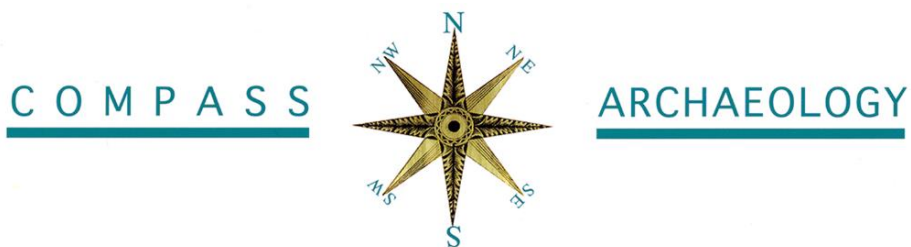


# TOWER HILL GARDENS, TOWER HILL CITY OF LONDON, EC3N

## An Archaeological Watching Brief



**December 2016**

# TOWER HILL GARDENS, TOWER HILL CITY OF LONDON, EC3N

## An Archaeological Watching Brief

Site code: THG16  
Site Extent NGR: TQ 33616 80734 (W) To 33676 80772 (E)  
SMC Ref: S00146630

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## ***Abstract***

*Between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> November 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of Tower Hill Gardens, City of London, EC3N during groundworks associated with the installation of new railings around the southern and southeastern boundary of the Gardens. The watching brief was commissioned by the City of London, Open Spaces Department and carried out in accordance with Scheduled Monument Consent (ref.S00146630) obtained by B. Viljoen, City of London Open Spaces Department, due to the proposed groundworks being located immediately east of a standing section of Roman and medieval City Wall (LO14) which forms the western boundary.*

*The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of 28 trial pits along the southern boundary and appropriately recording exposed stratigraphy. The pits were consistent in size and shape, measuring on average, 400mm in length x 300mm in width x 600mm in depth, dug at intervals of 2.5m.*

*The stratigraphy was similar across all observed pits, with variation occurring as a result of modern services which ran NE-SW through the site. In general the archaeological sequence comprised 100-200mm of moderately compacted mid brown topsoil (1) which contained frequent small stones and miscellaneous detritus. Below the topsoil was a layer of fairly loose mid to dark brown soil (2), abundant with fragments of broken brick, ceramic building material (CBM) and occasional fragments of chalk. Some stone inclusions were observed. This context was recorded in all pits, measuring a minimum of 400mm in thickness, taken to continue below the level of excavation. The lowest level recorded during the archaeological watching brief was 9.39mOD, at the western end of the fence line.*

*The sequence was interpreted as post-medieval and modern backfill laid down during post-war clearance of bomb damaged buildings on the site. This backfill had been disturbed on at least two occasions during the installation of modern services. A small number of finds were recovered including ceramic building material tiles and pottery.*

*In spite of the close proximity to the City Wall and ditch, and residential development known as The Circus, no features of archaeological interest were recorded during the watching brief, nor associated stratigraphic sequences. This is taken to be a result of the limited depth of excavation which did not exceed modern levels.*

*At this stage, as no further groundworks are proposed on the Gardens further archaeological mitigation is not required. If this changes, an updated/new proposal, produced in consultation with the relevant parties shall be produced.*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted in Tower Hill Gardens, Tower Hill, City of London, EC3N by Compass Archaeology between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> November 2016 (fig.1).



Figure 1: Site location, marked in red.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by the City of London Corporation, Open Spaces Department ahead of a proposed groundworks on the southern and southeastern boundary of the gardens. The work was carried out in accordance with Scheduled Monument Consent (ref. S00146630) obtained by B. Viljoen, City of London Open Spaces Department.
- 1.3 The site lay within an Area of Archaeological Potential and Conservation Area, *The Tower*, as designated by the City of London and by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, being situated immediately east of a standing section of Roman and medieval city wall, *London Wall: section from underground railway to Tower Hill Guardianship (LO14)*, which forms the western boundary (fig.2).
- 1.4 The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of 28 small trial pits along the southern boundary of the gardens in preparation for the installation of new railings.



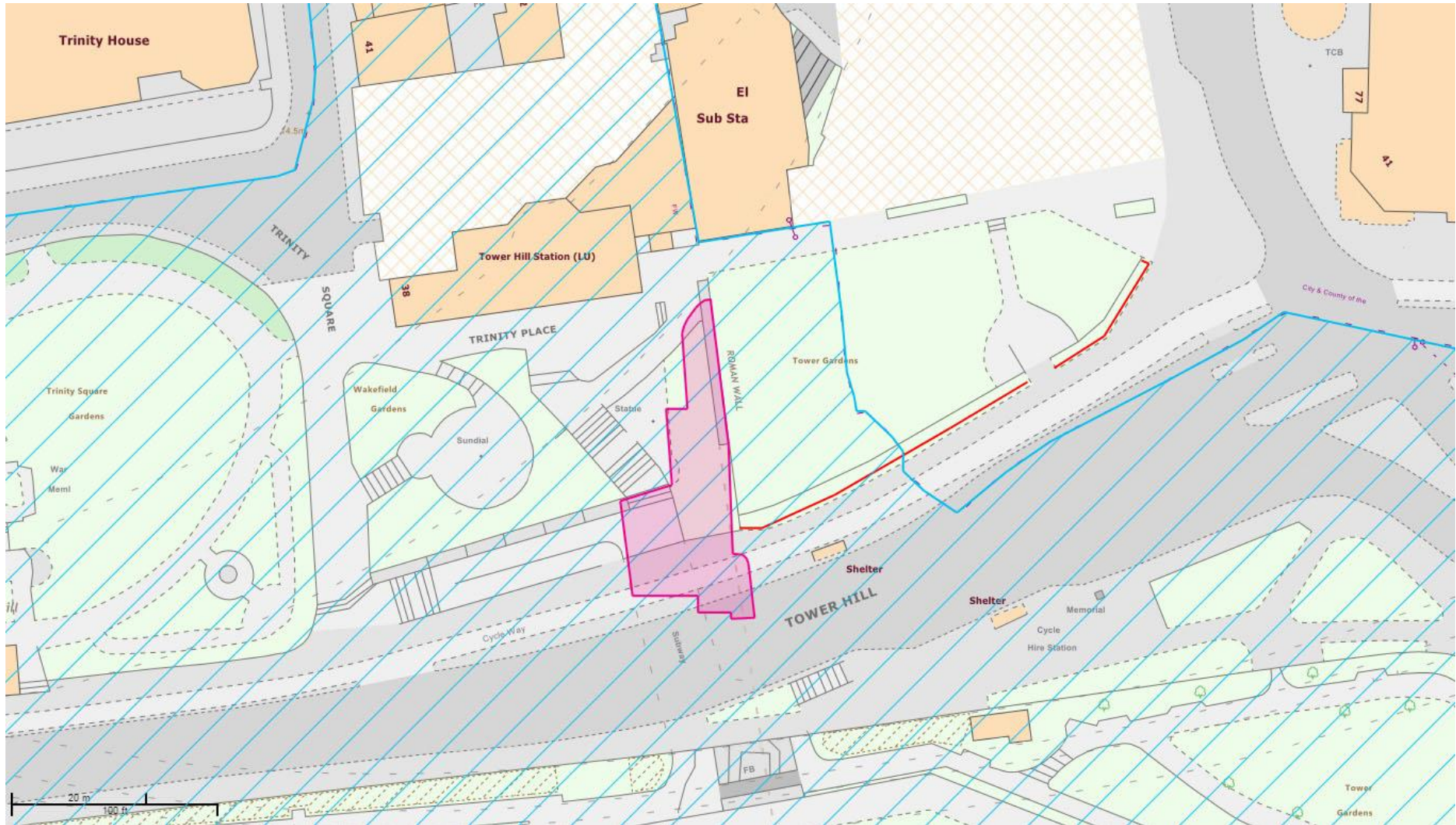


Figure 2: Completed groundworks (red) in relation to The Tower Conservation Area/Area of Archaeological Potential (blue) and Scheduled Ancient Monument LO14 (pink).

## **2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 2.1** Compass Archaeology would like to thank the City of London for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief and also to Jacksons Fencing, Maidstone for ensuring accessibility and support on site during their groundworks.

## **3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1** The Gardens are located on the northern side of Tower Hill, west of the junction with Minories and immediately east of a standing section of the City Wall. The majority of the Gardens are within the City of London, but the western part and adjacent Wall lie in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.
- 3.2** The groundworks were located on the southeastern and southern boundary of the site, bounded by an existing hedge to the north and pavement and carriageway to the south. The modern ground surface in this area rises gently from west to east, from about 10.0mOD in the extreme southwest corner of the Gardens to c11.5mOD at the eastern end of the railings.
- 3.3** According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256: North London) the site is situated on Langley Silt, a brickearth deposit, which overlies River Terrace (Kempton Park) Gravels.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

The site location and its immediate environs has been extensively documented and shall not be reproduced at length here. What follows is a summary of the major historical periods, much of which was discussed in the original WSI relating to these works (Compass Archaeology 2016).

### **4.1 *Prehistoric***

Few prehistoric remains have been recorded in the area, despite it being situated close to the River Thames where much of the archaeological evidence has been found. This may be because either there was little activity taking place in this particular area, or because intensive later development has disturbed or truncated any such remains.

There is at least one reference to finds of iron age pottery and a few prehistoric flints, found during an archaeological investigation at 41-4 Trinity Square in 1985 (TRT85; HER Refs. 85081530/00/00 and 081086/00/00). However, it does appear that prehistoric activity was concentrated on the gravel eyots to the south of the present course of the Thames, in Southwark and Bermondsey, rather than the area covered by the modern City.

### **4.2 *Roman***

There are numerous references to the Roman finds and remains in the vicinity of the site. Substantial areas were excavated to the west and northwest in the early 1880s, during the construction of the inner Circle and District line railway. This removed a large section of the City Wall (HER Ref. 080888/00/00), as well as revealing evidence



for early site clearance (041076/00/00) and subsequent Roman buildings inside the wall line (071075/00/00; 080854/00/00).

Archaeological investigations at 41-2 Trinity Square in 1985, 19 Wakefield Garden in 1987, and at nos. 28-40 Trinity Square in 2003 & 2008-9 have all revealed further evidence relating to the construction of the City Wall and its internal bank, plus evidence of both early Roman habitation and late 4<sup>th</sup> century domestic activity (HER Refs. 081084/00/00; 081081/00/00; MLO76375 & ELO13002). Investigation immediately east of the City Wall in 1985, from 41-2 Trinity Square to 6-7 Crescent also recorded the Roman external ditch with its V-shaped profile (CST85; HER Ref. 043165/00/00).

### 4.3 *Saxon*

There is little evidence for early or middle Saxon activity in this area: the accepted view is that the City was largely abandoned, with settlement concentrated to the west in the area of the Strand and Aldwych. The entry for the year 856 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records *King Alfred occupied London...and then entrusted the burgh (fortified place) in the keeping of the Ealdorman Ethelred*. It has been suggested that the 'fortified place' may refer to the area within the Roman walls, and that the City was therefore reoccupied by the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

Archaeological excavation in Trinity Square Gardens in 1985 revealed a series of backfilled features containing Saxon & early medieval finds, and also a possibly contemporary wall robber trench (Site code TSG87; HER Refs. 082125/00/00; 082126/00/00).

### 4.4 *Medieval*

Both the City wall and external ditch were re-established and strengthened in the medieval period. Evidence for the former is still visible within the extant structure at the western end of the Gardens – including phases and differing qualities of work – and is also present further to the north on the standing wall adjacent to 8-10 Coopers Row (HER Ref: 041976/00/00).

Archaeological investigation at 41-42 Trinity Square and 6-7 Crescent revealed at least two phases of recut of the ditch, the first of late 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century date (and possibly contemporary with reconstruction of the Wall). The second recut, deeper and extending further to the east, is dated to the 13<sup>th</sup>/mid-14<sup>th</sup> century (Site code CST85; HER Ref: 043165/00/00). It would be reasonable to assume that this same sequence occurs slightly further to the south, across Tower Hill Gardens.

It is also recorded that a section of wall was pulled down in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century when the Tower moat was constructed (or possibly enlarged); further major improvements were made by in the 1270s to create what is more or less the present structure, although now dry.

#### 4.5 Post-medieval

Up to the 17<sup>th</sup> century a substantial part of the site the area fell within the line of the City ditch (the development of which is well documented in cartographic evidence); a similar picture is also given by the 'Agas' *Civitas Londinum* map of c 1562. In this area deep backfill deposits will therefore underlie the residential and garden development that appears on slightly later maps (eg., Faithorne & Newcourt 1658; Leake 1667). The area was not affected by the Great Fire, and Leake's post-fire survey also shows the tower and postern that once stood at the southern end of the City wall.

Ogilby & Morgan's survey of 1676 shows that the site area was still a mixture of gardens or yards and buildings, the latter concentrated to the south and southeast and outside the area of the backfilled ditch. There is some archaeological evidence for land use in this period: excavation at 41-2 Trinity Square /6-7 Crescent in 1985 revealed two late 17<sup>th</sup> century horncore-lined pits, possibly industrial, cut into the latest phases of the ditch (site code CST85; HER Ref: 043165/00/00). At 8-11 The Crescent investigation recorded a further horn core lined pit or ditch, the backfill containing quantities of slag (site code CRT89; Refs: 041650/00/00 & 041651/00/00). There were also extensive dumps of building rubble preparing the ground for the 18<sup>th</sup> century development. (Ref: 041652/00/00)

Increased development of the area is shown by Rocque's map of 1746 and by the time of Horwood's map in the 1790s a distinctive ring of housing – *The Circus* – had appeared towards the eastern side of the site (Fig.3).

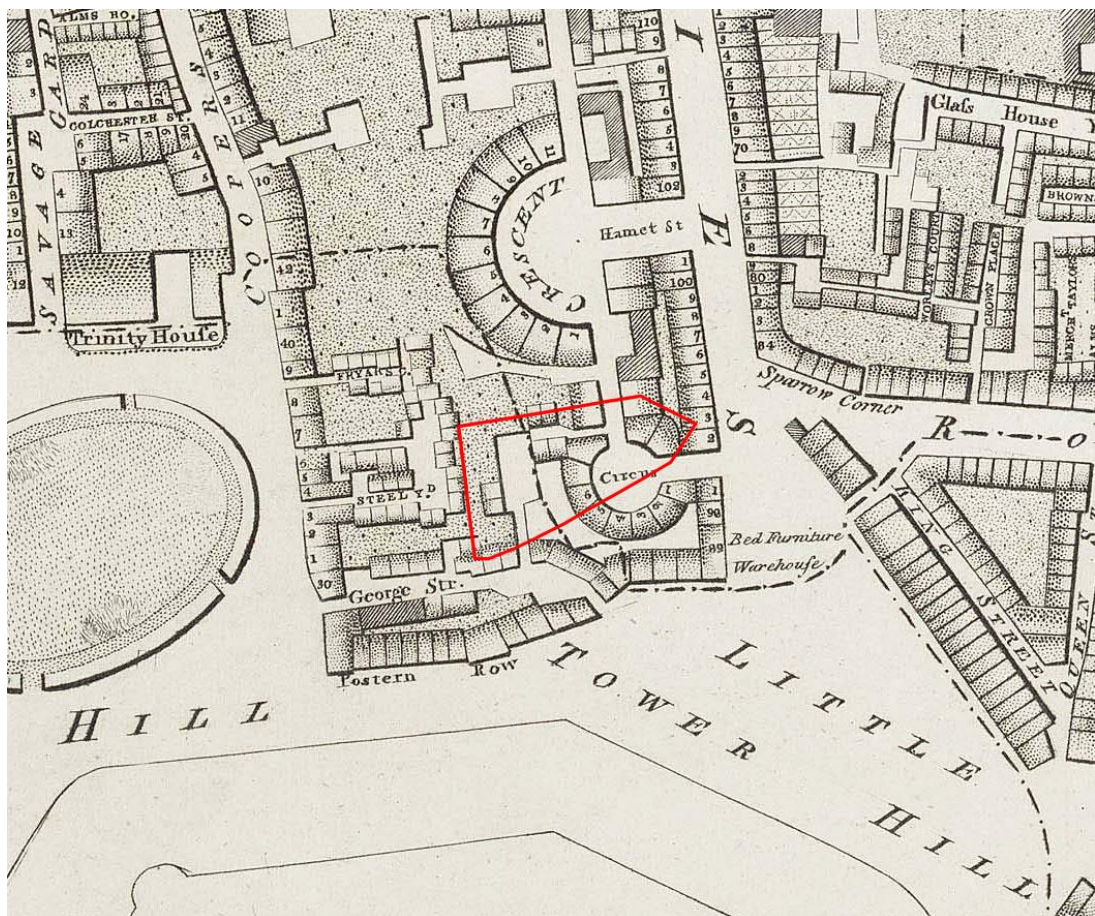


Figure 3: Extract from Horwood's Map of London, 1792-99, with site outline shown in red.

A similar pattern of building is shown by later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century surveys, and evidently survived largely intact up to the bombing of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War (Fig.4). The site was finally cleared and the present Gardens laid out some years later – possibly in the 1960s, although the exact date is not known.

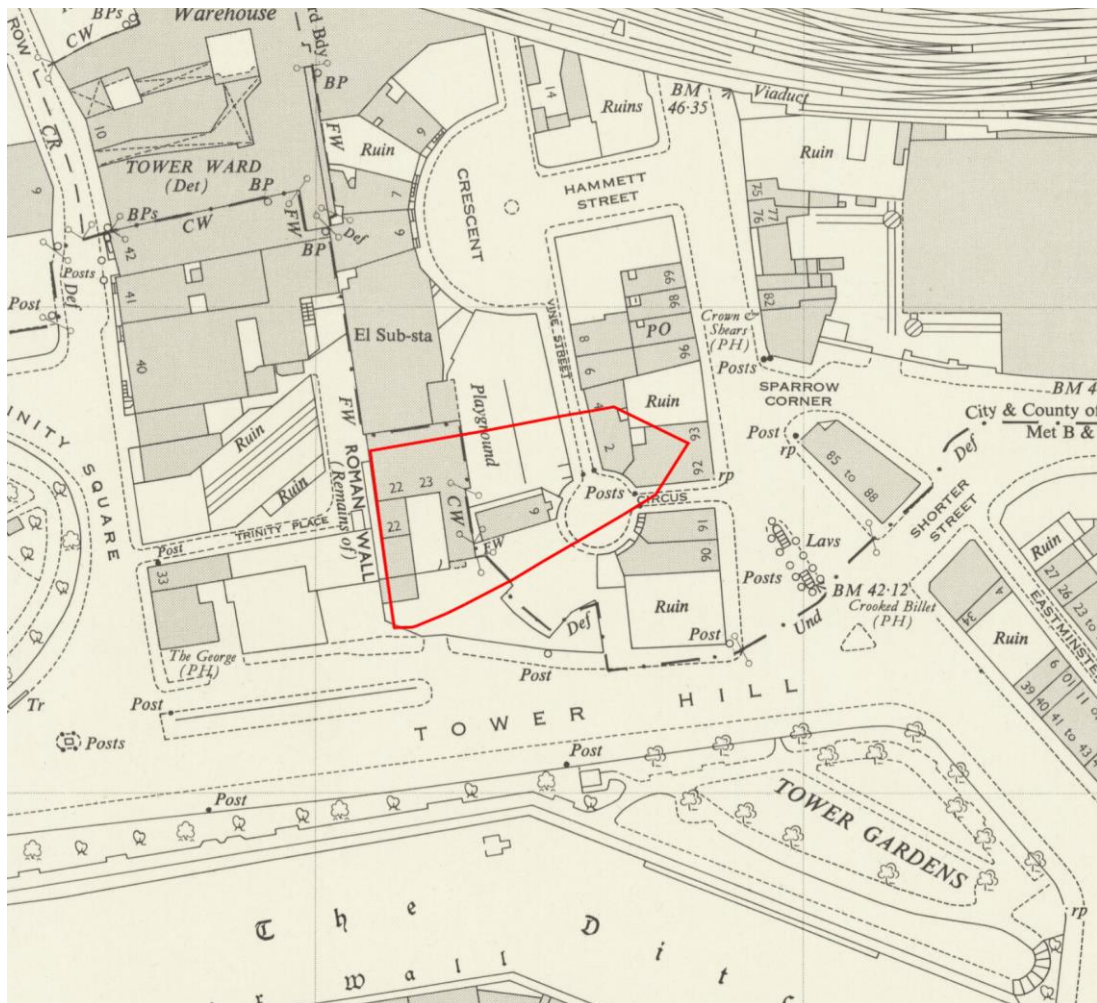


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 1951 (Plan TQ 3380 NE) with the site outline marked in red.

#### 4.6 Recent archaeological investigation in Tower Hill Gardens

In mid-2009 archaeological monitoring took place during excavation of three trial pits on the southern perimeter of Tower Gardens, as part of the Thames Water mains replacement programme. No significant remains were found, although one pit exposed a brick base of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date at a depth of just over 1m. This was located approximately midway along the main section of proposed railings, between the standing City wall to the west and the pedestrian access into the Gardens to the east. Overlying the brickwork was a layer of rubble and made ground, presumably relating to the post-war clearance and landscaping of the area, and above this a shallow (*c* 200mm) layer of imported topsoil. Deposits in the other pits were disturbed by more recent services

In February 2010 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a new children's play area in Tower Gardens (Compass Archaeology 2010). Much



of this bore out the Thames Water observations, with a shallow layer of imported topsoil overlying made ground and building rubble. To the southwest four foundation pits revealed a concrete surface of later 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date, which historic map evidence indicates was part of an external yard. No earlier deposits or features were exposed within the excavations, which were to a maximum depth of 700mm-800mm, and there were no significant archaeological finds.

## 5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The groundworks entailed the completion of 28 individual test pits located along the southern and southeastern boundary of the site. The pits were rectangular in plan and measured, on average, 400mm in length x 300mm in width x a maximum of 600mm in depth, dug at intervals of approximately 2.5m (fig.5).

These were undertaken by hand to accommodate vertical posts for the new railings which were being installed.



Figure 5: Map showing the line on which the 28 pits were dug (red).

- 5.2 Although situated immediately east of a Scheduled Ancient Monument none of the groundworks undertaken were situated within the Scheduled Area.

- 5.3 The work followed the standards set out in the London Plan (*Chapter Seven: London's Living Spaces and Places*) which states that new developments are expected to align with the following procedures:

### ***Historic Environment and Landscapes***

#### **Policy 7.8 *Heritage assets and archaeology***

##### **Strategic**

- A** *London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*
- B** *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

##### **Planning decisions**

- C** *Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*
- D** *Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural design.*
- E** *New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes, and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

##### **LDF Preparation**

- F** *Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*
- G** *Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*



- 5.4** In addition to the relevant policies outlined above, the following documents are also pertinent to the archaeological investigation and subsequent development: *Tower Hamlets Local Plan: Conservation Strategy 2016-2026* (2016) and *Tower Hamlets: The Tower of London Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Guidelines* (2008).
- 5.5** The on- and off-site works also followed the provisions and recommendations of the City of London Local Plan (January 2015) – Policy DM 12.4 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeology*.
- 5.6** Whilst it was anticipated that the proposed groundworks would mainly expose recent made ground and demolition material, potentially overlying post-medieval building remains, the fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:
- Is there any evidence for Roman &/or medieval activity, including any residual finds?
  - Is there any evidence for the 17<sup>th</sup> century consolidation of the area over the line of the City Ditch, including subsequent garden &/or yard development?
  - What other evidence is there for previous development on the site, and what is the probable date of this?
  - Can evidence for previous development be specifically related to the cartographic record, including the major 18<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment (*The Circus*) in the eastern part of the site? Also, is there any evidence to the west for the access lane or passage which also appears by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century running northwards from George Street into the site?
  - What is the extent/depth of modern made ground/ truncation?

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Standards**

- 6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

**6.1.3** The City of London and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

## **6.2 Fieldwork**

**6.2.1** The archaeological watching brief took place during the groundworks for the new railings as outlined above, limited to the southern boundary of Tower Hill Gardens.

**6.2.2** Each pit undertaken was dug by hand. A small number of pits, 4-5, were opened simultaneously to allow for installation of the railings. The pits were then backfilled with concrete and left to set, to adequately support each vertical post.

**6.2.3** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, *London, Minories Viaduct* at 14.09mOD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.

**6.2.4** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

## **6.3 Post-excavation**

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

### **6.3.1 Finds and samples**

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff, (see Appendix II). Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'. All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material and modern finds will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made.

## **6.4 Report procedure**

**6.4.1** This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.

**6.4.2** Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.

**6.4.3** There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

**6.5 The site archive**

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code THG16. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

## 7 RESULTS

- 7.1 What follows is a written description of the observations made during the watching brief. Deposits are shown in round brackets thus, (x), cuts and structures in square brackets thus, [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs, the locations of which are noted as A – F shown below in fig.6.

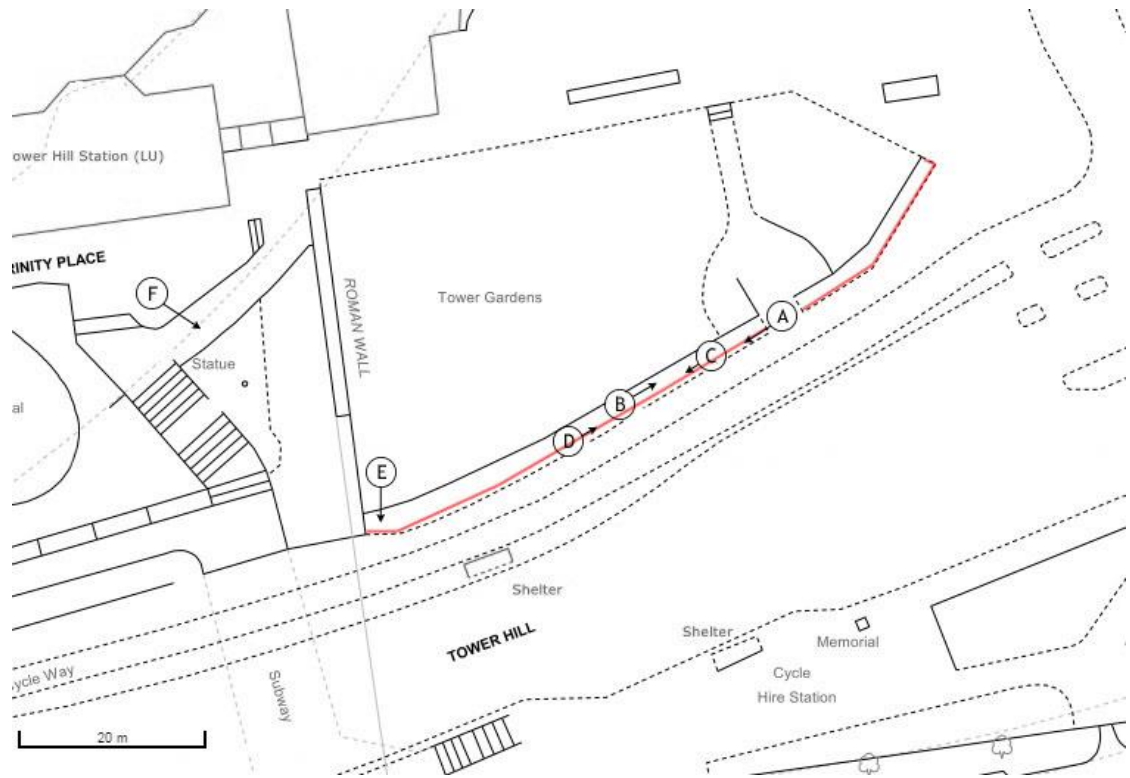


Figure 6: Location of photographs included below.

- 7.2 The groundworks comprised a total of 28 pits situated at intervals of 2.5m, decreasing to 1m at the eastern end to accommodate a change of direction, situated on the southern and southeastern boundary of the Garden, bounded by an existing hedge to the north and pavement to the south. Each pit measured approximately 400mm in length x 300mm in width x no more than 600mm in depth, with little variation.



*Figure 7: A: Four open pits to the west of the southern entrance. Facing SW. Scale 1m.*





*Figure 8: B: The above trenches, as seen from the western end, facing towards Minorities. The new railings were installed starting from the east end, moving towards Tower Hill station. Facing NE. Scale 1m.*

- 7.3** The stratigraphy was similar across all observed pits, with variation occurring as a result of modern services. In general the archaeological sequence comprised 100-200mm of moderately compacted mid brown topsoil (1) which contained frequent small stones and miscellaneous detritus. The top of the context was recorded at 9.99mOD (west end), 10.44mOD (middle) and 11.54mOD (east end), reflecting the gradual slope from Tower Hill to Minorities. The base was recorded at 9.84mOD (west end), 10.31mOD (middle) and 11.42mOD (east end), varying in places due to the underlying stratigraphy.



*Figure 9: C: Example of the stratigraphic sequence observed in the pits (in this instance towards the west end). A modern cable duct can be seen to the right of the scale. Facing SW. Scale 0.5m.*

- 7.4** Below the topsoil was a layer of fairly loose mid to dark brown soil (2), abundant with fragments of broken brick, ceramic building material (CBM) and occasional fragments of chalk. Some stone inclusions were observed. This context was recorded in all pits, measuring a minimum of 400mm in thickness, taken to continue below the level of excavation. The base of this context, and therefore the base of the pits was recorded as follows: 9.39mOD (west end), 9.71mOD (middle) and 10.94mOD (east end). This context was interpreted as a layer of made ground, most likely laid down as part of the original post-war clearance and subsequent landscaping, but has since been disturbed on a number of occasions by the creation of several service trenches.
- 7.5** The pits undertaken in the ‘central’ section of the site (to the west of the southern entrance) contained two services, visible in the north-west and south-east facing sections. The first cut, [3] was circular in section and observed in the south-east facing section, running in an NE-SW direction. The cut measured a minimum of 8.6m in length x 0.2m in width, observed along the trench base in four pits. This was filled by a coarse pale yellow sand (4) surrounding a plastic duct. The pits followed the line of the duct, which presumably follows the course of the pavement and carriageway to the south.





*Figure 10: D: Modern service in the south-east facing section, within cut [3], filled by sand (4). Facing north-east. Scale 0.5m.*

- 7.6** A cable was seen in pits located further west, taken to be part of the same service although not within a duct.
- 7.7** A second service was recorded in the westernmost pit (closest to the Scheduled Area) at a depth of 200mm (9.79mOD). The cut, [6] was linear, running approximately E-W and measured 300mm in length x 150mm in thickness. The cut was filled by dark yellow/mid orange coarse sand with no other inclusions (7). The feature was separated from the street paving slabs (8) by a thin layer of sandy well sorted concrete (9) measuring c50mm in thickness.



*Figure 11: E: Stratigraphy in the westernmost pit: Paving slabs (8) above concrete bedding layer (9), sealing a service cut [6] / (7) and backfill (2). Facing S. Scale 0.2m.*

- 7.8** The westernmost pit butted against a concrete pillar which marked the beginning of railings surrounding the entrance to Tower Hill station. This pit was located approximately 1.5m east of the line of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (fig.12).





Figure 12: The two westernmost pits (red) in relation to the Scheduled Area (pink).

7.9 Once the hand excavation had been completed the new railings were installed and the pits were backfilled with cement and left to set.



Figure 13: F: Site location, as viewed from Tower Hill Station. The completed fence sits between the hedge and carriageway, south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument to the left of the frame. Facing SE. No scale.



## 8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The stratigraphy observed in the pits was interpreted as modern backfill, the majority of which contained brick and CBM fragments thought to be from buildings damaged during the Second World War and subsequently demolished and cleared to create the present open space. This backfill had been disturbed on at least two occasions, although this number will in reality be higher, by the installation of modern services which follow the line of the present carriageway. This sequence is consistent with that identified during previous works by Compass Archaeology (2009; 2010) on the site in which a shallow layer of imported topsoil was recorded over post-war made ground.

This is supported by the small quantity of finds recovered from the watching brief which consist of post-medieval, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century, CBM and pottery fragments. A single fragment of Roman pottery was also recovered, taken to be residual.

- 8.2 In spite of the close proximity to the standing section of City Wall no archaeological finds or features associated with this structure were recorded. This is taken to be a result of the limited depth of excavation which did not exceed modern levels.

## 9 CONCLUSION

The following section provides a summary of the work undertaken with reference to the original research questions set out in the WSI.

- 9.1 *Is there any evidence for Roman and/or medieval activity, including any residual finds?*

No evidence for Roman or medieval activity was encountered during the archaeological watching brief. This includes major features such as the external ditch, which ran through the western end of the site, and smaller residual finds. The stratigraphy recorded did not date to any earlier than the late post-medieval / modern period.

- 9.2 *Is there any evidence for the 17<sup>th</sup> century consolidation of the area over the line of the City Ditch, including subsequent garden and/or yard development?*

The stratigraphic sequence recorded in the pits which were situated in the vicinity of the ditch comprised modern pavement surfaces above backfill and modern services. Features which would indicate the consolidation of the area, such as surfaces, dumped deposits or levelling layers were not encountered. It is likely that these garden or yard features still exist, however at a lower level than that reached during this groundworks.

- 9.3 *What other evidence is there for the previous development on the site, and what is the probable date of this?*

The features recorded during the watching brief date exclusively to the modern period, and potentially the late post-medieval period, and include several installation and backfilling events associated with services. However, a small quantity of CBM was recovered from context (2) in a number of pits, which was interpreted as demolition material. It is likely that this material originally belonged to the post-medieval buildings

on the site, which were damaged during the Second World War and then demolished and cleared.

**9.4** *Can evidence for previous development be specifically related to the cartographic record, including the major 18<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment (The Circus) in the eastern part of the site? Also, is there any evidence to the west for the access lane or passage which also appears by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century running northwards from George Street into the site?*

There did not appear to be any distinction in the stratigraphy recorded in the east, middle or west of the site which would be indicative of the archaeological distinctions associated with development – such as the change between an internal and external space, yard or garden etc. Further, the CBM recovered was isolated fragments, and no signs of in-situ structures, which could be related to the cartographic record, were observed. Similarly, the sequence in the western end of the site, which would overlie the 18<sup>th</sup> century access lane contained the same homogenous backfill, with no variation or surface suggesting a feature of interest.

**9.5** *What is the extent/depth of modern made ground/truncation?*

The lowest level recorded during the archaeological watching brief was 9.39mOD, at the western end of the fence line. At this level, modern deposits were still being observed, therefore indicating that a minimum of 600mm has been truncated by modern features. It is likely that earlier features still survive in the area, however, they would be recorded at a deeper level than that reached during the discussed works.

## **10 SOURCES**

### **10.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014a). *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

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Communities and Local Government. (2012). *National Planning Policy Framework.*

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Hibbert, B. & Weinreb, C. (1983). *The London Encyclopaedia*.

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Mayor of London. (2015). *The London Plan*.

## **10.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

Horwood, R. (1792-9). *Map of London, Westminster and Southwark*.

Ordnance Survey (1951). *TQ 3380 NE. 1:1250*.

## APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
(1)	Topsoil
(2)	Backfill containing frequent rubble fragments below (1)
[3]	Cut for electricity duct in north section
(4)	Coarse sand fill of [3]
(5)	Sand below (1) at western end of site
[6]	Cut for service in south section
(7)	Coarse sand fill of [6]
(8)	Stone paving slabs
(9)	Concrete bedding below (8)_

## APPENDIX II: THE FINDS

### POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY *by Paul Blinkorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 3 sherds with a total weight of 29g. It is all post-medieval, and all occurred in a single context, (2), and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

**PMR:** Post-medieval Redware, 1580 – 1900. 1 sherd, 16g.  
**REFW:** Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 1 sherd, 6g.  
**TPW:** Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 1 sherd, 7g.

The wares are all common finds in the region, and indicate that the assemblage is of late 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

### Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review *Medieval Archaeology* **29**, 25-93

### ROMAN POTTERY *by Heidi Archer*

The assemblage comprised a single fragment of coarse greyware pottery weighing 14g. The sherd was recovered from context (2) and is a fragment of wall/base junction, most likely from a dish. Greyware, in this instance Alice Holt/Farnham greyware is a common coarseware pottery found across sites in southern Britain between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Based on the other finds recovered from the context and limited depth of excavation the find is taken to be residual.

### Bibliography

Darling, B. & Precious, B. (2014). *A Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*. Lincoln Archaeological Studies no. 6. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL *analysis by Susan Pringle*

A total of 7 fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were recovered, with a total weight of 212g, all from context (2). The assemblage comprises 6 fragments of peg tile: 2 of medieval to post-medieval date; and 4 of post-medieval date, and a single fragment of post-medieval tile, weighing 20g. The material is consistent with Post-medieval fabrics, which are likely to be from the buildings known to be on the site prior to the Second World War.



Context	Context CBM date	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Condition	Comments	Earliest date for type	Latest date for type
2	1900-2000	M/PM	2271	Peg	2	65	A x1	1 with reduced core. No other features	1200	1800
2	1900-2000	PM	2276	Peg	4	127	M x3, RD x1	Part of 1 angular nail-hole	1430	1900
2	1900-2000	PM	?	tile	1	20		No edges. Moulded U-shaped grooves on both faces. Hollow brick/tile or similar	1900	2000

**A** = *Abraded*    **M** = *Mortar*    **Rd** = *Reduced*

#### MISCELLANEOUS

A single fragment of battered oyster shell was recovered from context (2). The shell is of the common flat oyster *Ostrea edulis* L, with heavily laminated edges due to breakage and wear. Most likely a fragment of domestic waste – date unknown.

## APPENDIX III: OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-269796](#)

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at Tower Hill Gardens, EC3N
Short description of the project	Between the 8th and 11th November 2016 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of Tower Hill Gardens, City of London, EC3N during groundworks associated with the installation of new railings around the southern and southeastern boundary of the Garden. The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring and recording of 28 trial pits. The pits were consistent in size and shape, measuring on average, 400mm in length x 300mm x 600mm in depth, dug at intervals of 2.5m. The stratigraphy comprised 100-200mm of topsoil above 400mm of fairly loose soil containing frequent fragments of post-medieval/modern ceramic building material and occasional fragments of chalk. No features of archaeological interest, such as evidence of the adjacent Roman wall and ditch to the west, or Post-medieval Circus to the east were recorded. The lowest level recorded was 9.39mOD at the western end of the fence line.
Project dates	Start: 08-11-2016 End: 11-11-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	THG16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LO14 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Tower Hill Gardens
Postcode	EC3N 4DR
Study area	38 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 33616 80734 51.509216948161 -0.074394943358 51 30 33 N 000 04 27 W Line
Site coordinates	TQ 33676 80772 51.5095442459 -0.073516370284 51 30 34 N 000 04 24 W Line

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	B.Viljoen - City of London Open Spaces Department
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor /funding body	City of London Corporation
Name of sponsor /funding body	Open Spaces Department

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Tower Hill Gardens, Tower Hill, City of London, EC3N. An Archaeological Watching Brief.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London SW11 3SJ
Description	Short report summarising the results of the watching brief. Contains relevant background details including reason for commission, site location and Scheduled Monument details, historical and archaeological background, and site and post-excavation methodology. Results include plans, photographs and text of the monitored works with a short discussion and conclusion. Results are supported by relevant specialist analyses.

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Entered by Heidi Archer (heidi@compassarchaeology.co.uk)  
Entered on 25 November 2016