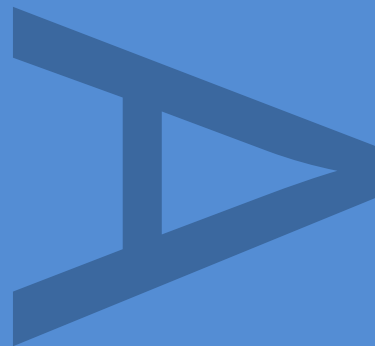


**THE TOWER OF LONDON,
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER
HAMLETS EC3**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF DURING THE
INSTALLATION OF NEW
SIGNAGE**

JUNE 2009



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE TOWER OF LONDON,
LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS EC3

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING THE INSTALLATION OF NEW SIGNAGE

Quality Control

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An Archaeological Watching Brief During the Installation of New Signage at the Tower of London, London Borough of Tower Hamlets EC3

Site Code: TOL 105

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3356 8057

Written by Stuart Watson

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June 2008

Project Manager: Chris Mayo

Commissioning Client: Historic Royal Palaces

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June 2009

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during the installation of new signage at various locations within the boundaries of the Tower of London, London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The work was commissioned by Historic Royal Palaces.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was necessitated by the installation of new public signage throughout the Tower of London. This involved the excavation of a number of shallow trenches to accommodate steel foundation collars which support the signposts below ground.
- 1.3 Twenty two trenches were excavated at various locations within the Tower. Two of the trenches revealed significant archaeological features: an earlier surface of the south-western Causeway and a late 16th / early 17th century cobble surface on The Wharf. The remaining trenches showed only post-medieval made ground and topsoil deposits consistent with landscaping.

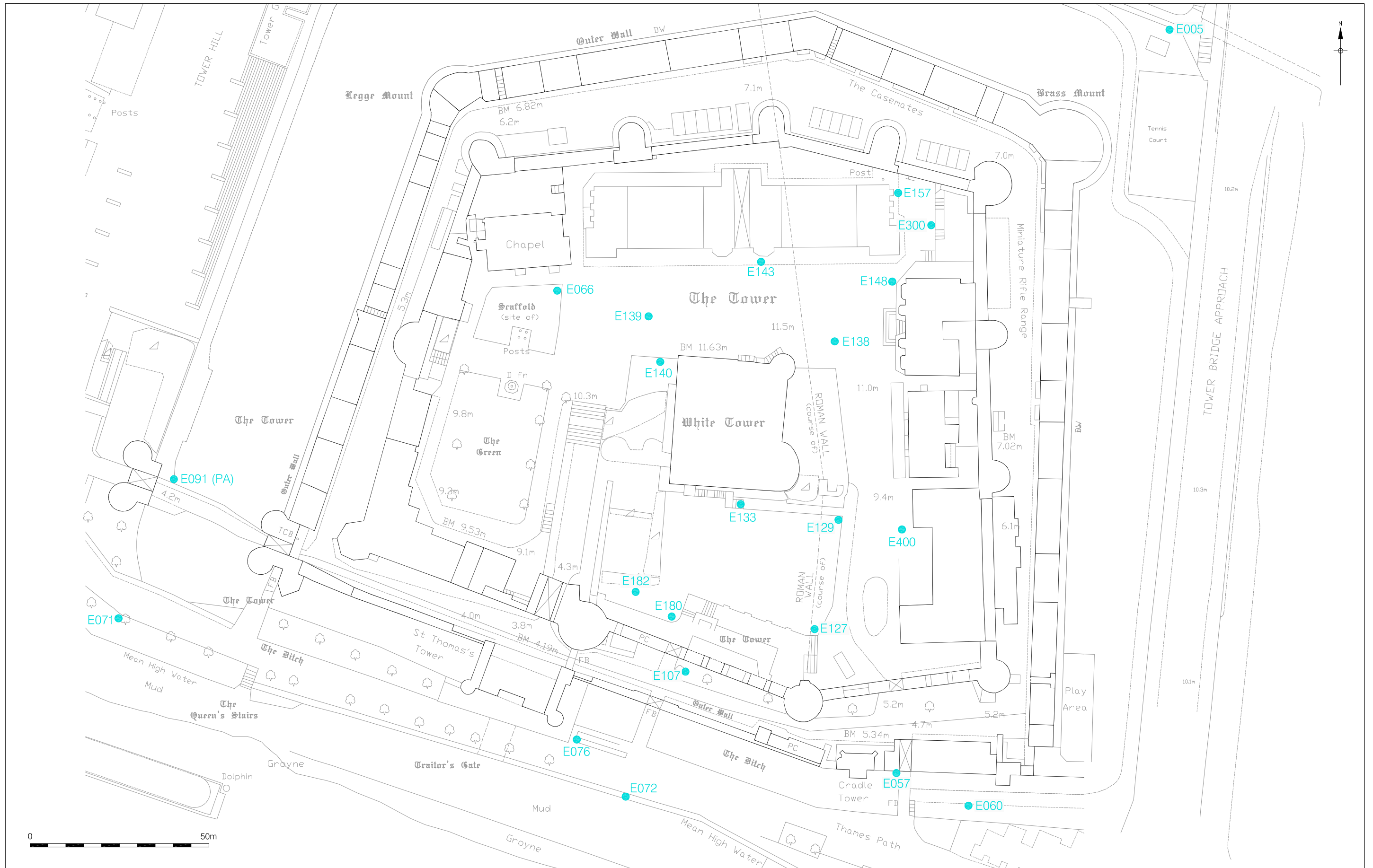
2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at various locations within the Tower of London, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London EC3 (Figure 1), in advance of the installation of new public signage.
- 2.2 The watching brief was conducted in two phases between the 9th and 16th October 2007 and between the 10th and 17th March 2008.
- 2.3 The work was commissioned by Jamie McCarthy, Maintenance Manager, Historic Royal Palaces, Tower of London and monitored by Jane Spooner, Curator, Historic Royal Palaces, Tower of London.
- 2.4 Twenty-two trenches were hand dug to depths of either 0.45m or 0.70m depending on the foundation requirements for each individual sign, at various locations within the Tower of London. While most of the trenches revealed no significant archaeological features, two of the trenches exposed earlier external floor surfaces.
- 2.5 Levels, where possible, have been estimated from data indicated on Ordnance Survey maps. Where that data is unavailable, then levels are given as meters below current ground level (m BGL)
- 2.6 The National Grid Reference of the site centre is TQ 3356 8057.
- 2.7 The site was given the unique code TOL 105.
- 2.8 The watching brief was undertaken by Chris Mayo, Douglas Killock, Stuart Watson and Denise Mulligan. The project was managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Location of Watching Brief Trenches
 1:1000 at A3

3 BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 The Tower of London is a World Heritage Site (No. 488) and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Greater London No. 10).
- 3.1.2 Because of the archaeologically sensitive nature of the Tower of London, it was a condition of the works that a program of observation and recording (namely an archaeological watching brief) should be undertaken to assess and record any surviving below ground archaeological remains and to ensure that the excavation was undertaken with due care and sensitivity to the historic fabric of the Tower of London.
- 3.1.3 A strategy document was prepared for the site by the Curatorial Department of Historic Royal Palaces (Spooner 2007), which provides the basis for the archaeological work.

3.2 Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 The following research objectives were considered during the watching brief:
- Is there any evidence of truncated walls, external floor surfaces and other structures or features identified to phases of occupation of the Tower of London?
 - Can any artefacts, residual or not, be identified to phases of occupation of the Tower of London?
- 3.2.2 The archaeological works were inspected and monitored Jane Spooner, Curator of the Tower of London.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Sheet 256 (North London) indicates that the site is likely to be underlain by Quaternary Post-diversionary Thames River Deposits, known as 'Taplow Gravel'. However, due to the limited depth of the excavations (maximum 0.70m below the current ground level) no natural formation levels were reached.
- 4.2 The watching brief trenches were located within the complex of the Tower of London, which occupies an elevated position overlooking the River Thames. Consequently over such a wide area the current ground levels vary. In the northern part of the complex the current ground level is at approximately 7.00m OD, while in the central area it is at between approximately 11.5m OD and 9.4m OD. To the south and west it is between approximately 5.2m OD and 4.2m OD.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Numerous studies have been conducted at the Tower of London, therefore this section seeks only to provide a historical summary of the development of Tower Green.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 During the Early Middle Roman Period (c.200 AD) Londinium was protected by a defensive wall, and the site of the future Tower of London lay within the southeast corner of the Roman city defences (Parnell. 1993, 13-16).

5.3 Medieval

5.3.1 With the arrival of the Normans, William The Conqueror (1066-1087) consolidated his authority over Saxon London by establishing a motte and bailey castle utilising the surviving Roman city walls to the south and east and adding defensive ditches to the north and west. During the last decade of William's rule, the building that was to form the core of the Tower of London, the White Tower, was constructed (Parnell. 1993, 17-22).

5.3.2 The first significant expansion of the defences of the Tower date to the end of the 12th century in the reign of Richard I (1157-1199). During this period the fortifications extended west to encompass the positions later occupied by the Bell and Beauchamp Towers (12th and 13th centuries respectively).

5.3.3 During the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), the Tower of London underwent extensive alterations and expansions (Parnell. 1979, 322).

5.4 Post-Medieval

5.4.1 In the post-medieval period, specifically the late 17th century, the Tower began to be used as an armoury, and as a result underwent numerous alterations to adapt it from its medieval form. By the 19th century, as architectural trends reverted back towards those of the medieval period, many of the post-medieval constructions were removed to reinstate the earlier vistas.

5.4.2 The Tower suffered damage during World War II which necessitated its restoration. It is currently one of the most popular tourist attractions in the country.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, and to minimize the impact on those remains should they be encountered during the program of works
- 6.2 In total, twenty two small trenches were excavated at various locations within the Tower of London (Figure 2). The trenches measured on average 0.40m north -south by 0.40m east- west and were excavated to depths of either 0.45m or 0.70m depending on requirements.
- 6.3 Contractors from Sykes Limited excavated the trenches by hand and the work was monitored by field staff of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Where significant archaeological features were encountered the trench location and, or, depth was adjusted to minimise the impact on archaeological remains.
- 6.4 All archaeological features (stratigraphic layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded in plan and in section using standard single-context recording methods. A photographic record was also kept as appropriate.
- 6.5 Because of the widespread distribution of the trench locations it was impracticable to record levels on site, therefore where practical some levels have been estimated from topographic data indicated on Ordnance Survey maps, while other levels are given as metres below ground level (m BGL).
- 6.6 The trench numbering system initiated by the project designers (Aukett Brockliss Guy) has been employed in this report, with the exception of trenches E300 and E400, which had not been allocated numbers in this system and were therefore given these arbitrary designations.
- 6.7 The work was undertaken following English Heritage (GLAAS) guidelines (English Heritage 1998) and the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE TRENCH BY TRENCH

7.1 Trench E005 (Plate 1)

7.1.1 This trench, measuring 0.40m north-south by 0.50m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.45m BGL, was located in the northeast corner of Tower Gardens on Jubilee Walk. It revealed a deposit of post-medieval topsoil only, and no archaeological finds or features.

7.2 Trench E057 (Figure 4, Plate 2)

7.2.1 This trench, measuring 0.36m north-south by 0.40m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.42m, was located east of the Cradle Tower on the south-west corner of the footbridge that spans The Ditch. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench (consequently no context numbers were allocated), which was cut into a modern layer of made ground, forming the sub-strata for cobbled setts above, from a height of approximately 4.5m OD.

7.3 Trench E060 (Figures 3 and 4, Plate 3)

7.3.1 This trench, measuring 2.50m north-south by 1.10m east-west and excavated to a depth of 1.10m, was located in the grassed area on the Wharf at the southern end of a footbridge crossing the ditch, east of the Cradle Tower. The southern part of the trench exposed a late 18th century-early 19th century brick wall [4] aligned northwest-southeast. The top of this wall was at approximately 0.40m below current ground level. Abutting wall [4] to the south was [10], the rubble backfill of a sump or manhole. This was sealed by a layer of modern mortar [9], in turn sealed by a modern deposit of made ground [8]. This was cut by a robber or demolition cut [5] for wall [4], filled with [6] demolition debris. This was sealed by a 0.45m thick layer of modern topsoil [7], the top of which formed the current ground level.

7.4 Trench E066 A & B (Figure 4)

7.4.1 Trench E066 consisted of two adjacent trenches E066 A & B, with Trench E066 A north of, and adjacent to Trench E066 B.

7.4.2 Trench E066 A measured 0.48m north-south by 0.36m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.47m. Trench E066 B measured 0.40m north-south by 0.37m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.47m. Both trenches were cut from a height of approximately 10.75m OD.

7.4.3 Both trenches were located in the north-east corner of Tower Green, south of the Chapel Royal of St. Peter ad Vincula, in what had been the burial ground of the chapel. Both trenches were cut into a modern layer of garden soil ([22] in Trench E066 A and [25] in Trench E066 B) sealing 19th century layers of made ground ([23] in Trench E066 A and [26] in Trench E066 B). Trench E066 B contained fragments of 19th century ceramic building material in both layers [25] and [26].

7.5 Trench E071 (Figure 4)

7.5.1 This trench, measuring 0.35m north-south by 0.40m east-west and excavated to a depth of

0.72m, was located on the paved area south of the Middle Tower on the Wharf fronting the River Thames. In the southern side of the trench, and set within modern made ground with no apparent construction cut, was a large (0.25m long by 0.25m high, width unseen) piece of stone in isolation. The stone was possibly a dark-coloured sandstone. The trench was cut through modern paving slabs sealing the above made ground, from a height of approximately 4.5m OD.

7.6 Trench E072

7.6.1 This trench, measuring 0.90m north-south by 0.45m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.75m, was located on the paved area of the Wharf. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, and no context numbers allocated. The trench was cut into post-medieval cobble setts sealing post-medieval made ground, from a height of approximately 4.0m OD.

7.7 Trench E076 (Figures 3 and 4, Plate 4)

7.7.1 This trench measured approximately 1.00m north-south by 0.95m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.95m from a height of approximately 4.0m OD. It was located outside the south entrance to the Tower, east of the Traitors Gate, on the Wharf.

7.7.2 The lowest feature observed was a cobbled exterior floor surface [11] found at approximately 3.05m OD. This consisted of neatly laid cobbles, which had been cut roughly squared, the upper surface of which was smooth from wear. These larger cobble stones (approximately 120mm by 110mm) were laid with smaller stones and pebbles compacted in between.

7.7.3 This surface was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of demolition debris [12]. This in turn was sealed by layer [13], a possible temporary ground surface which was 0.10m thick and formed from soil and demolition debris. Overlying this was layer [14], a possible levelling layer, 0.10m thick, which was sealed in turn by [15], a 0.10m thick layer of modern made ground. All of the above deposits were sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of modern concrete and rubble, which was topped by modern cobble setts forming the current ground surface at approximately 4.0m OD.

7.7.4 The lack of dating evidence from the cobble surface [11] makes a chronology difficult, but it is presumed that this surface was in use during the late 16th - early 17th century based upon fragmented pieces of brick observed within it. Early historic surveys of the Tower provide little evidence of how the Wharf was surfaced (Keevill 2006). However, during the Elizabethan era the Wharf appears to have been surfaced with gravel. Remedial work carried out in 1573-4 indicates that the Wharf surface was repaired with a rubble infill surfaced with gravel (Keay 2001, 48 in Keevill 2006). It may therefore be surmised that this cobble surface post-dates this period.

7.8 Trench E091 A & B (Figure 4, Plate 5)

7.8.1 Trench E091 consisted of two adjacent trenches A & B, with Trench E091 A just to the east of Trench E091 B.

- 7.8.2 Trench E091 A measured 0.39m north-south by 0.40m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.48m. Trench E091 B measured 0.40m north-south by 0.44m east-west and was excavated to a depth of 0.48m.
- 7.8.3 Both these trenches were located in the Tarmac surface (at approximately 4.2m OD) of the south-western Causeway, east of the Middle Tower. In the base of both trenches, sealed by a layer of post-medieval made ground [19], an earlier surface [18] of the south western Causeway was exposed at 0.48m below current ground level, at approximately 3.72m OD. This floor surface was constructed of Kentish Ragstone fragments. Only a very small surface area was exposed in the base of the trenches (c.0.25m north south by 0.40m east west).
- 7.8.4 The south western Causeway was built by Edward I during the late 13th century. However, much of the higher levels of the causeway have been subject to at least one phase of major rebuilding in the 16th century, and the causeway was substantially remodelled in the late 18th century (Keevill, G. 2004). In such a small exposed area, and with no finds, it is difficult to date this surface with any accuracy, but as it was exposed at the relatively high level of c.3.70m OD (the original medieval masonry structure of the causeway was exposed at c.-0.05m OD in an earlier excavation, with areas of late medieval masonry infilling at c.2.00m OD (Ibid. 95, 121)), it is probably post-medieval in date, possibly from the time of the 18th century remodelling work.

7.9 Trench E107 (Figure 4)

- 7.9.1 This trench, measuring 1.10m north-south by 0.80m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.60m, was located in the south-east corner of the entrance to the Inmost Ward, west of the Lanthorn Tower. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut from a height of approximately 5.0m OD, into modern topsoil [16], sealing modern backfilling or infilling [17].

7.10 Trench E127 (Figure 4)

- 7.10.1 This trench, measuring 0.65m north-south by 1.26m east-west and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m, was located in the south-east corner of a lawned area north of the Lanthorn Tower. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench and no context numbers allocated. The trench was cut into a modern layer of garden soil, the top of which formed the current ground level.

7.11 Trench E129 (Figure 4, Plate 6)

- 7.11.1 This trench, measuring 0.65m north-south by 0.60m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.70m BGL, was located in the north-east corner of the lawned area south of the Wardrobe Tower. It was cut from the current ground level into a modern layer of garden soil, which sealed a layer of made ground [20]. Pottery recovered from this layer has a spot date of 1660-1870. A fragment of Kentish Ragstone was also recovered, which was probably medieval in origin but reused in 19th

century hard cement.

7.12 Trench E133 (Figure 4)

7.12.1 This trench, measuring 0.50m north-south by 0.45m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.50m, was located in the north of the lawned area south of the White Tower. It was cut from a height of approximately 9.4m OD into a modern layer of topsoil sealing a layer of 19th century made ground [28]. Layer [28], a mid brown silty-sand, contained occasional fragments of ceramic building material: brick and peg tile fragments and frequent flecks of mortar, all 19th century in origin.

7.13 Trench E138 (Figure 4)

7.13.1 This trench, measuring 0.60m north-south by 0.40m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.70m, was located in a paved area northeast of the White Tower, and opposite the entrance to the Fusiliers Museum. It was cut into Victorian paving slabs and their concrete bedding layer, atop a layer of 18th/19th century made ground [24]. Fragments of pottery recovered from this layer have a very early date range of 1240-1400 although fragments of 18th/19th century clay tobacco pipe were also found, and therefore the earlier pottery is considered residual. Also recovered from [24] was a very large unfrogged stock moulded red brick (fabric 3033) dated to 1450-1700; however the mortar has an 18th century date indicating reuse. This trench was cut from a height of approximately 11.0m OD.

7.14 Trench E139 (Figure 4)

7.14.1 This trench, measuring 0.44m north-south by 0.69m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.70m, was located on the paved area northwest of the White Tower and opposite the south - west corner of the Waterloo Barracks. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut through 19th century paving slabs sealing 19th century made ground, from a height of approximately 11.5m OD.

7.15 Trench E140 (Figure 4)

7.15.1 This trench, measuring 0.50m north-south by 0.48m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.38m, was located on the lawned area at the northwest corner of the White Tower. It was cut from a height of approximately 10.86m OD into a modern layer of garden soil which contained a fragment of worked Ketton stone, although this was adhered with gravel cement which means it had been reused after the 1850s. Ketton stone was widely used in post-medieval structures in London and was also common as Roman tombstone material.

7.16 Trench E143 (Figure 4, Plate 7)

7.16.1 This trench, measuring 0.43m north-south by 0.48m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.45m, was located on the paved area south of the eastern corner of the entrance to the Jewel

House. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut through post-medieval paving slabs sealing post-medieval made ground, from a height of approximately 11.5m OD.

7.17 Trench E148 (Figures 3 and 4, Plate 8)

7.17.1 This trench, measuring 0.50m north-south by 0.50m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.70m, was located on the Tarmac area west of the northern corner of the Fusiliers Museum. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut into a modern Tarmac road surface sealing post-medieval made ground, from a height of approximately 11.00m OD.

7.18 Trench E157

7.18.1 This trench, measuring 0.40m north-south by 0.40m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.43m, was located on the paved area adjacent to the eastern exit from the Jewel House. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut from a height of approximately 11.5m OD through modern paving slabs sealing 'type 1' ballast.

7.19 Trench E180 (Figure 4)

7.19.1 This trench, measuring 0.70m north-south by 0.80m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.70m, was located in the south-east corner of the lawned area of the Raven enclosure, east of the Bloody Tower. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut from the current ground level into a modern layer of garden soil, which in turn sealed a layer of sand and rubble made ground. This overlay a concrete slab, part of the modern terracing of the Raven enclosure.

7.20 Trench E182 (Figure 3 and 4, Plate 9)

7.20.1 This trench, measuring 0.80m north-south by 0.48m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.68m, was located in the south-west corner of the lawned area of the Raven enclosure, east of the Bloody Tower. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut into a modern layer of garden soil sealing made ground with high rubble content, overlying a concrete slab (part of the modern terracing of the Raven enclosure). An isolated piece of sandstone masonry was observed in the trench, set horizontally. However not enough could be seen to confidently conclude whether it was *in situ* or randomly deposited.

7.21 Trench E300 (Figure 4, Plate 10)

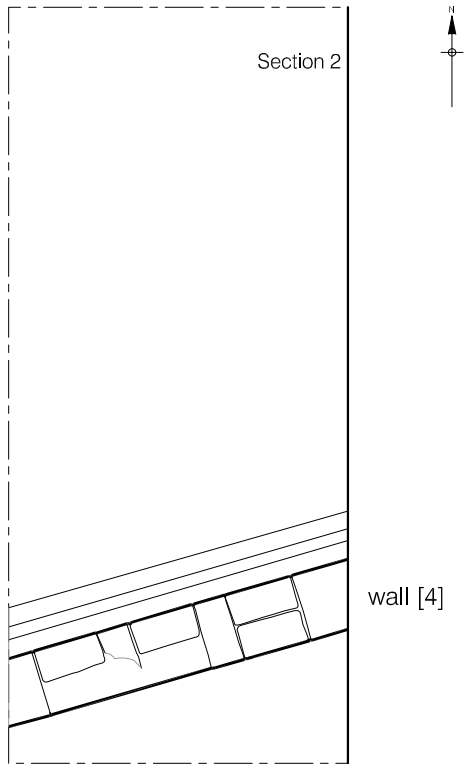
7.21.1 This trench, measuring 0.40m north-south by 0.40m east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.45m, was located on the cobbled area west of the entrance to the Jewel House shop. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut from a height of approximately 11.5m OD into modern cobbled setts atop concrete, overlying re-deposited London

clay [27]. Layer [27] was recorded at approximately 11.15m OD.

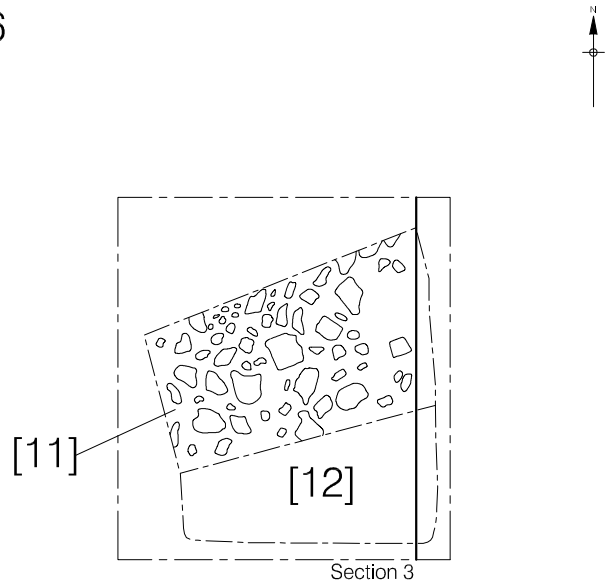
7.22 Trench E400 (Figure 4, Plate 11)

7.22.1 This trench, measuring 1.07m north-south by 0.92m east-west and excavated to a depth of 1.09m, was located on the cobbled area west of the northern part of the New Armouries. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench, which was cut from a height of approximately 9.4m OD through modern cobble setts sealing layers of modern made ground [1] & [2]. These overlay re-deposited London Clay [3] found at a height of 8.56m OD.

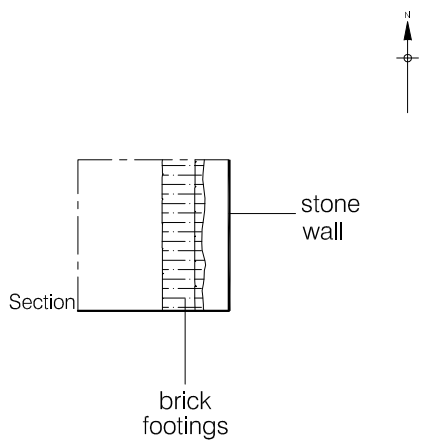
E060



E076



E148



E182

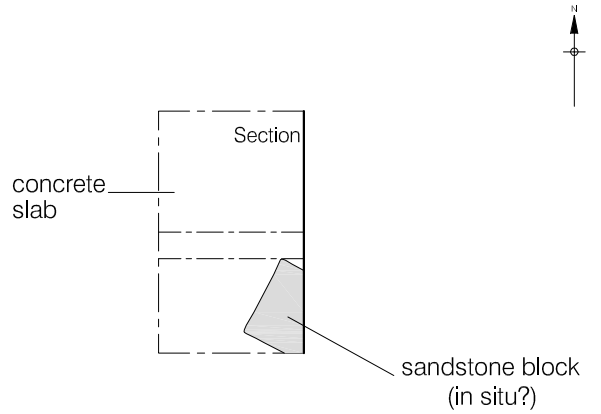
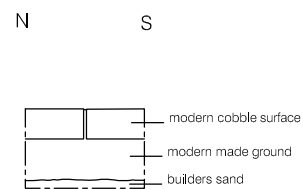
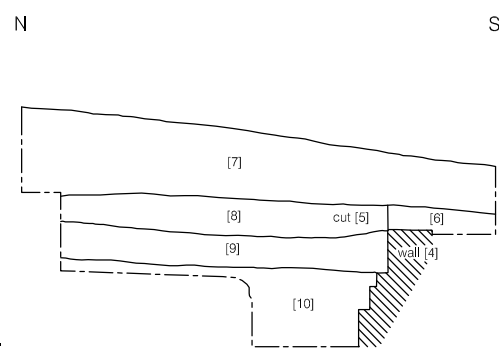


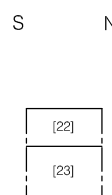
Figure 3
Plans of selected trenches
1:25 at A4



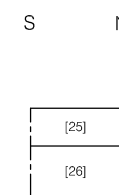
E057
West Facing



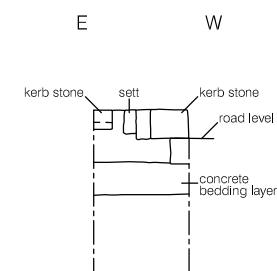
E060
West Facing



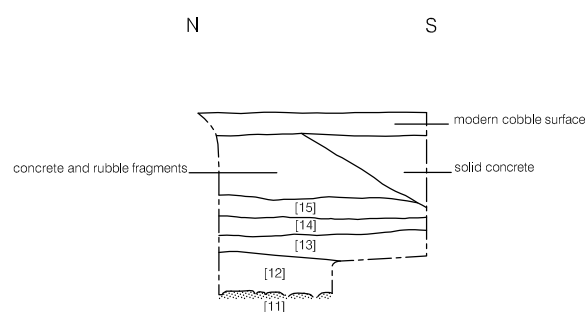
E066, A
East Facing



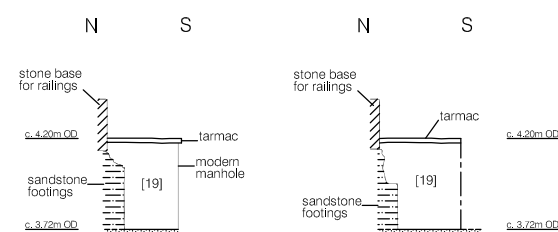
E066, B
East Facing



E071
North Facing Section

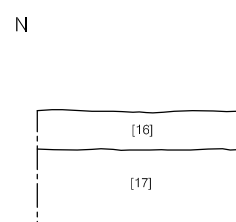


E076
West Facing

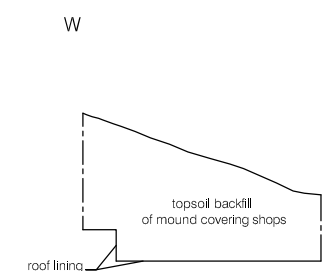


E091, A
West Facing

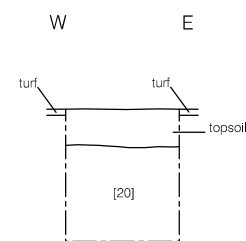
E091, B
West Facing



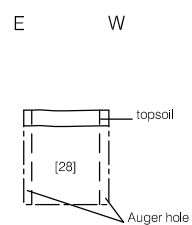
E107
West Facing



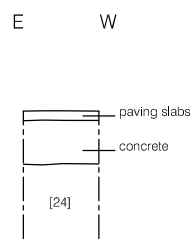
E127
South Facing



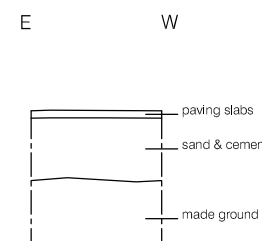
E129
South Facing



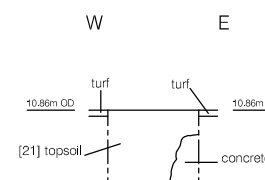
E133
North Facing



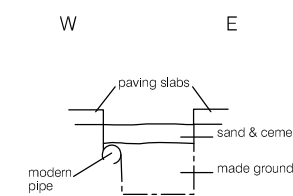
E138
North Facing



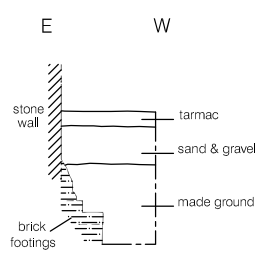
E139
North Facing



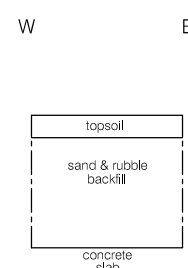
E140
South Facing



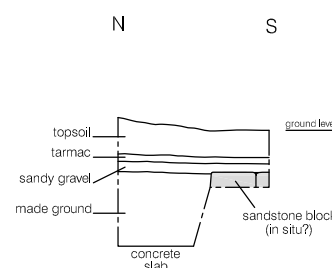
E143
South Facing



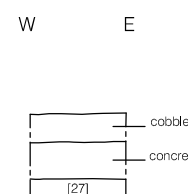
E148
North Facing



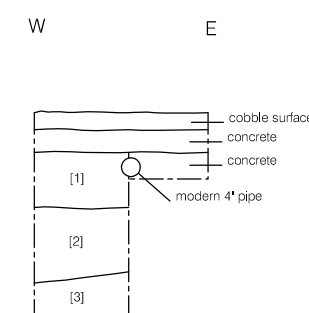
E180
South Facing



E182
West Facing



E300
South Facing



E400
South Facing





Plate 1: View south in Trench E005



Plate 2: View north in Trench E057



Plate 3: View northwest in Trench E060



Plate 4: View west in Trench E076



Plate 5: View north in Trench E091 B



Plate 6: View east in Trench E129



Plate 7: View north in Trench E143



Plate 8: View east in Trench E148



Plate 9: View north in Trench E182



Plate 10: View north in Trench E300



Plate 11: View north in Trench
E400

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Due to the limited depths of the excavations (maximum 0.70m) it was inevitable that the majority of the trenches revealed little or no archaeological finds or features. For the most part the trenches revealed deposits of soil and made ground which evidence episodes of landscaping and reworking in and around the Tower. However, in two of the trenches was found evidence for earlier external surfaces.
- 8.2 Trench E076, located outside the south entrance to the Tower, east of the Traitors Gate, on the Wharf, revealed evidence of a possible late 16th-early 17th century cobbled external surface. Trench E091, located on the south-western Causeway, east of the Middle Tower, revealed evidence of a possible 18th century Kentish Ragstone fragment surface of the causeway. In both of these, unfortunately, the absence of definitive dating evidence makes a precise date impossible.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Jamie McCarthy and Jane Spooner, Historic Royal Palaces, Tower of London, for commissioning the work.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Hayley Baxter for the illustrations, Chris Jarrett and Kevin Hayward for dating the artefacts and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

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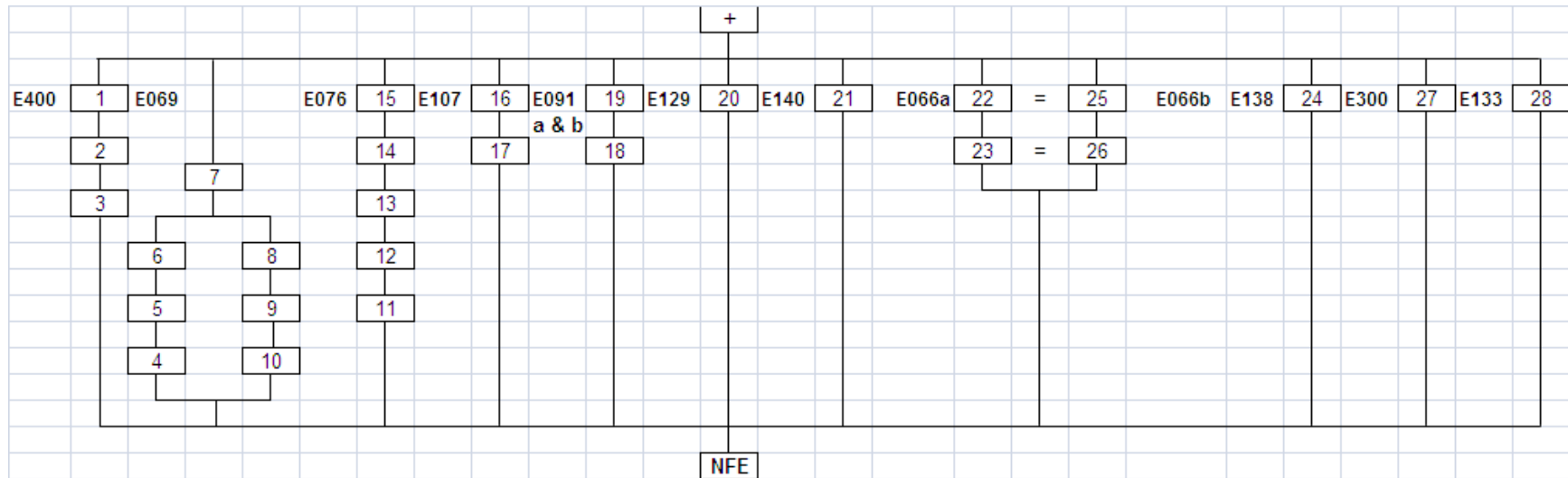
10.2 Cartographic Sources

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Trench	Description
1	Layer	E400	Post-med made ground
2	Layer	E400	Post-med made ground
3	Layer	E400	Re-deposited London Clay
4	Masonry	E060	NE-SW brick wall
5	Cut	E060	Robber / demo cut
6	Fill	E060	Backfill of [5]
7	Layer	E060	Modern topsoil
8	Layer	E060	Compacted brown clay
9	Layer	E060	Mortar and gravel
10	layer	E060	Backfill of drainage feature
11	Masonry	E076	16th-17th C. Cobble surface
12	Layer	E076	Demo debris
13	Layer	E076	Poss. Ground surface
14	Layer	E076	Loose yellow/ orange sand
15	Layer	E076	Modern ? make-up
16	Layer	E107	Modern topsoil
17	Layer	E107	Modern backfill
18	Masonry	E091	Poss. 18thC? causeway surface
19	Layer	E091	Made ground-post-med
20	Layer	E129	Layer post-med. made ground
21	Layer	E140	Modern garden soil
22	Layer	E066 TR1	Modern garden soil
23	Layer	E066 TR1	Post-med. Made ground
24	Layer	E138	Layer silty sand
25	Layer	E066 TR2	Same as [22]
26	Layer	E066 TR2	Same as [23]
27	Layer	E300	Re-deposited London Clay?
28	Layer	E133	Post-med. Made ground

APPENDIX 2: MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-59265

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Tower of London

Short description of the project New public signage was being installed throughout the Tower of London. 22 small trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision at various locations, but only 2 revealed any significant archaeological features: an 18th century floor surface of the Causeway and 16th/17th century cobble surface on the Wharf.

Project dates Start: 09-10-2007 End: 17-03-2008

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes TOL 105 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status World Heritage Site

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type FLOOR SURFACE Post Medieval

Monument type COBBLE SURFACE Post Medieval

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM BRICK Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Targeted Trenches'

Development type New public signage

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS Tower of London

Postcode EC3

Study area 5.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 3356 8057 51.5077562837 -0.07526362647950 51 30 27 N 000 04 30 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Historic Royal Palaces

Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project director/manager Chris Mayo

Project supervisor Chris Mayo, Douglas Killock, Stuart Watson, Denise Mulligan

Type of sponsor/funding body Historic Royal Palaces

Name of sponsor/funding body Historic Royal Palaces

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey'

Paper Archive recipient Historic Royal Palaces

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Metal','Stratigraphic'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

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Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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