - Site code
Any associated project reference codes	preconst1-64204 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	CONDUIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON RICHMOND UPON THAMES RICHMOND AND KEW Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club, The Old Deer Park
Postcode	TW9 2SB
Site coordinates	TQ 517518 176197 50 0 50 56 14 N 000 09 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.36m Max: 2.96m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Aidan Turner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Golf Club
Name of sponsor/funding body	Royal Mid Surrey Golf Club

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey"

Entered by	archivist (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	4 September 2013

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

