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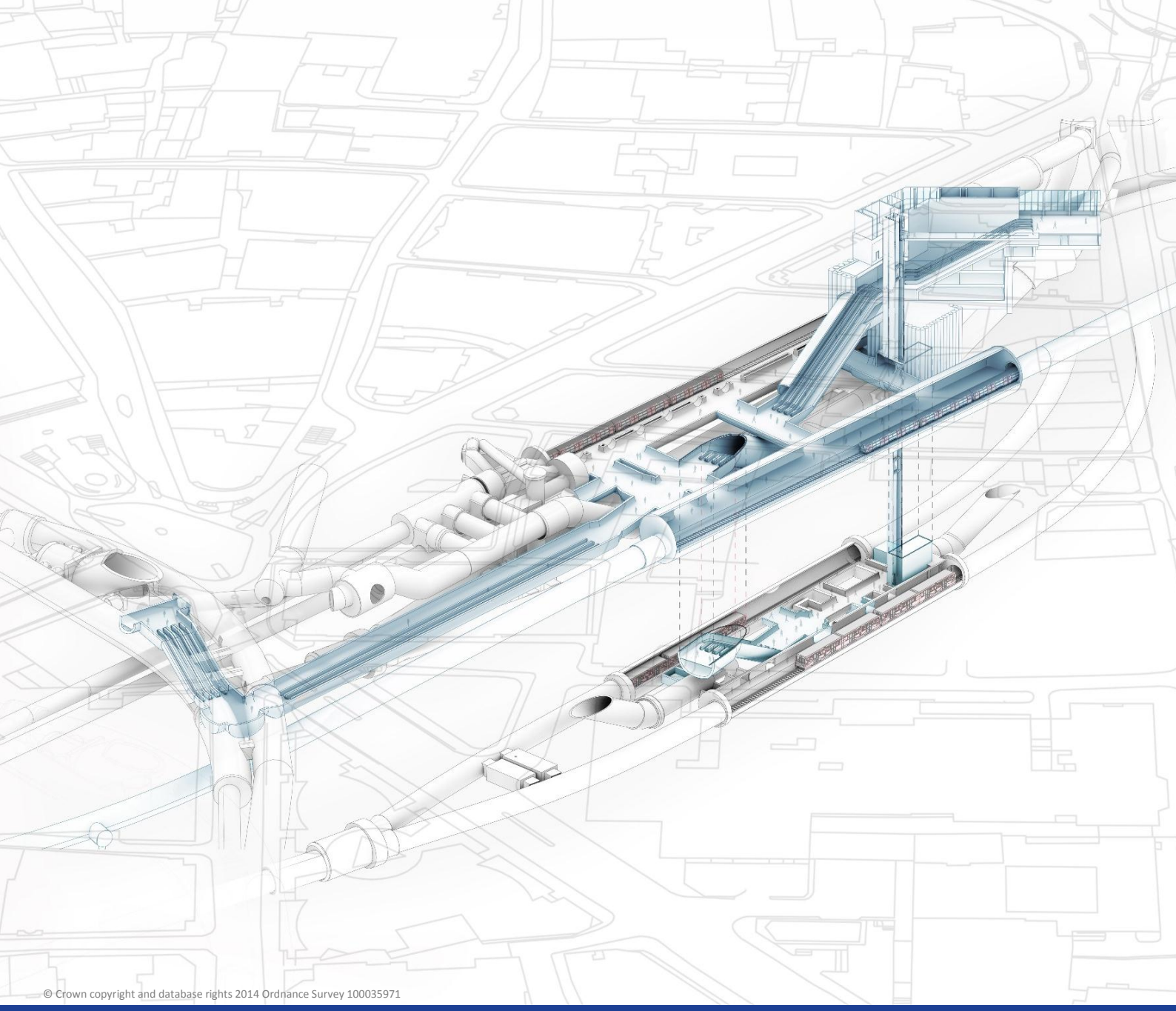

Transport and Works Act 1992

London Underground (Bank Station Capacity Upgrade) Order

Archaeological Baseline Assessment

September 2014

MAYOR OF LONDON

TRANSPORT FOR LONDON

EVERY JOURNEY MATTERS

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Archaeological Baseline Assessment

September 2014

Bank Station Capacity Upgrade Project
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The methodology adopted and the sources of information used by URS in providing its services are outlined in this Report. The work described in this Report was undertaken between September 2013 and September 2014 and is based on the conditions encountered and the information available during the said period of time. The scope of this Report and the services are accordingly factually limited by these circumstances.

Where assessments of works or costs identified in this Report are made, such assessments are based upon the information available at the time and where appropriate are subject to further investigations or information which may become available.

Certain statements made in the report that are not historical facts may constitute estimates, projections or other forward-looking statements and even though they are based on reasonable assumptions as of the date of the Report, such forward-looking statements by their nature involve risks and uncertainties.

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Executive Summary

URS has been appointed by Dragados on behalf of London Underground Limited (LUL) to prepare an archaeological baseline assessment to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Bank Station Capacity Upgrade (BSCU). The BSCU is located in the City of London between the London Underground stations of Bank and Monument.

The BSCU seeks to increase passenger capacity of the existing station through below ground improvement works and through the introduction of a new surface level Station Entrance Hall between King William Street and Cannon Street. An access shaft and work site will also be required at Arthur Street to enable tunnelling works to commence from the south. Shafts for compensation grouting may be required and utilities protection works will be required at Walbrook and King William Street.

This document presents the baseline evidence for known and potential archaeological remains within the Whole Block Site, Arthur Street Shaft and the King William Street and Walbrook utilities and grout shafts. This document also assesses the significance of any archaeological assets identified. This report and appendices have been informed through detailed desk-based assessment and site walkovers.

The first significant occupation identified within the study area dates to the Roman period when the BSCU would have been located within the heart of the Roman town. The remains of a large complex of monumental public buildings known as 'Roman Provincial Governor's Palace', a Scheduled Monument, lie immediately to the south-west of the Whole Block Site and Roman remains including fragments of tessellated pavements, ragstone walls, mortar floors, layers of fire debris and gravel surfaces associated with a Roman road running beneath Cannon Street have been recorded within the site during archaeological investigations in the 1920s, 1960s and 1980s.

At Arthur Street the proposed shaft site is situated on a terrace rising above the former Roman water front. The remains of a large Roman building and pathway/lane may extend into the footprint of the shaft.

To the west of the Whole Block Site the Walbrook valley would have been settled shortly after the establishment of the Roman town becoming a densely occupied area where the industrial and milling activities of the early town were later replaced by desirable and well-appointed domestic properties. On the eastern bank of the Walbrook a temple dedicated to Mithras was constructed in the mid-3rd century AD.

Following the end of Roman rule the City was abandoned until the Late Saxon period when it was reoccupied in the mid-9th century. Throughout the Late Saxon and medieval periods London developed into a thriving port and trading centre and the BSCU Work Sites would either have been occupied by densely packed wooden townhouses or would have been located within the roadway of streets established in the 12th century.

Following the Great Fire of London in 1666 housing across the City of London was rebuilt retaining the surrounding roads and lanes. The construction of King William Street between 1829 and 1835 and Queen Victoria Street in 1869 established the street pattern seen today.

The review of previous development impacts has revealed extensive disturbance and the truncation of archaeological deposits resulting from the construction of the extant buildings within the Whole Block Site and their basements. Despite this extensive modern disturbance Roman remains including further evidence for buildings, fire debris and deposits associated with the Roman road that runs under Cannon Street may survive beneath the basement slab of 14 Nicholas Lane and 143-149 Cannon Street.

Development impacts at the Arthur Street Shaft have been limited due to its location within both the historic and current thoroughfares of Miles Lane and Arthur Street. Within the shaft site there is potential for the survival of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains.

The Walbrook Grout Shaft would be located within an area of known archaeological potential which will also have suffered a lesser degree of recent development impact due to its location within the roadway of the historic and modern Walbrook.

The Low Level 2 Sewer shaft has potential for the survival of archaeological remains dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods; however, previous archaeological investigations have identified truncation arising from the construction of Victorian cellars.

Archaeological monitoring of future ground investigations and surveys within the BSCU Work Sites will inform the strategy for further archaeological investigation and mitigation for the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft.

1 Introduction

1.1.1 URS has been appointed by Dragados on behalf of London Underground Limited (LUL) to prepare an archaeological baseline assessment to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Bank Station Capacity Upgrade (BSCU) which is the subject of a Transport and Works Act Order (TWAO) application submitted to the Secretary of State for Transport (the Secretary of State).

1.1.2 The BSCU involves a major upgrade of the Bank Monument Station Complex to provide greatly improved passenger access, circulation and interchange. It includes provision of a new passenger entrance with lifts and escalator connections; a new Northern Line passenger concourse using the existing southbound platform tunnel; a new Northern Line southbound running and platform tunnel (and diversion of the Northern Line through this); and new internal passenger connections between the Northern Line, the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) and the Central Line.

1.1.3 A TWAO (with deemed planning permission) can deliver planning consent to construct and operate a railway and ancillary works, however it cannot provide consent for the commercial redevelopment of surplus land. Therefore, permission for an Over Site Development (OSD) located over and around the new station infrastructure has been sought, and permission granted in June 2014 via an application to the City of London Corporation under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

1.1.4 The purpose of the baseline assessment is to identify the known archaeological resource and to accurately map the location of archaeological assets in relation to the BSCU Work Sites and their surrounding area. The assessment will also determine the potential for the presence of as yet unknown archaeological remains.

1.1.5 This document presents the baseline evidence for archaeological remains for the BSCU and assesses the significance of any archaeological assets within the BSCU Work Sites. The baseline conditions presented in this document will provide the evidence base for the Environmental Impact Assessment of the BSCU to be reported in the archaeology chapter of the Environmental Statement and will support the TWAO application. The report and appendices have been informed through detailed desk-based assessment and site walkovers.

1.1.6 A full catalogue of designated heritage assets and non-designated archaeological remains is presented at Appendix A.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The BSCU is located within the City of London and will require two main construction work sites:

- the Whole Block Site is located between the London Underground stations of Bank and Monument, centred at NGR 532791, 180912 and is approximately 180m south-east of Bank Station and approximately 130m north-west of Monument Station. The Whole Block Site measures approximately 0.2 hectares (ha) in size and comprises a block of six buildings bounded by King William Street to the north, Nicholas Lane to the east, Cannon Street to the south and Abchurch Lane to the west (Figure 1).
- the Arthur Street Shaft and Work Site are located approximately 130m south-east of the Whole Block Site (Figure 1). The Arthur Street Shaft will be located at the northern end of Arthur Street at its junction with King William Street. The Arthur Street Work Site will extend southwards utilising the carriage way of Arthur Street to its junction with Upper Thames Street.

1.2.2 Additional work sites will be required to enable protective works for existing utilities and to allow provision for compensation grouting (Figure 1). These will include:

- a new shaft to the Low Level 2 Sewer in Walbrook centred on NGR 532602, 180983;
- breaking out the manhole cover slab to the existing shaft to the London Bridge Sewer in King William Street centred on NGR 532738, 181067; and
- provision for a compensation grout shaft at the northern end of Walbrook outside Mansion House centred on NGR 532654, 181090.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The overarching aim of the BSCU project is to ensure that TfL continues to provide a fit-for-purpose public transport station complex to support the City of London. It shall do this by:

- increasing the capacity of Bank Underground Station so that it is able to handle present and forecast demand, and thereby support the economic growth of the city;
- minimising passenger journey time through the station, and thereby reduce crowding;
- improving the quality of access, interchange and ambience, including the provision of step-free access routes from street level to Northern line trains and provide step-free interchange between Northern line and Dockland Light Railway (DLR) trains; and

- improving emergency fire and evacuation protection measures.

1.3.2 The Bank Station Capacity Upgrade involves a major upgrade of the Bank Monument Station Complex to provide greatly improved passenger access, circulation and interchange. It includes provision of a new passenger entrance with lifts and escalator connections; a new Northern Line passenger concourse using the existing southbound platform tunnel; a new Northern Line southbound running and platform tunnel; and new internal passenger connections between the Northern Line, the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) and the Central Line.

1.3.3 The new Station Entrance will open on to Cannon Street at the junction with Nicholas Lane. An entrance hall will provide circulation space, as well as accommodating staff facilities, plant rooms and associated retail space. New passenger lifts will link the entrance hall directly with the Northern Line and DLR providing step free access from these lines. Escalators will also connect the entrance hall with the Northern Line.

1.3.4 The existing southbound platform for the Northern Line will be converted into a new passenger concourse. A new southbound running and platform tunnel will be located to the west of the existing platform. New cross passages will connect the Northern Line concourses and platforms. New walkways and escalators will better connect the Northern Line, the DLR and the Central Line. In particular, a tunnelled passageway fitted with moving walkways and new escalators will greatly improve interchange between the Northern Line and the Central Line.

1.3.5 As noted in Section 1.2, the BSCU will be constructed from two main work sites. The first work site will be at the site bounded by King William Street, Nicholas Lane, Cannon Street and Abchurch Lane (the Whole Block Site - note that this is referred to as the Cannon Street Work Site in consultation material) (see Figure 1). The Whole Block Site will be used to construct the escalators, cross passages and new Northern Line passenger concourse. A second smaller work site will be located on Arthur Street (see Figure 1). A shaft will be sunk at Arthur Street and used to excavate the new Northern Line southbound running tunnel. The disused King William Street underground station located beneath the junction of King William Street and Arthur Street will be used for logistics purposes during construction.

1.3.6 In addition to the two principal work sites a number of smaller work sites will be required to divert and protect utilities affected by construction. These works will include the excavation of trenches, duct and pipe laying, chamber construction, pulling and jointing of pipes and cables, and then commissioning of new or reinstated connections.

1.3.7 The main utilities works for the BSCU comprise:

- protective works to the Low Level 2 Sewer (an west-east sewer between Cannon Street and King William Street) and to the London Bridge Sewer (a north-south sewer running beneath King William Street);
- diversion of utilities at Arthur Street to allow construction of the shaft; and
- other minor protective works to utilities to ensure there are no impacts from settlement.

1.3.8 Protective works to buildings (including listed buildings) and roads will be carried out where the ground movements and damage analysis indicates this is required. This may include grouting works which need to be carried out via excavated shafts. If required, grouting will be undertaken from the new or existing tunnels or via shafts within the Whole Block Site and outside Mansion House on Walbrook. The shafts would be 6m in diameter and up to 14m deep in order to inject the grout via small-diameter sleeved port pipes. The shafts would be constructed and in use for the duration of the project.

1.3.9 Protection works for the Low Level 2 Sewer will be accessed and ventilated from a new shaft located towards the southern end of Walbrook (Figure 1). The shaft will have an internal diameter of 3.5m and be 19m deep.

1.3.10 A second existing shaft will require the break out of the manhole cover slab (approximately 2-4m deep) to provide access and ventilation to the London Bridge Sewer. This shaft is located in the carriageway at the northern end of King William Street close to its junction with Lombard Street.

1.3.11 Temporary work sites will be required to provide safe emergency access/egress via existing blind shafts at the junction of Abchurch Lane and King William Street for the Low Level 2 Sewer and on Prince's Street for the London Bridge Sewer (Figure 1).

1.4 Geology and Topography

Geology

1.4.1 London occupies part of the Thames Basin, a broad syncline or fold in the underlying chalk geology filled with a sequence of Tertiary bed-rock. Within the City of London the Tertiary bedrock consists of London Clay which formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago. Above the London Clay lie Pleistocene (Quaternary) gravel deposits laid down in terraces by an alternating process of the deposition of sediments by the River Thames followed by erosion of the former floodplain deposits by the active river channel.

1.4.2 The *British Geological Survey (BGS) Mapping Sheet 256* (NERC 2006) confirms that the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft are located on superficial deposits of Taplow river terrace gravels over London Clay. The Taplow gravels comprise sand and gravel with isolated lenses of silt, clay or peat deposited by the River Thames up to two million years ago (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/ lexicon).

1.4.3 To the west of the Whole Block Site the Taplow terrace gravels are cut by the course of the former River Walbrook. Here BGS mapping records the solid geology as London Clay overlain by alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel of the Walbrook valley.

1.4.4 Within the City of London, Brickearths of the Langley Silt member are also known to seal the terrace gravels. The Brickearths are predominantly silts and clays deposited by wind and colluvial action as recently as 17,000 years ago. Brickearths have been recorded during archaeological investigations within the Whole Block Site and surrounding area.

1.4.5 Overlying the Taplow terrace gravels and Brickearth is a sequence of deposits consisting of archaeological horizons and more recent made ground, resulting from nearly 2,000 years of continuous urban occupation of the City of London. The sequence of surviving archaeological deposits is discussed further at Section 5.3.

Topography

1.4.6 The topographic setting of the BSCU is an important factor in understanding not only the historic development of the area but also the surviving sequence of archaeological remains and the depth of modern ground disturbance.

1.4.7 The surface of the Taplow terrace gravels and Brickearths form the natural topographic template on which the BSCU Work Sites and surrounding area have developed. The topography of the City of London is dominated by the River Thames to the south and two hills: Ludgate Hill in the west and Cornhill in the east. These hills were divided by the multi-branching stream of the Walbrook River which cut through the terrace gravels.

1.4.8 The Whole Block Site is located on the western flank of Cornhill and the gentle upper slope of the Walbrook valley, with the land therefore rising to the north and east and sloping downhill to the west and south towards the River Thames. The Whole Block Site is approximately 240m to the west of the Walbrook River and 140m north of the shoreline of the River Thames as it would have been at the start of the Roman period.

1.4.9 A review of available borehole information and the records from previous archaeological investigations within the study area illustrate the underlying

Brickearth and terrace gravels slope gradually southwards from Lombard Street across the Whole Block Site to Cannon Street.

1.4.10 At 21 Lombard Street natural Brickearth was recorded at a height of *c.* 111m Above Tunnel Datum (ATD defined at section 2.4 below). Archaeological Investigations within the Whole Block Site at 12 Nicholas Lane recorded terrace gravels sloping southwards at 110.69m ATD. The terrace gravels continue to slope downhill southwards to Cannon Street where excavations at 108 Cannon Street recorded undisturbed terrace gravels at 109.98m ATD. South of Cannon Street the natural topography drops away more steeply towards the River Thames. The Arthur Street Shaft is located on this steeper section of the hillside where the natural terrace gravels lie at approximately 106m ATD before dropping away to the pre-Roman foreshore which would have been at approximately 100m ATD some 35m south of the shaft's location.

1.4.11 To the west of the Whole Block Site the natural topography of the terrace gravels begins to slope downhill as Cornhill drops away into the Lower Walbrook valley. The upper reaches of the Walbrook lay to the north of the study area and would have formed by a funnel-like system of tributaries and streams which flowed south combining to create a single channel a short distance to the north of the Bank of England. From this point a single channel joined by several smaller tributaries would have flowed north-south through the western side of the study area passing beneath No. 1 Poultry and the site of the former Bucklersbury House (Wilmot 1991).

1.4.12 The contours of the Lower Walbrook valley have been mapped during a number of archaeological and geotechnical investigations. The eastern edge of the valley has been recorded at Mansion House where the terrace gravels lay at a height of 108.86m ATD on the eastern side of the building sloping gently to 106.40m ATD within a test pit on the western street frontage. Further south at St Swithin's House/Walbrook House terrace gravels were recorded sloping east to west from 109.72m ATD to a height of *c*.106.50m. The valley side begins to fall away more steeply westward beneath Walbrook as it nears the source of the main stream channel. Test pits excavated on the western pavement/property boundary of Bucklersbury House recorded the natural topography as London Clay at a height of between *c*.102.65 and 103.10m ATD.

1.4.13 The base of the Walbrook stream itself was recorded beneath Bucklersbury House flowing from north to south towards the River Thames from a height of *c*.100.98m ATD to *c*.100.00m ATD (*ibid*.).A summary of the ground conditions across the area of the BSCU, obtained from available near-by ground investigations, is presented in the *Ground Investigation Specification* (URS 2013) and in Table 1. The investigations confirmed the sequence of materials shown on the geological map and identify the presence of Made Ground covering the superficial deposits. The table also summarises the elevations of

the various interfaces between the different materials and the anticipated strata thicknesses.

Table 1: Summary of Anticipated Ground Conditions (Source: N133-BCR-MMD-00-Z-DC-Z-0047-SO-1.0, See Appendix A14.2)

	Top elevation (m) ATD)			Base elevation (m) ATD)			Thickness (m)		
	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Min.	Max.	Ave.	Min.	Max.	Ave.
Made Ground	96.77	116.35	106.56	96.73	111.08	103.90	0	5	2.5
Alluvium	96.73	111.08	103.90	91.84	115.85	103.84	0	2.5	1.2
River Terrace Deposits	91.84	115.85	103.84	88.87	108.99	98.93	2	10	6
London Clay Formation	88.87	108.99	98.93	49.55	78.72	64.135	35	45	40

1.4.14 The modern topography of the BSCU study area reflects this trend at street level. The height of King William Street at the northern boundary of the Whole Block Site is *c.*115m ATD. The current ground surface then falls gently downhill along Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Lane to a height of *c*.114.8m ATD on Cannon Street immediately south of the Whole Block Site's southern boundary. Arthur Street is located further south down the slope of the north bank of the Thames. Modern ground levels at Arthur Street slope from approximately 111.50m ATD in the area of the Arthur Street Shaft dropping steeply away southwards to approximately 106.50m ATD on Upper Thames Street.

1.4.15 The modern ground also falls away westwards towards the historic course of the Walbrook stream. King William Street gently slopes downhill to a height of 113.50m ATD at Bank Underground Station and the junction of Prince's Street, Cornhill and King William Street. The northern end of Walbrook itself lies at 112.60m ATD at its junction with Mansion House Street, sloping downhill southwards towards the River Thames reaching a height of c.110.40m ATD at its junction with Cannon Street.

2 Survey Methodology

2.1 Study Area

2.1.1 The study area for the assessment was originally defined as a 100m radius surrounding two points centred on the Whole Block Site at National Grid Reference TQ 32787 80911 and the Arthur Street Shaft at National Grid Reference TQ 32838 80780 (Figure 2).

2.1.2 The study area was subsequently enlarged to the west of the Whole Block Site encompassing Walbrook and the area required for utilities and protection works. This second 'Walbrook study area' was defined as a 100m radius surrounding two points centred on the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft at National Grid Reference TQ 32654, 81090 and the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft at National Grid Reference TQ 32602, 80983 (Figure 2).

2.1.3 In accordance with standard archaeological practice and the central London location the 100m radius study area has been used to establish the context of and potential for surviving archaeological remains within the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft and to identify any assets in the surrounding area that will be impacted. Within the study area all known archaeological assets were identified using the data sources listed below.

2.1.4 All known archaeological sites, features and find spots within the study area are referred to in the text as numbers in parentheses in bold [**A1**]; they are located on Figure 2 and can be cross referenced to the catalogue at Appendix A.

2.2 Data Sources

2.2.1 This baseline assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology in the City of London (City of London Corporation, 2003); English Heritage, Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work London Region (2014), the published Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment desk-based assessment (Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2012) and the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2014).

2.2.2 Sources consulted to inform the assessment of baseline conditions for the BSCU have included:

- the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER);
- the English Heritage National Heritage List (EH NHL);
- the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR);
- the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) for previous archaeological investigation reports;
- information regarding archaeological priority areas and areas of archaeological potential obtained from the City of London Corporation;
- the London Metropolitan Archive;
- the Guildhall Library;
- historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping and building plans;

- previous baseline studies undertaken for the Bank Station Capacity Upgrade Project;
- available ground investigation reports or borehole data; and
- various internet sources.

2.2.3 In summary the work has involved:

- the collation of up-to-date baseline data held by the GLHER, NMR and EH NHL;
- a review and examination of available archaeological reports, documentary and historic map sources;
- a visual assessment of any archaeological assets within the site and its immediate surroundings;
- the presentation of key archaeological assets in map form; and
- the interpretation of results and preparation of a written report.

2.2.4 The archaeological baseline information presented informs the determination of the significance of archaeological assets. The baseline assessment also provides the evidence base to inform the EIA and support the planning application for the BSCU.

2.2.5 A site walkover and visual appraisal was undertaken on the 26 September 2013 to identify any currently visible archaeological assets or evidence of previous ground disturbance and to assess the setting of archaeological assets identified within the 100m study area. The main considerations of the site walkover were:

- to identify any visible archaeological or historic features;
- to assess how current and former land use may have affected the archaeological potential of the site; and
- to record current land use, ground conditions and any constraints or factors to take into account when planning surveys.

2.2.6 A visual inspection and measured survey of the extant basements of the buildings currently occupying the Whole Block Site was undertaken in October 2013 by the URS Structures team and in February 2014 by Dragados respectively. The results of the basement survey were used to inform the assessment of previous ground disturbance.

2.3 Analysis Tools

2.3.1 The data sets gathered have been collated and the results of the baseline assessment processed in ArcView GIS and plotted on Ordnance Survey base mapping. The resultant plots are presented as Figure 2.

2.3.2 An historic map regression exercise was undertaken to assess the historic development of the site since the 17th century and to identify where any potential archaeological features might survive within the study area (Figures 3 to 20).

2.4 Height/Level Data

2.4.1 Heights and levels data discussed in this report are presented in metres Above Tunnel Datum (m ATD) rather than in relation to standard Ordnance Survey Datum (m OD).

2.4.2 Tunnel Datum is calculated as being 100m above Ordnance Survey Datum e.g. 1m OD = 101m ATD.

2.5 Criteria for Determining the Sensitivity of Archaeological Assets

2.5.1 The potential for the BSCU Work Sites to contain archaeological remains is rated according to five criteria: high, medium, low, negligible or unknown. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and its national, regional and local context. This includes the number, proximity and sensitivity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or finds spots within the application site and its surrounding study area, and is guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, archaeological research frameworks and professional judgement.

2.5.2 The value or importance of heritage assets is defined by Section 12 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (*NPPF*) in terms of an asset's significance which is defined as the *value of an asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest.* (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012, 56).

2.5.3 For the purpose of this assessment, the term sensitivity is used to describe the heritage significance or weight given to each asset. The sensitivity of identified archaeological assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional and local policies, archaeological research frameworks and the modified criteria for Scheduled Monuments used in England by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS 2010).

2.5.4 The criteria used to determine the sensitivity of archaeological assets identified by this assessment are presented in accordance with a five point scale as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Factors Determining the Sensitivity of Archaeological Assets

Sensitivity (Heritage Significance)	Asset Categories
High	Remains of inscribed international/universal importance, such as: • World Heritage Sites; • Scheduled Monuments; • Registered battlefields; and • non-designated archaeological assets demonstrably of schedulable quality and significance.
Medium	Sites of moderate archaeological resource value as identified through consultation. Non-designated assets not of schedulable quality but with good survival and rarity within the region.
Low	Locally important historic or archaeological sites, sites with a local value for research, education or cultural appreciation. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or survival or contextual associations.
Not Significant	Assets identified as being of no historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest. Assets with no significant research potential. This may include heavily truncated archaeological remains, chance finds of isolated artefacts that have no archaeological context or remains/structures which are identified as archaeological assets by Local Authority Historic Environment Records but which have been previously destroyed.

2.6 Consultation

2.6.1 Consultation with the Assistant Director of Historic Environment at the City of London Corporation remains an on-going process.

2.6.2 A scoping opinion response was received from the Secretary of State in November 2013 following issue of the BSCU EIA Scoping Report. The scoping opinion included a response from the City of London Corporation stating that *the EIA should include an archaeological desk based assessment as set out* in the Scoping Report, see Appendix A1.1 of the ES. This document comprises the desk based assessment of baseline archaeological conditions for the BSCU and will inform the BSCU EIA and any subsequent assessment of construction impacts and archaeological evaluation.

3 Legislative and Policy Context

3.1 Legislation and National Policy

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

3.1.1 The *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* sets out the requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument. For archaeological sites that are not covered by the above Act, protection is afforded through development control, the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* and the *NPPF* (2012).

3.1.2 The *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Part II)* allows for the designation of Areas of Archaeological Importance. The designation of such an area is a material consideration in the planning process. The area covered by the City of London including all of the BSCU Work Sites is considered to be equivalent to an Archaeological Priority Area.

National Planning Policy Framework (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2012)

3.1.3 The *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* sets out a series of policies that are a material consideration to be taken into account in development management decisions in relation to heritage consent regimes established in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. More specifically *Section 12* defines the policies for conserving and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets.

3.1.4 *Section 12* of the *NPPF* sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as being the *value of an asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest.*

3.1.5 The definition of significance provided in *Annex 2* also clearly states that significance is not only derived from an asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined at *Annex 2* as *the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the assets and its surroundings evolve.*

3.1.6 *Paragraphs 128* and *129* state that when determining applications, local authorities require an applicant to describe the significance of assets that may be affected by a development, to a level of detail that is proportionate to their importance and that is no more than sufficient to understand the potential

impact on their significance; this should also include assets where their setting may be affected by a proposal.

3.1.7 With regard to development sites where there are known or there is potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest *Paragraph 128* of the *NPPF* directs local planning authorities to require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, field evaluation.

3.1.8 *Paragraph 132* recognises that heritage assets are irreplaceable and that where proposed development may impact on the significance of designated heritage assets great weight should be place in its conservation. A clear link is drawn between the importance of the asset and the weight that should be placed on its conservation. The *NPPF* notes that alteration or destruction of a heritage asset or development within its setting can harm its significance.

3.1.9 The *NPPF* recognises that a balance needs to be struck between the preservation of the significance of a heritage asset and delivering public benefit. *Paragraph 133* sets out considerations to be taken into account when determining a planning application which would result in substantial harm or total loss of significance of a heritage asset. It states that the local planning authority should weigh the public benefits of the proposed development against any harm, and in cases where it cannot be demonstrated that substantial harm or total loss is not outweighed by the public benefit directs the local planning authority to refuse consent.

3.1.10 The *NPPF* also clearly states that the effect of a planning application on non-designated heritage assets should be taken into account when considering the application. *Paragraph 135* sets out the need for a balanced judgement between the significance of the heritage assets and the scale of any harm or loss, when considering assets directly or indirectly affected by proposed development.

3.1.11 At *Paragraph 139* the *NPPF* recognises that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest may be of equivalent significance to a Scheduled Monument. In such cases the *NPPF* directs that such assets are to be considered subject to the policies for designated assets.

Planning Practice Guidance (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2014)

3.1.12 The national *Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)* was launched in March 2014 and provides a web-based resource in support of the *NPPF*.

3.1.13 The *PPG* provides guidance and explanatory advice regarding Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment in support of *NPPF* policies and other published heritage guidance. The *PPG* provides advice to local planning authorities regarding plan making, decision taking, consultation with statutory

and national amenity groups in respect of planning and consent applications. In addition the *PPG* provides advice on designated assets, world heritage sites, assessing substantial harm to heritage assets and with regard to archaeology, non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest.

3.2 Regional Policy

The London Plan (Greater London Authority, 2011)

3.2.1 Regional policy is defined by *The London Plan* and *Revised Early Minor Alterations* published in October 2013. Together these set out the overall strategic plan for London, comprising a fully integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of the capital to 2031.

3.2.2 *Policy 7.8* of *The London Plan* deals with heritage assets and archaeology and establishes the contribution that designated and non-designated heritage assets make to London's world class city status. The policy seeks to ensure the sensitive management and promotion of London's heritage assets and highlights the importance of identifying and recording London's heritage through character appraisals, conservation plans, local lists, and the *Greater London Historic Environmental Record (GLHER).*

3.2.3 *Policy 7.8 Heritage assets and archaeology* establishes the following clauses regarding archaeology and buried heritage remains:

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 detail.

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.

3.2.4 The *Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan* (2013) sets out minor alterations in relation to *The London Plan* and changes to UK legislation including the *Localism Act* (2011) and the *NPPF*. The revisions amend and split *Paragraph 7.31* supporting *Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology* with regard to developments affecting the setting of heritage assets, the need to weigh developments causing less that substantial harm on heritage assets against the public benefit and the reuse or refurbishment of heritage assets to secure sustainable development.

3.3 Local Policy

Core Strategy (City of London Corporation, 2011)

3.3.1 The *City of London Core Strategy (Core Strategy)* sets out the future vision and key policies for planning in the City of London.

3.3.2 In *Chapter 3* of the *Core Strategy*, *Strategic Objective 3*, states that it is a strategic objective to *promote a high quality of architecture and street scene appropriate to the City's position at the historic core of London, complementing and integrating the City's heritage assets and supporting the continued development of the City as a cultural destination for its own communities and visitors.*

3.3.3 *Policy CS12, Historic Environment*, outlines the City of London Corporation's commitment to: *conserve or enhance the significance of the City's heritage assets and their settings, and provide an attractive environment for the City's communities and visitors, by:*

1. Safeguarding the City's listed buildings and their settings, while allowing appropriate adaptation and new uses.

2. Preserving and enhancing the distinctive character and appearance of the City's conservation areas, while allowing sympathetic development within them.

3. Protecting and promoting the evaluation and assessment of the City's ancient monuments and archaeological remains and their settings, including the interpretation and publication of results of archaeological investigations.

4. Safeguarding the character and setting of the City's gardens of special historic interest.

5. Preserving and, where appropriate, seeking to enhance the Outstanding Universal Value, architectural and historic significance, authenticity and integrity of the Tower of London World Heritage Site and its local setting.

Unitary Development Plan (City of London Corporation, 2002)

3.3.4 *Chapter 11, Archaeology* of the *UDP* sets out the policies relevant to archaeology within the City of London. Of the policies included in this chapter, *Policies ARC1, ARC 2* and *ARC3* remain in force until the adoption of the *Local Plan* in 2014.

3.3.5 Saved *Policy ARC1* sets out the Corporation's requirements for planning applications which involve excavation or groundworks on sites of archaeological potential, stating:

All of the City is considered to have archaeological potential unless it can be demonstrated that archaeological remains have been lost, due to basement construction or other groundworks. The Corporation will indicate the potential of a site, its relative importance, and the likely impact to a developer at an early stage so that the appropriate assessment and design development can be undertaken.

3.3.6 *Paragraph 11.13* emphasises the need for archaeological assessments to be submitted with applications on sites of archaeological potential, which may be affected by development schemes or groundworks.

3.3.7 Saved *Policy ARC2* requires development proposals to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and may, where appropriate, require the permanent public display and/or interpretation of the monument or remains."

3.3.8 *Paragraph 11.14* goes on to say that: development proposals should take this fully into account and be designed to enhance physical preservation and avoid disturbance or loss. *Paragraph 11.15* states that the City of London Corporation will consider refusing schemes which do not provide an adequate assessment of a site or make no provision for the incorporation, safeguarding or preservation in situ of nationally or locally important monuments or remains, or which would adversely affect those monuments or remains.

3.3.9 *Paragraph 11.15* goes on to say that interpretation and presentation of a visible or buried monument to the public and enhancement of its setting, should form part of the development proposals, and that Agreement will be sought to achieve reasonable public access.

3.3.10 Where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation *in situ* is not appropriate, *Policy ARC3* considers *proper investigation, recording of sites, and publication of the results by an approved organisation* to be an integral part of a development programme. *Paragraph 11.16* clarifies this by saying that a programme for such archaeological works should be *submitted to and approved by the Corporation, prior to development*, thereby ensuring the *preservation of those remains by record*.

Draft Local Plan (City of London Corporation, 2013)

3.3.11 A consultation draft of the *Local Plan* was published in December 2013 which sets out updated Strategic and Development Management policies for the Historic Environment, Ancient Monuments and archaeology. The *Core Strategy* and saved policies of the 2002 *Unitary Development Plan* will be superseded by the City of London Corporation *Local Plan* when it is adopted in late 2014.

4 Baseline Conditions

4.1 Designated Assets

4.1.1 Four Scheduled Monuments are located within the study area, only one of which is designated solely on its archaeological significance. The 'Roman Provincial Governor's Palace' [**A36**] (English Heritage National Monuments List No. 1001997; see Appendix B) encompassing the buried archaeological remains of a complex of Roman buildings.

4.1.2 The designated extent of the buried remains which comprise the Scheduled Monument are located approximately 19m to the southwest of the Whole Block Site on the southern side of Cannon Street (Figure 2). Evidence from archaeological excavation of the site has revealed an extensive complex of 'public' buildings across three terraces cut into the hillside overlooking the Walbrook valley and covering approximately 1.2ha. The scale and monumental architecture of the buildings, which were laid out symmetrically around a large ornamental garden court, the centrepiece of which was an elongated central pool with residential ranges to the south and east have led to the interpretation of the site as a palatial residence or imperial palace known as a *praetorium.* As such it would have been the centre of provincial administration and the official residence of the Governor of the Roman province of Britain. The site has alternatively been interpreted as a temple complex or large municipal bath house (Perring 2011; 34)

4.1.3 The Scheduled Monument description describes the site as being on a wholly exceptional scale and of significance for the western empire, as well as of outstanding national importance in the Roman province of Britain (English Heritage Monument description, accessed 29th July 2013).

4.1.4 The three remaining Scheduled Monuments are located within the southern half of the study area in the vicinity of the Arthur Street Work Site and to the south of Walbrook (Figure 2). All three comprise extant above ground structures and they are also statutorily listed buildings:

- Fishmongers' Hall Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed building [**A96**] (English Heritage National Monuments List Nos. 1002058 and 1359203; see Appendix B).
- The Monument [**A97**], Scheduled Monument and Grade I listed building (English Heritage National Monuments List Nos.1002065 and 119390; see Appendix B).
- The Tallow Chandlers Hall [**A98**], Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed building (English Heritage National Monuments List Nos.1002032 and 1064685; see Appendix B).

4.1.5 The impact of the BSCU on these Scheduled Monuments will be limited to their setting and possible settlement effects. These assets will therefore be assessed within the Built Heritage Assessment prepared to support the TWAO application.

4.1.6 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the study area.

4.1.7 Designated heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and their settings are assessed in Chapter 10: Built Heritage of the ES.

4.2 Non-Designated Assets

4.2.1 The BSCU is situated within the City of London, the area of which is considered to be equivalent to an Archaeological Priority Area. In addition, the Cannon Street and Nicholas Lane frontages of the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street are located within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined by the *City of London Unitary Development Plan 2002* (City of London Corporation 2002).

4.2.2 A total of 204 non-designated archaeological and historical assets have been identified within the study area. Six of these assets are recorded within the boundary of the Whole Block Site, although several are known to have been destroyed by the construction of modern basements. No known assets are recorded within the footprint of the Arthur Street Shaft, Walbrook Grout Shaft, or the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft. There is however potential for archaeological remains to survive at each of these locations. This potential is assessed at Sections 4.3 and 5 below.

4.2.3 The following description of the baseline conditions for the archaeological resource within the study area is presented chronologically by period.

Palaeolithic (c.700,000 to 10,000 BC)

4.2.4 The gravel terraces which form the northern bank of the River Thames have been an attractive area for human occupation since the Palaeolithic period. The Lower (*c.*700,000 to 250,000 BC) and Middle (*c*.250,000 to 40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw the habitation in Britain by anatomically modern humans, with intermittent and perhaps seasonal occupation by bands of hunter-gathers during alternating warm and cold phases. During this time the landscape of London varied dramatically as the climate fluctuated across three separate glaciations. The River Thames itself migrated southwards from the Mid-Essex depression; forced southwards by the advancing Anglian ice sheet to its current course approximately 450,000 BP. During the Upper Palaeolithic (*c.*40,000 to 10,000 BC) further climate warming took place and the environment changed from treeless tundra to woodland. It is probably at this time that England first saw continuous occupation. Subsequent erosion by the River Thames as it

flowed across its floodplain has removed many of the Palaeolithic land-surfaces.

4.2.5 Evidence for Palaeolithic occupation is rare, typically within disturbed deposits and predominantly represented by the flint tool industries which produced the hand axes, cores and flakes found today.

4.2.6 Within the study area to the north of the Whole Block Site, the NMR records a single residual Palaeolithic hand axe found on King William Street in 1915 [**A1**].

Mesolithic (10,000 to 4,000 BC)

4.2.7 The Mesolithic hunter-gather communities of the postglacial period (c.10,000 to 4,000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been especially favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. The climate was cooler and drier as the glaciers of the last Ice Age melted and retreated northwards. It has been suggested that the River Thames at that time lay some 3km further south, gradually meandering northwards and perhaps not reaching the line of Upper Thames Street until 500 BC (Milne 1985, 25).

4.2.8 As with the Palaeolithic period, evidence for Mesolithic activity in the City of London is characterised by finds of flint tools and flint working waste, however, there are no recorded finds of Mesolithic date within the study area.

Neolithic (c.4,000 to 2,200 BC)

4.2.9 The Neolithic period saw the gradual decline of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle and the adoption of agriculture and permanent settlement. Early agricultural communities undertook large scale deforestation, dramatically and permanently transforming the landscape.

4.2.10 In the London area the light well-drained soils of the River Thames terraces saw forest clearance for the cultivation of crops. The adoption of agriculture in Britain during this period formed the catalyst for complex social developments that are reflected in the development of ritual landscapes, large monuments and funerary enclosures, such as those recorded beyond the study area on terrace gravels of west London, notably during archaeological excavations in the Heathrow area. The apparent lack of evidence for Neolithic activity in central London is more likely to reflect the loss of remains from this period during centuries of urban development and the limited opportunities for systematic archaeological investigation.

4.2.11 The GLHER records three findspots of Neolithic flint tools:

- a single flint axe of Neolithic date [**A7**] was found *c.* 35m to the northwest of the Whole Block Site sometime before being purchased by the London Museum in 1922; and
- at Prince's Street *c.* 80m northwest of the Walbrook Grout Shaft a Neolithic stone macehead [**A100**] and a Neolithic stone axe [**A117**] were recovered although no further details are recorded

Bronze Age (c. 2,200 to 700 BC) and Iron Age (c. 700 BC to AD 43)

4.2.12 Throughout the Bronze Age and Iron Age there is a marked intensification of farming and a formalisation of the agricultural landscape which developed into patterns of organised, enclosed fields, droveways, and water-holes/wells that is likely to have been based around dispersed, small settlements located between the field systems.

4.2.13 There is little archaeological evidence for these later prehistoric periods within the study areas and London appears to have remained a rural area with perhaps scattered small scale settlement in the Greater London area. Certainly by the late pre-Roman Iron Age there is no evidence for the development of a large nucleated or urban settlement such as the *oppida* seen in the area surrounding London in Essex, Hertfordshire and Kent.

4.2.14 Within the study area evidence for Bronze or Iron Age activity is limited. The GLHER records the discovery of a Bronze Age axe from the River Thames at Thames Street sometime before 1914 [**A95**].

4.2.15 Archaeological excavations at 24-32 King William Street [**A48**] revealed two associated shallow features which were overlaid by a deposit containing several Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery sherds and a number of flint flakes.

4.2.16 At 5 Prince's Street to the north of the Walbrook Grout Shaft the findspot of an Iron Age La Tene II brooch [**A101**] is recorded from the former stream bed of the Walbrook during building works on the Midland Bank site in 1928.

4.2.17 In the southern part of the study area evidence from several sites has provided an insight into the late prehistoric landscape of London and the Thames foreshore. To the west of the Arthur Street Shaft, excavations at 12 Arthur Street [**A80**] discovered burnt flints, a humic layer dated to the middle Bronze Age and a palaeochannel of prehistoric date running parallel to the main river. Similarly, archaeological investigations to the east of the Arthur Street Shaft at Regis House [**A85**] and south-east at 41-46 King William Street [**A84**], revealed evidence of a possible infilled stream channel of Late Prehistoric (Holocene) date.

Roman (AD 43 to 410)

Early and Mid-Roman period: AD 50 to 200

4.2.18 The town of *Londinium* was established by the Romans shortly after the invasion of AD 43. An early Roman wooden drain excavated at No 1 Poultry [**A127**] to the west of the Whole Block Site suggests a possible foundation date of AD 47 (Rowsome 2000). The presence of the two low hills on the northern bank and a location just within the tidal reach of the River Thames made the City of London an obvious place to establish a permanent river crossing and settlement (*ibid.*).

4.2.19 Evidence for the possible early settlement of London has also been recorded during archaeological excavations at St Swithin's House [**A186**] where the earliest of a sequence of four north-south ditches had a "V" shaped profile typical of the Roman military and contained Late Iron Age pottery. This may represent the western part of an early post-conquest Roman military site.

4.2.20 The core of early Roman settlement was focussed on Cornhill covering an area of approximately 300m by 200m (Perring 1991), extending west to the Walbrook valley and south via what is now Gracechurch Street and Fish Street Hill to the northern bridgehead. *Londinium* quickly became a thriving mercantile town, prospering and expanding during the latter half of the 1st century AD.

4.2.21 The Roman bridge across the River Thames lay just to the east of the current London Bridge linking to settlement on the south bank of the river at Southwark. Timber causeways linking Southwark to the Roman bridge have been dated to AD 50, confirming that *Londinium* had been established by this time. Both sides of the main Roman road which extended from the northern bridgehead along Fish Street Hill and Gracechurch Street to the Forum have been identified to the south-east of the Arthur Street Shaft during archaeological excavations at Regis House [**A85**] and [**A86**] and 37-40 Fish Street Hill [**A89**].

4.2.22 From its origins the Roman town was laid out in an ordered system of roads set out at right-angles on a north-south/east-west alignment. The early buildings were constructed of clay and timber, occasionally with stone footings, within the plots formed by the new streets (Milne 1995, 43-46).

4.2.23 The BSCU study area would from this early date have been situated in the core of Roman settlement. The major east–west arterial road known as the *Via Decumana* [**A54**] ran approximately 50m to the north of the Whole Block Site, from Fenchurch Street and along the southern side of present day Lombard Street, passing beneath the southern half of Mansion House before crossing the Walbrook in the area of the City of London Magistrates Court and continuing west beneath No.1 Poultry and on towards Cheapside (Figure 2).

4.2.24 The possible remains of a section of the *Via Decumana* have also been found approximately 75m east of the Walbrook Grout Shaft during excavations for Queen Victoria Street in 1869 [**A149**] and during archaeological excavations at 13-14 George Street in 1961 [**A158**]. On the western side of the Walbrook stream remains of the road and traces of an adjacent stone and tile structure interpreted as a drain [**A133**] were also recorded in 1869.

4.2.25 To the east of the Whole Block Site lay one of the major north-south roads [**A52**] shadowed by modern day Clement's Lane and southwards through the area of the Arthur Street Shaft along the former route of Miles Lane to the Roman waterfront. Further possible evidence for this road was recorded to the north of the Arthur Street Shaft at 28-32 King William Street in the form of gravel deposits c.0.30m thick and containing Roman pottery [**A66**]. It has been suggested that the gravel could be the remains of a road (Merrifield 1965).

4.2.26 The southern limits of the Whole Block Site in the Roman period would have been defined by a second east-west road [**A51**] running parallel to and south of the *Via Decumana* along Cannon Street before crossing the Walbrook and leaving the City of London at Ludgate. Gravel surfacing [**A38**] possibly indicating the northern edge of this road has been recorded within the Whole Block Site during archaeological investigations in 1961 beneath 143-149 Cannon Street. Traces of this road were found to the south-east of the Whole Block Site during 19th century sewer excavations in Gracechurch Street [**A64**]. This road also extended west and has been recorded beneath Walbrook House [**A186**] where it turned northwest beneath Bucklersbury House [**A170**] and 77 Cannon Street [**A173**]. Here it appears to have been founded on timber piles as it approached a crossing point over the Walbrook; although no evidence for a bridge has yet been discovered.

4.2.27 Evidence of very early Roman activity often includes quarry pits. These large pits were dug to extract brickearth and gravel for use in the construction of buildings and roads. Such features have been found across the study area, for example at 3-7 King William Street [**A10**], St Swithin's Lane [**A17**] and [**A18**], 100 Cannon Street [**A40**] and 24-32 King William Street [**A48**].

4.2.28 Early Roman quarry pits have been recorded to the west of the Whole Block Site within the Walbrook study area at 80 Lombard Street during the excavation of a shaft for the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) [**A150**]; at No.36 Poultry, [**A113**] and St Swithin's House [**A186**].

4.2.29 The early Roman river embankments were constructed along the natural northern bank of the River Thames from *c.* AD 50, consisting mainly of lines of piles or post-and-plank revetments. To the rear of the timber revetments the northern bank of the River Thames was terraced to accommodate warehouses and domestic buildings. Evidence from within the southern half of the study area suggest that the early waterfront was constructed westwards from the

Roman bridgehead following a line through Regis House [**A85**; **A86**] c. AD 52, Miles Lane/33 King William Street immediately south of the Arthur Street Shaft [**A81**; **A83**] and 12 Arthur Street [**A80**] c. AD 54-55 (Swift 2008).

4.2.30 The early Roman settlement was destroyed by fire during the Boudican revolt against Roman rule in *c.* AD 60. There is abundant archaeological evidence for this event in the City of London with extensive fire deposits recorded across the King William Street area.

4.2.31 Despite the total destruction of the Roman town, *Londinium* was rebuilt and enlarged following the fire, and it flourished in the late 1st and early-2nd centuries. Major buildings included the fort, the forum, public baths, and the amphitheatre, with ribbon development extending beyond the confines of the early settlement, followed by further expansion characterised by tightly-packed strip buildings as the population increased.

4.2.32 To the south-west of the Whole Block Site beneath the present Cannon Street Station, an extensive complex of public buildings known as the Roman Governor's Palace [**A36**] was erected extending east across Bush Lane [**A20**] and Eagle House [**A41**], extending east as far as Laurence Pountney Lane [**A78**]. A large complex of public bath buildings has also been excavated further along the River Thames at Huggin Hill (Brigham and Woodger 2001).

4.2.33 By 70 AD the shoreline of the River Thames had been extensively developed (Milne 1985). To the south of the Arthur Street Shaft, a substantial quayside, a large artificial terrace retained by a timber framework constructed of massive squared oak baulks, was built in front of the earlier piled riverbank. By the end of the 1st century, these quays extended from the Monument in the east to St James Garlickhythe in the west, with wharves lining the lower Walbrook. Behind the new quays the northern bank of the River Thames was modified into a series of artificial terraces occupied by masonry warehouses and domestic or commercial buildings. Both the timber revetments of the waterfront and the buildings that occupied the terraces behind them have been recorded at several sites in the vicinity of Arthur Street:

- immediately to the south of the Arthur Street Shaft archaeological investigations at Miles Lane/33-37 King William Street [**A81**, **A82** and **A83**] in the 1920s and between 1979 and 1980 revealed the line of two Roman quays dating to the mid-1st and late 1st century AD. The late 1st century quay, situated approximately 40m south of the Arthur Street Shaft was constructed using oak beams with tie-backs creating a box structure. To the north of the quay the bank of the River Thames had been terraced to create two levels separated by a substantial mortared chalk and flint wall founded on timber piles. The lower terrace lay at a height of approximately 102.60m ATD with the second (upper) terrace at a height of approximately 106.0m ATD. A group of robbed out domestic buildings (Buildings B to F)

with ragstone walls, gravel, mortar and Brickearth floors occupied the lower terrace west of the former Miles Lane (Figure 21). These buildings appear to have stopped being occupied in by the mid-2nd century AD. To the east of Miles Lane was a substantial masonry and tile building (Building A) measuring at least 36m in length with a frontage of 9m. The building had four rooms extending northwards in terraces up the hill. The southern end of the building may have been open to the quay with a substantial flint and concrete floor suggesting use as a warehouse. The remaining rooms had mortar floors and the northernmost 'residential' room a floor of *opus signinum*. A timber lined drain ran along the western side of the building flanking a gravel path/road which may represent the southern end of the road [**A52**] which ran northwards to the Forum. Building A remained in use from the 1st to the 4th century AD and may have had an official use (Miller 1980);

- the timber quay and terracing recorded at Miles Lane/33-37 King William Street extended westwards into the 12 Arthur Street site where excavations in 1954-55 recorded the remains of two successive Roman buildings on the upper terrace [**A79**]. The earlier building had a tessellated floor and a second building built over the first had a concrete floor in which ran flues for hypocaust under-floor heating. In a later excavation carried out in 2001 [**A80**] evidence for three phases of Roman waterfront were recorded dating from the mid-1st, later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD. A number of high status masonry buildings were also recorded on the lower terrace. The high status of these buildings was evidenced by remains of painted wall plaster, under-floor heating and mosaic floors. A later 1st century AD timber-framed well with the remains of a timber water-drawing device was also found (Swift 2008);
- to the east of King William Street at Regis House [**A85**; **A86**] part of the late 1st century quay was also recorded overlain by dump deposits and a layer of burnt daub. The remains of a crushed chalk floor and possible wall sill and 'brick' walls indicate the presence of a building. The building remains were sealed by an *in situ* layer of fire debris comprising fragments of burnt mudbrick, mortar, plaster and ceramic building material. Hundreds of fragments of Samian pottery found within the fire debris suggest that this dates from the Hadrianic fire of AD 120-25; and
- at 37-40 Fish Street Hill [**A89**; **A90**] excavations in 1985 revealed further dump deposit forming an artificial terrace on which a large Roman building had been constructed. The building appeared to be partly constructed from masonry and part timber-framed and showed evidence of being rebuilt and altered after the Boudican revolt of AD 60. Evidence for gravel surfaces, drains, gullies, a culvert or aqueduct and a brick tank or bath were also recorded at the site.

4.2.34 As noted above, the Whole Block Site is located within the heart of Roman *Londinium.* The cultural and administrative centre of the Roman forum and basilica complex, was situated just beyond the limits of the study area to the northeast. This area is of considerable significance for remains of the Roman period.

4.2.35 Much of the Roman town, including the waterfront area, was again destroyed by fire during the Hadrianic period between *c*. AD 120 and AD 130. A distinctive fire horizon of this date has been noted during archaeological investigations across study area and within the Whole Block Site itself where Roman remains have been recorded at a number of locations:

- beneath 10 King William Street (the former 'Comptoir National') archaeological investigations in the 1920s revealed a layer of burnt clay and tile fragments overlying a layer of mixed gravel and Brickearth containing burnt fragments of amphora, wood, *mortaria* and Samian pottery dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD [**A31**]. These deposits sealed natural Brickearth;
- a BGS borehole (BH2), recovered in 1974 prior to construction of the existing building, recorded part of a *Mosaic Floor* laid on a *fill* deposit of *soft brown clay with fragments of brick, pottery, plaster, sand and gravel*. Although undated the remains appear to provide evidence for a Roman building within the north-western corner 10 King William Street [**A53**];
- on the eastern side of the Whole Block Site at 12 Nicholas Lane an archaeological watching brief undertaken during foundation works in 1980 (Site Code NIC80) revealed several substantial Roman walls, suggesting that the remains of least one or possibly two Roman buildings lay beneath the basement slab of the previous building [**A33**]. The walls were constructed from ragstone with levelling courses of tile and at least two phases of construction were apparent. Mortar floor surfaces were also found associated with two of the walls indicating that internal floor surfaces were also present. A fire/destruction deposit was also recorded; evidence of the destruction of *Londinium* in AD 60. The structural remains were overlain in places by a second fire/destruction deposit interpreted as that of the later Hadrianic fire of AD120 to130; the deposit included rubble, burnt mud brick and cess; and
- at 143-149 Cannon Street in the south-eastern corner of the Whole Block Site, archaeological monitoring of excavations in 1961 recorded a layer of gravel overlying the natural Brickearth [**A38**]. The gravel was interpreted as the northern edge of the Roman road which runs east-west below Cannon Street. A fire/destruction deposit of Flavian date (AD 69 to 96) comprising burnt daub and wood was recorded overlying the Brickearth. This destruction layer was cut by a section of east-west ragstone wall.

4.2.36 Archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Arthur Street Shaft, including work at King William Street [**A63**], 37-40 Fish Street Hill [**A84**] and Regis House [**A85** and **A86**] suggest that the fire may have been more intense around the bridgehead.

4.2.37 Roman 1st century remains are also recorded by the GLHER in the form of:

- buildings, quarry pits, rubbish pits and a ditch found to the southeast of the Whole Block Site at 24-32 King William Street during excavations in 1986 [**A48**]; and
- to the east of the Arthur Street Shaft at 17 Fish Hill Street where a series of square-cut wells [**A75**] was found aligned with the Roman street to the east. Timber lining survived at the base of one well and significant quantities of Roman glass vessels, pottery and bird and fish bones were recovered from the fills of the wells. A coin of Vespasian dated to AD 69-79 was recovered from the base of one of the wells securely dating the activity to the 1st century AD.

4.2.38 To the northwest of the Whole Block Site, at the northern end of King William Street, remains associated with at least one Roman building have been recorded. The earliest discovery is that of a tessellated pavement of red, white and black tesserae found during sewer excavations at 82-85 Lombard Street in 1785 [**A148**]. The pavement was recorded at a depth of *c*.3.66m below the then ground level. A Roman 'brick' wall in which two flues had been constructed was also found associated with the pavement and a depth of *c*.3.05m below ground level.

4.2.39 Later works at 17 Lombard Street in 1935 recorded part of a Roman wall [**A151**]. More recently archaeological excavations in advance of construction of a shaft for the DLR outside 80 Lombard Street (DLR Shaft) recorded a large 1st century quarry pit overlain by dump deposits which suggested the area was open land until the 2nd century when a Roman masonry building was constructed. The remains of the building which had several rooms was evidenced by partially robbed out walls of chalk, greensand and Roman bricks. One room contained a tessellated pavement and may have had a hypocaust under floor heating system.

4.2.40 To the west of the Whole Block Site numerous archaeological investigations have provided extensive evidence for Roman settlement within the Lower Walbrook valley, which was certainly occupied by AD 60. Chief amongst these investigations was the work of Professor W F Grimes and Ivor Noel-Hume during the post-War regeneration of the late 1940s and 1950s which include the discovery of the Temple of Mithras on the east bank of the Walbrook. The results of these investigations have been built on more recently by large scale

archaeological investigations at No. 1 Poultry, Bucklersbury House and St Swithin's/Walbrook House.

4.2.41 From an early date the course of the Walbrook stream through the study area would have been managed or canalised between timber revetments to a width of *c.*4.26m reducing to *c*.2.43m wide as seen beneath Bucklersbury House during archaeological excavations in 1954-5 (Wilmot 1991). These revealed a complete profile of the Walbrook with evidence for its floodplain and meanders [**A167**].

4.2.42 Alongside this channel the low lying marshy ground along its banks would have been an important focus of occupation, subject of long term and extensive attempts to reclaim and raise the ground level. This activity is evidenced by extensive horizons of dark organic, black 'Walbrook mud'. Originating as alluvial deposits of the Walbrook these deposits have been found to contain dumps of domestic and industrial refuse consolidated with timber piles and revetments:

- a thick 'black mud' deposit was recorded during a small excavation at the Midland Bank site (5 Prince's Street) in 1928-9. The mud overlay the London Clay at a depth of between *c*.109.14m and 110.66m ATD and contained Roman pottery of 1st century AD date. The remains of a wooden revetment alongside the Walbrook comprising squared timber piles [**A103**];
- wooden piles [**A104**] were also revealed during building works in 1834-6 on Prince's Street. These were interpreted as being part of the revetment for the Walbrook. The structure was dated by pottery, bronze objects and a sharpening stone of 1st to 2nd century date;
- at 33 & 35 Poultry a thick black mud was recorded and contained fragments of Samian pottery and Roman refuse [**A110**];
- at the Bank of England archaeological excavations in 1933-4 revealed the stream bed of the Walbrook aligned northeast-southwest with traces of wooden piling lying in 'wet mud' [**A105**]. The mud contained Roman pots and two wooden boards standing approximately 1.22-1.52m apart at a depth of *c*.4.57m below floor level;
- excavations for a moving walkway at Bank Station in 1959-60 revealed flood deposits of 'black Walbrook mud' containing early Roman pottery and part of a stream bed, possibly a tributary of the Walbrook. Rows of "substantial wooden piles and horizontal timbers" set close together were also recorded and may represent part of an embankment or foundations for near-by Roman buildings [**A121**];
- at Bucklersbury House vertical wooden piles [**A169**] were recorded driven into black flood deposits on the western side of the Walbrook stream. The

flood deposits contained pottery from the 2nd to 4th centuries and appear to show the gradual silting of the Walbrook;

- to the south at 77 Cannon Street a black 'pebbly mud' [**A173**] containing organic matter and Roman pottery overlay the natural clay. Irregular rows of vertical wooden piles [**A174**] had been driven through the mud; and
- at 76 Cannon Street [**A194**] the east bank of the Walbrook had been consolidated in the 1st century by a north-south aligned revetment, to the west of which the land had been reclaimed by further piling and dumping of organic material.

4.2.43 On the western side of the study area lies the site of the former Bucklersbury House [**A164**-**A168**] which was redeveloped in the early 1950s following extensive bomb damage during the Second World War. Archaeological investigations undertaken by W F Grimes during the clearance of the site revealed evidence for Roman settlement of the Lower Walbrook valley including the course of the Walbrook stream, layers of dumping, timber revetments, lines of piles, timber platforms, sections of Roman road, wells drains and the remains of buildings.

4.2.44 To the east of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft, and further up the slope of the Walbrook valley, archaeological excavations at St Swithin's House and Walbrook House in 1949-50 revealed evidence for the reclamation of waterlogged land along the western (Walbrook) side of the site between 105.55m and 105.75m ATD (MoLA 2010). The remains of 1st to 2nd century buildings constructed on this raised terrace comprised;

4.2.45 the remains of a wattle and daub hut destroyed by fire, a northwest-southeast aligned wattle wall with burnt daub which had collapsed on a puddled clay floor of early 2nd century date and cess pits [**A185**];

- [**A189**] the remains of a stone building apparently destroyed by the Hadrianic fire. The remains of the building included the ragstone wall foundations of at least three rooms, a coarse red tessellated floor roughly laid on a bed of *opus signinum* and sealed by fire debris comprising quantities of burnt wattle, daub and ash; and
- remains of a mid- to late 2nd century Roman stone building were also recorded [**A184**] on the same alignment as the modern street frontage of Walbrook. The remains included walls of squared ragstone blocks with courses of tile bonding surviving to a height of *c.* 0.91m. These may represent two rooms within a large building. In the corner of the 'inner' room a large square pivot stone probably used as a door socket was discovered. A square wooden drain ran from the building towards the Walbrook.

4.2.46 Later excavations prior to the redevelopment of the same site (St Swithin's House, Walbrook House) in 2006 recorded further Roman occupation features [**A186**]. As noted above the earliest features were a series of four boundary ditches one of which may form part of a military enclosure. Other early activity was represented by a quarry pit largely filled with pulverised animal bone and possibly used in treating leather goods. Both the ditches and quarry pit were backfilled to enable the construction of a north-south aligned road flanked by buildings shortly after the Boudiccan revolt. The original buildings constructed from clay and timber with brickearth floors were subsequently replaced in the late 1st century by buildings with stone foundations and masonry walls and possibly colonnades or porticos along the street frontages. The buildings had floors of brickearth, although one carbonised timber floor was recorded. The building remains appeared to be sealed by a layer of destruction debris associated with the Hadrianic fire of AD 120-26.

4.2.47 Extensive evidence for early Roman settlement to the west of the Walbrook stream was found during the evaluation and excavation of No. 1 Poultry [**A127**] between July 1994 and June 1996. The earliest feature on the site was an east-west aligned main Roman road known as the *Via Decumana* [**A52**] which bridged the Walbrook and had a substantial post and plank drain system running along its northern edge. A junction with roads leading north and northwest defined three insulae or blocks of apartment buildings constructed from clay and timber and dating to the pre-Boudiccan period. Within the eastern part of the site, revetments, terracing and middens had been used to consolidate the wetter ground nearer the Walbrook to form an open area. Timber-lined water channels crossing this area may have been associated with industrial activity. This first period of occupation was sealed by deposits of charcoal and fire debris resulting from the Boudiccan rebellion in AD60/61. In the later 1st and 2nd centuries, the road layout was modified further by the addition of a southern road to the junction forming a crossroads. Earlier buildings were levelled and the clay and timber/wattle and daub buildings were rebuilt in greater density. A large water tank, reservoirs, wells and a timber revetted pond were also constructed at this time. The Hadrianic Fire of AD 120-125 caused the destruction of many buildings and brought the second phase of occupation to a close beneath another layer of fire debris.

4.2.48 A similar pattern of Roman settlement has also been recorded to the north of No. 1 Poultry during archaeological investigations at 36 Poultry between 2005 and 2007 [**A113**]. Here the earliest evidence comprised backfilled quarry pits overlain by clay and timber buildings again destroyed in a fire, probably associated with the Boudiccan revolt. Following AD 60 a north-south aligned Roman road was constructed from compacted gravel over the levelled remains of the buildings. To either side of the road a series of timber buildings had

been built and there was evidence for industrial activity, possibly metal working. Roman pitting, dumping and a masonry foundation were also recorded.

4.2.49 Observations made in 1925 during building works at 33 and 35 Poultry also revealed a series of wooden piles some of which had planks attached and were interpreted as possible rectangular wooden structures [**A110**]. The tops of the piles were recorded at *c.*108.51m ATD some *c.*5.49m below pavement level and may represent bridge piers for a crossing of the Walbrook. A chalk-lined well, constructed over a wooden base [**A111**] was discovered in 1936 and dated to the late second century AD.

4.2.50 The excavation of a shaft for the DLR on Bucklersbury [**A155**] in 1987 recorded the west side of the Walbrook valley sloping eastwards towards the course of the Walbrook stream. The base of a timber revetment constructed to create a platform on which a house was built was recorded at *c.*103.43m ATD. The platform itself appeared to have been created using redeposited brickearth which sloped east from *c.*104.97m to 104.6m ATD. The remains of an early Roman timber building which would have fronted onto the *Via Decumana* which lay to the north of the shaft were recorded (MoLA 2011). This building appears to have been destroyed by fire during the Boudiccan revolt. As with the surrounding area the remains in the shaft provided evidence for the redevelopment of the west bank of the Walbrook following AD60. This comprised the remains of a series of three Roman timber buildings which occupied the site of the shaft until the 3rd century AD. One of the buildings contained a room which may have been open sided, possibly for loading and unloading goods brought up the Walbrook immediately to the east.

4.2.51 More recent excavations for the Walbrook Place/ Bloomberg development [**A204**] on the former site of Bucklersbury House straddled the Walbrook stream and have revealed a series of timber box revetments backfilled with soil and refuse. These structures were used to stabilise the sloping side of the Walbrook valley and create waterfront terraces on which timber buildings were constructed (Current Archaeology. 2013, London's Pompeii? The rise and fall of a Roman waterfront. http://www.archaeology.co.uk /articles/londons-pompeii.htm Date Accessed 6 June 2014). The timber floor of one of these buildings was recorded at a height of *c*. 105.70m ATD (Sadie Watson *pers comm*.)

4.2.52 The Lower Walbrook valley would have been tidal during the Roman period and boats carrying goods into and out of the city would have been able to travel up the Walbrook as far the bridges which carried the Roman roads across the stream. The tidal nature of the Walbrook would also have been harnessed for industrial purposes. Evidence from nearby archaeological excavations has, since the 1950s, suggested that the Walbrook would have been a focus of

Roman industrial activity including metalworking, glass making and leather working:

- at Bucklersbury House part of a timber platform constructed from horizontal planks set between two longitudinal planks was recorded in 1954 and interpreted as having some industrial use, possibly tanning [**A166**];
- archaeological excavations in 1986 at 76 Cannon Street recorded the remains of three successive Roman buildings all associated with glass and iron working [**A194**]; and
- at Walbrook Place/Bucklersbury House [**A204**] significant evidence for near-by metalworking was revealed in the form of thousands of off-cuts and waste fragments of sheet copper-alloy, miscast and unfinished metal objects such as enamelled mounts, a military belt buckle, and possible fittings for Roman armour (Current Archaeology. 2013, London's Pompeii? The rise and fall of a Roman waterfront. http://www.archaeology.co.uk /articles/londons-pompeii.htm Date Accessed 6 June 2014).

4.2.53 The Walbrook also appears to have been used for the importation of grain into the Roman city and milling to produce flour. At Walbrook Place/Bucklersbury House [**A204**] the earlier timber buildings that lined the Walbrook appear to have been built over in the 2nd century AD and replaced by a large industrial building which housed a water wheel. The remains of large timber piles supporting an *opus signinum* floor and parts of the gears, cogs and mechanism for the water wheel were recovered during the excavation (*ibid.*). Further evidence for the milling of flour within the study area includes a large quantity of burnt grain recovered from the National Safe Deposit Company site [**A138**] and nearly 1000 fragments of quern stone used to mill flour recovered from No.1 Poultry [**A127**].

4.2.54 The proposed Walbrook Grout Shaft is located on what would have been the sloping eastern side of the Lower Walbrook valley, *c*.20-25m east of the main stream channel and *c*. 25m north of the *Via Decumana.*

4.2.55 Archaeological investigations to the east of the shaft at Mansion House itself have recorded the remains of reclamation deposits, Roman domestic buildings and yard deposits:

- a tessellated pavement with central geometric pattern in red, black, yellow and grey was discovered in 1869 [**A147**]. The GLHER records at least part of the floor has been restored and that the whole floor may be fake;
- in 1917 the partial remains of a substantial masonry building were discovered during building works in the form of a north-south aligned ragstone and mortar wall [**A144**]. The wall had timber piled foundations and was constructed on a raft of chalk, gravelly clay and brickearth. Butted

against the western face of this all was a smaller wall, capped with cement render and tiles. This smaller wall appeared to extend westwards beneath Walbrook. Further evidence for a Roman masonry building was found in the form of collapse/debris (tile, mortar and ragstone). The building would have stood near the corner formed by the *Via Decumana* and the eastern bank of the Walbrook stream (Bentley 1986);

- three phases of archaeological watching brief undertaken during underpinning and building works in 1985, 1988 and 1992 recorded Roman remains. The earliest deposits comprised a large accumulation of alluvial deposits overlying the natural gravels. These alluvial layers contained industrial and domestic rubbish dumps. Evidence for consolidation of the area was evidenced by a layer of chalk, ragstone and clay and a brickearth slab on which external gravel yard surfaces were laid. A sequence of three early Roman buildings one of which had been destroyed by fire was recorded. The remains of a Roman masonry structure; possibly part of that found in 1917, were also revealed in the form of large fragments of semi-articulated building debris [**A146**]; and
- the archaeological excavation of a trial pit against the western external wall of Mansion House in 1992 recorded extensive Roman remains including a north-south aligned wooden fence; dump deposits cut by rubbish pits, gravel surfaces possibly representing a yard and evidence for four phases of Roman buildings [**A156**]. The evidence for timber built structures comprised a brickearth and sand internal floor layer, a timber plank lined construction trench, charcoal representing a burnt timber floor and a line of post-holes. After the buildings went out of use the area appears to have reverted to open land represented by further dump deposits and rubbish pitting (Brown 1992).

4.2.56 Immediately to the southwest of the Walbrook Grout Shaft and further down the eastern side of the valley building works in 1873 on the site of the National Safe Deposit Company (now the City of London Magistrates Court) [**A138**] revealed a complete profile of the Walbrook stream. Flood deposits containing Samian pottery were overlain by northeast-southwest aligned gravel surfaces dating to the 1st century AD and corresponding to the route of the *Via Decumana*. The road was flanked by timber flooring at a height of 104.06m ATD, supported by oak piles that ran parallel to the Walbrook. It is unclear whether this timber structure formed part of a bridge or landing stage. A timber revetment comprising a series of timber piles which ran along the bank of the Walbrook stream and timber-lined well were also recorded (Wilmot 1991).

4.2.57 Further south along Walbrook the location of the proposed Low Level 2 Sewer shaft is also situated on what would have been the eastern slope of the Lower Walbrook valley. Here the ground level would have been raised with dumped

refuse to create a terraced platform on which buildings would have been constructed as seen elsewhere in the Lower Walbrook valley.

4.2.58 Evidence from three trial trenches excavated as part of the Walbrook Place/Bucklersbury House development between 2011 and 2012 revealed early Roman remains:

- immediately to the northwest of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft BZY10, Trench 21 revealed a complex sequence of Roman demolition dumps and levelling layers and redeposited fire debris between 105.0m and 105.8m ATD [**A206**]. These deposits had been truncated by a Victorian cellar. Below the dump layers a large north-south timber lined drain was recorded. The base of this feature lay at 104.8m ATD where excavation of the trench stopped. An auger sample taken below this depth recorded a dark brown organic clay silt at 104.0m ATD which may represent one of the alluvial deposits of the Walbrook (MoLA 2014 in prep; Watson pers comm);
- approximately 4.0m to the southwest of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft BZY10, Trench 22a showed that Roman deposits had again been truncated by a Victorian cellar. Nevertheless, Roman dump layers and general domestic refuse were recorded overlying a complex series of internal clay floors and remains of a timber building between 105.0m and 105.9m ATD [**A207**]. The remains of two walls were recorded aligned east-west across the trench. The remains are likely to date to the late 1st century AD (MoLA 2014 in prep; Watson pers comm): and
- approximately 12.0m to the southwest of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft BZY10, Trench 23 recorded further Roman remains truncated to varying depth by Victorian cellars. Here Roman demolition deposits and redeposited fire debris sealed the remains of a late 1st century Roman building [**A207**]. The remains of brickearth floor slabs and mortar floor layers separated by a timber lined beam slot provided evidence for what appear to be two separate rooms. These remains were recorded between 105.0m and 105,9m ATD although excavation did not reach the base of the Roman deposits. An auger sample recorded pale grey clay with wood fragments and peat at a 103.0m ATD (MoLA 2014 in prep; Watson pers comm).

4.2.59 The GLHER records a number of sites at which further evidence for early Roman activity has been recorded within the Walbrook study area:

- at the Bank of England building works in 1926 revealed a Roman well lined with barrel staves dated to *c*. AD 100 [**A107**];
- at the junction of Prince's Street and King William Street a Roman amphora containing a grey bowl, a poppy-head beaker of 1st-2nd century date and burnt bone were recovered in 1897 [**A119**];

- during the construction of No.1 Queen Victoria Street in 1872 / 1873 Roman pottery including an unbroken globular amphora and coins were discovered at a depth of *c*.9.75m below street level. These finds were made below an oak timber structure forming a framework '3 feet square' and numerous timber piles were also noted [**A137**];
- Roman timbers and waterlogged deposits, typical of those found in the Walbrook valley, were recorded in two engineers' test pits excavated on Queen Victoria Street in 1986 [**A130**];
- archaeological excavations in 1954-5 recorded a Roman well lined with two barrels stacked one on top of the other containing pottery of 1st century date [**A159**];
- on Walbrook a Roman lead seal inscribed with the letters "L.V." [**A163**] was found in 1902;
- at 77 Cannon Street part of a wooden writing tablet was recovered from a pit which was sealed by chalk rubble associated with the destruction or construction of a nearby well [**A174**]; and
- a Roman drain of semi-circular roof tiles was identified at the north-eastern corner of a hypocaust during unspecified works in 1869 [**A180**].

Late Roman period: AD 200 to 400

4.2.60 Following the success of *Londinium* as a trading centre in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, there appears to have been a contraction of the city. Merchants and craftsmen apparently left the city leading to a change in focus for the urban population as the city become more gentrified (Perring 1991).

4.2.61 During the 3rd century AD a number of notable public works projects were undertaken including the construction of an extensive landward defensive wall (*c.* AD 200) and the *Mithraeum*, a temple to Mithras, which was built in *c.* AD 240 on the east bank of the Walbrook stream *c.* 190m to the west of the Whole Block Site beneath what is now Bucklesbury House (see below). To the south of the Arthur Street Shaft along the northern bank of the River Thames the process of waterfront extension continued until the second quarter of the 3rd century AD (Brigham 1990); and as evidenced at Miles Lane/33-37 King William Street [**A81, A82** and **A83**], before the construction of a riverside defensive wall in the late 3rd century (AD 270-290) finally separated the main settlement from its waterfront. By this time those sites on the original Roman waterfront lay some distance inland.

4.2.62 The most significant find made by Professor W F Grimes in the early 1950s is undoubtedly the remains of a temple dedicated to Mithras (known as a Mithraeum) [**A164**]. The Temple of Mithras was discovered on the east bank of the Walbrook, *c.*190m west of the Whole Block Site and was found to contain a

number of statues apparently deliberately buried as votive offerings. The temple was built, probably as part of an adjacent private house, around AD 240-250. The temple had a rounded apse at its west end, a central nave and two side aisles. Within the temple a stone sill formed double steps down into the nave and a second set of two steps led up from the sunken nave into the apse [**A165**]. At the west end within the apse was a raised sanctuary, and at the east end was a narthex (an entrance structure) with a double door. The narthex extended beyond the site under Walbrook Street. Seven earthen floor layers were recorded indicating attempts to combat flooding from the Walbrook throughout the life of the building. The penultimate floor layer was dated by a coin of the emperor Constantine who ruled between AD 306 and 337. The floor had been laid to cover the carefully buried marble sculptures of Mithras and other deities. The temple was modified several times before being converted to the worship of Bacchus in the early 4th century and finally falling out of use towards the end of the 4th century.

4.2.63 The proposed Low Level 2 Sewer shaft is located just to the southeast of the *in situ* buried remains of the nationally significant Temple of Mithras [**A164**] discussed above. A trial trench excavated in 2010 revealed the remains of the temple's narthex entrance structure [**A205**] which extend eastwards from the temple beneath Walbrook. Within this trench (BZY10 Trench 17) sections of the north-south aligned front wall of the temple were revealed at a height of 104.59m and 105.19m ATD. The truncated remains of four east-west walls which formed parts of the internal and external narthex structure were also recorded at heights of between 105.45m and 105.84m ATD. Associated with the walls three discrete groups of floor layers were also recorded between 104.90m and 105.94m ATD. Demolition and dump layers were also recorded. The Roman remains were sealed by 'dark earth' deposits containing a large amount of Roman building material including Roman tile and brick (MOLA 2011).

4.2.64 The remains of another late Roman building were recorded at Bucklersbury House between 1954-5. The remains comprised part of a north-south rag and sandstone wall with tile bonding courses [**A168**]. The top of the wall was recorded at 106.54m ATD. The foundation trench for the wall contained pottery of 3rd and 4th century date. Associated with the wall were rammed sand and gravel floors and a small fragment of red tessellated pavement.

4.2.65 On the eastern side of Walbrook (and east of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft) on the site of St Swithin's House and Walbrook House archaeological excavations between 1949 and 1950 revealed late Roman remains including:

- two walls forming the corner of a room of a Roman building [**A179**]. The building was constructed on a foundation platform of wooden piles and planking. An *opus signinum* pavement with yellow, black and magenta painted plaster skirting was also recorded; and
- a square timber lined well [**A182**], *c*.3.05m deep, with a base lined with chalk rubble. A coin dated to *c*.AD 259-269 was recovered from within the well.

4.2.66 The contraction of the city in the 3rd and 4th century led to it becoming less densely-populated. Across the Roman town unoccupied building plots were cleared by the late 2nd century either being turned to agriculture (*ibid*, 89), or superseded by a new pattern of development based on a much smaller number of larger holdings. This period was characterised by large domestic houses, frequently with heated rooms and fine mosaics.

4.2.67 Evidence for later Roman domestic housing in the form of mosaics, walls and floors surfaces have been recorded adjacent to the Whole Block Site site:

- excavations for a new sewer at the southern end of Nicholas Lane in 1850 revealed the end of a ragstone, chalk and flint wall c. 2.13m thick. Also found in the same excavation was a piece of carved stone slab bearing the inscription *Num(ini) C[aesaris]... prov[incia]... Brita[nnia]...* meaning *To the deity of the Emperor, set up by the province of Britain* [**A37**]. This slab has been taken as evidence for a possible temple complex on the site of the 'Governor's Palace' to the south. It is also significant because it refers directly to Britain as a 'province' of the Roman Empire;
- Roman mosaic floors, a burnt deposit and pits were found during sewer excavations in 1920 under King William Street immediately north of the Whole Block Site [**A29**] and Nicholas Lane [**A34**;**A35**];
- to the east of the Whole Block Site observations by Lambert in 1920 at 14-20 King William Street recorded the fire debris of timber buildings sealed by cement floor with 4th-5th century pottery [**A45**]; and
- to the west of the Whole Block Site archaeological monitoring of testpits in the crypt of St Mary Abchurch and in Abchurch Yard recorded a 'considerable amount' of Roman tile [A209], suggesting that a substantial Roman building may be located in the vicinity of the church.

4.2.68 An understanding of Roman remains in the City has been best informed by the detailed excavations of the late 20th century. However, this information is supported by an extensive number of earlier finds and observations. The GLHER records numerous chance residual finds of Roman date made within the study area during construction works between the late 18th century and 20th century, including:

- Roman urns recorded in Lombard Street [**A2**] and Nicholas Lane north of King William Street [**A15**];
- Roman finds, including amphorae, samian ware and flue tile [**A16**], recovered from works at Nos.81-82 King William Street north of the Whole Block Site in 1925;
- an urn formerly containing burnt bones dated late 1st century to early 2nd century was recovered at Laurence Poultney Lane [**A57**];
- unspecified Roman pottery recovered from the site of 24-27 Martin Lane [**A62**]; and
- a black thumb-pot associated with two shallow circular earthenware pans containing two coins of Vespasian found under the southern boundary of St Michael's churchyard in 1831 [**A70**].

4.2.69 The GLHER also records antiquarian and early archaeological observations of *in situ* Roman remains. These observations are often limited but reveal additional scattered glimpses of the buildings and infrastructure of Roman London, including:

- Roman walls found during sewer excavations in Abchurch Lane north of King William Street [**A3**;**A6**] and Lombard Street [**A4**;**A5**];
- a wall running parallel to Cannon Street which may be part of the complex of public buildings/Governor's Place [**A20**] which was found during excavations in 1840 to 1841 under the north end of Bush Lane;
- a *thick layer of debris of buildings to which decomposed tiles had imparted a red colour* found during sewer excavations in 1846 at Laurence Pountney Lane [**A43**];
- walls, wells and finds [**A26**] at the southern end of King William Street during construction of a sewer;
- walls, fragments of pavements. Roman glass, glass slag, an iron mould, and amphorae [**A27**] were revealed during excavation of a sewer in Clement's Lane;
- an undated but likely Roman flint rubble and buff cement wall [**A39**] at 106 Cannon Street;

- mosaic floors [**A46**] under the roadway at the corner of Clement's Lane and King William Street;
- evidence of Roman occupation, including a wall, floor and drains found during building works at 42 Gracechurch Street in 1920 [**A61**]; and
- a number of walls were also revealed at Laurence Pountney Lane during sewer excavations in 1846 including a wall of rag and flint with *tiles in masses and layers* [**A56**] and a wall of stone bonded with tile courses [**A58**].

4.2.70 Closer to the Arthur Street Shaft groundworks associated with the construction of the new London Bridge, its north approach and a new sewer in the 1830s (Kempe 1831 and Knight 1832) revealed numerous Roman remains including Roman masonry [**A91**], buildings [**A63**] and waterfronts [**A92**]. Sewer excavations in 1831 revealed a piece of red tessellated pavement *c*. 4.3m (*14ft*) square. It was located *just under church in crooked lane* [**A69**].

4.2.71 Later Roman remains have also been recorded along the Lower Walbrook valley to the northwest and west of the Whole Block Site. At the Bank of England in 1933-4 the remains of a later Roman structure was recorded in the form of two decorated mosaic floors *c*.6.10m below street level and overlying early 2nd century pottery. Both have been stylistically dated to late 2nd or early 3rd century AD. An area of plain tessellated pavement lay south of and at a higher level than the mosaics and may represent a corridor between two rooms of a building [**A106**].

4.2.72 Archaeological investigations on the western side of the Walbrook stream have further revealed the pattern of later Roman settlement. At 1 Prince's Street building works in 1867 and again in 1929-30 revealed the remains of Roman structures and a decorated mosaic floor *c.*5.49m below ground level [**A116**]. The design comprised a square within a circle with vase, human motifs and a Guilloche patterned border. The mosaic was found to be laid on concrete with a hypocaust beneath.

4.2.73 At No 1 Poultry [**A127**] later Roman activity post-dating the Hadrianic fire initially appeared to be limited because the area was not densely occupied at that time and due to the fact that many of the timber buildings were later replaced with masonry structures which were remodelled between AD 180 and AD 410. The westernmost masonry building may have begun life as a domestic building but later appears to have been converted into a private or public bath, complete with mosaic floors and hypocaust. A second rectangular masonry building was constructed to the east after AD 270, with chalk foundations and wall bases and with a tessellated pavement with mosaic panels. The area south of the *Via Decumana* contained a tile, ragstone and flint wall which incorporated a 1m high arched culvert and may have formed the precinct for a

new structure to the south. The area seems to have declined by the end of the 4th century following which the entire area was buried in debris and deposits similar to dark earth, although this appears to be the result of dumping and reclamation rather than the formation of a post-abandonment soil.

4.2.74 On Queen Victoria Street building works in 1869 revealed the remains of a Roman building comprising chalk and ragstone walls with tile bonding courses, vertical flue tiles and painted wall plaster. The walls rested on timber piles and enclosed a decorated tiled floor. A plain red tessellated floor was also recorded at a depth of 4.26m below ground level [**A134**].

4.2.75 Evidence excavated in the Bucklersbury DLR shaft [**A155**] indicates that by the 4th century AD the earlier buildings had been cleared to create an external yard. The area had been the subject of continued ground raising to counter flooding from the Walbrook and by the end of Roman occupation of the site had reach a height of 107.75m ATD (MoLA 2011).

4.2.76 Within the Walbrook study area as with the area surrounding the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft numerous antiquarian records and 19th century observations provide evidence for the extent and density of Roman buildings and structures including:

- at Grocer's Hall a possible Roman building and pavement of concrete with a thin coating of red earth [**A99**] was found at a depth of *c*.5.33m in 1834;
- on Queen Victoria Street part of a wooden paling/fence and paved area were recorded in 1869 and may represent a veranda facing the Walbrook. A chalk and ragstone wall with tile bonding courses and vertical flue tiles was also recorded [**A139**];
- at Mansion House a mosaic pavement was discovered in 1869 [**A152**]; however, the GLHER notes that this may wrongly have been attributed to Mansion House and may actually have been from Bucklersbury;
- at New Cannon Street a human skeleton accompanied by nails 2-7 inches long with flat heads and quadrangular shafts apparently indicating a former coffin of probable Roman date was found in 1852 at the bottom of a deep trench [**A175**];
- the Budge Row sewer excavations in 1853 revealed a Roman wall constructed from ragstone rubble with layer of tile and concrete [**A176**], *c.*4.57m below street level;
- at 76 Cannon Street excavations for the District Line in 1888 revealed a herringbone tessellated pavement at a depth of *c*. 6.40m below ground level and a *large quantity of oak piling* [**A197**];

- at Cloak Lane, sewer excavations in 1846 revealed part of a red brick tessellated pavement and fragments of a marble tombstone with the inscription *in memory of prim.....aged.....years* [**A199**];
- at 111 Cannon Street the London Stone [**A200**] (probably part of a Roman or medieval roadside funereal monument) was recorded as early as the 16th century and stood until 1742 on the south side of Cannon Street after which it was incorporated into the wall of St Swithin's; and
- on the south side of Cannon Street a tessellated pavement, buildings and extensive Roman remains were revealed by building works ordered by Sir Christopher Wren following the Great Fire of 1666 [**A201**].

4.2.77 Modern archaeological investigations in the general Walbrook area have also recorded extensive evidence for later Roman activity at:

- 1-10 St Swithin's Lane where a deep Roman pit or well was found during an archaeological watching brief [**A162**];
- 10 St Swithin's Lane where a later archaeological excavation in 1975 recorded Roman remains comprising pits truncating an earlier Roman building and possible road [**A183**];
- Cannon Street where the re-development of the Salter's Hall site in 1949-50 revealed a mid-1st century pit containing broken Roman pottery and sealed by fire debris [**A191**];
- 111 Cannon Street where archaeological investigations in 1960-61 recorded *a burnt layer containing daub, tile fragments, plaster and second century pottery* interpreted as the destruction of Roman timber buildings. A Roman ditch which had been re-cut was also recorded [**A193**];
- 64 Cannon Street where an archaeological excavation in 1980 revealed two north-south aligned tile capped dwarf walls [**A198**];
- 3-7 Dowgate Hill where a watching brief undertaken in 1986 recorded the remains of a hypocaust (under-floor heating) system with *pilae* tiles set into a mortar floor [**A203**];

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)

4.2.78 There is currently no evidence that central London continued to be settled during the Early Saxon period, following the withdrawal of Roman administration from Britain in the 5th century AD. Settlement in the London area appears to have been exclusively rural (Blackmore and Cowie 2008).

4.2.79 As Roman buildings went out of use in the 3rd to 4th century, their remains were covered with a thick layer of dark earth which represents the desertion of most of Roman London for a period of some centuries. This layer of post-

Roman soil has been noted on sites within the study area at 21 Lombard Street [**A14**] and Clement's Lane [**A28**] to the north and 24-32 King William Street [**A48**] to the south-east of the Whole Block Site. This layer has also been noted on sites in the vicinity of the Arthur Street Shaft including 12 Arthur Street [**A80**] to the west and 41-46 King William Street [**A84**] to the east.

4.2.80 Documentary rather than archaeological evidence suggests some activity from the beginning of the 7th century. In AD 604 Mellitus established the Bishopric of London at St Paul's Cathedral, although it is unclear if the first St Paul's Church lay within the City (McCourt 2010, 213). The main focus of proven settlement during the Middle Saxon period, however, was some distance west of Roman *Londinium.* During this time a major port and trading settlement *Lundenwic* was established over an area covering some 150 acres now occupied by the Strand, Aldwych and Covent Garden approximately 2.3km west of the study area.

4.2.81 *Lundenwic* appears to have declined due to repeated Viking attacks in the 9th century. The undefended settlement was raided in 841, 851 and 871. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that by 877 King Alfred had obtained control of London and ordered the reoccupation and fortification of the City of London as part of his defensive network of burhs (Haslam 2010, 208).

4.2.82 Evidence suggests that the Alfredian resettlement of the City was initially concentrated on the River Thames waterfront south of the Arthur Street Shaft, with the establishment of harbours (hithes) at Queenhithe, Garlickhithe, Dowgate, Bull Wharf and Billingsgate (Haslam 2010, Steedman and Schofield 1992). A new bridge was built across the Thames near the site of its Roman precursor, the Roman walls and gates were repaired, and the defensive ditch re-cut. New streets were laid down generally, although not exclusively, along the grid of Roman roads. By the 10th century the City was largely repopulated and Saxon occupation then rapidly spread inland and the east–west street axis was formed by Cheapside, along with the first side roads and property divisions associated with it (Haslam 2010, 210).

4.2.83 The study area would have been located within the Late Saxon *Lundenburh.* No Anglo-Saxon remains have been found within the Whole Block Site itself; although an 11th-century bone pin decorated with Ringerike style engraving was found adjacent to the Whole Block Site beneath Abchurch Lane [**A25**].

4.2.84 Evidence of the re-occupation of the City in the Late Saxon period has been recorded on numerous sites within the study area surrounding the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street:

- excavations in 1963-64 at the site of St Nicholas Acon [**A14**] at 21 Lombard Street north of the Whole Block Site, revealed that the site was occupied from the Late Saxon period by the church of St Nicholas Acon.

Stratigraphic evidence provided date of mid-11th century after which the original church building was constructed (Marsden 1964);

- a heavily truncated Late Saxon (900-1050) pit was found at 100 Cannon Street during archaeological excavations in 2001 [**A40**];
- excavations at Miles Lane immediately south of the Arthur Street Shaft [**A82**] revealed the Late Saxon origins of St Michael's Lane (later Miles Lane) with evidence of houses established on either side with yards to the rear, as well as later Saxon pits (Miller 1980);
- evidence of two late Saxon cellared buildings was found at 37-40 Fish Street Hill [**A84**] during excavations in 1985; and
- a Saxo-Norman wattle lined rubbish pit was found during excavations at Regis House [**A85**] in 1994.

4.2.85 In addition to *in situ* remains, the GLHER records several residual and isolated finds of an Anglo-Saxon date, including a coin dated *c.* 959 to 975 in St Swithin's Lane [**A8**] and four spearheads found at 4-5 King William Street in 1914 [**A11**].

4.2.86 To the west of the Whole Block Site evidence from archaeological investigations within the Walbrook valley illustrate the extent of Late Saxon *Lundenburh.*

4.2.87 Evidence of the Anglo-Saxon re-settlement of London was recorded during the evaluation and excavation of No 1 Poultry between July 1994 and June 1996 [**A128**]. The earliest Anglo-Saxon activity comprised layers of dumped material and rough, external gravel surfaces used as ground raising layers in a continuation of the Roman reclamation of land along the low lying western side of the Walbrook valley. The Roman street pattern had by this time apparently fallen out of use and four Anglo-Saxon/early medieval roads (Poultry, Bucklersbury, Pancras Lane and Sise Lane) were recorded. The site appears to have been located on the edge of the newly re-settled area indicated by the remains of three Anglo-Saxon sunken floored buildings which showed no sign of a planned layout. A possible stock enclosure and evidence for a further structure was suggested by a concentration of post and stake holes and *c*. 50 pits, including a backfilled well and a cesspit were also recorded.

4.2.88 The line of Poultry appears to have been established by the early 10th century. Evidence to support this was recorded in the alignment of at least six Saxo-Norman buildings which fronted onto the Saxon street. The buildings were laid out in two groups of three and continued in use until the second half of the 12th century. Traces of two or three further buildings were possibly represented by heavily truncated floor sequences. To the rear of the buildings lay an open area within which over 100 rubbish and cess pits dated to AD 900-1150 had

been excavated. The remains of a single building were found to the south of Poultry represented by a hearth area, internal surfaces and possible metal working waste.

4.2.89 A further well-preserved sequence of buildings dated to AD 900-1150 was recorded in the northwest corner of the No.1 Poultry site where a possible market place appears to have remained open until the late 12th century. A second open area had also been heavily pitted between AD 900 and 1050 and later became the site of the church of St Benet Sherehog which was constructed sometime after AD 1050. A sequence of 11th or 12th century timber buildings also encroached on this open area. A large number of ceramic crucibles, some vitrified and containing copper residue were recovered from these buildings suggesting that metalworking was taking place.

4.2.90 Within the Bucklersbury DLR shaft [**A155**] dark earth deposits resulting from soil formation within the abandoned city during the Early and Middle Saxon periods formed the ground surface on which Saxo-Norman buildings dated to the 10th and 11th centuries were built at a height of *c.*108m ATD.

4.2.91 Just to the northeast of the DLR shaft at the junction of Bucklersbury and Queen Victoria Street, an archaeological watching brief carried out in 1997 found evidence for the creation and maintenance of the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval street of Bucklersbury [**A153**]. A sequence of wheel ruts, metalled surfaces and external surfaces were recorded between *c*.108.5m and 111.10m ATD.

4.2.92 Archaeological excavations at 76 Cannon Street in 1986 recorded a number of undated pits filled with dark earth [**A194**] cutting the Roman deposits.

4.2.93 Archaeological investigations at 29-32 Clement's Lane revealed the rammed chalk and gravel foundations of a Late Saxon building and a massive Anglo-Saxon shaft [**A190**]. The shaft was excavated to rob stone from earlier Roman buildings and contained a large quantity of Late Saxon pottery.

4.2.94 The GLHER records three isolated findspots within the Walbrook study area including a 6th century spearhead from Poultry [**A112**] and two coin hoards. The first hoard from Bucklersbury comprised 60 pennies of King Alfred (dated AD 870-899) and a single coin of Aethelred (dated AD 866-870); the second hoard [**A178**] from Walbrook included 6000 pennies, 3 foreign coins and silver cylinders spanning the period between AD 978 and 1066, found within an earthenware vessel.

Medieval (1066 to 1540)

4.2.95 Documentary evidence for the City of London indicates a thriving town from the 11th century, steadily growing as a result of increased trade. By the 13th century the City of London boundaries extended almost to their present limits and the study area would have been located within the heart of the city.

4.2.96 After the Norman Conquest in 1066 most buildings were still constructed in timber, although masonry structures, mainly churches, were increasing built from the 12th century onwards. Mary Lobel's reconstruction of the City of London c.1520 (Figure 3) shows the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft site as they would have appeared at the end of the medieval period. The reconstruction shows medieval and Tudor burgage tenements within both work sites, with a pattern of small properties, perhaps timber-framed dwellings and mercantile establishments, extending back from the streets. The site of the Low Level 2 Sewer emergency access/egress would then have been situated within Abchurch Lane.

4.2.97 The modern Cannon Street, Abchurch Lane, Nicholas Lane and Martin Lane reflect the pattern of medieval streets which generally followed the line of the Anglo-Saxon and Roman predecessors. On the southern boundary of the Whole Block Site *Canwikstrete* (Candlewick Street, later Cannon Street) ran east-west with *St Nicholas Lane* and *Abchurche Lane* extended along their current north-south routes all the way to Lombard Street. The northern boundary of the Whole Block Site would have been occupied by the densely packed buildings and yards that lay to the south of Nicholas Passage.

4.2.98 The Arthur Street Shaft is situated approximately on the line of *Saynte Mighelles Lane* (St Michael's Lane) c.20-30m south of St Michael's Crooked Lane. The western side of the shaft was probably located within the lane itself with the buildings located along the eastern street frontage occupying the remainder of the shaft. Gravel surfaces associated with St Michael's Lane (later Miles Lane) were found in excavations at 33 King William Street [**A82**], together with traces of tenements fronting onto Upper Thames Street and St Martins Lane, with cess pits to the rear of these houses (Millar 1980).

4.2.99 Trade in London was organised into various guilds, which effectively controlled the city, and elected the Lord Mayor of the City of London. To the east of the Walbrook Grout Shaft lay the Stocks Market [**A143**] which was established on the site of what would become the Mansion House in the 13th century by the Lord Mayor Henry Wallis under a charter granted by Edward I. The revenues from the market were used for the maintenance of London Bridge. By the 14th century it had become established as a market for fish and flesh and was rebuilt several times (Weinreb and Hibbert 2008, 879). Cornhill was known for its pillory, its stocks and its prison, the Tun which was still in use in 1475 (*ibid.*

949). It is said that the market got its name from the stocks that stood there before it was built.

4.2.100 To the immediate south of Stocks Market stood St Mary Woolchurch [**A142**] which was first mentioned in the 11th century. Stow recorded that wool was weighed in the churchyard [**A140**] until the reign of Richard II. During the Great Fire the church was damaged, but not severely. Nevertheless, after the fire the decision was taken in 1668 to demolish it and unite the parish with St Mary Woolnoth.

4.2.101 Archaeological investigations at Mansion House have revealed evidence for St Mary Woolchurch. A watching brief undertaken in 1985 recorded a chalk and mortar make-up layer [**A146**] thought to have been associated with the church and excavation of a trial pit in 1992 recorded a very large ragstone wall foundation associated with medieval pottery [**A156**].

4.2.102 During the medieval period the waterfront became crucial to the fortunes of the city and London became a major port. The public landing places at Billingsgate, Dowgate and Queenhithe continued to be central to this development. Billingsgate had the advantage of being downstream from London Bridge and became a market for other comestibles as well as fish. In 1598 Billingsgate became a free and open market for the sale of fish by Act of Parliament and a purpose built arcaded market building was erected (*ibid.*, 65).

4.2.103 The Whole Block Site falls within the historic Candlewick Ward and the Arthur Street Shaft within the Bridge Ward (renamed Bridge Ward during the post-medieval period), two of 25 historic wards derived from the medieval governmental system. The city parishes remained remarkably constant in size and number from the early medieval period (Keene and Harding (eds.) 1985, 16-19) and the Whole Block Site straddles the boundaries of the Parishes of St. Nicholas Acons, St. Mary Abchurch and St. Martin Orgar. The Arthur Street Shaft site falls within the Parish of St. Michael Crooked Lane. Lobel (1989) (Figure 3) shows a number of churches and their churchyards within the study area, including St Nicholas Acon church [**A14**], St Mary Abchurch [**A22**; **A23**], St Clement's [**A47**], and St Martin Orgar [**A49**], St Laurence [**A59**]/[**A60**], St Michael Crooked Lane [**A68**] and St Margaret's Church [**A88**]. These are the most discernible buildings on early post-medieval maps of 16th century London (Figure 4). Documentary evidence indicates that these churches were all founded between the later part of the 11th century and early 13th century, although, many may have existed from the Late Saxon period, as with St Nicholas Acon.

4.2.104 The church of St. Nicholas Acon was located approximately 50m north of the Whole Block Site on the west side of Nicholas Lane and on the north side of Nicholas Passage. Although Late Saxon in origin, the earliest record of the church is in 1084 when Godwynus and his wife gave his (already existing)

church to the monks of Malmesbury Abbey. They continued to be its patrons until 1538 when it was taken over by the Crown.

4.2.105 Excavations at 24-32 King William Street revealed foundations relating to the alterations and extensions of St Martins Orgar during the medieval period, as well as medieval hearths and pits [**A48**] (Power 1968).

4.2.106 Excavations at Laurence Pountney Hill have revealed medieval chalk foundations and burials which were probably associated with the church of St Laurence Pountney and/or the early 14th century collegiate chapel of Corpus Christi which was attached to the church in 1333-4 [**A50**].

4.2.107 An archaeological watching brief recorded medieval and early post-medieval burials associated with the churchyard of St Margaret's, Fish Street Hill [**A87**].

4.2.108 Located to the immediate north of the Arthur Street Shaft, John Stow notes that the original church of St Michael, Crooked Lane [**A68**] was a small church, a *small and homely thing*, standing on a *filthie plot* amongst the slaughter-yards of the butchers of Eastcheap (Kingford 1908). It was rebuilt on a much larger scale in 1336 by John Lovekeyn, four-times Lord Mayor of London. Stow also records that Sir William Walworth '*founded a College in the parish church of St Michael'* in the year 1381 (Kingsford 1908, 216-223).

4.2.109 Lobel's reconstruction of London *c*.1520 (Figure 3) shows the conjectured position of this college and also that of '*Leaden Porch'*, a mansion which fronted on to Crooked Lane a short distance from the church. Stow makes the following observations of Leaden Porch:

One the most ancient house in this lane is called the leaden porch, and belonged sometime to Sir John Merston knight, the first of Edward the fourth: It is now called the swan in Crooked lane, possessed of strangers, and selling of Rhenish wine (Kingsford 1908, 216-223).

4.2.110 The demolition of some of the buildings surrounding the church of St. Michael in 1831 for the formation of the northern approach to the new London Bridge, brought to light the remains of a 13th century crypt or undercroft [**A67**] which may have formed part of the medieval church of St Michael or part of Leaden Porch.

4.2.111 Boar's Head Tavern [**A65**], Great Eastcheap (now Eastcheap), is another notable building of medieval origin in the vicinity of the Arthur Street Shaft. It was a large tavern established before 1537 and made famous in the plays of Shakespeare. A 16th century bellarmine jug was found at the site of the Boar's Head Tavern, during construction of the approaches to London in 1831 (Kempe 1831, 192).

4.2.112 Medieval archaeological horizons in the City of London have formed above those of the preceding Anglo-Saxon and Roman periods. Consequently, medieval remains are more affected by later disturbance, being closer to modern ground levels and therefore at a greater risk of truncation by the basements and cellars of the 19th century and later.

4.2.113 There is little known evidence for archaeological remains of medieval date within the Whole Block Site itself. An undated chalk lined well recorded during archaeological monitoring works at 12 Nicholas Lane [**A33**] is perhaps the only evidence for medieval activity found to date. The well is comparable to three medieval chalk lined wells found with rubbish pits approximately 35m to the west of the Whole Block Site during archaeological excavations at 1-3 Abchurch Yard/119-121 Cannon Street [**A21**].

4.2.114 Medieval remains have also been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Whole Block Site including:

- a cess pit and well found at Phoenix House, 3-7 King William Street during excavations conducted in 1914 [**A13**]; and
- wall foundations [**A30**] at the junction of King William Street and Nicholas Lane.

4.2.115 Within the wider study area surrounding the Whole Block Site archaeological investigations and chance finds have revealed numerous medieval artefacts and features:

- to the north of the Whole Block Site a medieval cellar or possibly a large cesspit [**A32**] at Post Office Court, 1-3 Abchurch Lane;
- to the south a quarry and rubbish pits [**A42**] dating from the 12th and 13th centuries found at 108 Cannon Street;
- a late medieval gold finger-ring [**A41**] was recovered at 86-96 Cannon Street;
- to the west of the Whole Block Site undefined medieval material [**A9**] was recovered by workmen during excavations in 1953 at 24-30 St Swithin's Lane; and
- rubbish pits [**A17**] were found during excavations at 19 St Swithin's Lane.

4.2.116 To the west of the Whole Block Site the Walbrook Grout Shaft and Low Level 2 Sewer shaft would have been located within the Walbrook Ward. Lobel's reconstruction of the City of London (Figure 3) provides an indication of the street layout and properties situated where the BSCU shafts are located. The London Bridge Sewer emergency access/egress can be seen within a site occupied by buildings fronting onto the southern side of Lombard Street. Similarly, the site of the northern Low Level 2 Sewer emergency access/egress

is occupied by a building that stood on Threadneedle Street prior to the construction of Prince's Street. Further to the west the Walbrook Grout Shaft can be seen within *Walbrooke Street* just to the west of St Mary Woolchurch. The Low Level 2 Sewer shaft would also have been located partially within *Walbrooke Street.* The modern line of Walbrook has been widened and in the early 16th century the buildings along the western side of the street appear to extend further east into the area of the access shaft.

4.2.117 A notable absence from Lobel's reconstruction is the Walbrook stream itself. During the medieval period the Walbook stream became encroached upon by the continued dumping of refuse and the increasing density of housing. In 1288 it had to be *made free from dung and other nuisances* and in 1383 it was *stopped up by divers filth and dung thrown on by persons who have houses along its course*. To the north of the study area it had been covered up by 1440 when St Mary Lothbury was rebuilt. By 1598 when Stow wrote his Survey of London its course had been completely culverted (Weinreb and Hibbert 2008, 977).

4.2.118 With the fouling of London's watercourses the supply of fresh water to the City became a concern. In the 13th century The Great Conduit [**A122**] was constructed to bring fresh water a distance of three miles from the Tyburn to a cistern at No.1 Poultry. The cistern was revealed during archaeological excavation when the remains of a subterranean vaulted chamber [**A123**] were recorded at the junction of Bucklersbury and Poultry. The chamber was identified as the cistern at the eastern end of the Great Conduit, part of the first organised fresh water supply to the medieval city which began in 1237. The cistern dates to 1240-1250 and had a carved greenstone door which would have opened onto a medieval street.

4.2.119 Further evidence for the management of the City's watercourses was revealed during an archaeological watching brief at 18 Poultry in 1987. This revealed the chalk foundations of buildings on the south frontage of Poultry, cut by a substantial and worn ragstone culvert [**A131**]. The culvert cut 12th-13th century road surfaces and is documented as a branch of the Walbrook recorded running beneath St Mildred Poultry [**A115**] immediately to the north.

4.2.120 The site of the Poultry Compter [**A109**]; an ancient sheriff's prison, is recorded to the north of Poultry to the east of Grocer's Hall Court. Demolished in 1817, it was the oldest of the three compters and mainly kept for prisoners committed by the Lord Mayor.

4.2.121 A number of medieval churches were situated within the Walbrook study area:

- St Stephen's Walbrook [**A181**] is recorded in documentary sources as originally being built on the west side of the Walbrook by AD 1066. It was moved to the east bank and enlarged by Chicheley in 1428. An archaeological watching brief inside the church of St Stephen's recorded structural remains associated with the medieval church. Brick and rubble burial vaults were found beneath the current floor and outside the church, the chalk foundations of the medieval church were recorded up to 1.5m east of the face of the foundations and superstructure built by Wren [**A160**];
- at 76 Cannon Street lies the site of the medieval church of St John the Baptist upon Walbrook [**A196**] established by 1150 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1412. Excavations for the District Line *c.*1883 revealed inhumations and an 11th century wheeled cross head from the churchyard of St John the Baptist's;
- at what is now 111 Cannon Street lay the medieval and post-medieval church of St Swithin London Stone [**A192**]. Established by the late 12th century, the church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1420. It was rebuilt again by Wren after the Great Fire of London before it was damaged beyond repair by enemy action in the Second World War; and
- the site of St Mary Boathawe [**A202**] also lay on Cannon Street but was destroyed in the Great Fire. The `hawe' element of the name refers to a boatyard.

4.2.122 During the medieval period the western side of the Walbrook stream would have been dominated by *Bucklersbury* [**A208**], the private residence of the Buckerel family, a leading family of the 12th and 13th centuries. The property was enclosed by a wall and extended south from the Bucklersbury street frontage where its main gatehouse *The Barge* led to the main house via an alley known as *Barge Yard* (MoLA 2011).

4.2.123 *Le Barge* became an important property in its own right but remained part of Bucklersbury when it passed to the religious house of St Thomas of Acre in 1439-1440. The most famous resident of The Barge was Sir Thomas More who lived in the White Horse, one of the two principal houses on the site. Later, Henry VIII's Chancellor, More, entertained the theologian Erasmus and is said to have written Utopia whilst living there (MoLA 2011).

4.2.124 The archaeological excavation for the Bucklersbury DLR shaft [**A155**] revealed the remains for part of the western gatehouse of *The Barge*. The remains of the gatehouse comprised timber piled ragstone wall foundations associated with mortar external surfaces laid at a height of *c.*108.38m to 108.45m ATD. The floor level appeared to have been raised in two phases to a total height of 109.25m ATD where a second phase of building remains were recorded in the

form of two internal chalk foundations. To the east of the gatehouse a sequence of ten external gravel layers was recorded at a height of *c.*108.83m and 109.98m ATD at which point the sequence was truncated by Victorian cellars. These were interpreted as the make-up and surfacing of either a yard or road that formed part of *Barge Yard* (MoLA 2011).

4.2.125 The remains of a number of medieval stone buildings and evidence of medieval occupation have been recorded by archaeological investigations carried out across the Walbrook study area:

- at No.36 Poultry the remains of a late medieval masonry building [**A114**] and well-built greensand stone cesspit were recorded and may be associated with a high status building fronting onto Grocers Hall Court. A number of 12th century rubbish and cess pits were found, some of which appear to have originally been excavated to rob out the late Roman masonry foundations;
- the remains of a wall constructed from 'chalk and stone' and of probable medieval date were recorded during the construction of Queen Victoria Street in 1869 [**A120**];
- at 10 St Swithin's Lane an archaeological excavation in 1975 recorded the remains of medieval tenements [**A183**];
- at 29-32 Clement's Lane archaeological investigations revealed the remains of a late medieval building evidenced by chalk and brick foundations and a chalk-lined well [**A190**]; and
- at St Swithin's House the remains of several large medieval buildings were recorded in 1949 to 1950. Along the frontage of Walbrook substantial chalk wall foundations *c*.1.40m wide were recorded and may relate to the house of Sir Richard Empson. Other properties know to have occupied the site include the house of Edmund Dudley and the Prior of Tortington's Inn which had a courtyard and gardens and later became the meeting place of the Draper's Company (MOLA 2010). The 2006 excavation at the site revealed evidence of medieval features in the form of pits (many of which were not fully excavated [**A187**].

Post-medieval (1540 to 1901) – incorporating historic map regression

4.2.126 During the Tudor period, national economic factors led to the population of London quadrupling in size, but there was no significant alteration of the medieval layout of the city. The City of London and Westminster remained the commercial and political centres of London, respectively. The areas between the City of London and Westminster began to be swallowed up in suburbs; in particular, the wealthy moved into the area of the Strand and the Inns of Court,

whilst the poor began occupying suburbs around Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, Aldgate and Southwark.

4.2.127 There are few contemporary maps of 16th century London. The earliest of these is the Copperplate Map made in *c.*1559 which shows the study area in stylised form (Figure 4). Later 16th century maps, for example the maps of Agas (1562) (not illustrated) and Braun and Hogenberg (1572) (not illustrated), are largely derived from the Copperplate Map and provide no additional significant information relating to the study area.

4.2.128 These 16th century maps show the City of London as a dense urban landscape characterised by narrow streets lined with whitewashed, gabled timber-framed houses with tiled roofs and a skyline studded with the towers and spires of churches. New Fish Street remains the main north-south thoroughfare, starting at London Bridge and becoming Gracechurch Street further north. Lombard Street and Cornwell (Cornhill) Street run west from Gracechurch Street and intersect in an open area with the church of St Mary Woolnoth to the south and the 'Stokes', the Stocks Market, to the west. Smaller streets (including Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Lane) run south from Lombard Street forming blocks where they are terminated by Cannon Street. The houses on these streets including Abchurch Lane are mostly built side on to the street, their gables facing north and south. On Abchurch Lane the castellated tower of St Mary Abchurch can be seen to the south on the western side. Further west the churches of St Mary Woolnoth, St Mary Woolchurch and St Stephen's Walbrook can be seen. As noted above the Walbrook stream had been culverted by this time and its course built over by dense housing.

4.2.129 Faithorne and Newcourt's map of 1658 (Figure 5) shows that the study area remained densely packed with buildings. In an address to Parliament in 1661 John Evelyn complained about the narrowness of the streets (Billings 1994, 147). While Faithorne and Newcourt's map records a continuity of character within the study area, it does reveal a few notable changes in the wider vicinity, such as the arrival of the Royal Exchange to the north-west.

4.2.130 The Great Fire of London, which swept through the City of London from Sunday 2nd September to Wednesday 5th September 1666, had a profound impact on London, particularly within the study area. The destruction is recorded on John Leake's survey of London in 1667 (Figure 6). The fire started at a bakery on Pudding Lane and the buildings which stood within the study area at that time were entirely destroyed.

4.2.131 By the 5th September the fire had consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St. Paul's Cathedral and most of the buildings of the City of London authorities (Weinreb and Hibbert 2008). It is estimated to have destroyed the homes of 70,000 of London's 80,000 inhabitants (Tinniswood 2004, 101).

4.2.132 The desire for a quick recovery is exemplified in the speed with which a new Royal Exchange building was erected. A design by Edward Jarman, the City Surveyor, was started in 1667 and the new building opened in 1669. While plans were proposed for the extensive re-design of the City (Barker and Hyde 1982, 21-26), it was ultimately rebuilt to its medieval street plan with the addition of streets such as King Street, Queen Street and Prince's Street and the widening of other streets. King Street and Queen Street were built as a main road from the River Thames to the Guildhall for use as a processional route (Weinreb and Hibbert 2008).

4.2.133 The new buildings differed from their predecessors, conforming to a new set of building regulations laid down in *The Rebuilding of London Act 1666*. Brick was almost universally used, with stone for company halls, new churches and public buildings. Thicknesses of party and internal walls were specified, as was the number and height of storeys. Powers were given to the Mayor governing the provision of sewers, drains and conduits, to prevent a recurrence of the Great Plague of 1665. Streets were also widened, both to facilitate traffic and to act as firebreaks. The Act also enacted that a memorial column be erected close to the place where the fire started.

4.2.134 Christopher Wren was appointed to a rebuilding commission in October 1666 and in 1669 was made Surveyor of the King's Works. The rebuilding of St Mary Abchurch adjacent to the Whole Block Site was completed in 1686 and is one of the least altered of Wren's City churches.

4.2.135 Situated some 150m to the west of the Whole Block Site, St Stephen's Walbrook [**A181**] was also rebuilt by Wren between 1672 and 1679 and united with St Benet Sherehog following its destruction in the Great Fire. However, the churches of St. Nicholas Acon, St Martin Orgar and St Laurence Pountney were not replaced, although their churchyards survived. The church of St John the Baptist upon Walbrook [**A196**] also was destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666. It was not rebuilt when the parish was united with that of St Antholin in 1673 or later with that of St Mary-le-Bow in 1954.

4.2.136 The speed with which the City was rebuilt is shown on John Ogilby's map of 1676 (Figure 7). Ogilby's map is the first to show a detailed depiction of the study area in plan. The Whole Block Site can be seen occupied by closely packed houses adhering to the pre-fire boundaries. Most are set side by side fronting on to Nicholas Lane, Abchurch Lane and Cannon Street. Many of the buildings have carriage entrances and small courtyards to the rear, within the centre of the Whole Block Site. A large courtyard can be seen at the northern end of Whole Block Site and is linked to St Nicholas Lane by a carriage entrance. A long and thin alley can be seen separating the buildings fronting on to Cannon Street. In the wider area, the new Royal Exchange is shown on Cornhill to the north and the new memorial pillar can be seen to the east of

Crooked Lane. At Arthur Street new properties, with a few small courtyards to the rear, can be seen on the eastern frontage of St Michael's Lane.

4.2.137 Further west, at the north end of Walbrook, the site of the Stocks Market and St Mary Woolchurch has been cleared and is shown as an open space labelled *Woolchurch Market*. On the eastern side of Walbrook Street the houses are mainly backed by small yards with several larger courtyards to the east such as that at Salter's Hall. To the west of Walbrook Street lies a dense pattern of housing, some with small rear yards.

4.2.138 The Whole Block Site and site of the Arthur Street Shaft appear unchanged on William Morgan's map of 1682 (Figure 8). Morgan does not note the extent of individual buildings; however, the position and size of the courtyards appear consistent with Ogilby's map. The large courtyard at the northern end of the Whole Block Site is labelled '650' which lists 'Foxes Court' in the map's index. In the wider study area, Morgan's map shows several larger buildings in perspective including the Royal Exchange with its grand entrance and central tower, and the General Post Office [**A32**] (numbered 645) which was built on Lombard Street in 1678 (Stow 1722, 130-132).

4.2.139 Variations in the accuracy of the 17th century surveys have resulted in slight differences to the location of the BSCU shafts when plotted. The most noticeable is the Walbrook Grout Shaft which would have been located within the open highway of Walbrook Street and not within the dense block of housing to the north of Bucklersbury.

4.2.140 Most of the 44 company halls lost to the fire were rebuilt in the following years including the Fish Monger's Hall to the south of Arthur Street, the Merchant Taylor's Hall on Threadneedle Street, the Tallow Chandler's Hall and Skinner's Hall on Dowgate Hill, Grocer's Hall on Poultry and Mercer's Hall on Ironmonger Lane. Mercer's Hall served as the first home of the Bank of England, created by the Bank of England Act in 1694 to raise funds for the Nine Years War. The Bank moved to the Grocer's Hall and then to new premises on Threadneedle Street to the north of the Whole Block Site in 1734. The new building was designed by George Sampson and incorporated an impressive gateway and banking hall. The medieval church of St. Christopher le Stocks was demolished to make way for the new building.

4.2.141 The City of London had considered building an official residence for the Lord Mayor since 1670 but it was not until 1739 that the site of the former Stocks Market was chosen. The Grade I listed Mansion House [**A145**] was first occupied in 1752 and was designed by George Dance the Elder in the classical style with rusticated ground storey, an order of Corinthian columns and pilasters through the two main storeys and two high celestory structures known as the 'Mayors Nest' and 'Noah's Ark' occupied the roof. Alterations were carried out by George Dance the Younger in 1795 who roofed over the central

courtyard and lowered the roof of the Banqueting Hall (known as the Egyptian Hall) by removing the Noah's Ark. As well as the various public function rooms and the accommodation for the Lord Mayor, the Mansion House contains a court as the Lord Mayor is the chief magistrate of the city. Beneath the court are ten cells for men and one for women, the female cell resembles a birdcage and is known by this name; Emmeline Pankhurst was once imprisoned here (Weinreb and Hibbert 2008, English Heritage website, accessed 2014)

4.2.142 An archaeological excavation at Mansion House in 1992 [**A156**] recorded post-medieval remains in the form of a large vaulted drain, probably associated with the construction of the Mansion House and brick cellars.

4.2.143 On his map of 1746 (Figure 9), John Rocque records the study area in less detail than either Ogilby or Morgan. At the Whole Block Site the map shows the outline of the buildings, the southern alley and its western courtyard, and Foxes Court to the north. The alley is now named 'Bell Alley'. No change is apparent within the area of the Arthur Street Shaft. In the wider area, the street layout and building pattern established in the late 17th century has changed little. In Abchurch Lane, Wren's St Mary Abchurch can be seen to occupy the northern part of its churchyard while the courts and alleys on either side of the street are still in place. To the west, Mansion House can now been seen occupying the site of the former Stocks/Woolchurch Market. Little change is shown in the layout of the streets and blocks of housing; however, Barge Yard is now clearly labelled to the west of Walbrook Street.

4.2.144 The demolition of the City walls [**A95**] in 1766 and the start of the removal of a number of the gates allowed for the expansion of the City and improvements to its roads. The Bank of England was extended between 1767 and 1770 by Sir Robert Taylor, the additions including the Rotunda which was used as an unofficial stock exchange (Weinreb and Hibbert 2008). In 1778 a major reconstruction of the Bank was undertaken by Sir John Soane in the form of a neo-classical building with a windowless screen wall.

4.2.145 Richard Horwood provides more detail of the study area on his map of 1799 (Figure 10) than Rocque or Morgan. When compared with Ogilby's map the pattern of properties, alleys and courtyards within the Whole Block Site appears unchanged. The notable exception is a small courtyard on the western side of Bell Alley, which now appears to have been built on. Change at the Arthur Street Shaft site appears to be limited to a renaming of streets. The map shows the northern end of what had previously been marked as St. Michael's Lane now called Crooked Lane, extending south from Great Eastcheap and east to Fish Street Hill. The southern end of St. Michael's Lane is now renamed Miles's Lane. Properties in the immediate area of the Arthur Street Shaft are numbered: 8, 9, 30 and 11 along Miles's Lane to the west and 26-28 along Crooked Lane to the east.

4.2.146 Within the Walbrook study area, Horwood's map depicts a rationalisation of the housing with clearly defined properties fronting onto the streets and with larger open spaces to the rear. The northern end of Walbrook Street is at this time called Charlotte Row in which the Walbrook Grout Shaft would be located. To the south, the site of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft is occupied by Nos.10 and 11 Walbrook. To the east of Mansion House the site of the London Bridge Sewer shaft lies within a yard to the rear of Nos. 8 and 9 Lombard Street.

4.2.147 During the 19th century, London was transformed into the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population expanded from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. During this period, London became a global political, financial, and trading capital.

4.2.148 The rebuilding of London Bridge [**A93**] on its present site by John Rennie between 1831 and 1835 was to have a profound impact on the study area. The bridge was built approximately 30m to the west of the medieval London Bridge, which had Fish Street Hill as its northern approach. This led to substantial replanning and a number of early lanes and alleys were demolished to create a new road scheme. King William Street was laid out under a number of Acts of Parliament beginning in 1823 (Lambert 1921), but primarily between 1829 and 1835 to connect Mansion House, Cornhill and London Bridge.

4.2.149 The new street scheme can be clearly seen in the contrast of Christopher Greenwood's map of 1827 (Figure 11) and Edward Stanford's map of 1862 (Figure 12). King William Street has bisected a number of blocks of housing to form the streetscape familiar today and in so doing defining the northern boundary of the Whole Block Site. The street directory and street views of John Tallis of 1838-1840 (Jackson 2002, 219) records the following properties at 8-13 King William Street, between Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Street:

- Standard of England Fire and Life Assurance Company at No.8;
- Forbes, Forbes and Co. East India Agents at Nos.9-11;
- Atkinson, Messrs. Surgeons at No.12; and
- Cumming, J. Hat manufacturers and Bridgeman and King, Tea Dealers at No.13.

4.2.150 In the vicinity of the Arthur Street Shaft, an elevated causeway was constructed along the northern approach of the new London Bridge (Knight 1832). King William Street was laid down in 1829-35 to connect Mansion House, Cornhill and London Bridge. Alfred John Kempe, an English antiquary, recorded that the construction of the King William Street northern approach involved the removal of the church of St. Michael, and other buildings along Crooked Lane and east of Miles Lane, as well as the construction of a new sewer:

It was thought expedient to construct a Sewer of very large dimensions under the line of approach; for this purpose, on the removal of the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane (which stood on an immemorially ancient consecrated site), a transverse section was commenced of the eminence which rises from Thames Street towards the heart of the City. This excavation was made as deep as the low-water mark, about fifty feet below the present surface of the crest of the hill (Kempe 1832, 190-202).

4.2.151 St Michael's Church and Crooked Lane can be seen in an engraving by James Elmes as they were shortly before their demolition (Plate 1).

Plate 1: View of the properties of Crooked Lane looking approximately northwest toward the church of St Michael, Crooked Lane (Sheppard 18, 154).

4.2.152 Edward Stanford's map of 1862 (Figure 12) shows the Arthur Street Shaft now located on newly created Arthur Street, which can be seen curving around from King William Street to Upper Thames Street and bisecting Miles Lane.

4.2.153 The street directory and street views of John Tallis of 1838-1840 (Jackson 2002, 219) records two businesses at 33 and 32 King William Street on the junction of Arthur Street.

- Evans, a stove grate manufacturer and furnishing ironmonger; and
- Law, Nichol and Pellatt, a wine and spirit merchants.

4.2.154 In the second half of the 19th century a shift in population to the newly fashionable suburbs now accessible by railway made swathes of the old houses and offices obsolete. Plots were merged and larger buildings erected.

4.2.155 Cannon Street Station was built in 1866 on the site where until 1598 the Hanseatic League had their premises, the Steelyard. Designed by John Hawkshaw the original building carried an almost semi-circular roof *c.*207m long and *c.*32m high to the apex. The station was run by the South East Railway and opened the centre of the city up to Charing Cross and London Bridge Stations, the south London suburbs and the south of England (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 118).

4.2.156 Queen Victoria Street was cut from the Embankment to Bank in 1867-71, allowing traffic to run to and from the centre of the City of London to the West End (*ibid.* 1983, 631). The impact of this new road on the street pattern west of Walbrook can be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1878 (Figure 13). Most noticeable is the loss of the block of buildings north of Bucklersbury which was entirely removed leaving only the distinctive triangular shape of the National Safe Deposit Company building (later the City of London Magistrates Court).

4.2.157 The District Line reached Mansion House in 1870 but it was to be another 13 years before the Inner Circle Completion Railway was built and the line joined to the Metropolitan at Tower Hill (Trench and Hillman 1985, 142). Both the original construction and the extension led to the demolition of large numbers of buildings close to the river.

4.2.158 The study area remained largely unchanged during the late 19th century and early 20th century, as seen on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1878 to 1916 (Figures 13, 15 and 16). A Goad insurance plan of 1886 (Figure 14) offers the most detailed record of the Whole Block Site at the end of the 19th century. The site is densely occupied by buildings of up to five storeys, mostly with shops at ground level and offices above. The plan names the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation as the occupiers of No. 10 King William Street and a public house can be seen at 135 Cannon Street in the south-west corner of the Whole Block Site. The interior of the block holds numerous small yards. No basements are noted. Ground level is also recorded at several points on the surrounding streets, including:

- at *c.* 14.95m (49 feet) OD opposite 145 Cannon Street;
- at *c.* 16.15m (53 feet) OD at the junction of Abchurch Lane and King William Street; and
- at *c*. 17.07m (56 feet) OD opposite 23 Abchurch Lane.

4.2.159 Archaeological evidence for dense post-medieval occupation of the Whole Block Site is limited. As with the remains of the preceding medieval period, modern basements have truncated these horizons. A brick-lined cess pit of probable post-medieval date was recorded during archaeological monitoring of foundations works at 12 Nicholas Lane [**A23**] in 1980.

4.2.160 The site of the Arthur Street Shaft has remained within the roadway of Arthur Street since it was laid in the 1830s. The southern end of King William Street, including the northern approach of London Bridge and the corner of Arthur Street, can be seen in a photograph from the 1880s (Plate 2). The ironmonger Evans can be seen still occupying 33 King William Street.

4.2.161 To the west of the Whole Block Site, Ordnance Survey mapping (Figures 13, 15 and 16) shows that the locations of the BSCU utilities shafts have, with the possible exception of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft on Walbrook, all remained with the roadways of King William Street, Prince's Street and Walbrook since the construction of Queen Victoria Street. The site of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft appears to lie partially within the frontage of Nos. 10 and 11 Walbrook and partially within the roadway itself.

Plate 2: King William Street and the junction of Arthur Street (right) in the 1880s, looking south (NMR ref BB83/03184B)

4.2.162 Goad insurance plans published between 1886 and 1970 (not illustrated) confirm that no change occurred in the area surrounding the Arthur Street Shaft. The plans also record that the ground level of the shaft site itself remained consistent at *c*.111.89m (39 feet) ATD. Significantly the plans also show that basements are recorded extending beneath the road in this area.

4.2.163 The first deep level underground railway in the world was the City & South London Railway, a cable traction railway which ran from King William Street to the Elephant and Castle. The tunnels and station were the first to be excavated using a tunnel shield at depths of between 18m and 28m below the current street level. Restrictions prohibiting tunnelling beneath the buildings in the area resulted in the tunnels being dug beneath Arthur Street itself with a steep curving approach to the former King William Street station, or City terminus [**A84**] (Croome and Jackson 1993, 14). The disused station is located beneath the Arthur Street Shaft, extending from the northern end of Arthur

Street eastwards beneath King William Street, with the former ticket hall being incorporated into the existing office block at 46 King William Street. King William Street Station opened in 1890 and closed in 1900 when the line became part of the company's extension from Borough to Moorgate. The station was later converted for use as an air raid shelter during the Second World War.

4.2.164 Located at the junction of Cornhill, Prince's Street and Mansion House Street, Bank underground station [**A118**] was originally opened on 8th August 1898 by the Waterloo and City Railway. In February 1900 it became an intermediate station for the City and South London Railway's extension to Moorgate. In July 1900 the Central London Railway opened its station at Bank serving as the eastern terminus of the line from Shepherds Bush. The station was linked to Monument by an escalator in 1933 and between 1934 and 1938 the Central Line ticket hall was reconstructed with several new entrances made at street level. The Northern Line running tunnels were also enlarged at this time. In 1940 the Waterloo and City Line station was renamed Bank. After the Second World War a moving walkway between the Waterloo and City platforms and the main underground ticket hall opened in September 1960. More recently in the late 1980s the original Central and Northern Line finishes were replaced as part of a major restoration scheme which also saw Bank becoming the western terminus of the Docklands Light Railway.

4.2.165 Archaeological investigations close to the Arthur Street Shaft have also revealed post-medieval remains:

- excavations at Minster House, 12 Arthur Street [**A79**], revealed an 18th century wall built on a medieval foundation and a large post-medieval cesspit which contained a large number of objects dated up to 1660-80, including a hoard of jetton-like coins called billon placks of James IV/V of Scotland (c.1515); and
- a watching brief at Monument Street recorded early post-medieval burials associated with the churchyard of St Margaret's, Fish Street Hill, and two post-medieval brick–lined drains [**A87**].

4.2.166 By contrast, archaeological investigations within the wider study area have recorded a wide range of evidence for post-medieval buildings including, building material [**A44**], foundations [**A50**], the remains of post-medieval tenements [**A183**] and the cellars of buildings [**A17**], [**A85**] and [**A150**].

4.2.167 Further evidence for post-medieval occupation of the area surrounding the Whole Block Site comprises pottery [**A32**], wells and pits [**A18**], [**A71**], [**A72**], [**A73**] and [**A81**]; cess pits [**A76**] and [**A85**] and a sequence of late 16th century pits [**A21**].

4.2.168 On Walbrook the archaeological excavation of St Swithin's House in 2006 revealed the remains of post-medieval structures including an east-west aligned wall and associated brick cess pit which contained a large quantity of domestic material including complete wine bottles, pottery and clay tobacco pipes dating to the mid-18th century [**A186**].

4.2.169 The GLHER also records the locations of three post-medieval buildings which have since been demolished or have been significantly altered and no longer serve their original function, including:

- 15 Abchurch Lane adjacent to the Whole Block Site which was built in 1914 by W.Campbell Jones and became the site of The Gresham Club, a mid-19th century gentlemen's club [**A24**];
- a warehouse at 15 St Swithin's Lane that was built in 1888 and converted to offices in the 20th century [**A19**]; and
- a gunsmith's shop [**A65**] at the site of the medieval Boar's Head Tavern. It was demolished in 1831 to make way for the construction of London Bridge.

4.2.170 Within the Walbrook study area the GLHER and NMR record a number of post-medieval buildings which have been demolished to make way for recent developments such as No.1 Poultry:

- a 17th century house [**A108**] stood at 12-12a King Street on the west side of Grocers' Hall Court;
- a mid-19th century building in a Venetian Gothic style stood at 10-12 Poultry and 24 Queen Victoria Street [**A124**];
- 13 Poultry [**A125**] was built in 1875 as a narrow six storey building and demolished in 1989;
- 14 and 15 Poultry was the site of a 19th century Italianate building [**A126**];
- a late 19th century building in a modified Renaissance style stood at 12-22 Queen Victoria Street [**A132**]; and
- 26-38 Queen Victoria Street was the site of a group of offices and shops known as Imperial Buildings built in 1871 by F.J. Ward with Renaissance decoration to the exterior [**A135**].

Modern (1901 to Present)

4.2.171 The early 20th century saw the height of the British Empire and the construction of a number of large buildings in the area. On King William Street itself the 80 year leases on the buildings originally built in 1830 expired leading to a number of buildings being redeveloped including the former *Comptoir National* which occupied what is now 10 King William Street, the former 3-7

King William Street and Suffolk House, now Phoenix House adjacent to the west and east of the Whole Block Site respectively (Lambert 1920).

4.2.172 During the First World War the site of a heavy anti-aircraft battery armed with one 1-pounder gun [**A195**] is recorded by the GLHER in the general vicinity of Cannon Street.

4.2.173 Following the First World War street widening and other improvements were made and large office buildings continued to be built such as the Midland Bank's Head Office on Poultry designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens in 1924 and finished in 1939. On the Whole Block Site, 8-13 King William Street were rebuilt and first became a bank during the 1920s.

4.2.174 Between 1921 and 1937 the Bank of England underwent a comprehensive redevelopment by Sir Herbert Baker. Soane's screen wall and a few of his interiors were retained.

4.2.175 The Second World War saw the centre of the City of London badly hit by enemy action. The London County Council bomb damage map (Figure 17) shows many of the buildings on the southern half of the Whole Block Site had been damaged by enemy action. The map grades the damage as being; beyond repair (purple); seriously damaged, doubtful if repairable (dark red) and general blast damage, not structural (orange).

4.2.176 The streets surrounding the Arthur Street Shaft suffered severe bomb damage with buildings to the north and west damaged beyond repair and those to immediate south and north-west suffering either serious or non-structural damage.

4.2.177 Further west, the area surrounding Walbrook was severely affected with most of the buildings either side of the street being damaged beyond repair. At the northern end of the Walbrook, Mansion House and the City of London Magistrates Court suffered general blast damage while St Stephen's Walbrook was seriously damaged.

4.2.178 The Ordnance Survey map of 1953 (Figure 18) depicts a slight change in the definition of property boundaries. No.18 Abchurch Lane, in the south-west corner of the Whole Block Site, had not been rebuilt by this time and is marked as a ruin. At Arthur Street the effects of post-War rebuilding can clearly be seen with most of the structures including several banks having been rebuilt.

4.2.179 On Walbrook the effects of post-War clearance and redevelopment can be seen to the east where St Swithin's House has been constructed while to the west the buildings have been largely cleared to make way for the Bucklersbury House development. One building on Budge Row is still recorded as a *Ruin*.

4.2.180 As part of the Bucklersbury House development the excavated remains of the Temple of Mithras were partially moved to Queen Victoria Street in 1962 with

original fabric being used to form a reconstruction of the Mithraeum [**A172**]. The reconstruction was listed Grade II but has since been moved and will be incorporated within the new Bloomberg Place development.

4.2.181 A Goad plan of 1970 (Figure 19) shows that the majority of the Whole Block Site had become occupied by banks; the British and French Bank Ltd. fronting on to King William Street; the United Commercial Bank Ltd. occupying 12 Nicholas Lane; and the British Bank of the Middle East fronting on to Abchurch Lane and Cannon Street. Recorded ground levels are consistent with those recorded on the 1886 Goad plan.

4.2.182 New buildings constructed during the 1920s (8-13 King William Street) and 1960s (143-149 Cannon Street) are a few stories higher than those which preceded them. Single basements now appear to cover the entire Whole Block Site, with the possible exception of 23 Abchurch Lane, 25 Abchurch Lane, 14 Nicholas Lane and 16 Nicholas Lane, where no basements are noted. A sub-basement or sub-basements are recorded beneath 19-22 Abchurch Lane, and extend beneath 139 Cannon Street and to the rear of 143 Cannon Street.

4.2.183 The redevelopment of 12-13 Nicholas Lane in the early 1980s can be seen reflected in the slight variation to the property boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1982 (Figure 20). The map also shows the completed Bucklersbury House and on the eastern side of Walbrook, Walbrook House.

Undated

4.2.184 Two geotechnical boreholes sunk within the Whole Block Site in 1974 record deep sequences of undated 'fill' containing pottery, shell, mortar and brick fragments [**A55**]. These features cut deep into the underlying Taplow gravels and in the case of BH1 onto the surface of the London Clay at 105.85m ATD. These features may represent medieval or post-medieval wells sunk in the yards to the rear of properties fronting onto Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Lane.

4.2.185 A watching brief [**A77**] undertaken at 6 Martin Lane in 2003, to the west of the Arthur Street Shaft, indicated a sequence of soil dumps and levelling against the northern slope running to the Thames, possibly interspersed with alluvial sediments, but no dating material was observed.

4.2.186 To the northwest of the Whole Block Site at 1-6 Lombard Street an archaeological excavation undertaken in 1986 revealed *c*.2m of undated archaeological deposits which appeared to represent the fill of a large feature cutting the natural gravels [**A157**].

4.2.187 Two undated stream channels associated with the Walbrook or one of its tributaries have been recorded at 27 Poulty/5 Prince's Street [**A102**] and No. 1 Poultry [**A129**].

4.2.188 The GLHER also records the findspots of archaeological artefacts that have not been dated:

- at Queen Victoria Street a rim sherd of a sagging based cooking pot was recovered by workmen from the black fill of a trial hole in 1960 [**A177**]; and
- at 97-100 Cannon Street a group of unstratified finds were recovered from the excavation of a lift shaft [**A188**].

4.2.189 Three negative archaeological investigations are recorded within the study area:

- a watching brief at 21 Lombard Street in 1998 recorded no archaeological deposits or features and showed that modern foundations and slabs had truncated natural deposits [**A12**] (Lakin 1998);
- a watching brief [**A74**] in 1974 to the east of the Arthur Street Shaft in Monument Street revealed no archaeological or useful topographical information; and
- a watching brief at 8-10 Mansion House Place in 1995 recorded natural terrace gravels beneath an existing basement slab [**A161**]. All archaeological remains had been removed by the modern basement.

4.3 Previous Ground Disturbance

4.3.1 A review of the known disturbance to any archaeological horizons surviving within the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft has been undertaken and the results set out below. The review was based on a number of sources including:

- the results of previous archaeological and geotechnical investigations within the Whole Block Site, Arthur Street and the wider study area;
- historic mapping;
- details for the depth and extent of existing basements within the Whole Block Site; and
- details for services, utilities and below ground disturbance within Arthur Street, Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Lane.

The magnitude of impact to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed using a four-point scale of High, Medium, Low and Negligible, the definitions of which are set out in Table 3 below. Figure 22 shows the assessed levels of previous disturbance caused by historic and modern development within the Whole Block Site.

Table 3: Magnitude of Previous Ground Disturbance

Magnitude of Previous Impact	Description
High	Extensive and deep disturbance resulting in the removal of all subsurface archaeological deposits for example within known basements, deep foundations and large utilities.
Medium	Moderate previous disturbance which may extend to some depth, but where there remains the potential for archaeological remains to survive either between or beneath existing impact levels such as building foundations and utility trenches, for example developed areas with shallow basements.
Low	Shallow previous disturbance such as areas of car parking and surfacing where archaeological remains may survive with limited truncation beneath the level of impact.
Negligible	No known historic development impacts to subsurface archaeological remains. Potential for the survival of archaeological horizons from Prehistory to the Post-medieval period.

Whole Block Site

Previous Archaeological and Geotechnical Investigations

4.3.2 Three archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Whole Block Site (Plate 3). The British Geological Survey also holds records for a geotechnical borehole investigation undertaken at 10 King William Street in 1974 prior to construction of the extant building.

4.3.3 A number of archaeological investigations and chance finds from the 19th century have also recorded information regarding archaeological deposits that help to inform the extent of archaeological survival within the Whole Block Site.

4.3.4 The relevant information from the previous investigations undertaken within the Whole Block Site is summarised in Table 4. The results of five investigations in the area immediately surrounding the Whole Block Site are also summarised in Table 5.

4.3.5 It should be noted that the height information for the archaeological observations made in the 1960s, 1920s and the 19th century are either missing information such as existing ground levels or have been converted from feet and inches. Where height information is missing assumptions have been made using known height data to extrapolate results. In these cases the assumptions are clearly stated in the tables.

Plate 3: Location of Archaeological and Geotechnical Investigations at the Whole Block Site

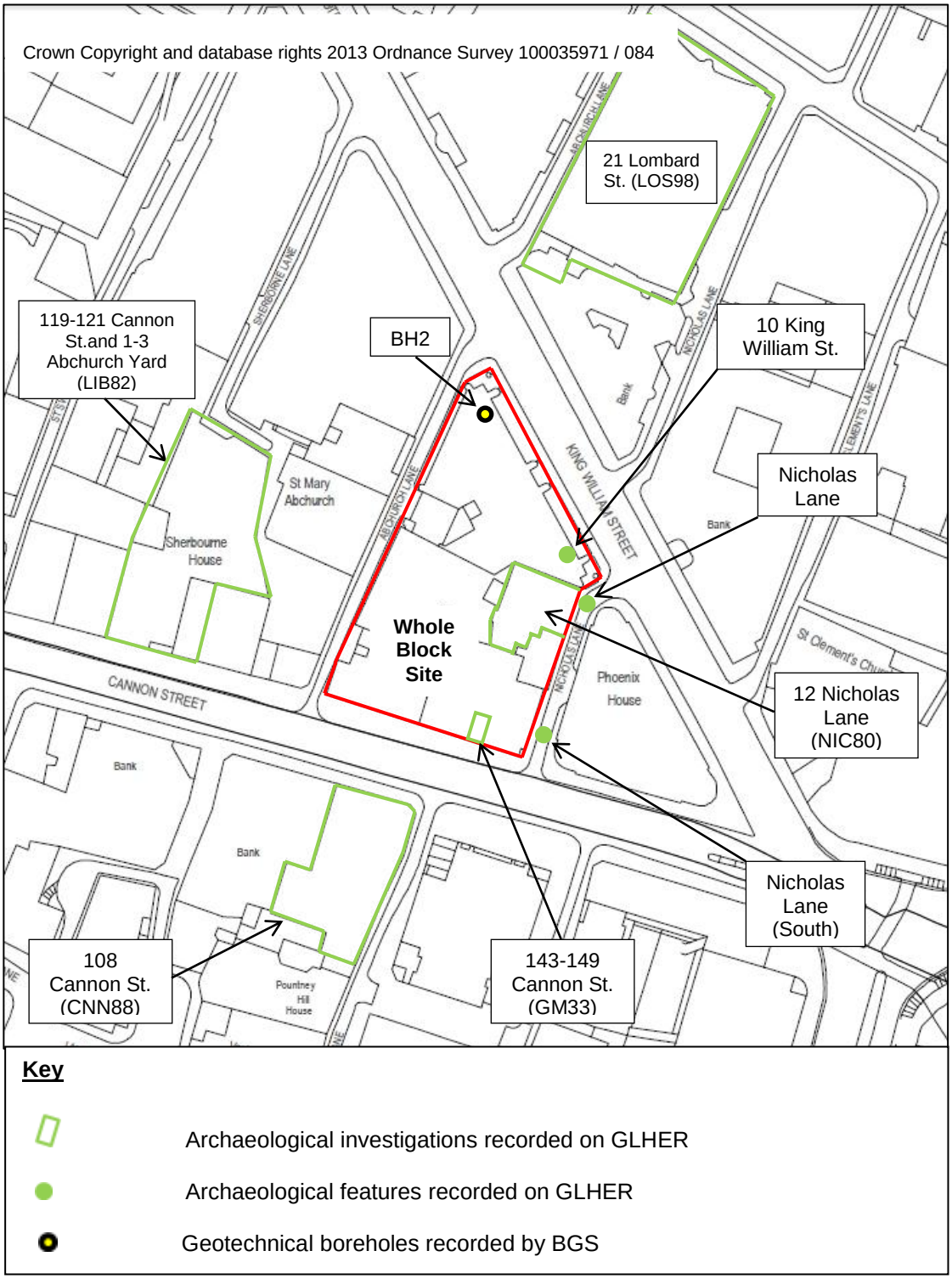

Table 4: Archaeological Remains Recorded within the Whole Block Site

Location	10 King William Street Borehole BH2	10 King William Street (formerly 8-13 King William Street)	12 Nicholas Lane (NIC80)	143-149 Cannon Street (GM33)
Deposits	Height in metres Above Tunnel Datum (m ATD) at Surface of Deposit and Thickness (m)			
Existing Ground Level	-	Assumed 115.0m ATD	-	-
Modern Basement	113.10m ATD (0.30m)	111.77m ATD (base of slab)	-	-
Made Ground	112.80m ATD (0.35m) Brick Rubble	-	-	-
Post-medieval Deposits	-	-	-	-
Medieval Horizons	-	-		
Dark Earth	-	-	-	-
Roman Horizons	• 112.45m ATD 'Mosaic floor' (0.25m) • 112.20m ATD (1.00m) soft brown clay with fragments of brick, pottery, plaster, sand and gravel.	• 111.77m ATD (0.66m) burnt clay and tile • 111.11m ATD (0.68m) mixed gravel, brickearth burnt wood, amphora and mortaria 1st to 2nd centuries AD.	• 111.76m ATD Top of Roman wall in Trench B (2.06m) base of foundation at 109.70m ATD • 110.56m ATD Roman floor Trench B • 110.36m ATD (0.42m) Top of Roman wall Trench C • 109.94m ATD Roman floor surface Trench C • 110.82m ATD Top of Roman wall Trench D • All Roman structural remains sealed by burnt horizons and redeposited Brickearth	• c. 110.50 to 111.00m ATD* 1st century AD Burnt deposit cut by Roman wall • 110.53m ATD Roman gravel road surface (0.23m thick) recorded overlying gravel *No levels or height information was recorded during 1961 monitoring.
Natural Brickearth	-	110.43m ATD (0.31m)	-	c.110.30m based on assumed thickness of 0.30m
Taplow Terrace Gravels	111.10m ATD (5.35m)	110.12m ATD	• 110.69m ATD (northern side Trench A) • 110.82m (southern side Trench B)	Assumed at c.110.0m ATD
London Clay	105.75m ATD	-	-	-

Table 5: Archaeological Remains Recorded within the Vicinity of the Whole Block Site

Location	Nicholas Lane	Nicholas Lane - southern end	119-121 Cannon Street and 1-3 Abchurch Yard (LIB82) c.30m to the west of the Whole Block Site	21 Lombard Street (LOS98 and GM129) c.20m to the north of the Whole Block Site	108 Cannon Street (CNN88) c.20m to the south of the Whole Block Site
Deposits	Height in metres Above Tunnel Datum (m ATD) at Surface of Deposit and Thickness (m)				
Existing Ground Level	Assumed 115.0m ATD	-			
Modern Basement	-	-	111.98m ATD (assumed thickness 0.30m) 1-3 Abchurch Yard	-	-
Made Ground	-	-	-	-	-
Post-medieval Deposits	-	-	c. 111.68m ATD Brick lined well and pit/coal cellar and chalk lined refuse pit cutting medieval and Roman horizons. These were sealed by a layer of burnt brick and rubble interpreted as post-Great Fire clearance and levelling.	-	c.111.40m ATD Surface of archaeological sequence recorded in test pit on the site. Excavation recorded truncated cellar/cess pit, rubbish pits, and demolition debris dated to 1550 to 1700
Medieval Horizons	-	-	111.60m ATD. Truncated Roman deposits and robbed out late Roman stone building. Four isolated wells were recorded; three with chalk and ragstone linings.	Elevation (m ATD) not recorded. Remains of medieval 11th century church of St Nicholas Acon, chalk, gravel and mortar wall foundations	Elevation (m ATD) not recorded. Truncated medieval remains including rubbish/quarry pits of 12th to13th century date.

Location	Nicholas Lane	Nicholas Lane - southern end	119-121 Cannon Street and 1-3 Abchurch Yard (LIB82) c.30m to the west of the Whole Block Site	21 Lombard Street (LOS98 and GM129) c.20m to the north of the Whole Block Site	108 Cannon Street (CNN88) c.20m to the south of the Whole Block Site
Anglo-Saxon Horizons	-	-	-	Elevation (m ATD) not recorded. Late Saxon pits, postholes and chalk ragstone wall of the Late Saxon church of St Nicholas Acon	-
Dark Earth	-	-	-	c. 111.60m ATD Assumed thickness of c.0.30m	-
Roman Horizons	• 112.85m ATD Coarse brick tessera pavement 112.83m (0.60m) foundation for pavement a sandy cement with pink mortar and fragment of flint and roof tile • 112.23m ATD (0.68m) Fire deposit of burnt clay, charred wood and roof tile	c. 112.26m ATD Top of a Roman wall found during sewer construction in 1850 - c. 2,74m (9ft) below ground level.	111.60m ATD (1.20m) Comprising dump deposits, evidence for timber building and associated occupation layers, well, Boudican and Hadrianic fire horizons. Late Roman remains of sunken floored masonry structure and the remains of a late Roman stone building.	c. 111.30m ATD (0.30m) Burnt clay and daub cut by square post-holes. Remains of Roman *Via Decumana* overlay natural Brickearth	109.98m ATD Roman quarry pits cut the surface of the natural terrace gravels
Natural Brickearth	111.55m ATD (1.12m)	-	110.40 to 110.45m ATD	c. 111.0m ATD assumed height recorded in LOS98 report	-
Taplow Terrace Gravels	110.43m ATD	-	-	-	109.98m ATD

4.3.6 The results of the previous archaeological investigations within the Whole Block Site and immediate vicinity clearly illustrate the underlying topography of the natural Brickearth and Taplow terrace gravels. The general trend of natural deposits sloping southward towards the River Thames is clear even within the Whole Block Site. Here natural deposits are recorded at 111.10m ATD and 110.43m ATD at the northwest and northeast corners of 10 King William Street, falling to an estimated height of c.110m ATD at the southern boundary of the Whole Block Site. The level of Brickearth and terrace gravels was not recorded during archaeological observations at 143-149 Cannon Street. A height of 109.98m ATD for the surface of the terrace gravels was recorded *c.* 20m to the south of the Whole Block Site during archaeological excavations at 108 Cannon Street (Site Code CNN88).

4.3.7 The recorded surface of the natural deposits is however, variable even within individual properties and this may reflect differences in the height of existing ground levels from which archaeological horizons were measured or truncation of the natural deposits during antiquity.

4.3.8 The earliest archaeological deposits recorded within the Whole Block Site were exclusively Roman. Roman remains directly overlie or cut into the natural Brickearth and Taplow gravels with fairly consistent horizons of up of 1.25m thick surviving beneath the former basements of 8-7 King William Street (now 10 King William Street) and 12 Nicholas Lane prior to construction of the extant buildings.

4.3.9 The archaeological investigation at 12 Nicholas Lane gives perhaps the best indication of the potential for surviving Roman remains within the Whole Block Site. Due to the difficulties accessing and recording archaeological remains encountered on site there is little secure dating material noted in the site records. The presence of two layers of fire debris would appear to correlate with the destruction layers of the Boudican revolt of AD 60 and Hadrianic fire between *c.* AD 120 and AD 125.

4.3.10 Roman remains recorded at 12 Nicholas Lane include a number of substantial walls which suggest the presence of at least two buildings. The walls were constructed from mortared ragstone with tile levelling courses. One wall in Trench D on the frontage of Nicholas Lane appeared to be the corner of a room or external wall. The walls extended to a height of 111.76m ATD, 110.36m ATD and 110.82m ATD in Trenches B, C and D. Mortared floor surfaces were also recorded in Trenches B and C at a height of 110.56m ATD and 109.94m ATD respectively. The walls in Trenches B and C may extend beneath the adjacent 14 Nicholas Lane.

4.3.11 These stone buildings appear to relate to the rebuilding of the City of London following its destruction in AD 60. The second fire debris layer and what

appeared to be dump deposits sealed several of the Roman walls and floor surfaces providing a possible date for their destruction no later than AD 125.

4.3.12 The foundations of the wall in Trench B extended to a depth of 109.70m ATD and the construction cut for a later wall truncated an earlier floor surface in Trench C to a depth of 109.60m. This illustrates the potential for Roman features to cut the surface of the natural Taplow gravels.

4.3.13 The survival of Roman tessellated pavements or floor surfaces at a height of 112.45m ATD at 10 King William Street and at 112.83m ATD in Nicholas Lane may reflect the natural topography which is higher at the northern end of the Whole Block Site or survival or later Roman remains of 3rd or 4th century date at a higher level.

4.3.14 The height of surviving archaeological remains recorded at the southern end of the Whole Block Site beneath 143-149 Cannon Street is less certain. By comparison with the height at which natural terrace gravels were recorded approximately 20m to the south at 108 Cannon Street it is possible to estimate that the Roman road surface and fire horizons observed in 1963 survived at a height between 110.30m ATD and 111.0m ATD depending the thickness of the deposits.

4.3.15 The results of the various archaeological investigations clearly demonstrate that the construction of existing basements within the Whole Block Site has truncated the archaeological sequence, removing post-medieval and medieval horizons. Where medieval or post-medieval remains do survive they are limited to truncated deep features such as wells and brick-lined coal cellars/cess pits. Three such features (two wells and a brick-lined cess pit) were recorded within the Whole Block Site at 12 Nicholas Lane.

4.3.16 The results of two boreholes held by the BGS within 10 King William Street (Bore Hole 1 and Bore Hole 3; not included in Table 4 above) record deep sequences of undated ‘fill’ containing pottery, shell, mortar and brick fragments. These features cut deep into the underlying Taplow gravels and in the case of BH1 onto the surface of the London Clay at 105.85m ATD. These features may also represent medieval or post-medieval wells sunk in the yards to the rear of properties fronting onto Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Lane.

Historic Maps

4.3.17 The historic map evidence discussed in Section 4.2 shows that the study area was from an early date situated in the densely occupied and developed heart of the City of London.

4.3.18 The southern boundary of the Whole Block Site appears to have been established in the Roman period with Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Lane

defining the eastern and western limits of a block of dense housing by the medieval period and possibly as early as the Late Anglo-Saxon period.

4.3.19 Following the Great Fire of 1666 the Whole Block Site would have been cleared prior to rebuilding and comparable evidence for a post-medieval demolition/clearance layer has been recorded at 1-3 Abchurch Yard. Seventeenth century maps confirm that the dense housing within the Whole Block Site was rebuilt and remained confined within the plot set out between Cannon Street, Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Yard with houses with rear yards extending northwards all the way to St Nicholas Passage.

4.3.20 The major change that defines the northern side of the Whole Block Site can clearly be seen on maps which post-date the laying out of King William Street in the 1820s which led to the redevelopment of the northern side of the Whole Block Site at that time.

4.3.21 A review of Goad Fire Insurance plans from 1886 onwards reveals the impact of the late 19th and 20th century redevelopment of the Whole Block Site. The 1886 Goad plan does not record any basements at this time. The construction of the buildings within the site during the late 19th century and the 1920s will have truncated the underlying post-medieval, medieval and, in some cases, Roman horizons.

4.3.22 The 1970 Goad plan illustrates the extent to which basements had been constructed. Single level basements are recorded across the majority of the Whole Block Site. Notable exceptions are 23 Abchurch Lane, 25 Abchurch Lane and the northern side of No.14 Nicholas Lane where no basements are noted. Sub-basements are recorded beneath 19-22 Abchurch Lane, and extend beneath 139 Cannon Street and to the rear of 143 Cannon Street.

4.3.23 A number of the buildings within the Whole Block Site have since publication of the 1970 Goad plan, been extended or had a second basement level added as detailed below.

Previous Construction Impacts

4.3.24 Information on the depth and layout of post-1970 basement impacts and the extant basement levels within the Whole Block Site has been provided on several architects plans and verified by a visual survey by URS during October 2013.

4.3.25 The basement plans provide heights for the top of the basement floor slabs. Information on the thickness of the basement slabs was not available at the time of writing. No. 10 King William Street is known to have a 1.5m thick raft slab. For the purpose of this assessment it has therefore been assumed that all other basement slabs will have a minimum thickness of 0.2m, above 0.2m sub-base material.

4.3.26 Table 6 summarises the extent, depth, archaeological survival and magnitude of previous ground disturbance within the Whole Block Site. The current extent of known modern disturbance following construction of the extant buildings and their basements is shown on Figure 22. Figure 23 provides a cross-section with the predicted depths of archaeological survival.

Table 6: Existing Basements and Magnitude of Previous Ground Disturbance within the Whole Block Site

Building	Basement / Sub-basement	Extent / Layout	Height of basement floor slab (m ATD)	Estimated depth of disturbance (m ATD; based on 0.40m thickness)	Magnitude of previous ground disturbance	Predicted Archaeological Survival
10 King William Street	Double level basement	Whole building footprint	107.70m ATD (1.50m thick raft)	106.20m ATD	**High**	Negligible - all archaeological horizons removed. Only the base of deep wells may survive.
20 Abchurch Lane	Double level basement	Whole building footprint	109.05m ATD	106.65m ATD	**High**	Negligible - all archaeological horizons removed.
12 Nicholas Lane	Single level basement	Whole building footprint	110m ATD	109.60m ATD	**High**	Negligible - all archaeological horizons removed. Only the base of deep wells or pits may survive.
14 Nicholas Lane	Single level basement	Whole building footprint	112.34m ATD	111.94m ATD	**Medium**	Moderate to High - up to c.1.40m of stratified Roman deposits may survive above the surface of the Terrace gravels.
135-141 Cannon Street	Single level with small sub-basement on Cannon Street Frontage	• Split level single basement across 135-137 Cannon Street and 139-141 Cannon Street • Sub-basement extending back from the Cannon Street frontage in the centre of the building	• 135-137 Cannon Street Single level slab at 112.06m ATD • Sub-basement slab at 109.03m ATD • 139-141 Cannon Street Single level slab at 111.42m ATD	• 135-137 Cannon Street Single level to 111.66m ATD • Sub-basement slab at 108.63m ATD • 139-141 Cannon Street Single level to 111.02m ATD	**Medium and High within areas of sub-basement**	• 135-137 Cannon Street Moderate to High potential for up to *c*.1.36m stratified Roman deposits to survive above and cutting the surface of the Terrace gravels. • Negligible in sub-basement with all archaeological horizons removed. • 139-141 Cannon Street Moderate to High potential for up to *c*.0.72m stratified Roman deposits to survive above and cutting the surface of the Terrace gravels.

Building	Basement / Sub-basement	Extent / Layout	Height of basement floor slab (m ATD)	Estimated depth of disturbance (m ATD; based on 0.40m thickness)	Magnitude of previous ground disturbance	Predicted Archaeological Survival
143-149 Cannon Street	Single level basement with historic evidence for a partial sub-basement extending to the rear of 143 Cannon Street.	• Single level across whole building footprint • Sub-basement at the rear of 143 Cannon Street	• Single level slab at 110.80m ATD • Sub-basement slab unknown	• Single level to 110.40m ATD • Sub-basement slab unknown	**Medium**	• Low within single level basement with archaeology only surviving at or cutting the surface of the Brickearth or terrace gravels • Negligible in sub-basement with all archaeological horizons removed.

Arthur Street Shaft

Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.3.27 No archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken at the location of the Arthur Street Shaft; however, a number of investigations dating from the 1920s, 1950s, 1960s, 1980s and 1990s have been completed in the surrounding area. These investigations provide varying levels in the quality of archaeological recording and in some cases lie at some distance from the shaft site.

4.3.28 At 28-32 King William Street, approximately 10m north of the Arthur Street Shaft archaeological observations in 1961 recorded the probable gravel surfacing of the Roman road leading south from the Forum to the Roman waterfront [**A66**] and the precursor to medieval and later Miles Lane. Unfortunately the height of the deposit was not recorded.

4.3.29 Forty metres to the north-east of the Arthur Street Shaft investigations at Equitable House [**A71**; **A72**] revealed that the basement of the former building had truncated archaeological horizons to the extent that only deep cut features such as Roman wells and medieval pits survived. Truncated terrace gravels recorded at a depth of 107.40m ATD give some indication of the rising topography north of the shaft but not the Roman or later ground surfaces.

4.3.30 Two archaeological excavations to the west of the Arthur Street Shaft have recorded sequences of archaeological remains beneath modern basements:

- At 10 Arthur Street [**A76**], approximately 30m from the Arthur Street Shaft terrace gravels were recorded at 105.00m ATD sealed by Roman horizons to a height of 105.60m ATD. Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains were recorded cutting the Roman layers from a height of 105.60m ATD; and
- Excavations at 12 Arthur Street [**A79**; **A80**] some 55m to the west of the shaft revealed modification of the hillside to create two terraces. The upper terrace lay at approximately 106.00m ATD upon which the remains of two substantial buildings had been constructed one on top of the other to a height of *c.*107.00m ATD.

4.3.31 Immediately to the south of the Arthur Street Shaft archaeological investigations at Miles Lane/33 King William Street provide the closest and most useful information regarding the potential archaeological sequence within the Arthur Street Shaft. Excavations in the 1920s and 1979/80 recorded what has been interpreted as the same Roman terraces extending northwards from the late 1st century AD waterfront. At the northern end of the Miles Lane site (Site code IFA79) terrace gravels which formed the upper terrace were again recorded at a height of 106m ATD sealed by a sequence of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains summarised below:

- terrace gravels were recorded at a height of 106m ATD on the upper Roman terrace approximately 8.00m south of the Arthur Street Shaft;
- Roman deposits *c*.1.2m thick and including the remains of a substantial building (Building A) of masonry and tile construction and *opus signinum* floors, timber lined drain and the gravel surface of a road or path possibly associated with the Roman road [**A52**;**A66**] were recorded to a height of 107.22m ATD;
- further south within the Miles Lane/33 King William Street site and 14m south of the Arthur Street Shaft post-Roman layer of dark earth sealed the final Roman horizons at a height of 106.74m ATD;
- medieval deposits were also recorded including part of a masonry building (Building O) which survived to a height of 107.93m ATD *c*.8.00m south of the Arthur Street Shaft. Further south between *c*.14.00m and 20.00m south of the Arthur Street Shaft the sequence of medieval deposits were sealed by the pre-Fire of London (pre-1666) surface of St Michael's Lane (later Miles Lane) at 107.69m ATD at its highest recorded point. The depth of the medieval horizons was therefore between 0.61m and 0.95m thick; and
- overlying the pre-Fire of London (pre-1666) surface of St Michael's Lane was a layer of post-Fire dumping, the surface of which lay at 107.45m ATD *c.*20m south of the Arthur Street Shaft. Post-medieval dumping and surfaces of Miles Lane completed the sequence but were largely truncated by the basements of the 19th century buildings that formerly occupied the site.

4.3.32 By using the excavated evidence from Miles Lane/33 King William Street and the height at which the deposits were found, a model of the potential archaeological sequence within the Arthur Street Shaft can be extrapolated. It should be noted that there are limitations to the results derived from the sometimes partial nature of the archaeological horizons recorded in 1979/80 and the distance at which some of the remains lie from the Arthur Street Shaft.

4.3.33 The rising topography of the area also presents some difficulty; however, it is clear from the Miles Lane excavation archive that the upper terrace was levelling off and not rising steeply. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the terrace gravels are relatively level and rise gently towards 107m ATD on the northern side of Arthur Street. This provides a height for the base of the archaeological sequence within the Arthur Street Shaft of approximately 106.50m ATD. The thickness and surface heights of the archaeological horizons recorded at Miles Lane/33 King William Street have then been used to construct the likely deposit sequence within the Arthur Street Shaft.

4.3.34 The predicted depths of archaeological survival within the Arthur Street Shaft based on the information available at the time of writing are presented in Table 7 and Figure 24.

Table 7: Predicted Deposit Sequence within the Arthur Street Shaft

Deposit	Potential Archaeological Remains	Estimated Surface of Height of Deposit (m ATD)	Estimated Thickness of Deposit (m)
Made Ground	None	111.50m (existing street level)	2.50m
Post-medieval	Surfaces of Miles Lane (ILA79*), possible evidence of roadside buildings or occupation.	109.0m	0.25m
Medieval	Building remains associated with Building O (ILA79*), surface of pre-fire Miles Lane (ILA79*).	108.75m	0.95m
Anglo-Saxon	Post-Roman 'dark earth', surfacing of a road or pathway (ILA79*), pits, post-holes and occupation activity.	107.80m	0.10m
Roman	Northern extent of Building A wooden drain (ILA79*), surface of Roman path/road associated with [A52; A66].	107.70m	1.20m
Terrace Gravels	None	106.50m	1.50m
London Clay	None	105.0m	N/A

*As recorded extending north from Miles Lane excavation (Site Code ILA79) towards the Arthur Street Shaft.

4.3.35 The values given in Table 7 have been estimated purely from archaeological archive data in a desk-based exercise. The sequence and depths of surviving archaeological remains will need to be verified through the monitoring of future geotechnical investigations and archaeological evaluation.

Historic Maps

4.3.36 The historic maps discussed in Section 4.2 indicate the site of the Arthur Street Shaft has since the medieval period been located partially within the line of Miles Lane and would have included the eastern street frontage of that thoroughfare.

4.3.37 Goad insurance plans and Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th and 20th century confirm that since the laying out of Arthur Street between 1829 and 1830 the footprint of the Arthur Street Shaft has remained free from development within the roadway of Arthur Street.

4.3.38 The information provided by the Goad insurance plans also appears to confirm that the basements of adjacent buildings did not extend under Arthur Street. Vaults and basements for the 19th century buildings to the south of the Arthur Street Shaft are recorded extending to the east beneath King William Street but not into the area of the Arthur Street Shaft.

Previous Construction Impacts

4.3.39 Since 1830 the location of the Arthur Street Shaft within the roadway and pedestrian pavement of Arthur Street has kept it free from the level of development impact recorded beneath the surrounding 19th and 20th century buildings during archaeological investigations.

4.3.40 The impact of Arthur Street itself is likely to have comprised the clearance and reduction to the then existing ground level from which the roadway would have been built up. The visual inspection of the shaft's proposed location in September 2013 observed that the northern end of Arthur Street rises relatively steeply in ramp to meet the junction with King William Street and the northern London Bridge approach. It therefore seems likely that the construction of Arthur Street will have truncated post-medieval horizons but is unlikely to have impacted the deeper medieval, Anglo-Saxon and Roman horizons where they survive.

4.3.41 The modelling of existing geotechnical borehole data provided in the *Ground Investigation Specification* (URS 2013) estimates that the average depth of made ground across the BSCU area extends to a depth of 2.50m below existing ground levels. At the Arthur Street Shaft this would be to *c*.109.0m ATD.

4.3.42 Despite being free from development since 1830 a number of below ground structures have been constructed in the immediate vicinity of the Arthur Street Shaft. The largest of these is the former King William Street Station which lies at a depth of 18m below the current road surface. As discussed above the station and running tunnels were excavated through the London Clay geology using a tunnel shield without the need for a cut and cover excavation. As a consequence construction of the King William Street Station will not have removed surviving archaeological horizons within the footprint of the Arthur Street Shaft.

4.3.43 Approximately 2.5m north of the Arthur Street Shaft lies the Arthur Street local sewer 13 BS. The 13 BS sewer dates from between 1830 and 1855 following the line of Arthur Street and connecting to the London Bridge Sewer at the junction of Arthur Street and King William Street. Sewer 13 BS has a brick, inverted egg-shaped construction, and measuring 1.972m by *c*.1.2m. The crown of the sewer is recorded at approximately 10.50m below street level with the London Clay (101m ATD). At the time of writing it is not known whether the

sewer was constructed using a cut and cover method or timber headed tunnel. In either case the Arthur Street Shaft has been sited 2.5m south of the sewer to minimise the vibration and settlement impacts of shaft construction. As such the shaft will be located outside the zone of any disturbance resulting from construction of the sewer.

4.3.44 Numerous modern services and utilities are known to be located within the footprint of the Arthur Street Shaft including six electricity cables, one gas main, three water mains, 15 communications cables and various drains. Disturbance caused by the laying of these services and utilities is likely to be limited to the recent made ground deposits which seal the archaeological horizons.

Walbrook Grout Shaft

Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.3.45 Five archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the potential Walbrook Grout shaft, the results of which are summarised in Table 8 below. Numerous other archaeological excavations along the Lower Walbrook valley have provided evidence for the topography and settlement pattern of the area.

4.3.46 The potential Walbrook Grout Shaft is located on the eastern slope of the Walbrook valley. Archaeological investigations at Mansion House have recorded the natural Taplow terrace gravels sloping westwards downhill towards the Walbrook stream from *c.*108.98m ATD on the eastern side of Mansion House to *c.*106.40m ATD on the Walbrook street frontage of the building.

4.3.47 A BGS borehole (No. 1063309) recorded immediately west of the Walbrook Grout Shaft recorded terrace gravels at a height of 107.75m ATD. The results of the borehole are, however, limited in their usefulness, recording only made ground between the current ground surface and the natural geology. Rather than reflecting the depth of recent ground disturbance it is likely that the borehole log simply does not distinguish between made ground and the archaeological deposits known to exist in the area.

4.3.48 Although located on the upper slope of the Walbrook valley it is estimated that the natural terrace gravels will be encountered at a height of between *c.*106.5m and 107.5m ATD; however, this will need to be verified by field evaluation or ground investigation.

4.3.49 The sequence of archaeological remains observed at Mansion House are located on the same upper slope of the Walbrook valley and provide the most consistent insight into the archaeological sequence likely to survive within the area of the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft.

4.3.50 To the southwest the natural topography and Roman land surfaces drop away westwards towards the Walbrook stream located *c.*30m further west. Records of the remains found beneath the adjacent Magistrates Court in 1873 [**A138**] are incomplete but do illustrate the Magistrates Court site's position towards the base of the valley with a road surfaces of the flanked by timber flooring at a height of 104.06m ATD and supported by oak piles driven through flood deposits.

4.3.51 The archaeological sequence recorded in archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft includes:

- the closest archaeological investigation to the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft was a trial pit excavated against the western external wall of Mansion House (MHO92)/ [**A156**]. Here a complex sequence of Roman deposits comprising dump deposits cut by rubbish pits, gravel surfaces possibly representing a yard and evidence for four phases of Roman timber buildings with brickearth and sand internal floors was recorded overlying the natural terrace gravels between 106.40m ATD and 108.81m ATD;
- beneath Mansion House itself three phases of archaeological watching brief (SON85) recorded a fairly consistent sequence of Roman remains between 107.10m and 110.10m ATD. These comprised dump deposits cut by rubbish pits; gravel surfaces possibly representing a yard; and evidence for four phases of Roman timber buildings with brickearth and sand internal floors [**A146**];
- evidence for at least one substantial later Roman building was also recorded in 1917 [**A144**] and during more recent archaeological monitoring [**A146**] at *c*.108.86 to109.66m ATD; and
- a tessellated pavement /mosaic was discovered in Walbrook to the south of the Grout Shaft in 1869. This suggests the presence of a later Roman building although the depth at which it was found is not recorded by the GLHER [**A147**];
- two of the archaeological investigations recorded medieval remains directly overlying the Roman remains, with Saxon remains absent. Outside Mansion House the remains of a medieval building were recorded [**A156**] at *c*.108.82m to 108.97m ATD and a chalky-mortar floor make-up associated with the Church of St Mary Woolchurch Haw was recorded beneath Mansion House [**A146**] at 109.80m ATD;
- the full sequence of medieval remains is unclear as the basements of, and post-medieval features associated with, Mansion House had truncated the archaeological sequence above 109m /110m ATD.

4.3.52 The apparent lack of Saxon remains may reflect the level of truncation encountered given that Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman buildings have been recorded to the west at No.1 Poultry [**A128**] and at the junction of Bucklersbury and Queen Victoria Street [**A153**]. Beyond the extent of truncation caused by the construction of Mansion House there is a clear potential for the survival of metalling and road surfaces associated with *Walbrooke Street* from the 12th century onward beneath more recent made ground.

Table 8: Archaeological Remains Recorded within the Vicinity of the Walbrook Grout Shaft

Location	Mansion House MHO92	Mansion House SON85 (1985 Test Pits)	Mansion House SON85 (1988 Test Pits)	Mansion House SON85 (1992 Watching Brief)	National Safe Deposit Company M195
Deposits	Height in metres Above Tunnel Datum (m ATD) at Surface of Deposit and Thickness (m)				
Existing Ground Level	c.112.57m ATD				Not Recorded
Basement Slab	Not Present	109.80m ATD	c. 110m ATD	110.01m ATD	Not Recorded
Surfacing	Not Recorded	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Recorded
Made Ground	c.112.57m ATD Made ground extended from c.109.0m ATD from which point a vaulted culvert associated with Mansion House had removed all archaeology.	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Recorded
Post-medieval Deposits	109.0m ATD Brick wall and floor possibly a backfilled cellar predating Mansion House	Not Present	c. 110.0m ATD Dump deposits associated with the construction of Mansion House (est. 0.34m)	Not Present	Not Recorded
Medieval Horizons	• 108.97m ATD wall collapse/ demolition debris (0.15m) • 108.82m ATD wall foundation of ragstone, chalk and gravel up to 2.60m deep	109.80m ATD Chalky-mortar floor make-up associated with Church of St Mary Woolchurch Haw (0.07m)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Recorded
Anglo-Saxon Horizons	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Recorded
Roman Horizons	• 108.81m ATD dump deposits (0.78m) and rubbish pits • 108.81m ATD demolition/ construction layer	• 109.73m ATD fire debris and dumping (0.14m) • 109.59m ATD occupation layer	• c.108.86 – 109.66m as sequence of three Roman buildings were recorded one of which (Building 2) had been	• 110.01m ATD Fire debris • 109.20m ATD brickearth dump deposit	• 104.06m ATD gravel road surface associated with *Via Decumana* [**A52**]

Location	Mansion House MHO92	Mansion House SON85 (1985 Test Pits)	Mansion House SON85 (1988 Test Pits)	Mansion House SON85 (1992 Watching Brief)	National Safe Deposit Company M195
	• 108.31m ATD fire debris cut by three postholes (0.28m) • 108.03m ATD compacted brickearth floor and N-S structure trench • 108.03m ATD charcoal burnt timber floor • 107.66m ATD possible building remains, plank lined construction cut • 107.70m ATD sequence of dumped occupation deposits and pits possibly on open land • 107.10m ATD brickearth and sand internal floor surface (0.20m) • 106.90m ATD large domestic rubbish pit • 106.90m brickearth dump layers and surfaces cut by rubbish pits • 106.58m ATD N-S aligned fence and two gravel yard surfaces (0.16m)	(0.12m) • 109.37m ATD metalled surfaces (seven in total, 0.27m thick) • c.108.25m ATD building debris, tile, ragstone, mortar (0.50m) • 107.74m ATD chalk, ragstone and clay consolidation deposits • 107.30m ATD marsh deposits containing refuse (0.30m)	destroyed by fire • c.108.86 – 109.66m ATD mortar bedding layer with rough-hewn ragstone wall foundation and six courses of 'massive' ragstone blocks. This wall stood to a total height of 1.10m • c.108.54 – 108.48m ATD metalled yard surface sloping N-S • c.107.96m ATD brickearth foundation slab • c.107.52m ATD undefined feature cutting natural gravel	• c.109.15 – 109.17m ATD (c. 0.20m) Metalled yard surface • 109.19m ATD (c.0.30m) Dump deposits and possible floor surfaces	and adjacent oak timber floor • Other remains for which height information is not available include *opus signinum* floor, traces of buildings, an oak box framed well, metal and glass working debris and a large quantity of carbonised wheat
Natural Brickearth	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present
Taplow Terrace Gravels	106.40m ATD	• 108.85m ATD in west • 107.10m ATD in east	• c.108.86m in west • c.107.75m in east	c.108.88 – 108.98m ATD	Not Present
London Clay	Not reached	Not reached	Not reached	Not reached	100.51-101.02m ATD

Historic Maps

4.3.53 *Walbrooke Street* is certainly medieval in date and was probably in existence by the 12th century. The historic map evidence discussed in Section 4.2 suggests that the potential site of the Walbrook Grout Shaft has certainly been located within the roadway of Walbrook since the 16th century. To the east of this location lay the site of the former Stocks Market and the church of St Mary Woolchurch prior to the construction of Mansion House.

4.3.54 Several of the 16th century maps suggest that the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft may fall within a block of early post-medieval buildings that lay on the north side of Bucklersbury. This is likely to be erroneous and derived from inaccuracies in these early surveys.

4.3.55 Historic maps appear to confirm that the site of the shaft has remained free from major development for at least the last 500 years.

Previous Construction Impacts

4.3.56 As noted above, the location of the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft within the roadway of Walbrook has kept it free from significant development since the medieval period. Historic development impacts, although limited within the roadway, are not unknown. In the archaeological trial pit excavated against the western external wall of Mansion House a post-medieval culvert of drain associated with the construction of Mansion House had removed all archaeological remains to a depth of 109.0m ATD at which depth a post-medieval cellar floor was found.

4.3.57 As with any road in London there will be numerous below ground services and utilities within the roadway that will have truncated or disturbed any archaeological remains lying within 1.5m to 2.0m of current street level.

4.3.58 The current ground surface in the area of the shaft lies at *c*.112.6m ATD. The estimated depth of made ground across the BSCU area is 2.50m below ground level (URS 2013). Within the area of provision for the Walbrook Grout Shaft this would equate to a depth of 110.10m ATD.

4.3.59 The predicted depths of archaeological survival within the area of provision for the Walbrook Grout Shaft are presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Predicted Deposit Sequence within the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft

Deposit	Potential Archaeological Remains	Estimated Surface of Height of Deposit (m ATD)	Estimated Thickness of Deposit (m)
Made Ground	None	112.60m (existing street level)	2.50m
Post-medieval	Former road surfaces of Walbrook, possibly drains associated with Mansion House	110.10m	*c*.0.30 – 1.10m
Medieval	Former road surfaces of *Walbrooke Street* and possibly features associated with Stocks Market or St Mary Woolchurch	*c.*109 – 109.80m	*c*.0.20m
Anglo-Saxon	None recorded but dark earth or Late Saxon road surfaces may survive	Unknown	Unknown
Roman	Dump and reclamation layers, quarry pits, make-up layers and external yard surfaces, the remains of clay and timber early Roman buildings superseded by later Roman masonry building, demolition layers and fire debris. Timber piles may survive.	*c.*108.80-109.60m	*c.*2.30-2.60m
Terrace Gravels	None	106.50 - 107m	2.50-3.0m
London Clay	None	*c.* 104m	N/A

Low Level 2 Sewer Shaft

Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.3.60 The Low Level 2 Sewer shaft is also located on the eastern side of the Walbrook valley but south of, and further down slope than, the Walbrook Grout Shaft. Although the shaft location has not previously been investigated, several archaeological trenches have been excavated in advance of the Walbrook Place/ Bucklersbury House development immediately adjacent and the remains of the Roman Temple of Mithras [**A164**] lie a short distance to the northwest. The results of these archaeological investigations are summarised on Table 10 below.

4.3.61 The trial trenches excavated immediately adjacent to the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft did not extend to the depth of the underlying natural; however, an auger sample recovered approximately 5m to the northwest recorded London Clay at a *c*.103.10m ATD within a post-medieval well. This spot height and sections recorded and modelled across the Walbrook valley (Wilmot 1991, MOLA 2011)

suggest that the natural geology of the valley side will lie at between 103.00m and 104.00m ATD sloping east to west.

4.3.62 Archaeological remains recorded immediately adjacent to the site of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft are almost exclusively Roman. This is a result of later truncation of the archaeological sequence by Victorian cellars.

4.3.63 The earliest archaeological remains recorded adjacent to the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft date to the early Roman period and comprise:

- possible Walbrook alluvium and organic layers recorded between 103.00m and 104.00m ATD in auger samples;
- a complex sequence of Roman demolition dumps, levelling layers and redeposited fire debris between 105.00m and 105.80m ATD immediately to the northwest in BZY10 Trench 21. These layers sealed a large north-south timber lined drain the base which lay at 104.76m ATD [**A206**] (MOLA 2014 in prep.);
- 4.00m to the southwest of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft, BZY10 Trench 22a recorded dump layers and general domestic refuse overlying a complex series of internal clay floors and remains of a 1st century timber building between 105.00m and 105.90m ATD [**A207**] (MOLA 2014 in prep): and,
- 12.00m to the southwest of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft the remains of a late 1st century Roman building comprising brickearth floor slabs and mortar floor layers separated by a timber lined beam slot [**A207**] were recorded at *c.*105m ATD. The building remains were overlain by demolition dumps and redeposited fire debris to a truncated height of 105.90m ATD (MOLA 2014 in prep).
- just to the northwest of, and beyond the extent of, the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft lie the *in situ* remains of the narthex entrance structure [**A205**] for the nationally significant Temple of Mithras [**A164**]. These remains do not extend south towards the access shaft as evidenced in BZY10 Trench 21, but do provide a clear indication of the level at which later Roman structures would have been constructed. The north-south aligned front wall of the temple was revealed at a height of 104.59m and 105.19m ATD and the truncated remains of four east-west walls which formed the narthex structure were also recorded at 105.45m and 105.84m ATD. Associated floor layers were recorded between 104.90m and 105.94m ATD (MOLA 2011);
- the Roman remains in Trench 17 were sealed by two layers of ‘dark earth’ totalling 0.86m deep which extended to 106.70m ATD (MOLA 2011);
- medieval remains recorded in Trench 17 comprised ground raising and consolidation deposits between 106.70m and 107.42m ATD and a chalk

and stone wall foundation preserved in the core of 19th century cellar wall; and

- due to truncation caused by Victorian cellars the only evidence for post-medieval remains was limited to a 17th century brick lined well truncated at 107.80m ATD. The Low Level 2 Sewer shaft appears to be located partially within the extent of Victorian cellars associated with buildings that formed the pre-1950s street frontage. The eastern side of the access shaft, however, may extend beyond the extent of truncation where metalling and road surfaces associated with Walbrooke Street may survive beneath more recent made ground.

Historic Maps

4.3.64 Historic maps show that until the 1950s the site of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft lay partially within the frontage of buildings situated on the western side of Walbrook and partially within the roadway itself.

4.3.65 Horwood's map of 1799 (Figure 10) depicts two properties separated by an alleyway at the location of the shaft. Later more accurate mapping produced by the Ordnance Survey from 1878 onwards (Figures 13 to 18) clearly shows the building line of 10 and 11 Walbrook extending into the location of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft. Following 1954 and the development of Bucklersbury House, Walbrook was widened and the building line moved further west.

Previous Construction Impacts

4.3.66 Both historic map evidence and excavated remains confirm that the line of cellars beneath the Victorian properties fronting onto the west side of Walbrook extend into the site of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft. Trenches 21 and 22a located adjacent to and north and south of the shaft location respectively recorded a consistent depth of *c.*105.80m to105.90m ATD. Approximately 4.96m below the current street level.

4.3.67 The Low Level 2 Sewer over which the shaft will be located was itself constructed by tunnelling through the archaeologically sterile London Clay rather than by an open cut method. As a result the overlying sequence of archaeological deposits was not disturbed by its construction.

4.3.68 Numerous below ground services and utilities will be buried within the roadway of Walbrook. These will have truncated or disturbed any archaeological remains surviving to the east of the Victorian cellars to a depth of 2.5m of current street level, the depth to which made ground within the BSCU Work Sites area is anticipated to extend.

Table 10: Archaeological Remains Recorded within the Vicinity of the Low Level 2 Sewer Shaft

Location	Bucklersbury House Trench 17	Bucklersbury House Trial Pit 21	Bucklersbury House Trial Pit 22	Bucklersbury House Trial Pit 23
Deposits	Height in metres Above Tunnel Datum (m ATD) at Surface of Deposit and Thickness (m)			
Existing Ground Level	c.110.82m ATD	110.76m ATD	c. 110.70m ATD	
Made Ground	(c.3.02 - 4.72 m) Modern road surfacing and post-1950s rubble infilling former cellars	(c.4.96m) Modern road surfacing and post-1950s rubble infilling former cellars	(c.4.80m) Modern road surfacing and post-1950s rubble infilling former cellars	
Basement Slab	• 106.10m ATD in northern part of trench • 107.80m ATD in southern third of trench	c. 105.80m ATD Variable level of 19th century cellars	c. 105.90m ATD Variable level of 19th century cellars	c. 106.20m ATD Variable level of 19th century cellars
Post-medieval Deposits	c. 107.80m ATD truncated 17th century brick lined well	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars
Medieval Horizons	• 108.60m ATD chalk and stone wall foundation preserved in core of 19th century cellar wall (base at 105.52m ATD) • 107.42m ATD medieval ground consolidation deposits • 107.10m ATD sand, silt and pebbles; land raising	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars
Anglo-Saxon Horizons	Not Present	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars
Dark Earth	106.70m ATD (0.86m) two layers of dark earth. The lower layer containing Roman structural debris	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars	Not Present – truncated by cellars
Roman Horizons	• 105.84 top of northern E-W wall of 'Narthex 2' • 105.61m ATD top of E-W Narthex wall • 105.54m ATD top of E-W	• 105.80m ATD (0.80m) Complex sequence of Roman demolition deposits, levelling layers and redeposited fire debris • c.105.0m ATD (0.24m) large N-	• 105.90m ATD (0.90m) sequence of Roman dump layers, domestic refuse and building rubble • c.105.0m ATD internal clay and timber building remains including	• 106.20m ATD (1.20m) sequence of Roman demolition deposits, levelling layers and redeposited fire debris and building rubble overlying complex series of

Location	Bucklersbury House Trench 17	Bucklersbury House Trial Pit 21	Bucklersbury House Trial Pit 22	Bucklersbury House Trial Pit 23
	Narthex wall • 105,45m ATD top of southern E-W of 'Narthex 2' • 105.15m ATD brick stack possible Roman drain • 104.90 – 105.94m ATD series of floors and floor preparation layers • 104.68m ATD top of wall at SE corner of Temple of Mithras • 104.59m ATD top of eastern wall of Temple of Mithras	S cut containing a timber lined drain with its base at 104.76m ATD.	two parallel E-W aligned wall divisions dated c. AD70-100	internal building remains including mortar and brickearth floors and a timber lined beam slot dated c. AD70-100 • c.105.0m ATD base of excavated trench
Walbrook Alluvium	102.74m ATD soft grey silt	c.104m ATD Dark brown organic clay silt	c.104m ATD Dark brown organic clay silt	c.103m ATD Light grey clay with occasional wood fragments and thin peat horizon
Taplow Terrace Gravels	Not present	Not Reached	Not Reached	Not Reached
London Clay	103.10m ATD (recorded in augered well)	Not Reached	Not Reached	Not Reached

4.3.69 The predicted depths of archaeological survival within the Low Level 2 access shaft are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Predicted Deposit Sequence within the Low Level 2 access shaft

Deposit	Potential Archaeological Remains	Estimated Surface of Height of Deposit (m ATD)	Estimated Thickness of Deposit (m)
Made Ground	None	110.76m (existing street level)	2.50m
Post-medieval	Victorian cellars and possibly former road surfaces of Walbrook	*c.*108.26mm	*c.*0.30 – 1.10m
Medieval	Ground raising deposits and former road surfaces of *Walbrooke Street*	Unknown due to possible truncation	Unknown
Anglo-Saxon	None recorded but dark earth or Late Saxon road surfaces may survive	Unknown due to possible truncation	Unknown
Roman	Dump deposits and the remains of clay and timber buildings, timber lined drain, overlying reclamation/dump layers and Walbrook alluvium. Timber piles may survive.	*c.*105.80m	*c.*2.80m
Terrace Gravels	None	Unknown	Unknown
London Clay	None	*c.* 103 - 104m	N/A

London Bridge Sewer Shaft

4.3.70 Access to the London Bridge Sewer will be achieved by the breaking out of a manhole cover slab (approximately 2-4m depth) to an existing shaft. The construction of this existing structure will have removed any surviving archaeological remains within the footprint and consequently there is no potential for the survival of archaeological remains and therefore no further assessment is required.

Other Utilities Works

4.3.71 It is anticipated that the general utility works will be undertaken within the depth of existing made ground identified across the BSCU area and as such they will not impact on buried archaeology and therefore no further assessment is required.

5 Assessment of the Survival of Archaeological Remains and their Significance

5.1.1 This baseline assessment has established the historic development and archaeological baseline conditions for the Whole Block Site, Arthur Street Shaft, potential Walbrook Grout Shaft and the Low Level 2 and London Bridge Sewer shafts within a surrounding 100m study area.

5.2 Archaeological Survival

Whole Block Site

5.2.1 This assessment has identified six non-designated archaeological assets within the boundary of the Whole Block Site [**A31**], [**A33**], [**A38**], [**A51**], [**A53**] and [**A55**]. Five of these assets [**A31**], [**A33**], [**A38**], [**A51**] and [**A55**] are located within the area of the proposed new Station Entrance Hall. All of these assets were recorded either during previous geotechnical or archaeological investigations undertaken in advance of re-development of part of the Whole Block Site. The redevelopment and construction works have subsequently destroyed these assets.

5.2.2 The review of previous development impacts has revealed extensive disturbance and the truncation of archaeological deposits resulting from the construction of the extant buildings and their basements within the Whole Block Site. As a consequence it is almost certain that all archaeological horizons post-dating the Roman period have been removed and that across much of the site archaeological remains have been removed altogether.

5.2.3 The general archaeological potential of the Whole Block Site by chronological period can therefore be assessed as:

- negligible-low for prehistoric remains including isolated find of flint tools;
- moderate for the recovery of Roman remains;
- negligible-low for the discovery of archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date; and
- low for the recovery of post-medieval remains.

5.2.4 At ground and basement levels the new Station Entrance Hall will only occupy the eastern half of the Whole Block Site as shown on Figure 22. A specific assessment of the archaeological potential for each building within this footprint concludes that:

- at 10 King William Street the double storey basement has removed any surviving archaeological remains (including the fire debris, wood, daub and tile [**A31**]) with the possible exception of the base of further deep wells such as those recorded in the 1974 boreholes [**A55**]. The archaeological potential for remains of all periods is therefore considered negligible;
- at 12 Nicholas Lane of remains Roman buildings with substantial walls and cement/mortar floors [**A33**] will have been removed by the redevelopment of the building and lowering of the basement in 1980. There is limited potential for the survival of the base of deeply cut features such as wells. The surviving archaeological potential for remains of all periods is therefore considered negligible;
- at 14 Nicholas Lane the shallower depth of basement impact compared to other buildings within the Whole Block Site may have resulted in less truncation of archaeological horizons. The building remains found in Trenches B and C at 12 Nicholas Lane abutted the foundations of 14 and may extend into the footprint of the building. The archaeological potential at 14 Nicholas Lane is therefore assessed as being moderate to high, depending on the survival and complexity of the deposits. Up to 1.40m of stratified Roman and possibly later deposits may survive above the surface of the Terrace gravels; and
- at 143-149 Cannon Street the single level basement is anticipated to have removed all archaeological remains to a depth of *c*.110.40m ATD. At this depth there is considered to be a low potential for the survival of Roman remains including further evidence for fire debris and deposits associated with the Roman road [**A38**; **A51**]. It is unlikely that any depth of stratified archaeological horizons survive. Any archaeological remains are likely to be found at or cutting into the surface of the natural Brickearth or Taplow terrace gravels. Within the sub-basement areas all archaeological remains will have been removed. The archaeological potential is therefore assessed as being low or negligible within the sub-basement.

Arthur Street Shaft

5.2.5 The Arthur Street Shaft is located in an area of known archaeological potential; however, with the possible exception of a continuation of the Roman road [**A52**; **A66**], no known archaeological assets have been recorded within its footprint. The location of the Arthur Street Shaft within the roadway since 1830 has resulted in its avoiding the type of modern development impact seen within the Whole Block Site.

5.2.6 Archaeological horizons recorded immediately to the south at Miles Lane/33 King William Street are likely to extend into the area of the shaft, the archaeological potential of which is assessed as being:

- negligible-low for prehistoric remains including isolated find of flint tools;
- moderate –high for the recovery of Roman remains including the north end of 'Building A' and the road/pathway associated with [**A52**; **A66**];
- moderate for the discovery of archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date;
- moderate-high for the recovery of medieval remains including the surfacing of St Michael's/Miles Lane and possible building remains 'Building O'; and
- low-moderate for the recovery of truncated post-medieval remains including the surfacing of Miles Lane.

Walbrook Grout Shaft

5.2.7 The area of provision for the Walbrook Grout Shaft is located on the eastern side of the Lower Walbrook valley in an area of known archaeological potential. The deep survival of archaeological deposits and waterlogged conditions with the Walbrook valley are also known to result in high levels of preservation with timber, organic remains and metal objects all known to survive in excellent condition.

5.2.8 The location of the potential Walbrook Grout Shaft within the roadway of Walbrook since the medieval period has resulted in its avoiding the truncation caused by modern basement impacts.

5.2.9 Although no archaeological assets are recorded with the site of the potential Walbook Grout Shaft, its archaeological potential is assessed as being:

- negligible-low for prehistoric remains including isolated find of flint tools;
- moderate–high for the recovery of Roman remains including dump deposits and reclamation/ground raising within the Walbrook valley, rubbish pits, the remains of clay and timber buildings and floor/yard surfaces and later Roman masonry buildings overlooking the Walbrook as seen immediately to the east at Mansion House [**A144**], [**A146**] and [**A156**];
- low-moderate for the discovery of archaeological remains of Late Anglo-Saxon date;
- moderate for the recovery of medieval remains including former road surfaces of *Walbrooke Street* and possibly features associated with Stocks Market or St Mary Woolchurch; and
- moderate for the recovery of truncated post-medieval remains including the surfacing of Walbrook.

Low Level 2 Sewer Shaft

5.2.10 The Low Level 2 Sewer shaft is also located within an area of significant archaeological potential just to the south of the nationally significant *in situ* remains of the Temple of Mithras. Archaeological trial trenches excavated in advance of the Walbrook Place/Bucklersbury House development have located the narthex for the temple [**A205**] to the north beyond the extent of the shaft and confirmed the presence of Roman remains truncated by Victorian cellars immediately adjacent to the location of the shaft.

5.2.11 The archaeological potential of the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft is therefore assessed as being:

- negligible-low for prehistoric remains including isolated find of flint tools;
- high for the recovery of Roman remains including dump deposits and reclamation/ground raising within the Walbrook valley, possible timber lined drains and the remains of clay and timber buildings [**A206**; **A207**];
- low to moderate for the discovery of archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date such as dark earth deposits;
- low for the recovery of medieval remains within areas of Victorian basement impact, raising to moderate outside former basements for remains including ground raising deposits and former road surfaces of *Walbrooke Street*; and
- low-moderate for the recovery of truncated or deep cut post-medieval remains within areas of Victorian basement impact and possibly surfacing deposits for Walbrook.

5.2.12 The London Bridge Sewer Shaft and the Low Level 2 and London Bridge Sewer emergency access/egress shafts will use existing blind shafts. The construction of these existing structures will have removed any surviving archaeological remains within their footprint and consequently have no potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

5.2.13 This baseline assessment has identified the known archaeological resource within the study area and has attempted to predict the archaeological potential of the Whole Block Site, Arthur Street Shaft, area of provision for the Walbrook Grout Shaft and the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft. There is, however, still a risk that unexpected archaeological remains of all periods may be discovered during the BSCU. This risk is inherent with any development project.

5.3 Significance of Archaeological Remains

5.3.1 The *NPPF* stresses the importance of identifying and assessing the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposed development (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset). Once the heritage significance or 'sensitivity' has been established, the impact of any proposal can be appropriately assessed.

5.3.2 The sensitivity of the baseline archaeological resource within or extending into the Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft has been assessed using the criteria set out in Table 2 above.

5.3.3 Archaeological remains associated with the Roman occupation within the Whole Block Site are considered to be of low to medium sensitivity having both research potential at a local level and within the wider context of the Roman town and its hinterland across the Greater London area.

5.3.4 The remains of Roman buildings and fire debris deposits found at 12 Nicholas Lane [**A33**] may extend beneath the basement slab of 14 Nicholas Lane. The remains of numerous Roman buildings have been found in the vicinity of the Whole Block Site although they are often fragmentary and poorly dated. The building types and development of Roman London is well understood. Further Roman remains beneath 14 Nicholas Lane have the potential to provide a securely dated sequence of deposits which may add to knowledge of the phasing and development of this part of the Roman town. Any surviving remains dependent on their level of preservation are assessed as being of low to medium sensitivity.

5.3.5 It is possible that further remains of the Roman road which runs below modern day Cannon Street [**A51**] may survive beneath the basement of 143 to 149 Cannon Street. This road is already well documented and understood and has previously been recorded during archaeological investigations within 143 to 149 Cannon Street and beyond the Whole Block Site at St Swithin's Lane and Gracechurch Street. Remains associated with this asset are therefore assessed as being of low sensitivity.

5.3.6 Roman fire debris deposits and further ragstone walls [**A38**] have been recorded beneath 143-149 Cannon Street. Archaeological remains of this type are common and well documented in this part of London and have been recorded elsewhere within the Whole Block Site and surrounding study area. Their research potential and sensitivity will also be dependent on their level of preservation and truncation by previous development. This asset and any further comparable remains are therefore assessed as being of low sensitivity.

5.3.7 The remains of fire debris [**A31**] and the base of a well [**A55**] found at 10 King William Street have been destroyed since their discovery. These assets are assessed as having a low sensitivity despite having no surviving physical remains. This is based solely on the limited future research potential the record of their existence may provide.

5.3.8 The Roman and post-medieval remains [**A33**] found at 12 Nicholas Lane have similarly either been completely removed or severely truncated by the current basement. This asset and any surviving remains are therefore assessed as having a low sensitivity.

5.3.9 Within the Arthur Street Shaft potential archaeological remains of Roman to post-medieval date are, depending on their preservation, are assessed as having a low to medium sensitivity, being able to contribute to research themes and our understanding of the Roman town and waterfront area at a local and regional level.

5.3.10 At the area of provision for the Walbrook Grout Shaft, potential archaeological remains of Roman to post-medieval date are, depending on their level of preservation, assessed as having a low to medium sensitivity, being able to contribute to research themes and enhance our understanding of the Roman and later town and the development of the Walbrook valley at a local and regional level.

5.3.11 Potential archaeological remains of Roman to post-medieval date within the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft will, depending on their level of preservation, have a low to medium sensitivity, having the potential to contribute to research themes and enhance our understanding of the Roman and later town and the development of the Walbrook valley in the vicinity of the Temple of Mithras at a local and regional level. Trial trenches excavated for the Walbrook Place/Bucklersbury House development have not identified *in situ* remains associated with the highly sensitive (nationally significant) Temple of Mithras [**A164**; **A205**] extending into the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft.

5.3.12 The sensitivity of any surviving archaeological remains will be primarily evidential and derived from their ability to contribute to the established research themes for Greater London set out in *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (EH/MOLAS, 2003).

5.3.13 As has been demonstrated in this assessment, the sensitivity of any surviving archaeological remains will also be dependent on their level of preservation and the extent of previous truncation or disturbance by later development. Where archaeological remains survive in poor condition their evidential value will be greatly reduced and the contribution that can be made to our understanding of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and later London will be limited.

6 Recommendations

6.1.1 This baseline assessment has been prepared using up to date historic environment datasets provided by the GLHER and English Heritage and historic archaeological and ground investigation records. The height information recorded by these historic investigations is variable in quality and sometimes absent. This does not affect the validity of the assessed archaeological potential or heritage significance but does highlight where the baseline data can be enhanced or verified and the design of future archaeological investigations and mitigation measures informed.

6.1.2 It is therefore recommended that geotechnical borehole investigations with the Whole Block Site planned for 2016 prior to construction are monitored by an archaeologist and the results used to confirm the depth and extent of ground disturbance and inform the level of archaeological survival beneath the existing basement slabs.

6.1.3 Where significant archaeological remains are anticipated, for example beneath 14 Nicholas Lane , within the Arthur Street Shaft, Walbrook Grout Shaft, the Low Level 2 Sewer shaft it is also recommended that archaeological evaluation prior to construction is undertaken where practical. The results of the archaeological evaluation would inform the detailed mitigation design within these areas.

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Appendix A: Gazetteer of Designated and Non-designated Archaeological Assets

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A1	NMR No. 1134088	TQ 328 810	King William Street	Axe	A Lower Palaeolithic hand axe was found in 1915 on King William Street in an area of Taplow Gravel geology.	Palaeolithic	Find Spot
A2	NMR No. 963438	TQ 32797 80995	Lombard Street	Urn	A Roman urn containing ashes was found in Lombard Street in 1786 while making a sewer.	Roman	Find Spot
A3	NMR No. 405176	TQ 3280 8099	Abchurch Lane	Wall	A Roman wall of ragstone, chalk and flints, 36 feet long, was found in the south part of Abchurch Lane, north of King William Street, during excavations for the sewer in 1855. The exact position and orientation are unknown, but the new sewer, which apparently followed its line for 36 feet ran northwards for 70 feet in the middle of Abchurch Lane from a point just N of the alley which goes through to Nicholas Lane.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A4	MLO14177	TQ 3280 8100	Lombard Street opposite Clement's Lane EC4	Wall	Sewer excavations monitored by G Dunning for the Guildhall Museum in 1937 revealed part of a roman wall orientated north west/ south east. It was recorded as 0.91m thick (3 ft) and only the lowest courses were preserved. Merrifield suggested that it could have "returned" to join a wall at 58 Lombard Street [A5].	Roman	Previous Investigation
A5	MLO11834	TQ 3280 8100	58 Lombard Street	Wall	Sewer excavations 1785 revealed a rag wall crossing Lombard Street.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A6	MLO11831, MLO11830, MLO23334	TQ 3280 8100	Abchurch Lane EC4	Wall	Sewer excavations 1785 revealed a "piece of solid arch work, composed of stones of irregular form" at a depth of c. 6.1m (20 ft) below ground surface on the south side of the sewer. Its exact position and orientation are not clear. A tile pavement was recorded to the east of this wall. A Roman or perhaps medieval rag chalk and flint wall c. 10.97m (36 ft) was also found. Its exact position and orientation are not clear.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A7	MLO14975	TQ 3277 8099	King William Street EC4	Axe	Chipped flint axe, partly polished "of ordinary form with sharp sides" purchased by the London Museum August 1922. The axe measures 7 1/2" (19 cm) long.	Neolithic	Find Spot
A8	MLO101049	TQ 3271 8097	St Swithin's Lane EC4	Coin	A Saxon coin c. 959 to 975 AD.	Anglo-Saxon	Find Spot
A9	ELO3420, MLO68046 and MLO68047	TQ 3274 8097	24-30 St Swithin's Lane	Occupation	Excavation recorded by Noel Hume for Guildhall Museum in 1953; Site Code: GM196. Excavations revealed a pit 15ft below cellar level, about 20ft east of St Swithin's Lane, which probably contained Roman pottery, and medieval material was also recovered by workmen.	Roman and Medieval	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A10	MLO1481 and MLO1482	TQ 3276 8097	3-7 King William Street EC4	Pits and Fire Debris	Observations of F Lambert in 1914 recorded Roman quarry and possible rubbish pits, some up to 100ft(30.48 m)long for gravel and/or brickearth extraction, and an extensive building debris later, including wall plaster, daub, tiles, and wood.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A11	MLO99352	TQ 32780 80980	4-5 King William Street	Spearhead (4)	Four spearheads were found at 4-5 King William Street, City of London in 1914.	Anglo-Saxon	Find Spot
A12	ELO3921, NMR No.1196840	TQ 3281 8099	21 Lombard Street, EC3	Negative Evidence	A watching brief undertaken by MoLAS, April-May 1998; Site Code LOS98. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.	Modern	Previous Investigation
A13	NMR Nos. 958728 and 648971	TQ 3277 8098	Phoenix House, 3-7 King William Street	Pits	In May 1914, excavations were conducted at 3-7 King William Street. No Roman buildings were found but a series of rubbish pits were noted, the primary fills mainly of the third quarter of the 1st Century AD. Evidence of fire destruction. Medieval and post-medieval cess pits and wells were also revealed.	Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A14	MLO18014, MLO18015, NMR Nos. 404692 and 649180	TQ 3283 8099	21 Lombard Street, EC3	Church, Walls, Pits, Postholes, Coin	Excavations by Guildhall Museum 1963-4 (Site Code GM129) in 1963. In the centre of the site were fragmentary traces of the E-W Roman road which originally went past the south frontage of the forum. It overlay natural brickearth. A deposit of burnt daub and clay about a foot thick was cut into by square post-holes and overlaid by dark earth. The site was partly occupied in the Late Saxon and medieval period by the church of St Nicholas Acon. Excavations revealed Late Saxon pits, post-holes and a ragstone wall 2ft 3in. thick retaining the W side of a hollow, probably of the 11th century, containing debris and white-painted plaster. One pit containing a coin of the second quarter of the 11th century was overlaid by a foundation of the church, which originally comprised a nave and square chancel on foundations of chalk and gravel about 4ft thick. Later a S aisle and a square chamber (suggested by Marsden to be a tower, but more likely to be a vestry (Schofield 1994)) at the NE corner were added, on foundations of mortared chalk. The addition of the S aisle, when the existing S wall was replaced by two piers on foundations of mortared chalk, may have been at the same time as a lengthening of the nave from 46ft to about 59ft long. Finds include many floor tiles.	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A15	MLO13383 and MLO13384, NMR No. 405183	TQ 3284 8096	Nicholas Lane, northern part EC4	Building	Works reported on by Mr Burkitt in 1847 revealed "a dwelling house decidedly Roman" and "a sepulchral urn...of dark clay" at a depth of c.4.88m (16 ft) below ground.	Roman	Find Spot
A16	MLO1485	TQ 3282 8096	81-82 King William St EC4	Pottery	Catalogue of finds recovered from excavations in 1925, including amphorae, samian, flue tile etc. No author.	Roman	Find Spots

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A17	ELO4621, MLO64997-9, MLO65002, NMR No. 409189	TQ 3271 8094	19 St Swithin's Lane	Buildings, Quarry, Fence, Pits, Cellar	An excavation by DGLA in 1984; Site Code SSL84. The remains of a fence which had been cut into natural gravel were found. An area of quarrying and other features was found to have been truncated by a later gravel quarry pit. Fire debris had been used to backfill the quarry pit along with redeposited material. Surfaces were found within a lean-to or veranda, which sealed the fence and quarrying remains. Two successive internal surfaces were also found above a later quarry pit, the latest of which had a terminus post quem of AD 120. All earlier features contained 1st century AD pottery. Four successive north-south external divisions were sealed by internal features with minor structural divisions. Evidence for further internal activity was recorded, but on a slightly different alignment and including some 2nd century pottery. Associated finds generally indicated a normal Roman domestic assemblage. Dumps of re-deposited material were truncated by features dated to after 1050 AD were found. Several medieval pits were found, including a rubbish pit. A post-medieval fire cellar was also found.	Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A18	MLO64939, MLO64941-8, MLO64950, MLO64952, NMR Nos. 649188 and 1146892	TQ 3270 8094	18, 19, 21-23 St Swithin's Lane, 113-117 Cannon Street EC4	Quarry, Drain, Pit, Buildings, Well, Fence	Excavations undertaken by DUA in 1983; Site Code WIT83, revealed: a fence line; a 1st to 2nd century wood-lined drain and masonry building found along with foundation trenches; a large rectangular quarry pit; a late Roman make-up layer and floor associated with collapsed wall; and a number of medieval walls and robber trenches on the same alignment as the standing walls of a medieval vault (SMR ref: 043285). A post-medieval barrel-well and pits were also found.	Roman to Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A19	NMR No. 1119929	TQ 3269 8093	15 St Swithin's Lane	Warehouse	Warehouse built in 1888, converted to offices in the 20th century. A glazed-brick building which is noted for its large bracketed and pedimented doorcase of polished granite. The building was due for total demolition at the time of survey.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A20	MLO13357 - MLO13360 MLO24763	TQ 3269 8089	Bush Lane north end EC4	Buildings	Sewer excavations in 1840-1 revealed a wall running parallel to Cannon Street and now covered by pavement. Suspected to be part of the Governor's Place.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A21	MLO65114 - MLO65122, NMR No. 648815	TQ 3272 8091	119-121 Cannon Street	Well, Buildings, Ditch and Pits	Excavations undertaken by DUA, Jan-Feb'82; Site Code LIB82. A well, on the extreme western of the site on the edge of the Walbrook valley, survived to 4m below natural and contained a box at its base with a human skull, two dog skeletons and many sherds of Neronian flagons and amphorae. Timber building and dumped material. Fire debris sealed building. Sunken floored Roman building. And 1st century ditch. Five medieval wells, three with chalk linings. A sequence of late medieval to 16th century pits	Roman and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A22	NMR No. 1038357	TQ 3275 8092	Abchurch Lane	Church	St Mary Abchurch was first documented in the late 12th century and a vaulted chamber below the churchyard, said to be of the 14th century, was revealed after bombing during World War II. This has been interpreted as the undercroft of a lost chantry chapel. Destroyed in the Great Fire, the present church is by Wren and was constructed in 1681-6 from red brick with Portland stone dressings. There are three bays each to the south and east facades, with round headed windows with circular lights over, flanking a large segment-headed window. The north west tower has a square ogee-domed on which is a small pierced lantern and a lead obelisk spire. A church room was added to the north in 1914-15 by W Campbell-Jones, in connection with his adjacent Gresham Club in Abchurch Lane. The aisles interior has a large dome on eight arches. It is noted for its carved wood which includes a huge reredos by Grinling Gibbons, 1686. The most recent of many restorations were in 1946-53 by W Hoyle and E W Tristram after severe bomb damage, and in 1994-5 by Tom Organ and John Bururbidge. The rest of the church was restored by Godfrey Allen in 1945-57.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A23	MLO104537	TQ 32787 80911	Abchurch Lane, Abchurch Yard, EC4	Churchyard	Abchurch Yard is the former churchyard of St Mary Abchurch. First references to the church here date from the 12th century and the churchyard existed by 1218, the remains of which lie to the south of the building.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A24	NMR No. 1465948	TQ 32759 80941	15 Abchurch Lane, EC4	Club	The former site of the Gresham Club, a mid-19th century gentlemen's club. The building was constructed in 1914 by W.Campbell Jones. The stone-faced building is of three-storeys with basement with a later attic. The Gresham Club was founded in 1843 for professionals in the City. It was named after Sir Thomas Gresham, the Elizabethan founder of the Royal Exchange. Its first club-house was at Number 1 King William Street from where it moved to Abchurch Lane in 1915. In 1992 the club was dissolved. In 1993 the former Gresham club-house was acquired by CCA holdings who renovated the house. In 1994 the club-house opened again as "London Capital Club" with a new roof and new interior designed by Peter Inston.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A25	MLO101050	TQ 3277 8093	Abchurch Lane, EC4	Pin	An 11th-century bone pin decorated with Ringerike style engraving.	Anglo-Saxon	Find Spot
A26	MLO1467, MLO28126 and MLO32819	TQ 3281 8094	King William Street, EC4, southern end	Building	During construction of sewers in 1834 R Smith observed many walls, wells, and finds.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A27	NMR No. 405184	TQ 3286 8094	Clement's Lane	Wall, Floor	During excavations for sewers in 1841, walls 3 ft. thick were found crossing the street at depths of 12-15ft. They were built of flints, rubble and tiles. There were also fragments of pavements. Later excavations (1865-78) brought to light a great quantity of Roman glass, glass slag, and an iron mould, suggesting that glass was manufactured here, and also a number of amphorae, five or six of which were found standing in a row. In 1878 fragments of a tessellated pavement were found close to St. Clement's Church.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A28	MLO65010 – MLO65016, MLO65363, MLO65369 - MLO65371, MLO65373, MLO65375, MLO65382, MLO65390 - MLO65393 and NMR No. 1146352	TQ 3286 8094	29-32 Clement's Lane	Occupation Evidence	Watching brief undertaken by DUA; Site Code CLE81. The initial occupation of the site was of Neronian date and consisted of slot trenches with associated stake-holes cut into a brickearth slab. A sunken Flavian tile and ragstone stairway cut through 1st and early 2nd century surfaces; it apparently led to a cellar which must have been situated immediately north of the site. One side of this stairway was incorporated into, and its alignment followed, the construction of a major N-S wall of mid-2nd century date. A parallel and corresponding wall was also found. Evidence was also found of Neronian timber buildings, succeeded by brickearth sill, wattle and mudbrick structures; in one instance, eleven courses of a scorched mud-brick wall survived. A large early 2nd century building was recorded beneath Plough Court. Ragstone walls survived to a height of 0.8m, and the base of a stairway leading up to the raised internal level was noted. Mortar and red plaster surfaces covering its exterior surfaces would suggest that this structure may have formed part of an extensive courtyard-plan building, perhaps of public use. It was burnt in a Hadrianic fire. Mid-2nd century ragstone and flint walls and foundations were found on both east and west sides of the site Evidence of a plank-revetted drain was found in the later of two ditches (043669) which bordered a road (043668). A tile drain of mid-2nd century date was also found, and a sequence of drains was revealed to the east of Clement Lane. Indicated a property division. Two successive ditches bordered the western side of a minor road/alley (043669). 1st was of Flavian date, 2nd dated from the late 1st or early 2nd century and contained evidence of a drain (043666). A narrow strip of dark earth survived on the site. This produced 3rd to 4th century pottery. A minor road or alleyway running N-S pre-dated a burnt horizon. A late Saxon/early medieval rammed chalk and gravel foundation appears to have been laid out in relationship to Clement's Lane. Medieval pits and keyed chalk lined well. Late medieval chalk and brick foundations, including an arched foundation, were recorded on the Clement La, Lombard Ct corner. This building had been burnt in the fire of 1666 and subsequently rebuilt. A massive early medieval robbing shaft produced substantial quantities of late Saxon pottery. Medieval pits cut a Saxon/medieval foundation. Many other pits, late medieval chalk and brick foundations and two cess pits were also present.	Anglo-Saxon, Roman and Medieval	Previous Investigation
A29	MLO13382 and MLO14743 -4	TQ 3282 8093	King William Street, corner EC4	Building and Pit	Sewer excavations in 1920 revealed a pit cut into natural containing refuse including Claudian/Vespasian samian. The pit was sealed by mosaic floor.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A30	MLO18348	TQ 3282 8093	King William Street junction of Nicholas Lane, EC4	Wall	Sewer excavations monitored by Guildhall Museum in 1924 revealed "chalk foundations" apparently running at right angles to King William St. Neither the top nor bottom of the foundation was reached even though the base of the tunnel was c19ft (5.79m) and the foundation was first seen at a depth of 6ft (1.83m). No further details were recorded.	Medieval	Documentary Evidence
A31	MLO11064	TQ 3281 8092	8-13 King William Street, EC4	Fire Debris	Fire debris: wood, daub, tile etc. Recorded by F Lambert in 1920.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A32	NMR No. 648719	TQ 32789 81012	Post Office Court, 1-3 Abchurch Lane	Buildings, Pits, Cellar, Cess Pit	Excavations monitored by the Guildhall Museum in 1939; Site Code GM1. Three Roman pits were observed. The south end of a medieval cellar or possibly a large cesspit was found at the south end of the site, aligned parallel with Abchurch Lane. It was 10ft wide and more than 11ft north-south. The tops of the walls lay at 10ft below street level, and their bases at 20ft below street level; the walls were 4ft thick and of chalk with some tiles. Silt lay in the bottom of the cellar, and was overlaid first by a deposit of burnt wood 1ft thick, and then by another silt layer. Green-glazed pottery, perhaps of 14th-15th century date, and encaustic tiles were found in this deposit, along with a bronze cauldron, Venetian glass and the base of a stone mortar. Subsequent layers of burning and silt contained pottery of the 16th and 17th century, indicating that the cellar or cesspit had been filled in either before or immediately after the Great Fire of 1666. This is also the site of the General Post Office, founded in 1678.	Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval	Documentary Evidence
A33	MLO2720, MLO65267 -8 and NMR No. 649083	TQ 3280 8091	12-14 Nicholas Lane EC4	Buildings	Observations by D. Bowler and D. Perring for Department of Urban Archaeology, 1980; Site Code NIC80. Substantial Roman wall footings and at least two layers of fire debris were observed. Detailed recording work was not possible.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A34	MLO13377 -8	TQ 3281 8089	Nicholas Lane, south of King William Street EC4	Floor and Fire Debris	Sewer repairs c.1920 revealed a pavement of coarse red tesserae on a rubble makeup sealing burnt deposit containing 1st century pot.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A35	NMR No. 405177	TQ 3280 8090	Nicholas Lane	Floor	A pavement of coarse red tesserae overlying a burnt area was found in Nicholas Lane during repairs to the sewer about 1920. Possibly the same event as recorded by the GLHER [A34], see above.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A36	EH NHL No. 1001997	TQ 32711 80859	Roman Governor's Palace	Buildings	Scheduled Monument: - an extensive complex of 'public' buildings across three terraces cut into the hillside overlooking the Walbrook valley and covering approximately 1.2 hectares. The scale and monumental architecture of the buildings, which were laid out symmetrically around a large ornamental garden court, the centrepiece of which was an elongated central pool with residential ranges to the south and east have led to the interpretation of the site as a palatial residence or imperial palace possibly the official residence of the Roman Governor of the Roman province of Britain. Alternative interpretations include a temple complex or large municipal bath house.	Roman	Scheduled Monument
A37	MLO24784 , MLO40028 , NMR Nos. 405178 and 966443	TQ 3280 8088	Nicholas Lane, near Cannon Street EC4	Wall and Plaque	Sewer excavations in 1850 revealed the quoin end of a rag, chalk and flint wall c. 2.13m thick. The top of the wall was c.2.74m (9 ft) below surface level. Also found was an inscribed slab 3 feet long by 2 feet 4 inches high has letters 6 inches high, well cut. The fourth letter of the first line was either a c. or an O. It reads: "Num(ini) C[aesaris]... prov[incia]... Brita[nnia]..." "(To the deity of the Emperor, set up by the province of Britain)".	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A38	MLO13380 -1, MLO14739 , NMR Nos. 1234348 and 405253	TQ 3279 8089	143-147 Cannon Street EC4	Wall, Road and Fire Debris	Excavations by P Marsden for the Guildhall Museum in 1961 (Site Code GM33). On the east half of 143 Cannon Street, a gravel deposit 1ft thick was observed extending to about 6ft north of the old building frontage. It overlay the natural brickearth and seemed to be an artificial deposit. It had the appearance of Roman road-metalling, and probably represented either the north edge of the Roman road or a spill of road material immediately adjacent to it. Elsewhere on the site was a fire-level containing burnt daub and pottery of the Flavian period. In view of the presence of Hadrianic fire deposits on sites immediately to the north and east, however, there seems little doubt (according to Merrifield 1965) that this should also be attributed to the same fire. Cutting into it were ragstone foundations of a later date. An earlier thin burnt level, possibly representing the Boudican fire, lay a few inches above the natural soil. Gravel deposit c.0.31m (3 ft) thick c.1.83m north of building frontage.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A39	MLO18350	TQ 3274 8087	106 Cannon Street EC4	Wall	Excavations by Guildhall 1935 revealed c.3 ft (0.91m) of an undated flint rubble and buff cement wall faced on the north side only in the NE corner of site. The wall was c.2ft 3" (0.68m) thick with an exposed height of 1ft 6" (0.45m) with its surviving top at basement level.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A40	ELO373, MLO75856, MLO76705, MLO76708-9, MLO76711, MLO76713-6, NMR Nos. 1392121, 1361478 and 1363383	TQ 32740 80870	100 Cannon Street EC4	Occupation Evidence	Evaluation and excavation undertaken by MoLAS from 2001; Site Code CNQ01. In the Roman period redeposited gravels and brickearth was found, cut by probably beam slots/foundation cuts, gravel surface and a possible quarry pit backfilled with demolition debris and other pits. A heavily truncated Late Saxon (900-1050) pit was found. Medieval pits and a chalk-lined well were found. Post-medieval wall foundation, well, cess pits, other pits and dumps were encountered, dated to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. 19th and 20th century basements truncated the site.	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern	Previous Investigation
A41	MLO65285-9, NMR Nos. 649290 and 648818	TQ 3271 8087	Eagle house, 86-96 Cannon Street	Building, tessellated floor, and wells	Excavation undertaken by JM Oetgen for the Department of Urban Archaeology, July-August'88; Site Code EAG87. Excavations were carried out in the basement of Eagle House. The site was located within the scheduled area of the Roman governor's palace and, although the existing basements had truncated the stratigraphy to within 0.3m of the natural brickearth, evidence for Roman foundations and more deeply cut post-medieval features survived. The natural brickearth was located. The earliest phase of activity consisted of a site-wide levelling of homogeneous sandy gravel, capped with fine, hard, silty redeposited brickearth, which produced no finds but is assumed to be Roman. These layers were cut by the foundations of timber-framed structures and mortared flint-rubble footings. No floors survived, although a number of tesserae were recovered from intrusive contexts. The building was succeeded by a series of rectangular shafts which could not be fully excavated as they were more than 2m deep. These are interpreted as wells and were probably timber lined, although no trace of timbers survived. The fills produced finds of predominantly Roman date. Due to the depth of truncation, there was no evidence for early medieval activity on the site. Later features consisted of a chalk-built cellar or cesspit, which contained finds of 15th-16th century date, and a chalk-lined well, over 5m deep. The well was backfilled in the early 18th century and contained complete wine bottles and pharmaceutical jars in impressive quantities. A late medieval gold finger-ring was also recovered.	Roman	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A42	MLO65295-8, NMR Nos. 1063129 and 1093001	TQ 3276 8085	108 Cannon Street	Buildings, Cellar, Quarry, Pits and Surface	Watching brief undertaken by DUA, June-Oct'88; Site Code CNN88. Quarry and rubbish pits dating from the 12th and 13th centuries were found. Chalk and ragstone lined cellar or cess pit. Fragment of a possible surface (undated) was observed.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A43	MLO14765, NMR No. 405193	TQ 3277 8085	Laurence Pountney lane EC4	Dump	Sewer excavations in 1846 revealed a "thick layer of debris of buildings to which decomposed tiles had imparted a red colour". The deposit sealed two column bases.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A44	MLO70992-3, NMR No. 648978	TQ 3278 8085	Laurence Pountney lane EC4	Building, Rubbish Pit, Architectural Fragment	A watching brief undertaken by DUA in1973; Site Code: LPL73. The precise site of this observation is not known. Building material of the Roman to post-medieval periods was recovered, including a fragment of Roman walling with plastered face and wattle impressions on the back.	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A45	MLO1486	TQ 3282 8088	14-20 king william st ec4	Fire Debris	Fire debris of timber buildings sealed by cement floor with 4th-5th century pottery was recorded by F Lambert in 1920.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A46	NMR No. 405179	TQ 3284 8088	King William Street, corner of Clement's lane	Buildings, Floors	A fragment of plain tessellated pavement of red and yellow tesserae, preserved in the London Museum, was found at a depth of 8 ft. in the roadway at the corner of Clement's Lane and King William Street, opposite the church. A portion more than 8 ft. by 6 ft. was seen, and it appeared to run through beneath the present road. At a deeper level on the same site were found fragments of a mosaic with a guilloche border in black, yellow, white and red tesserae (also preserved in the London Museum). This floor is said to have been 9 ft. below the first pavement, and beneath it was a rubbish pit containing a Samian bowl (Drag.29) with a stamp of the potter Felix (Claudius-Vespasian) and a cordoned vase of the first century. Adjoining the lower pavement, at a depth of about 17 ft., was a fragment of a column shaft of oolitic stone, 9 in. in diameter, decorated with a scale pattern.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A47	MLO44740, MLO18006, NMR No. 1028243	TQ 3287 8090	Clement's Lane	Church and Churchyard	Documentary and cartographic evidence show that the churchyard of St Clement's Eastcheap was located on the east side of the church. and was reported to be disused by 1880. Documentary evidence attests the existence of St Clement's Eastcheap by 1067 the church was described by stow as "small and void of monuments" it was repaired and beautified 1632 but destroyed by fire 1666. A measured plan of the medieval church made by Wren prior to rebuilding 1683-7 (see 200592) shows that the plan of the Wren church was "regulated upon ye old foundations with some additions of new" the Wren church was one bay longer and the tower was aligned differently but otherwise wren appears to have reused the medieval foundations in the post fire church.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A48	MLO65636, MLO65639 - MLO65642, MLO65644 - MLO65648, MLO65650 MLO65652, NMR Nos. 1066419 and 648973	TQ 3282 8082	24-32 King William Street	Church, Floor, Pit, Quarry, Buildings, Hearth, Ditch, Dark Earth, Rubbish Layer	Excavation undertaken by MoLAS in 1986; Site Code ORG86. This site revealed two associated shallow features overlain by a deposit containing prehistoric flint flakes, and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. Evidence for a mid-1st century Roman building and later 1st century buildings were also recorded, truncated by Roman quarry pits, a ditch and a rubbish dump, which contained bronze figurine of goddess Victory. These features were overlain by a dark earth deposit probably representing abandonment of the site in the late-post Roman period. Medieval pitting truncated the dark earth layer and was sealed by series of 13th century tile and clay hearths. Pitting cut by chalk foundations. The flint and gravel foundations of the eastern apse of a Saxo-Norman church were replaced in the 13th century by a square-ended building founded on arches of chalk and ragstone. Alterations and extensions on the S and E were made during the medieval period. Church was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A49	NMR No. 404685	TQ 3281 8083	24-32 King William Street	Church	The site of the 12th century Church of St Martin Orgar which was destroyed, apart from the tower, by the Great Fire in 1666. The tower was restored by French Protestants and used for worship for more than a century and a half before it was demolished in 1820 when Cannon Street was widened.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A50	MLO64874 - MLO64880, NMR No. 648979	TQ 32758 80830	6 Laurence Pountney Hill	Buildings, Pits, Cemetery, Drain and Well	Excavations DUA, Nov-Dec'85; Site Code LAU85. The N-S aligned flint footings and possible E-W return of a substantial Roman building were found and a Roman drain and sewer sequence. A number of large pits of Roman date were found; one may originally have been a well. Medieval chalk foundations and burials were found, and were probably associated with medieval church of St Laurence Pountney and/or the early 14th century collegiate chapel of Corpus Christi attached to the church in 1333/4. A number of medieval square pits were found. Post-medieval foundations associated with walls and surfaces were revealed	Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A51	-	TQ 32776 80879	Cannon Street	Road	The line of a second east-west aligned Roman road running parallel to and south of the Via Decumana along Cannon Street before crossing the Walbrook and leaving the City via Ludgate. Gravel surfacing possibly indicating the northern edge of this road has been recorded during archaeological investigations in 1963 under 143-147 Cannon Street (see A38).	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A52	-	TQ 32892 80986	Clement's Lane	Road	A north-south aligned Roman road running east of and parallel to Nicholas Lane. It has been suggested by Merrifield that this road would have run down the western side of the Roman Forum and south along the former route of Miles Lane to the Roman waterfront.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A53	-	TQ 32791 80949	10 King William Street	Mosaic Floor and Occupation Layer	A British Geological Survey borehole log from 1974 (BH2) records a "Mosaic Floor" at a height of 112.20m ATD laid on a "Fill" deposit of "soft brown clay with fragments of brick, pottery, plaster, sand and gravel". Although undated the remains appear to provide evidence for Roman building within the northwest corner 10 King William Street. The remains have since been destroyed by the construction of basements for the current building.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A54	-	TQ 32841 81006	South of Lombard Street	Road	The line of the main east-west aligned Roman road through the City, the Via Decumana runs to the south of present day Lombard Street from the southern end of Fenchurch Street, corssing the Walbrook at Poultry to Newgate via Cheapside.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A55	-	TQ 32808 80923	10 King William Street	Possible well	Two geotechnical boreholes sunk in 1974 recorded record deep sequences of undated 'fill' containing pottery, shell, mortar and brick fragments. These features cut deep into the underlying Taplow gravels and in the case of BH1 onto the surface of the London Clay at 105.85m ATD. These features may also represent medieval or post-medieval wells sunk in the yards to the rear of properties fronting onto Abchurch Lane and Nicholas Lane.	Undated	Documentary Evidence
A56	MLO14111, NMR No. 405194	TQ 3275 8080	Laurence Pountney Lane opposite Churchyard EC4	Wall	Sewer excavations in 1846 revealed a wall of rag and flint "with tiles in masses and layers", the top was noted at c. 0.91m (3 ft) below ground surface and continued down to a depth of 3.05m (10 ft).	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A57	MLO7896, NMR No. 963394	TQ 3275 8080	Laurence Pountney Lane EC4	Urn	Urn, dated late c1st-early c2nd (RCHM) formerly containing burnt bones.	Roman	Find Spot
A58	MLO9770	TQ 3275 8080	Church Passage Entrance	Wall	Sewer excavations in 1846 revealed a wall of stone bonded with tile courses c. 1.37m (4 ft 6") thick and c. 0.91m (3 ft) below ground surface. Possibly to be equated with another wall found during these works (GLHER MLO14111 [A56]) but no conclusive evidence available.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A59	NMR No. 404682	TQ 3274 8081	Laurence Pountney Hill	Church	Site of church and secular college. Documented in 1275 as St Laurence next the Thamea in 1277 as St Laurence in Candlewigstrate, and in 1285 as St Laurence de Lundenstane. In 1334 the parish church and chapel were converted into a college with a master and 7 chaplains. The college was dissolved by 1554. Destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt, the parish was united with St Mary Abchurch.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A60	MLO70888	TQ 3278 8081	Cannon Street [St Martin Ongar / St Laurence Pountney] EC4N 6AP	Church and Churchyard	Holmes identifies this ground in her 1896 study, as being in two parts. One is the site of a burned church, but it is not known which.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A61	MLO13399, MLO14108-9, MLO24838, MLO56518-9, MLO57031, MLO41417 and NMR No. 405189	TQ 3289 8086	42 Gracechurch Street EC3	Floors and Walls	Building works monitored by F Lambert 1920 revealed a wall built of squared rag with brick courses. Wall measured 0.91m+ (3 ft) thick located c. 6.1m (20 ft) north of wall 040984 connected by a pavement. Extended site. "red earth which appeared to be a mixture of humus and burnt clay found abundantly over the southern part of the site". A white cement floor c. 1cm thick with a pebble and tile rubble foundation/ soak away laid over 0.15m(6") of chalky mortar. Tiled drainage. Two n-s rag block walls c. 2.93m below pavement level.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A62	MLO68389 and NMR No. 1249996	TQ 3280 8080	24-27 Martin Lane EC4	Pottery	Unknown source for Department of Urban Archaeology; Site Code ML73. No site record held in the archive but Roman pottery was recovered (Davies 1993, Table 18). No further periods recorded under this site code.	Roman	Find Spot
A63	NMR No. 405191	TQ 3287 8083	King William Street	Buildings	Party walls of ragstone, of buildings which had evidently aligned with the present street, were discovered when the sewer was built along the new approach road for London Bridge, now King William Street, in 1831; "as the excavations drew near the line of Eastcheap" in a northerly direction. (Siting only approximate). The walls were covered with evidence of a fire, apparently of an early date.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A64	NMR Nos. 405397 and 405192	TQ 3290 8084	Gracechurch Street SW Corner	Road, Building	During excavations for a sewer running from Great Eastcheap (now part of Cannon Street) into Gracechurch Street, a Roman road was found 3-5ft. below the surface of Great Eastcheap, its lack of depth being the result of the lowering of the surface in this area after the Great Fire of 1666. The road was 16ft. wide (or 18ft. according to another account) and from 6-7 1/2ft. thick, made of gravel concrete on a bed of loam, with supporting walls of ragstone and tiles, about 2 1/2ft. thick. It lay at this point under the southern foot-path and the roadway of Great Eastcheap. According to one account. 'In direction it apparently tended from Cannon Street in the direction of Little Eastcheap' (i.e. the present Eastcheap), but another observer claimed that it was 'inclining N.E. of Little Eastcheap towards Aldgate'. When the sewer reached the N.E. corner of Great Eastcheap (now in the roadway at the bottom of Gracechurch Street), the foundation of a Roman building was found a little in advance of the nineteenth century building line. It was 2 ft. thick and built of ragstone, with a double course of tiles, mostly of white clay, about 5 ft. from the base. A flue tile with four apertures was taken from this wall, with two coins of Claudius. The wall is described as 'contiguous to the raised Roman way in Eastcheap'. In the same area, two wells, which were believed to be Roman, and a massive architectural fragment, possibly from the architrave of a building, were also found, as well as two floors, one of coarse tesserae about 1 in. square, and the other of 'sandy and argillaceous earth mingled with pebble stones 3 in. thick, the whole covered with a thin coat of fine stucco of polished smoothness, painted red'.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A65	NMR No. 404686	TQ 32785 80782	Eastcheap	Tavern	Site of Boar's Head Tavern, Great Eastcheap. Established before 1537, it was one of the largest and most famous of the taverns in Eastcheap, which featured in historical plays of Shakespeare as a favourite of the fictional character Falstaff. Destroyed in the Great Fire, it was rebuilt, and was mentioned by Boswell. It later became a gunsmith's shop and was demolished in 1831. A 16th century bellarmine jug was found at the site of the Boar's Head Tavern during construction of the approaches to London in 1831 (Kempe 1831, 192)	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A66	MLO13404, NMR Nos. 1234903 and 405399	TQ 3284 8080	28-32 King William Street, Formerly Crooked Lane EC4	Road	Excavations by Guildhall Museum 1961 (Site Code GM50) revealed gravel deposits c. 0.31m (1 ft) thick containing roman pottery. The gravel contained roman pottery of uncertain date. Merrifield suggests that the gravel could be the remains of a road.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A67	MLO17998	TQ 3285 8080	24-32 King William Street	Undercroft	Construction of the approaches to London 1831 revealed part of the northern wall of a vaulted undercroft. Two lancet windows and recesses probably early to mid-13th century. The wall was contained within a later stone vault. A contemporary illustration shows walls of roughly coursed ashlar and a paved floor. It is not clear if the undercroft was part of the medieval church of St Michael or part of the "mansion" known as The Leaden Porch. Two differing accounts exist as to the location of the wall; a)adjoining the southern wall of the vestry or b) as part of the wall bounding the churchyard	Medieval	Documentary Evidence
A68	MLO18000 and NMR No. 404687	TQ 3285 8080	Crooked Lane EC4	Church	Site of St Michael church in Crooked Lane. The church was first documented in 1271. In 1381, Lord Mayor William Walworth obtained the King's permission to replace certain chantries in the church by a college for a master and 9 chaplains. The college was suppressed in 1538. William Walworth defeated Wat Tyler, leader of the Peasants Revolt of 1371, and was buried at St Michael in 1385). The church was burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666 but was rebuilt by Wren 1684-9, the tower being completed in 1698. It was demolished in 1831 to make way for King William Street.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A69	MLO14761 , MLO13403 and NMR No. 405190	TQ 3286 8079	King William Street Lower Part EC4	Masonry and Floor	Herbert notes in his history of St Michael that "massive fragments of sandstone with red painted surface" was found incorporated into the walls of the later church. Sewer excavations in 1831 revealed a piece of red tessellated pavement c. 4.3M (14 FT) square. It was located “just under church in crooked lane”.	Roman	Find Spot
A70	MLO22980 and NMR No. 963345	TQ 3286 8080	31 Opposite King William Street EC4	Pottery and Coins	In 1831 under the Southern boundary of St Michael's churchyard was found a black thumb-pot stated to be sepulchral, and to have been associated with "two shallow circular earthenware pans containing arches and two coins of Vespasian".	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A71	ELO9222, MLO74134 -8 and NMR No. 1176976	TQ 3288 8080	King William Street (47-51), Monument Street (1-4), Fish Street Hill (16) [Equitable House], EC4	Pits, Wells	Excavation undertaken by MoLAS, November - December 1997; Site Code: ETE97. A well dating from the latter half of the 3rd or 4th century was recorded and contained, amongst other things, a spoon of a type Martial described for eating eggs and/or snails and shellfish. A series of medieval pits and a medieval well were recorded. They mostly contained unspecialised dumps of domestic animal bones, although two pits did have some evidence of primary butchery. A post-medieval well was recorded. Its 17th century backfill contained a quantity of clinker from forging or smelting processes. NB: the remains were all truncated below their contemporary ground levels and are therefore confined to the deepest cut features.	Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A72	MLO71078 -9, NMR Nos. 1130652, 1300942 and 1147986	TQ 3288 8079	47-51 King William Street	Wall and Well	Evaluation undertaken by MoLAS in 1991; Site Code: ETL91. In the south of the site a possible Roman masonry wall was located. In the north of the site a post-medieval well cut into the natural. The site was later excavated by MoLAS using the same site code.	Roman and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A73	NMR No. 649062	TQ 3290 8079	Monument Street, 17 Fish Street Hill, EC3 OR EC4	Quarry Pits, Buildings, Pits, Wells, Cemetery	A five-week excavation sponsored by the Docklands Light Railway was carried out from the end of August 1987 before work on a new station at Monument. Truncated natural gravels were cut by a large quarry pit of 1st century date and then sealed by a brickearth dump to form a terrace or platform for building construction. At least two major phases of Roman building could be identified from E-W and N-S post-holes and brickearth foundation lines; they probably fronted the known Roman road to the E (beneath Fish Street Hill) which ran N-S from the bridgehead to the forum and basilica to the N. No associated occupation levels survived. A square, timber-lined well of Flavian date was aligned with the buildings and survived to a depth of about 6m. Modifications to the buildings appeared to enclose the well within a yard for a time. Following its demise in the late 1st c, the well was used for rubbish disposal, its contents including fine ceramics, glass and large amounts of bird, fish, mammal bone and other environmental material in a manner which strongly suggests that all the material came from a nearby inn or restaurant. Post-Roman activity consisted of a succession of external areas which contained two possible wells, pits and chalk foundations of one or more medieval structures. The pits were located around the periphery of the site, possibly reflecting property boundaries and land use. Two post-Great Fire brick soak-aways or wells were also recorded. The site was truncated during the 1829-32 construction of King William Street and the new London Bridge. During this work burials from the graveyard of St Michael's Crooked Lane were reinterred within the area of the site: a total of 26 were recovered for reburial.	Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A74	NMR No. 649061	TQ 32923 80759	Monument Street	Negative Evidence	A watching brief by DUA in 1974 (Site Code MON74) revealed no useful structural or topographical information. Photographs under this code in the archive show a hole dug by machine.	Modern	Previous Investigation
A75	MLO65723 -5 and MLO65728	TQ 3290 8079	17 Fish Street Hill	Wells and Coin	Excavation by DUA in 1987; Site Code MFI87. A pattern of square-cut wells was found which aligned with the street to the east. One well was 6.5m deep; some of its timber lining survived at the bottom. The lining had partially collapsed and the well had quickly filled up with rubbish. A coin of Vespasian AD 69-79 was found on the primary silting and the fills above contained glass and pottery from the Flavian period. One of the lower fills, 1.5m in depth, consisted almost entirely of bird and fish bones. The well also contained substantial parts of several glass vessels, which made up the largest group of 1st century glass to have been found in a single deposit in the city in recent years. The pottery assemblage included bowls, lids, flagons and jars of various wares.	Roman	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A76	MLO64810, MLO64812-3 and NMR No. 648753	TQ 3280 8078	10 Arthur Street	Buildings and Pits	Excavation undertaken by the Department of Urban Archaeology (DUA) in April 85; Site Code ATR85. A Roman building with two successive opus signinum floors was recorded. This seems to have had an external area. A second building to the north, from its demolition debris appears to have had much painted wall plaster. Medieval pits and Post-medieval cess pit were also found.	Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A77	MLO77934	TQ 32770 80790	6 Martin Lane EC4	Layer	A watching brief undertaken by MoLAS in 2003; Site Code MNA03. Monitoring of piling work indicated that natural gravels were overlaid by deposits by a layer of sandy silts and silty sands containing frequent small angular flinty gravels was present approximately 2m to 4m below ground level. No dating material was observed. The deposit probably represents a sequence of soil dumps and levelling against the northern slope running to the Thames, possibly interspersed with alluvial sediments.	Undated	Previous Investigation
A78	ELO754, MLO55958, MLO76220, MLO77780-2, MLO21954, MLO24043, NMR Nos. 911090 and 1440019	TQ 3273 8078	Rectory House, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill EC4		Test pitting by DUA (1989-90, Site Code REC89) revealed two ragstone wall foundations running n-s (possibly related to presumed governor's palace site to the w) later incorporated in medieval chalk foundations (042593). Roman walls and an opus signinum-type concrete floor may be part of a large 2nd century building observed under the modern Governor's House. Overlying gravel surfaces suggest that the building was demolished and replaced by an open yard area. A substantial medieval wall surviving four metres in elevation was interpreted as the retaining wall for the churchyard of St Laurence Pountney. A yard lay on the south side of this churchyard wall with buildings to the west and south and a new alignment of Laurence Pountney Lane to the east. Chalk wall foundations are probably the remains of 12th or 13th century buildings fronting east onto an earlier version of Laurence Pountney Lane. Archaeological recording of the 17th century standing building concentrated on a half floor slightly below the current lower ground floor level. 17th or 18th century wine bins in a bricked-up cellar were recorded. The staircases linking the various floors were examined and it is suggested extensively modified in the late 18th/19th century. Medieval chalk foundations mostly aligned W-E and incorporated Roman foundations 04093006. Post-medieval brick-lined culvert which probably pre-dated the existing building on the site.	Roman	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A79	MLO13407, MLO18175, MLO17789, NMR Nos. 648752 and 405195	TQ 3279 8078	Minster House, 12 Arthur Street EC4	Pits, Buildings, Cess Pit, Cellar, Wall,	Excavations by I N Hume for the Guildhall Museum in 1954-55; Site Code GM12. (See also Department of Urban Archaeology excavation ATR85 (A76)). In the NE corner of the site were traces of two successive Roman buildings, the first of which had a floor of rough but evenly set white tesserae laid on a bed of concrete 2ft thick. The later building had been raised 1ft above this by a layer of concrete through which ran moulded channels capped by red building tiles. These were evidently flues through which passed furnace-heated air to warm a floor above. A small number of pottery sherds from one of the channels suggested that this part of the hypocaust had ceased to operate by the mid-3rd c. A medieval chalk wall in the NE of the site overlay a Roman wall 3ft 9in. wide which had been used as its foundation. The medieval wall was in turn used as the base for an 18th-c wall. A large cesspit near the S side of the site contained a large number of objects up to the period 1660-80, including a hoard of jetton-like coins called billon placks of James IV/V of Scotland (c 1515).	Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval	Documentary Evidence
A80	ELO6141, MLO75868, MLO76696, MLO78395 - MLO78397, NMR Nos. 1361886, 1350328, 1357493 and 1440028	TQ 32760 80764	12 Arthur Street	Palaeo-channel, Wells, Buildings, Walls, Foundations, Dump Layers, Pits, Dark Earth, Waterfront	An archaeological investigation (Site Code AUT01) carried out by D.Swift on behalf of MoLAS, consisting of: an evaluation Jun ’01 - Aug ’01; phase 1 excavation Oct ’01 - Dec ’01; watching brief and minor excavation Oct ’01 - May ’02; phase 2 excavation Apr ’02 - May ’02. Natural gravel encountered at approx. 0.4m OD on south of site and truncated at approx. 4.50m at the north of site. A depreciating band of surviving archaeology existed between the natural gravel and modern disturbance relating to construction of the existing slab, the surface of which lies at c. 5.50m OD. Fresh evidence was recovered of the prehistoric foreshore, its nature and topography. This included evidence for a palaeochannel that ran parallel to the main river, burnt flints, and a humic layer dated to the middle Bronze Age. New and unique evidence for the Roman waterfront, its construction, dating and the nature of occupation, was recorded in the excavations. Situated 150 metres east of the Roman bridgehead, the site bridges the gap between previously excavated sites such as Suffolk house to the west and Miles Lane, Regis House, Pudding Lane in the east. The Roman evidence may be framed within the following broad categories: - Waterfront structures: evidence was seen for three waterfronts dating from the mid-1st, later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD. - Extensive construction of building terraces in the later 1st century AD. - A monumental structures dating from the mid-1st century AD. - High Status, private and/or public masonry buildings dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries. Considerable evidence attesting to the high quality of these structures was seen in the decorative painted plaster walls, under floor heating systems (hypocausts) and tessellated pavements (mosaics) discovered on site. - A unique timber-framed well with elements of a timber water-drawing device from the later 1st century AD. - A unique mosaic design. The medieval and post-medieval material from the site consisted mainly of 'dark earth' type deposits, pits and wells. Some building evidence was also recorded. Medieval masonry was detected in one of the trenches dating from sometime after the 12th century. In addition large layers of dumped material were seen.	Bronze Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A81	MLO13409, MLO14112 and NMR No. 405268	TQ 3280 8075	Miles Lane West Side EC4	Revetment	Building works monitored by Q Waddington for the Guildhall Museum in 1926 (Site Code GM324) revealed a “timber constructions” consisting of piles of wooden walls, a “line of timber walling” c. 7M (23 FT) south of 041004. Probably part of a timber revetment or wharf?	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A82	MLO65212 - MLO65224 and NMR No. 649047	TQ 3284 8075	Miles Lane, 132-7 Upper Thames Street / 15-17 Arthur Street / 33 King William Street	Buildings, Floors, Gully, Drains, Pits, Terraced Ground, Pavement, Dumps, Quay.	Excavation by L. Miller for Department of Urban Archaeology, 1979-80; Site Code ILA79. Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (043523-8), Saxon (043529), mediaeval (043530-2). The medieval layers were truncated by the 19th-century slab but the bottoms of several Saxon pits survived. The building observed by Frank Lambert in 1920 (Lambert 1921) was found in two parts, with the northern end being completely of tile and the southern of dressed rag with tile courses. Floors of opus signinum were found associated with the northern part but very patchy mortar floors with the southern. An eaves drip gully ran down the outside wall bordering a gravel pavement on the further side. A drain ran down the other side of this pavement. A fragment of timber-lined drain 2m deep was found preserved below the water table. Of Hadrianic date, this cut through the timber terracing, which consisted of two beams side by side running at right angles to the front which was parallel with the front of the building. The timber boxes formed were then packed with dumps of mortars and clays. Subsequent excavation on the E side of Miles Lane showed that the Roman building excavated in 1979-80 was Flavian in date. During the watching brief following the demolition of a large area to the west of the lane several further Roman buildings were traced, with more of the Flavian quayfront. Foundations and cesspits of medieval buildings fronting onto both Upper Thames Street and St Martin's Lane were also recorded.	Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	Previous Investigation
A83	MLO13410 -12, MLO14816, MLO37572, MLO54834, NMR Nos. 405196 and 405269	TQ 3283 8074	34-37 King William Street EC4	Building, Drains, Revetment	Building works monitored by F Lambert in 1920-1 (Site Code GM338). The previous building on this site was built on a concrete raft of 3-5' deep. The basement of the new building, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, did not go any deeper and the raft was only broken in a few places for new piers. A timber wall was found crossing the site E-W, 28' from the southern limit (measuring along miles lane frontage) and therefore 80' from the northern frontage of Upper Thames Street. It was composed of single width of oaken baulks, laid horizontally. The base rested on gravelly, alluvial clay, 15' below the top of the concrete raft. At right angles to this wall were a series of smaller cross walls of single oak beams. In the SW corner were the remains of a possible shoot or drain, built of thin planks. Among the woodwork was a quantity of Samian ware, mostly of potters working before 100 AD. Remains of the southern end of a rectangular building were also found. Walls were composed of red tiles. The foundations were observed at the E and W corners. The length of the E and W walls could not be determined because they extended under Imrie House (AA).	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A84	NMR Nos. 1388883 and 1510576	TQ 3287 8078	46 King William Street EC4	Underground Station	The location of a former underground railway station ceremonially opened by HRH Prince of Wales on 4th November 1890 but not opened to the public until 18th December 1890. King William Street was the northbound terminus of the City and South London Railway, the world's first electric underground railway. Initially the CSLR had been planned as the City of London and Southwark Subway, and was intended for cable haulage. Despite this changing prior to the railway opening, King William Street was badly planned with a layout inappropriate for electric trains. The southern approach from beneath the Thames had sharp curves and steep gradients whilst extension northwards was impossible as the terminus faced east. As a result, the station closed in 1900 when the new line between Moorgate and borough was opened. The station was sealed except for an emergency staircase. In the Second World War Regis House acquired the access and the remaining tunnels as a private air raid shelter. The old tunnels still ran as far the Thames, where a concrete bulkhead had been used to seal the northern from the southern sections of the former railway. The station is largely as it was at the end of 1945. No evidence remains of a street level building which was incorporated within an existing office block at No. 46 King William Street. However, beneath the surface the tunnels still survive but display evidence of their conversion to an air raid shelter in 1940 rather than that of an abandoned underground station.	Post-medieval and Modern	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A85	ELO9190-5, ELO3824, MLO64575 - MLO64587, NMR No. 1058871 and 1063252	TQ 3288 8074	Regis House, 41-46 King William Street, EC4	Stream, Dumps, Pits, Quay, Cellar, Wall, Yard, Well, Floor	Watching briefs, evaluation and excavation undertaken by T Brigham and B Watson for Museum of London Archaeology Service, April-May'94; Site Code KWS94. A number of layers of fine silts and sands were observed in a borehole. It is thought that they represent an infilled stream channel of Holocene date. Parts of the late C1st timber quay were observed and recorded in boreholes and testpits. The late C1st quay was in places sealed by layer of dark grey silty sand interpreted as organic rubbish dumped within or above the quay. Two deposits were found which were interpreted as likely infills of the late 1st century quay (SMR ref: 042967). The lowest was a thin pale grey sandy clay/gravel which may have been the basal infilling of the quay, or an eastuarine foreshore deposit which was overlain by 1.45m of black/brown clay/silt. Within the upper part of this deposit was a large oak beam, interpreted as one of the tiebacks for the quay. The quay dumps (SMR ref: 042972) were overlain by 2m thick deposits of burnt and weathered daub. A floor surface of crushed chalk or lime was found associated with a probable wall sill (SMR ref: 042971). These were sealed by a layer with fragments of burnt mudbrick, mortar, plaster and ceramic building material. Some of the daub fragments had very clear wattle impressions. This layer was interpreted as in situ Hadrianic fire debris. The deposit was dated to AD 120-25 by associated Samian ware and the assemblage contains fragments of over 600 decorated vessels. A number of refuse of Roman and probable Roman date were found on the site. Some were intercutting, many were truncated by later activity, notably cellaring. A Saxo-Norman wattle lined rubbish pit filled with dark grey sandy silt was found. The construction trench for a chalk lined well of late medieval date was found. This was backfilled with ash and cess during the late 17th century/early 18th century. Much of the archaeological material on the site had been truncated by 17th century/18th cellaring, as well as several post-medieval rubbish pits.	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A86	MLO40050, MLO14113, MLO14923, MLO57173, NMR Nos. 648972, 405197 and 405270	TQ 3289 8073	Regis House, 43-46 King William Street, EC4	Dumps, Land Reclamation, Wharf/Revetment, Fire Debris	Excavations by G Dunning 1929-30 (Site Code GM248) revealed a dump of silt and pebbles immediately over natural and c. 0.61M (2 FT) thick. This deposit was sealed by a dump of oyster shells varying from 0.61M TO 2.44M (2 TO 8 FT) in thickness. The dumps had been used to infill between the east and west timbers and the crosswalls and as a device for levelling up the ground – land reclamation? Excavation aslo revealed oak baulks orientated eat-west. The timbers were c. 0.46M (18”) square and up to 6.1M (20 FT) long. The timbers were noted piled on top of each other. At frequent intervals timbers at a 90 degree angle to the main timbers were noted. Piles and “camp sheathing” were noted to the south. Two brick walls c.0.61M (2 FT) thick were built on a chalk foundation aligned east-west. The base of the walls was recorded at c. 4.88M (16 FT) below pavement. The walls were noted c.6.1M (20 FT) apart and situated on the northern side of the timber structure (wharf?), possibly representing a warehouse or other commercial building. The southern half of the site was covered by a dump or deposit of burnt material; tile, charcoal, daub, plaster. The deposit was c.2.44M (8 FT) thick.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A87	MLO98730, MLO98736, MLO98734 and NMR No. 1453250	TQ 32925 80748	Monument Street, EC3	Masonry, Cemetery, Drains	A watching brief carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service between October and November 2005 (Site Code MOU05) recorded a block of Roman masonry, medieval and early post-medieval burials associated with the churchyard of St Margaret's, Fish Street Hill, and two post-medieval brick lined drains.	Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A88	NMR No. 404689 and MLO70894	TQ 3293 8075	Fish Street Hill	Church	Holmes identifies this in her study of 1896 as the site of St Margaret Fish Street Hill church. It stood so close to Pudding Lane that it must have been one of the first churches to burn in the Great Fire. It was not rebuilt, and the Monument was built on its site. The parish was joined to that of St Magnus the Martyr.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A89	ELO7323, MLO64837 - MLO64841 , MLO64843 - MLO64845 , MLO64850 -1, MLO64853 and NMR No. 648905	TQ 3292 8074	37-40 Fish Street Hill	Buildings, Fire Debris, Pits, Cellars, Cess Pit, Well	Excavation undertaken by N Bateman for the Department of Urban Archaeology, July-Sept'85; Site Code FMO85. The area of excavation was about 20m x 15m and lay immediately adjacent to the expected alignment of the approach roads to both Roman and medieval London Bridge. In the early 1st century, the sloping hillside leading down to the Thames was sealed by a series of dumped deposits to create an artificial level terrace upon which a substantial building was constructed. The west wall and the south-west corner of this building were masonry, but at least part of the south wall was probably timber framed. Internal brickearth surfaces in several large rooms and a corridor area along the west frontage were about 1m higher than the contemporary external ground level to the south. After a fire in the mid-1st century, possibly associated with the Boudican revolt, the building was reconstructed to a similar plan but with timber walls replaced by masonry. Later modifications occurred when the south-west corner was rebuilt, the S wall was strengthened and a deep east-west foundation, possibly reflecting the roof ridge alignment, was built across the site. In its latest form, the building was about 14.5m wide east-west with a 7.2m gap separating the south wall and the central bisecting east-west foundation. To the west of the building were found a series of compacted gravel surfaces and a series of intercutting drains and gullies which led off to the south. The highest of these was backfilled with redeposited fire debris of the early-mid-2nd century. The later development of the site after this date is not known in detail, since the horizontal sequence was truncated by a modern concrete slab. However, many cut features were recorded. Evidence of the two late Saxon/early medieval cellared buildings was found, cut through the underlying Roman deposits. Inside both buildings was a series of brickearth and beaten-earth floors. A group of about 30 pits, ranging in date from mid-10th to early 13th century was found along the east side of the site. The particular concentration is presumed to reflect the close packing of properties along the early medieval predecessor of Fish Street Hill. A complete 17th century cellar, probably burnt in the Great Fire of 1666, was exposed, as well as a number of 17th-, 18th- and 19th century wells, cesspits and wall foundations. These reveal the gradual evolution of the property boundaries which were extant until early 1985.	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A90	MLO13415 , MLO14114 and NMR No. 405198	TQ 3292 8073	Monument Street / 37-40 Fish Street Hill Rear od EC3	Floor, Drains	Building works at the back of warehouses in Pudding Lane in 1833 revealed a floor of “stone and brick broken very fine and mixed with lime”. The floor was recorded as c. 0.23M (9") thick and was “very hard”. Possibly opus signinum? See Department of Urban Archaeology sites FMO85 and PDN81. RCHM states walls were found built on top of the surface and that below the floor was “loose, mixed soil”. A series of interconnected drains of tile and brick were also recorded. A culvert or aqueduct with sides of brick and base of tiles ran south towards the Thames. To the north was revealed a brick tank or bath coated on the inside with plaster covered with tesserae. To the east of the aqueduct was a transverse drain made up of curved roof.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A91	MLO13413	TQ 3289 8070	Lower Thames Street (Junction with Fish Street Hill) EC3	Masonry	Sewer excavations in 1834 revealed "substantial masonry" at the point where old London Bridge abutted. No further details or dating evidence available.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A92	MLO23429 and NMR No. 958738.	TQ 3285 8069	London Bridge Approach EC4	Revetment, Flood Defences	Sewer excavations in 1831 revealed a line of “massive oak and chestnut piles” which were observed under the southern abutment of the Thames Street land arch at a depth of c. 3.05M (10 FT) below ground level. A “revetment” of hurdlework was found attached to the piles. Probably a revetment of the river bank or bridge head? Next to the river was an embankment wall faced with rag and marble in courses with a core of chalk. This was observed for c. 100 FT (30.5M) east-west within which were several jetties forming docks or quays. A second embankment was noted c.60 FT (18.29M) from the river on the west of the bridge. It was made of elm piles c.8-10 FT (2.44-3.05M) long driven closely together. None of these features were dated.	Roman and Medieval?	Documentary Evidence
A93	MLO11542	TQ 3285 8068	London Bridge	Bridge	The new London Bridge built to the west of the medieval bridge in the 1830s, widened in 1904, demolished and sold to lake Havasu City, Arizona.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A94	MLO15004	TQ 3278 8072	Thames Street EC4	Axe	Axe “with turned over end to form socket, triangular blade” found in the Thames in Thames Street. Purchased by the London Museum c. 1914.	Bronze Age	Find Spot
A95	MLO26403	TQ 3284 8070	Tower Hill to Blackfriars Lane	Roman/ Medieval City wall	The City wall was constructed during the last decade of the 2nd century. It enclosed the Roman city from the Tower to south of Ludgate. Part of its northern circuit incorporated the north and west walls of the Cripplegate Fort and bastions (1-11) were added to its eastern section, probably in the 4th century. The wall was maintained throughout the medieval period and bastions (11a-21) were added to the western circuit. The construction of Blackfriars priory in c.1274 led to an extension to the wall to encompass it. Much of the city wall was demolished in the 18th century-19th century.	Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A96	EH NHL No. 1002058	TQ 32805 80669	Fish Mongers Hall	Livery Hall	Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building - Livery hall built in 1831-1835 to designs by Henry Roberts at a cost of £55,000 in Neo-Greek style in Portland Stone, when the London Bridge approach road was built. The first hall on this site was built in 1310 and was 1434. The 1434 hall was subsequently burnt down during the Great Fire. This was replaced by a Hall to the design of Jarman and Lock in 1671 which was in turn demolished in 1827 when London Bridge was widened. The current building was severely damaged by enemy action in 1940 leading to its restoration to the design of Herbert Austen Hall and Sir Edward Gillett. The current building is constructed from Portland Stone, with a concrete raft foundation. It has a symmetrical, two storey front of eleven bays, the river frontage is of seven bays with six giant attached columns and a five-bay pediment.	Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern	Extant Building
A97	EH NHL No. 1002065	TQ 32923 80759	The Monument	Monumental Column	Scheduled Monument and Grade I Listed Building – Monument to the Great Fire of London provided by the same Act of Parliament which afforded the rebuilding of the City of London. Designed and constructed by Wren between 1671 and 1677 on the site of St. Margaret close to the origin of the fire on Pudding Lane. The Monument comprises a single free standing Doric column of Portland stone 202 feet in height. At the summit is a flaming urn of gilt bronze symbolizing the Great Fire, with four dragons at the corners of the pedestal. The balcony beneath this urn is approached by a spiral staircase of 311 steps. The column was completely renovated in 1834 and 1954, when the urn was re-gilded, the stone steam-cleaned and the scars caused by bomb fragments in the Second World War removed.	Post-medieval	Extant Structure
A98	EH NHL No. 1002032	TQ 32554 80888	Tallow Chandlers' Hall	Livery Hall	Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed building.	Post-medieval	Extant Structure
A99	NMR No. 405126	3263 8119	Grocer's Hall	Pavement	Possible Roman building found in the southeast angle of Grocer's Hall. A pavement of concrete with a thin coating of red earth, was found at the southeast angle of Grocers' Hall at a depth of 5.33m in 1834	Roman	Documentary Sources
A100	MLO15554	TQ 3267 8118	Prince’s Street, EC2	Stone Macehead	Findspot of a Neolithic stone macehead. No further details recorded.	Neolithic	Findspot
A101	MLO16797	TQ 3266 8117	5 Prince’s Street, EC2	Brooch	Findspot of an Iron Age La Tene II brooch recovered from a former stream bed during building works on the Midland Bank site in 1928.	Iron Age	Findspot
A102	MLO11809	TQ 3266 8117	5 Prince’s Street, EC2	Stream	The course of a stream possibly the Walbrook was recorded cutting natural gravels during a small excavation at the Midland Bank site in 1928-9.	Undated	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A103	MLO40429 and MLO56465	TQ 3266 8117	5 Prince's Street, EC2	Flood Deposit, revetment	A thick 'black mud' deposit was recorded during a small excavation at the Midland Bank site in 1928-9. The mud contained Roman pottery of Flavian to Antonine date and overlay the London Clay at a depth of between c. 9.14m and 10.66m OD. The remains of a wooden revetment comprising squared wooden piles were recorded within the lower 3m of flood deposits. One pile was driven through a piece of stamped Samian pottery of Flavian date, suggeting that this is probably part of the 1st century revetment of the Walbrook.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A104	MLO14417	TQ 3268 8117	Prince's Street, EC2	Revetment	Wooden piles were revealed during building works in 1834-6. These were interpreted as being part of the revetment for the Walbrook. Pottery, bronze objects and a sharpening stone of C1st -C2nd date were also recovered.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A105	MLO24859	TQ 3270 8120	Bank of England	Stream	Archaeological excavations carried out in 1933-4 by the Guildhall Museum revealed the stream bed of the Walbrook aligned NE-SW with traces of wooden piling lying in 'wet mud' containing Roman pots. Two boards standing approximately 1.22-1.52m apart were recorded c. 4.57m below floor level.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A106	MLO13883 , MLO14413 and MLO14416	TQ 3272 8116	Bank of England	Tessellated Floors	Two decorated mosaic floors and a tessellated pavement possibly a corridor between two rooms were recorded during archaeological excavations carried out by the Guildhall Museum in 1933-4. An area of plain tessellated pavement lay c.18.28m south of and at a higher level than the first decorated mosaic described as a square tessellated pavement with a circular central panel, borders in meander and guilloche pattern and leaf ornaments in the spandrels. A second mosaic was c 1.37m square with floral ornaments in squares and a guilloche border surrounded by plain red tesserae. Both mosaic floors were at found c 6.10m below street level and sealed early second century pottery. Both have been dated stylistically to late C2nd or early C3rd AD.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A107	MLO13884	TQ 3272 8115	Bank of England	Well	Building works in 1926 revealed a Roman well lined with barrel staves. Pottery recovered from the well dates to c. AD 100.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A108	NMR No. 405415	TQ 32594 81156	12-12a King Street	House	Location of a 17th century house recorded by the NMR on the west side of Grocers' Hall Court.	Post-medieval	Documentary Sources
A109	NMR No. 404573	TQ 3261 8115	Poultry Compter	Prison	Poultry Compter was an ancient sheriff's prison situated to the east of Grocer's Hall Court. It was the oldest of the three compters and mainly kept for prisoners committed by the Lord Mayor and was demolished in 1817.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Sources
A110	MLO40634 ; MLO54794 , NMR No. 405395	TQ 3261 8115	33 & 35 Poultry, EC2	Revetment and Mud	Building works in 1925 revealed a series of wooden piles (MLO40634) some of which had planks attached. They were interpreted as possible rectangular wooden structures, the tops of which were c.5.49m below pavement level and may represent or bridge piers. A thick black mud recorded on the site contained fragments of Samian pottery including one with the stamp MAIOR.I and Roman refuse.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A111	MLO40636 and MLO15248	TQ 3260 8115	33 & 35 Poultry, EC2	Well	A 1936 excavation by the Guildhall Museum (Site code GM140) revealed a chalk lined well, constructed over a wooden base. The well contained Roman pottery and a coin of Commodus (AD 172-192) .	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A112	MLO99367	TQ 32600 81150	North side of Poultry	Spearhead	Findspot a C6th spearhead with alternatively depressed wings and a zig-zag section.	Anglo-Saxon	Documentary Evidence
A113	MLO98047	TQ 32580 81158	No.36 Poultry	Roman settlement evidence	Archaeological investigations carried out at 36 Poultry between 2005 and 2007 (Site Code POU05) found evidence for Roman settlement. The earliest activity comprised a series of shallow quarries cut into the natural sand and gravel. The backfilled quarries were overlain by clay and timber buildings which appeared to have been destroyed in a fire, probably associated with the Boudican revolt of AD 60/1. A north-south aligned Roman road was constructed from compacted gravel over the levelled remains of the buildings. The road had at least five phases of use and repair and was flanked by a ditch on each side which had been backfilled in the late C3rd. To either side of the road a series of timber buildings had been built and there was evidence for industrial activity, possibly metal working. To the west of the road Roman pitting, dumping and a masonry foundation of rough-hewn Kentish Ragstone bonded with a compacted mortar were also recorded.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A114	MLO98048	TQ 32577 81162	No.36 Poultry	Medieval settlement evidence	Medieval activity was recorded on the site of 36 Poultry during excavations between 2005 and 2007 (Site Code POU05). A number of 12th century pits were found, some of which appear to have been used to rob the late Roman masonry foundations and others clearly rubbish pits and cesspits. The remains of a late medieval masonry building were also recorded with foundations of chalk and Kentish Ragstone, the latter probably reused from the earlier Roman foundations. Part of the foundation for this building was cut through a possible hearth lining. In the northeast corner of the site a chalk foundation and well-built greensand stone cesspit were recorded, possibly associated with a high status building fronting onto Grocers Hall Court.	Medieval	Previous Investigation
A115	MLO101046	TQ 3264 8113	St. Mildred's Church, Poultry, EC2	Church	The site of the church of St Mildred founded c. 1107-47 and first recorded in 1175. The original church was destriyed in the Great Fire of 1666, after which it was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670-6. The tower was however not completed until the early 18th century. Wren's church was demolished in 1872 under the Union of the City Benefices Act and the parish joined with St Margret Lothbury.	Anglo-Saxon to Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A116	MLO14130, MLO40637, MLO38810 and NMR No. 405129	TQ 3267 8114	1 Prince's Street, EC2	Building, mosaic and Hypocaust	Building works in 1867 and 1929-30 revealed the remains of Roman structures. Part of a decorated mosaic floor was also recorded c. 5.49m below ground level. The design comprised a suqare within a circle with vase, human motifs and a Guilloche patterned boarder. The mosaic was found to be laid on a concrete with a hypocaust beneath.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A117	MLO14980	TQ 3267 8114	1 Prince's Street, EC2	Stone Axe	Findspot of a Neolithic stone axe. No further details recorded.	Neolithic	Findspot
A118	NMR No. 508155	TQ 3271 8114	Bank Station	Underground Station	Bank underground station was originally opened on 8th August 1898 by the Waterloo and City Railway. In February 1900 it became an intermediate station for the City and South London Railway's extension to Moorgate. In July 1900 the Central London Railway opened its station at Bank serving as the eastern terminus of the line from Shepherds Bush. The station was linked to Monument by an escalator in 1933 and between 1934 and 1938 the Central Line ticket hall was reconstructed with several new entrances made at street level. The Northern Line running tunnels were also enlarged at this time. In 1940 the Waterloo and City Line station was renamed Bank. After the Second World War a moving walkway between the Waterloo and City platforms and the main underground ticket hall opened in September 1960. More recently in the late 1980s the original Central and Northern Line finishes were replaced as part of a major restoration scheme which also saw Bank becoming the western terminus of the Docklands Light Railway.	Post-medieval and Modern	Extant Structure
A119	MLO7922	TQ 3271 8112	Junction of Prince's Street and King William Street	Cremation Burial	An amphora containing a grey bowl, a poppy-head beaker of 1st-2nd century date and burnt bone were recovered in 1897.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A120	MLO9624	TQ 3262 8109	Queen Victoria Street	Wall	The remains of a wall constructed from 'chalk and stone' and of probable medieval date were recorded during the construction of Queen Victoria Street in 1869.	Medieval	Documentary Evidence
A121	MLO13889, MLO40720 and MLO40511	TQ 3270 8111	Bank Station Moving Walkway, EC2	Stream	Excavations for a moving walkway at Bank Station in 1959-60 revealed flood deposits of 'Black Walbrook mud' containing early Roman pottery and part of stream bed, possibly a tributary of the Walbrook. Rows of "s*ubstantial wooden piles and horizontal timbers*" set close together were also recorded and may represent part of an embankment or foundations for near-by Roman buildings.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A122	NMR No. 1463766	TQ 32578 81120	The Great Conduit	Conduit	The Great Conduit dating from the 13th century which brought fresh water from the Tyburn a Cistern at Cheapside/No1 Poultry, a distance of some 3 miles. The Conduit Head is known to have been rebuilt and enlarged in 1479, becoming a battlemented stone building enclosing a large lead cistern and discharging into a stone basin. A drawing of 1595 shows the conduit running along the side of the street uncovered. The conduit head was damaged during the Great Fire of 1666 and rebuilt soon after.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Sources

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A123	MLO78359	TQ 32527 81141	1 Poultry, EC2	Cistern, Conduit	The remains of a subterranean vaulted chamber were found during service diversion at the junction of Bucklesbury and Poultry and archaeological excavations between 1994 and 1996. The chamber was identified as the cistern at the eastern end of the Great Conduit, part of the first organised fresh water supply to the medieval city began in 1237. The cistern dates to 1240-1250 and had a carved greenstone door which would have opened onto a medieval street. The Great Conduit went out of use in the 17th century and is preserved beneath modern roads.	Medieval	Previous Investigation
A124	MLO82187	TQ 32570 81114	10-12 Poultry/24 Queen Victoria Street, EC2	Building	The site of 10-12 Poultry and 24 Queen Victoria Street a mid-19th century building in a Venetian Gothic style. It was demolished in 1989.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A125	MLO82188	TQ 32584 81118	13 Poultry, EC2	Building	The site of 13 Poultry built in 1875 as a narrow six storey building and demolished in 1989.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A126	MLO81833	TQ 32589 81113	14 and 15 Poultry	Building	The site of 14 and 15 Poultry a 19th century Italianate building demolished in 1989.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A127	MLO78348, MLO78360	TQ 32567 81105	1 Poultry, EC2	Roman settlement evidence	Extensive evidence for Roman settlement to the west of the Walbrook Stream was found during the evaluation and excavation of No 1 Poultry between July 1994 and June 1996. The Roman road layout and successive phases of timber and masonry building remains dating from the c AD 50 to c AD 410 were recorded. The earliest feature on the site was an east-west aligned main Roman road known as the Via Decumana and 60m was recorded within the excavated area. The Via Decumana bridged the Walbrook and had a substantial post and plank drain system running along its northern edge. An offset road junction with roads leading north and northwest defined three insulae in the pre-Boudican period. Within these clay and timber buildings lay mostly in the western portion of the site. Within the eastern portion revetments, terracing and middens had been used to consolidate the wetter ground nearer the Walbrook creating an open area crossed with timber-lined water channels (possibly used for industrial activity). This first period of occupation lasts until the Boudican rebellion in AD60/61 when a deposit of charcoal and soil fire debris was found covering some areas. In the later 1st and 2nd centuries, the road layout was modified by the addition of a southern road to the junction forming a crossroads. The number of insulae subdividing the site also increased. Earlier buildings within the insulae were levelled and the clay and timber/wattle and daub buildings were rebuilt in greater density many having trampled brickearth internal floor surfaces. A large water tank, reservoirs, wells and a timber revetted pond were also constructed at this time. The Hadrianic Fire of AD 120-125 caused the destruction of many buildings and brought the second phased of occupation to a close; the remains of which were sealed by another layer of fire debris. Evidence of fire damage was also recorded and one building on the eastern edge of the site (Insula II) had collapsed in on itself when destroyed by fire. The evidence for post-Handrianic rebuilding of timber structures was limited because the area was not a densely occupied at this time and secondly because many of the buildings were later replaced with masonry structures. Remodelling and rebuilding of structures took place in the later Roman period, AD 180 to AD 410, consisting of a mixture of timber and masonry buildings. The western most masonry building may have begun life as a domestic building but later appears to have been converted into a private or public bath, complete with mosaic floors and hypocaust. A second masonry building was constructed to the east in Insula II after AD 270. This building was rectangular, with chalk foundations and wall bases and with tessellated pavement with mosaic panels. The area south of the road contained a tile, ragstone and flint wall. The wall incorporated a 1m high arched culvert) that may have formed the precinct for an imposing new structure. Evidence suggests the area declined around the end of the 4th century with some building material, especially mosaic panels, being salvaged before the buildings were finally abandoned and in some cases partially demolished. The entire area was then buried in debris and deposits similar to dark earth, although this appears to have been dumped rather than the result of soil formation.	Roman	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A128	MLO78358	TQ 32567 81106	1 Poultry, EC2	Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence	Evidence of the Anglo-Saxon re-settlement of London was recorded during the evaluation and excavation of No 1 Poultry between July 1994 and June 1996. The earliest Anglo-Saxon activity comprised layers of dumped material rough, external gravel surfaces used as ground raising layers in a continuation of the Roman reclamation of land along the low lying western side of the Walbrook valley. The Roman street pattern had by this time apparently fallen out of use and four Anglo-Saxon/early medieval roads (Poultry, Bucklersbury, Pancras Lane and Sise Lane) were recorded. A drainage or boundary ditch and a sunken building are cut into the disused Via Decumana. Three Anglo-Saxon sunken floored buildings and a possible stock enclosure were recorded close to the line of the road that would later become Poultry. An associated structure recorded to the south was suggested by a concentration of post and stake holes. To the south of and post-dating the boundary ditch cut across the disused Via Decumana c 50 pits, including a backfilled well and a cesspit, were also recorded. The line of Poultry appears to have been established by the early 10th century, based on the alignment of Saxo-Norman buildings constructed along its frontage. At least six buildings were identified in two groups of three and continued in use until the second half of the 12th century. Traces of two or three further buildings were possibly represented by heavily truncated floor sequences. Behind the buildings on the Poultry frontage, an open external area was covered by over 100 pits of the same date (AD 900-1150). A single building was recorded to the south of Poultry represented by a hearth area, internal surfaces and possible metal working waste. A further well preserved sequence of buildings dated AD 900-1150 were recorded in the northwest corner of the site flanking Bucklersbury. In the southwest corner of the site a possible market place was located in an area that appears to have been left open until the late 12th century. A second open area just to the west of this was heavily pitted during the period AD 900 to 1050 and included the area later covered by the site of the church of St Benet Sherehog which was constructed sometime after AD 1050. Many of the pits contained structured organic material, possibly stable sweepings, domestic refuse and leather including a number of shoes. A sequence of 11th or 12th century timber buildings encroached on this open area from which a large number of ceramic crucibles were recovered. Many were highly vitrified and several fragments retained traces of copper residue suggesting metalworking on the site.	Anglo-Saxon	Previous Investigation
A129	MLO78347	TQ 32581 81100	1 Poultry, EC2	Stream	A tributary of the Walbrook running to the west of the main channel was identified during archaeological excavations at 1 Poultry between 1994 and 1996.	Undated	Previous Investigation
A130	MLO71036	TQ 32600 81110	Queen Victoria Street, EC2	Timber plank and alluvial deposits	Roman timbers and waterlogged deposits, typical of those found in the Walbrook Valley, were recorded in two engineers' testpits excavated in 1986.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A131	MLO65673	TQ 3253 8112	18 Poultry, EC2	Culvert	An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1987 during excavation of Thames Water pipe trench (Site Code PLY87) revealed evidence for the chalk foundations of buildings on the south frontage of Poultry, cut by a substantial and worn ragstone culvert. The culvert cut 12th-13th century road surfaces and is documented as a branch of the Walbrook recorded running beneath St Mildred Poultry immediately to the north. The culvert may have been restored in the 17th and 19th centuries indicating the importance of the stream.	Medieval	Previous Investigation
A132	MLO82103	TQ 32587 81095	12-22 Queen Victoria Street	Building	Site of 12-22 Queen Victoria Street a late 19th century building in a modified Renaissance style demolished in 1989.	Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A133	MLO13629 and MLO40133	TQ 3259 8109	Opposite 12 - 22 Queen Victoria Street	Drain, Road and Floor	An east-west aligned Roman road and traces of an adjacent stone and tile structure interpreted as a drain were recorded during the construction of Queen Victoria Street in 1869. A tiled pavement was also recorded overlying the drain with mortar 'skirting' laid against remains of tile walls.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A134	MLO1527 and MLO28131	TQ 3257 8108	Queen Victoria Street	Building	Monitoring of building works in 1869 revealed the reamins of a Roman building comprising chalk and ragstone walls with tile bonding courses, vertical flue tiles and painted wall plaster. The walls rested on timber piles and enclosed a decorated tiled floor. A plain red tessellated floor was also recorded at a depth of 4.26m below ground level.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A135	NMR No. 762546	TQ 32555 81084	26-38 Queen Victoria Street	Building	The site of a group of offices and shops known as Imperial Buildings built in 1871 by F.J. Ward with Renaissance decoration to the exterior. The building was demolished as part of the redevelopment of Number 1 Poultry in 1989.	Post-medieval	Documentary Sources
A136	NMR No. 404577	TQ 3268 8110	Mansion House Street /Poultry	Stocks	Site of Medieval or later stocks shown on Ordnance Survey maps of 1916.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Sources
A137	NMR No. 961391	TQ 3263 8108	No. 1 Queen Victoria Street	Revetment, coins, pottery	The construction of No.1 Queen Victoria Street in 1872 to 1873 revealed Roman pottery including an unbroken globular amphora and coins at a depth of c.9.75m below street level. These finds were made some 0.60m below an oak timber structure forming a framework '*3 feet square'*. Numerous timber piles were also noted.	Roman	Documentary Sources
A138	MLO38818, MLO12263, MLO12228 and MLO38819	TQ 3263 8110	National Safe Deposit Company	Flood Deposit, trackway and timber structures	Building works on the site of the Nation Safe Deposit Company in 1873 revealed a complete profile of the Walbrook. Flood deposits (MLO38818) containing Samian pottery and northeast-southwest aligned gravel trackway were also recorded. The trackway was laid over the flood deposits and appeared to cross the river. It probably dated to the late 1st century AD, as the Walbrook appeared to have been infilled by the 2nd century. Timber flooring and oak piles running parallel to the Walbrook were also recorded c.7.62m adjoined the gravel trackway and although its function is unclear may represent a bridge or landing stage. A revetment comprising a series of timber piles ran along the bank of the Walbrook.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A139	MLO40721, MLO54745 and MLO37538	TQ 3262 8109	Queen Victoria Street	Fence, piles and building remains	Part of a wood paling/fence and paved area were recorded in 1869 and may represent a veranda facing the Walbrook, a concrete paved corridor. A chalk and ragstone wall with tile bonding courses and vertical flue tiles was also recorded.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A140	MLO70952	TQ 3270 8110	Mansion House	Churchyard	The site of a churchyard recorded by Mrs Basil Holmes as being replaced by Mansion House. No further details are known.	Anglo-Saxon to Post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A141	MLO25058	TQ 3271 8110	Junction of Prince's Street and King William Street	Piling	Excavations for a sewer along King William Street encountered timber piles associated with the Walbrook c.9.14m below ground level.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A142	NMR No. 404578	TQ 3267 8108	Mansion House Street	Church	Site of the church of St Mary Woolchurch first mentioned in the 11th century. According to Stow, wool was weighed in the churchyard. During the Great Fire, a churchwarden was so intent on saving the church that his own house burnt down. Although not severely damaged in the fire, the decision was taken to demolish it and unite the parish with St Mary Woolnoth.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Sources
A143	-	TQ 32663 81069	Mansion House Street	Market	The site of the former Stocks Market established in the 13th century by the Lord Mayor Henry Wallis under a charter granted by Edward I. The revenues from the market were used for the maintenance of London Bridge. By the 14th century it had become established as a market for fish and flesh and was rebuilt several times.	Medieval	Documentary Sources
A144	MLO1508	TQ 3269 8109	Mansion House Street	Drain and wall	A north-south aligned ragstone wall 0.90m wide on tile foundations with occasional tiles and west face rendered and faced with tiles was recorded butting a smaller wall 0.60m wide. The smaller wall was interpreted as a drain base.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A145	NMR No. 524771	TQ 3267 8105	Mansion House	Building	The Grade I listed Mansion House is the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London and is situated on the former site of the Stocks Market and church of St Mary Woolchurch. Begun in 1793 and first occupied in 1752, Mansion House was designed by George Dance the Elder in the classical style with rusticated ground storey, an order of Corinthian columns and pilasters through the two main storeys and two high celestory structures known as the 'Mayors Nest and 'Noah's Ark occupied the roof. Alterations were carried out by George Dance the Younger in 1795 who roofed over the central courtyard and lowered the roof of the Banqueting Hall (known as the Egyptian Hall) by removing the Noah's Ark. The building has been altered on a number of occasions since with staircases removed and rooms, new ceiling and stained glass windows added. The building is of brick faced with Portland stone, except for at the south end where the brickwork is exposed. As well as the various public function rooms and the accommodation for the Lord Mayor the Mansion House contains a court as the Lord Mayor is the chief magistrate of the city. Beneath the court are ten cells for men and one for women, the female cell resembles a birdcage and is known by this name, Emmeline Pankhurst was once imprisoned here.	Post-medieval	Extant Structure
A146	MLO64899, MLO64900, MLO64901 and MLO64902	TQ 3267 8109	Mansion House	Flood and Dump deposits and building remains	An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1985 (Site Code SON85) recorded a large accumulation of alluvial deposits overlying the natural gravels, containing undated industrial and domestic rubbish dumps. The remains of a Roman masonry structure were also revealed in the area evidenced by large fragments of semi-articulated building debris. A late Roman dump deposit was overlain by a chalk and mortar make-up layer. This make-up layer may have been associated with St Woolchurch Haw which occupied part of the site in the medieval period.	Roman and Medieval	Previous Investigation
A147	MLO1589	TQ 3265 8108	Mansion House	Tessellated Floor	A tessellated pavement with central geometric pattern in red, black, yellow and grey was discovered in 1869. The GLHER records at least part of the floor has been restored and that the whole floor may be fake.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A148	MLO13635, MLO11825 and MLO38824	TQ 3274 8108	82-85 Lombard Street	Tessellated Pavement, wall and flues	Sewer excavations in 1785 revealed a tessellated pavement (MLO13635) of red, white and black tesserae laid on coarse mortar and stones. The pavement was recorded at a depth of 3.66m below the then ground level. A Roman wall (MLO11825) constructed from 'brick' and aligned east-west for a length of 5.49m with two flues one semi-circular, the other rectangular (MLO38824). The wall lay at c.3.05m below ground level was associated with the tessellated floor.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A149	NMR No. 405392	TQ 3270 8104	Queen Victoria Street	Road	The possible remains of a section of Watling Street were found during excavations for Queen Victoria Street in 1869. The road which lay approximately 3.12m below the surface is said to have been 14 feet in width and nearly in line with the modern Watling Street. The metalling, which was hard and well made, was of rough stones and gravel, cambered on the surface. Roman pottery was recovered from the upper layers of metalling.	Roman	Documentary Sources

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A150	MLO65466, MLO65467, MLO65468 and MLO65469	TQ 3275 8107	80 Lombard Street (DLR Shaft)	Cellar	The earliest activity recorded comprised a large 1st century quarry pit overlain by dump deposits suggesting the area was open land until the 2nd century when a Roman masonry building was constructed. The remains of the building comprised partially robbed out walls of chalk, greensand, shale and *lydion* and *bessalis* bricks. The building had several rooms (one with a tessellated pavement) and was aligned to the Roman street to the south. The building may have had a hypocaust system as indicated by the recovery of stamped flue tile. A cellar and the walls of an 18th century house located on the south side of Lombard Street were the only post-Roman remains surviving. The house had been demolished in the early 19th century to make way for the construction of King William Street.	Roman and Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A151	NMR No. 405140	TQ 3275 8108	17 Lombard Street	Wall	Part of a Roman wall was identified at 17, Lombard Street in 1935.	Roman	Documentary Sources
A152	MLO1509	TQ 3267 8107	Mansion House Street	Mosaic	Site of a mosaic pavement discovered in 1869 but possibly wrongly attributed to Mansion House and actually from Bucklersbury.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A153	MLO74934	TQ 3260 8107	Junction of Bucklersbury and Queen Victoria Street,	Street	An archaeological watching brief carried out in 1997 (Site Code BKY97) recorded a sequence of wheel treads, external deposits and metalled surfaces associated with the creation and maintenance of the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval street of Bucklersbury. The sequence of Late Saxon and medieval deposits were recorded between 8.5 and 11.10m OD. Part of an 18th century cut and cover brick sewer and a Victorian covered sewer were also recorded aligned northwest-southeast beneath Bucklersbury House.	Anglo-Saxon to Post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A154	MLO9809	TQ 3261 8106	Bucklersbury	Coin Hoard	Findspot of a hoard of approximately 60 portrait pennies of King Alfred (dated AD 870-899) and a single coin of Aethelred (dated AD 866-870) were found in 1872. The GLHER noted that the hoard may have been deposited c.AD 888.	Anglo-Saxon	Findspot
A155	MLO22160, MLO22161, MLO22162, MLO22163 and MLO25093	TQ 3259 8106	Bucklersbury DLR Shaft	Buildings, wharf, dark earth, external surfaces and gatehouse	The excavation of a shaft for the DLR in 1987 (Site Code BUC87) recorded series of Roman timber buildings including a room which may have been open sided, possibly for loading and unloading goods brought up the Walbrook immediately to the east. Overlying the Roman deposits were external floor surfaces of medieval date sealing a layer of dark earth. Masonry foundations identified as belonging to a building documented as 'The Barge', the gatehouse to the Manor of the Buckerel family and founded in the 12th or 13th century were also recorded cutting earlier deposits.	Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A156	MLO65861 to MLO65868	TQ 3265 8106	Mansion House	Cellars	Archaeological excavation at Mansion House in 1992 (Site Code MHO92) recorded extensive Roman remains including a north-south aligned wooden fence, gravel surfaces, possibly representing a yard, four phases of Roman buildings, a sequence of Roman dumps layers and pits. Overlying the Roman remains was a very large ragstone wall foundation with associated medieval pottery. Post-medieval remains were also recorded in the form of a large vaulted drain, probably associated with the mid-18th century construction of the Mansion House (MLO65867) and brick cellars.	Roman, medieval and post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A157	MLO71531	TQ 3271 8106	1-6 Lombard Street	Cut feature	An archaeological excavation undertaken in 1986 (Site Code LMB86) revealed 2m of archaeological deposits which mainly appeared to the fill of a large feature cutting the natural gravels. The deposits could not be dated.	Undated	Previous Investigation
A158	MLO24716 and MLO11822	TQ 3270 8103	13-14 George Street	Dump deposits	Archaeological excavations in 1961 revealed a pit dated to the 1st century sealed beneath dump of gravel over natural gravels and brickearth. The dumped deposits have been interpreted as gravel used for the construction of the east-west Forum road which lay to the north or stockpile of material for road repairs.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A159	MLO14458	TQ 3253 8105	Queen Victoria Street	Well	Archaeological excavations in 1954-5 recorded a Roman well lined with two barrels stacked one on top of the other. The well contained 1st century pottery and artefacts.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A160	MLO64910 and MLO64911	TQ 3265 8103	St Stephen's Walbrook	Burial Vault and foundations	An archaeological watching brief (Site Code STW85) inside the church of St Stephen's recorded brick and rubble burial vaults beneath the floor. Outside the church, the chalk foundations of the medieval church were recorded up to 1.5m east of the face of the foundations and superstructure built by Wren.	Medieval and post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A161	ELO4045	TQ 3269 8103	8-10 Mansion House Place	Negative Evidence	A watching brief was carried out at 8-10 Mansion House Place in 1995 recorded natural terrace gravels beneath an existing basement slab. All archaeological remains had been removed by the modern basement.	Undated	Previous Investigation
A162	MLO102700	TQ 3271 8101	1-10 St Swithin's Lane	Pit or well	A deep Roman pit or well was found during a watching brief at 1-10 St Swithin's Lane (Site Code SII07). Archaeological deposits were recorded at a height of 10.00 m OD and consisted of two distinct fills: a 1.0 m thick dark grey silt with bricks near the top; and a 1.20 m thick pale grey/red silty clay containing a mixture of brickearth and fire debris. The extent of the feature could not be determined due to truncation by a later foundation.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A163	NMR No. 966538	TQ 326 810	Walbrook	Lead Seal	A Roman lead seal found in 1902 near Walbrook was inscribed "L.V."	Roman	Findspot

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A164	MLO13325	TQ 3259 8099	11-20 Walbrook (site of the Temple of Mithras)	Mithraeum and wall	The site of the Temple of Mithras excavated by W F Grimes between 1952 and 1954 (Site Code GM256) following bomb damage clearance in preparation for the redevelopment of the Bucklersbury House site. The excavation revealed the plan of a temple dedicated to Mithras (a Mithraeum), with votive offerings and statues apparently deliberately buried. The structure had a rounded apse at west end, a central nave and two side aisles. At the west end within the apse was a raised sanctuary, and at the east end was a narthex (an entrance structure) with a double door; the narthex could not be excavated as it lay under Walbrook Street. In the southwest corner of the southern aisle was a wooden tank, which was covered in a later phase of the occupation of the building. A succession of seven floors of earth and gravel were recorded probably due to flooding of the Wallbrook during the life of the Mithraeum. The last but one of these, dated by coin evidence to the reign of Constantine, overlay carefully buried marble sculptures of Mithras and other deities. The temple was built, probably as part of an adjacent private house, around AD 240-250. The temple was modified several times before being converted to the worship of Bacchus in the early 4th century and finally falling out of use towards the end of the 4th century.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A165	MLO56509 , MLO56569	TQ 3259 8100	11-20 Walbrook	Steps	Archaeological excavations by Grimes in 1954 revealed a stone sill forming a double step down in to the nave of the Mithraeum. Wooden risers were noted in situ. A second set of two steps were also recorded leading up from the sunken nave into the apse. The steps were in use from c. 240 to 310/320 and were sealed by subsequent floors.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A166	MLO23371	TQ 3258 8099	11-20 Walbrook	Timber Structure	Part of a timber platform constructed from horizontal planks set between two longitudinal planks was recorded during excavations in 1954. The structure may have had some industrial use - possibly tanning.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A167	MLO14459 and MLO39983	TQ 3257 8101	11-20 Walbrook	Stream	Archaeological excavations in 1954-5 revealed the complete profile of the Walbrook with evidence for its floodplain and meanders. The banks were reveted with timbers and appear to have collapsed in the mid-2nd century at which time the Walbrook appears to have silted up.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A168	MLO39992 , MLO41185 , MLO41186 MLO39993 ,	TQ 3260 8101	11-20 Walbrook	Wall, floor and tessellated pavement	Archaeological excavations in 1954-5 revealed part of a north-south rag and sandstone wall with tile bonding courses. The top of the wall was recorded at 6.54m OD. The foundation trench for the wall contained pottery of 3rd and 4th century date. Associated with the wall were rammed sand and gravel floors and a small fragment of red tessellated pavement.	Roman	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A169	MLO14466 and MLO24778	TQ 3256 8095	11-20 Walbrook	Piling, revetment, well and pits	Excavations in 1955 recorded vertical wooden piles driven into black flood deposits on the western side of the Walbrook stream. The flood deposits contained pottery from the 2nd to 4th centuries denoting the gradual silting of the Walbrook. A thin sandy deposit (MLO24778) containing 3rd centrury pottery was recorded around the piles and was sealed by chalk rubble.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A170	MLO41188 , MLO13329 , MLO39995 and MLO55193	TQ 3258 8095	11-20 Walbrook	Revetment and piles	Two timber retaining walls with gravel metalling dumped between were revealed during excavations in 1955. Further wooden piles were recorded continuing westwards towards the Walbrook and supporting a timber platform on which gravel had been dumped.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A171	MLO13330 , MLO41189 and MLO23330	TQ 3258 8094	11-20 Walbrook	Platform, piles	The 1955 excavations revealed part of a timber platform supported by vertical timber piles and bisected by a modern intrusion.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A172	MLO99018	TQ 32521 81032	Queen Victoria Street	Commemorative Monument	Site of the Grade II listed reconstruction of the Temple of Mithras. The temple was partially moved to the site on Queen Victoria Street in 1962 with original fabric being used to form a reconstruction of the Mithraeum.	Modern	Extant Structure
A173	MLO13331 , MLO14709 and MLO14710	TQ 3252 8099	77 Cannon Street	Piling, revetment, dump deposit sand flood deposits	Archaeological excavations in 1958 recorded a northwest-southeast aligned row of square wooden piles driven into natural gravels. Clean patches of gravel were observed sealing an occupation deposit. The gravel was interpreted as being a continuation of the road recorded on the east side of the Walbrook. A black 'pebbly mud' containing organic matter and Roman pottery overlay the natural clay and may represent a flood deposit.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A174	MLO13332 , MLO13333 , MLO13335 and MLO14711	TQ 3252 8096	77 Cannon Street	Piling, revetment, well and pits	Archaeological excavations in 1958 recorded black flood deposits containing 1st century pottery and leather. Irregular rows of vertical wooden piles aligned approximately east-west has been driven through the flood deposit. A chalk and flint well and series of pits containing 1st century pottery were also recorded. Part of a wooden writing tablet was recovered from one of the pits which were sealed by chalk rubble associated with the destruction or construction of the well.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A175	NMR No. 964397	TQ 3250 8096	Cannon Street	Burial	A human skeleton of probable Roman date was found in New Cannon Street in 1852 at the bottom of a deep trench. It was accompanied by nails 2-7 inches long with flat heads and quadrangular shafts apparently indicating a former coffin.	Roman	Documentary Sources
A176	MLO14708	TQ 3254 8097	Budge Row	Wall	The excavation of a sewer in 1853 revealed a Roman wall constructed from ragstone rubble with layer of tile and concrete, c.4.57m below street level.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A177	MLO68039	TQ 3256 8097	Queen Victoria Street	Pot	A rim sherd of a sagging based cooking pot was recovered by workmen from the black fill of a trial hole in 1960.	Undated	Findspot
A178	MLO21687	TQ 3261 8101	Walbrook, EC4	Coin Hoard	Findspot of an earthenware vessel containing 6000 pennies, 3 foreign coins and silver cylinders decorated with incised decoration. The coins spanned the reigns of Aethlered II (978 - 1016) to King Harold (1066) with coins minted during the reign of Edward the Confessor predominating.	Anglo-Saxon	Findspot
A179	MLO41340, MLO41341, MLO56510 and MLO56871,	TQ 3263 8101	30-37 Walbrook	Wall, piling, floor and building materials	Archaeological excavations in 1949-50 revealed two walls forming the corner of a room of a Roman building, constructed on a foundation platform of wooden piles and planking. An *opus signinum* pavement with yellow, black and magenta painted plaster skirting were also recorded,	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A180	MLO56536 and MLO40513	TQ 3262 8100	Queen Victoria Street	Drain	A Roman drain of semi-circular roof tiles was identified at the north-eastern corner of a hypocaust during unspecified works in 1869.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A181	MLO18004	TQ 3266 8099	Walbrook, EC4	Church	St Stephen's Walbrook, recorded in documentary sources as originally being built on the west side fo the Walbrook by 1066 before being resited and enlarged on the east bank by Chicheley in 1428. The church was repaired and beautified in in 1622-3 but destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. Wren rebuilt the church between 1672 and 1679 and united with St Benet Sherehog, although it is unclear whether it was on exactly the same site.	Anglo-Saxon and medieval	Documentary Evidence
A182	MLO13347	TQ 3262 8098	30-37 Walbrook	Well	Archaeological excavations in 1949-50 recorded a square timber lined well, c.3.05m deep and with a base lined with chalk rubble. A coin dated to c.AD 259-269 was recovered from within the well.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A183	MLO65006, MLO65007 and MLO65008	TQ 3270 8098	10 St Swithin's Lane	Building, road, pits and tenements	An archaeological excavation in 1975 (Site Code SL75) recorded Roman remains comprising pits truncating an earlier Roman building and possible road; medieval tenements and post-medieval tenements.	Roman, medieval and post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A184	MLO23386, MLO54819, MLO45779 and MLO14717	TQ 3262 8098	30-37 Walbrook	Building, wall, drain and architectural fragment	Excavations in 1949-50 revealed the remains of a mid to late 2nd century Roman stone building on the same alignment as the modern street frontage. The remains included walls of squared ragstone blocks with courses of tile bonding surviving to a height of c 0.91m. These may represent two rooms within a large building. In the corner of the 'inner' room a large square pivot stone probably used as a door socket was discovered. A square wooden drain ran from building towards the Walbrook.	Roman	Documentary Evidence

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A185	MLO12974, MLO41374, MLO40003 and MLO13348	TQ 3266 8097	30-37 Walbrook	Building, wall, floor and cess pits	Excavations in 1949-50 recorded the remains of a wattle and daub hut apparently destroyed by fire (possibly Hadrianic), a northwest-southeast aligned wattle wall with burnt daub collapsed on a puddled clay floor. Early second century pottery was found amongst the daub. Cess pits containing Roman pottery were also recorded.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A186	MLO98378, MLO98379, MLO9380 and MLO98382	TQ 32640 80963	St Swithin's House, Walbrook House, Cannon Street	Ditches/ defended enclosure, quarry pit, building and cess pit.	During archaeological excavation of St Swithin's House in 2006 (Site Code WAO06) a number of Roman occupation features were recorded. The earliest remains comprised a sequence of four ditches aligned north-south. The earliest had "V" shaped profile and contained late Iron Age pottery suggesting that these may have been the western part of an early post-conquest Roman military site. A quarry pit largely filled with pulverised animal bone, possibly for use in treating leather goods was also recorded. These remains were backfilled and a north-south aligned road with associated buildings laid out across area shortly after the Boudican revolt of AD60. The original buildings of clay and timber with brickearth floors were subsequently replaced in the late 1st century by buildings with stone foundations and masonry walls and possibly colonnaded or porticos along the street frontages. The buildings had floors of brickearth, although one carbonised timber floor was recorded. The build remains appeared to be sealed by a layer of destruction debris associated with the Hadrianic fire of AD 120-26. Overlying the Roman remains the remains of post-medieval structures were recorded including an east-west aligned wall and associated brick cess pit which contained a large quantity of domestic material including complete wine bottles, pottery and clay tobacco pipes dating to the mid-18th century.	Roman and post-medieval	Previous Investigation
A187	MLO98381	TQ 32648 80954	St Swithin's House, Walbrook House, Cannon Street	Pits	Excavations in 2006 (Site Code WAO06) revealed evidence medieval features in the form of pits (many of which were not fully excavated. No further information given by the excavation report.	Medieval	Previous Investigation
A188	MLO68041	TQ 3264 8094	97-100 Cannon Street	Unclassified Remains	Findspot from 1964 (Site Code GM185) comprising a group of unstratified finds from the excavation of a lift shaft on the site. No further details are recorded.	Undated	Findspot

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A189	MLO13349, MLO40005, MLO53696 and MLO14730,	TQ 3268 8096	30-37 Walbrook	Building, wall, tessllated floor and fire debris	Archaeological excavations in 1949-50 recorded a stone Roman building apparently destroyed by the Hadrianic fire located on the eastern edge of the site. The remains of the building included the ragstone wall foundations of at least 3 rooms, a coarse red tessellated floor roughly laid on a bed of opus signinum sealed by fire debris comprising quantities of burnt wattle, daub and ash.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A190	MLO65382, MLO65390, MLO65392 and MLO65393	TQ 3267 8095	29-32 Clement's Lane	Robber trench , well and building remains	Archaeological investigations at 29-32 Clement's Lane between 1981 and 1982 (Site Code CLE81) revealed evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity comprising the rammed chalk and gravel foundations of a late Saxon building and a massive Anglo-Saxon robbing shaft from which substantial quantities of late Saxon pottery were recovered. The remains of a late medieval building evidenced by chalk and brick foundations and a chalk-lined well were also recorded.	Anglo-Saxon and medieval	Previous Investigation
A191	NMR No. 405180	TQ 3266 8095	Cannon Street	Fire debris, pottery	Re-development of the Salter's Hall site to the east of Bond Court in 1949-50 revealed a mid-1st century pit containing broken Roman pottery. The pit was sealed by a layer containing burnt material thought to have been resulted from the Boudican revolt of AD 60.	Roman	Documentary Sources
A192	MLO24976 and MLO44784	TQ 3268 8093	111 Cannon Street	Church, churchyard and burial vaults	The site of a medieval and post-medieval church of St Swithin London Stone which was established by the late 12th century. Archaeological excavations in 1961 revealed 11th to early 13th-century pits under the first church. Remains of walls and foundations of the original church and a rebuilt and enlarged church of 1420 were recorded beneath the structure rebuilt by Wren. A medieval grave slab of marble dated 1289 was found reused in the foundation of Wren's church. Documentary and map sources also place the churchyard on the northwest side of the church and excavations revealed post medieval vaults and burials within the church itself.	Medieval and post-medieval	Documentary Evidence
A193	MLO40004 and MLO14335	TQ 3268 8092	111 Cannon Street	Ditch, fire debris	Archaeological investigations at 111 Cannon Street in 1960-61 recorded "a burnt layer containing daub, tile fragments, plaster and second century pottery" interpreted as the destruction of Roman timber buildings. A Roman ditch which had been re-cut was also recorded sealed and truncated by medieval burials.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A194	MLO64637, MLO64638, MLO64639 and MLO64640	TQ 3258 8092	76 Cannon Street	Revetment, buildings, well, pits and dark earth	Archaeological excavations in 1986 (Site Code CON86) recorded the east bank of the Lower Walbrook which had been consolidated in the 1st century by a north-south aligned revetment. To the west of this, land was reclaimed by further piling and dumping of organic material. Three successive Roman buildings associated with glass an iron working were built on that reclaimed land, one of which had been truncated by a 4th century timber box well. Undated pits filled with dark earth cut the Roman deposits.	Roman and Anglo-Saxon	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A195	NMR No. 1473867	TQ 3259 8091	Cannon Street	Anti-Aircraft Battery	General location of the site of a First World War heavy anti-aircraft battery in Cannon Street, which was armed with a one 1-pounder gun.	Modern	Documentary Sources
A196	MLO17048	TQ 3257 8092	76 Cannon Street	Church and cemetery	The site of St John the Baptist upon Walbrook established by 1150 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1412. The church was repaired in 1621 and1650 but destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666. It was not rebuilt when the parish was united with that of St Antholin in 1673 or later with that of St Mary-le- Bow in 1954. Excavations for the District line c.1883 revealed inhumations and an 11th century wheeled cross head from the churchyard of St John the Baptist's. A memorial was erected on the north side of cloak lane to mark the spot where the skeletons were reinterred.	Medieval	Documentary Evidence
A197	MLO13338 and MLO14712	TQ 3256 8091	76 Cannon Street	Tessellated Floor	Excavations for the District Line in 1888 revealed a herringbone tessellated pavement at a depth of c 6.4m below ground level and a *"large quantity of oak piling"* interpreted as the sill of a bridge which crossed east-west over the brook.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A198	MLO20493	TQ 3251 8093	64 Cannon Street	Wall	An archaeological excavation in 1980 (Site Code CAN80) revealed two north-south aligned tile capped dwarf walls along the Cloak Lane frontage.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A199	MLO13336 and MLO13337	TQ 3252 8091	Cloak Lane	Tessellated pavement and tombstone	Sewer excavations in 1846 revealed part of a red brick tessellated pavement and fragments of a marble tombstone bearing the inscription *"in memory of pim.....aged.....years".*	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A200	MLO14731	TQ 3268 8091	111 Cannon Street	Tombstone	London Stone recorded since the 16th century, stood until 1742 on the south side of Cannon Street after which it was incorporated into the wall of St Swithin's. The London stone is weathered limestone and has a rounded top with two grooves running through it. It is probably part of a Roman or medieval roadside funereal monument.	Roman or medieval	Documentary Evidence
A201	MLO13355	TQ 3267 8091	South side of Cannon Street	Building, tessellated floors	Site of a tessellated pavements, buildings and extensive Roman remains revealed by building works ordered by Sir Christopher Wren following the Great Fire of 1666.	Roman	Documentary Evidence
A202	NMR No. 404695	TQ 3261 8088	Cannon Street	Church	Site of church. The old name of the church was St Mary Boathawe by the Erber, the `hawe' element referring to a boatyard. Destroyed in the Great Fire.	Medieval and Post-medieval	Documentary Sources
A203	MLO64675	TQ 3257 8088	3-7 Dowgate Hill	Hypocaust	A watching brief undertaken in 1986 (Site Code DOW86) recorded the remains of a hypocaust system with pilae tiles set into a mortar floor.	Roman	Previous Investigation

Asset ID.	GLHER/ NMR Ref.	NGR	Site Name	Type	Description	Period	Source
A204	-	TQ 32611 81043	Walbrook Place/ Bucklersbury House	Roman settlement evidence	Walbrook Place/ Bloomberg development located on the former site of Bucklersbury House revealed a series of timber box revetments backfilled with soil and refuse used to create waterfront terraces on which timber buildings were constructed. Significant evidence for near-by metalworking was also revealed in the form of thousands of off-cuts and waste fragments of sheet copper-alloy, miscast and unfinished metal objects. The earlier timber buildings that lined the Walbrook appear to have been built over in the 2nd Century AD and replaced by a large industrial building which housed a water wheel. The remains of large timber piles supporting an opus signinum floor and parts of the gears, cogs and mechanism for the water wheel were recovered during the excavation (Current Archaeology 2013).	Roman	Previous Investigation
A205	-	TQ 32603 80994	Walbrook Place/ Bucklersbury House	Narthex Structure of the Temple of Mithras	A trial trench excavated in 2010 (Site Code BZY10; Trench 17) revealed the remains of the Narthex entrance structure of the Temple of Mithras. Within This comprised sections of the north-south aligned front wall of the temple and the truncated remains of four east-west walls which formed parts of the internal and external Narthex structure and which extended eastwards from the temple beneath Walbrook. Associated with the walls were three discrete groups of floor layers, demolition and dump layers.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A206	-	TQ 32601 80988	Walbrook Place/ Bucklersbury House	timber lined drain, demolition and dump deposits	Trial trenches excavated as part of the Walbrook Place/Bucklersbury House development (Site Code BZY10; Trench 21) between 2011 and 2012 revealed a complex sequence of Roman demolition dumps and levelling layers and redeposited fire debris. These deposits had been truncated by a Victorian cellar. Below the dump layers lay a large north-south timber lined drain was recorded.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A207	-	TQ 32596 80973	Walbrook Place/ Bucklersbury House	Building remains, demolition and dump deposits	Trial trenches excavated as part of the Walbrook Place/Bucklersbury House development (Site Code BZY10; Trenches 22a and 23) between 2011 and 2012 revealed a sequence of Roman demolition dumps, domestic refuse and redeposited fire debris. These deposits had been truncated by a Victorian cellar. Never-the-less Roman a complex series of internal clay floors and remains of a timber building including the remains of two walls were recorded aligned east-west across Trench 22a. In Trench 23 the remains of a late 1st Century Roman building comprising brickearth floor slabs and mortar floor layers separated by a timber lined beam slot provided evidence for what appear to be two separate rooms.	Roman	Previous Investigation
A208	-	TQ 32585 81035	Bucklersbury	House	The site of Bucklersbury the residence of the Buckerel family in the 12th and 13th centuries was located on the western side of the Walbrook Stream. The property extended south from the Bucklersbury street frontage where its main gatehouse The Barge led to the main house via an alley known as Barge Yard.	Medieval	Documentary Sources
A209	-	TQ 3275 8092	St Mary Abchurch	Roman building material	An archaeological watching brief on engineering test-pits (Site Code ABC13) in 2013 revealed a 'considerable amount' of Roman tiles suggesting that a substantial Roman building may be located near or beneath the crypt in Abchurch Yard. A second test pit beneath the church itself was not excavated to any depth and only revealed the surface of a pre-18th century make-up deposit.	Roman	Previous Investigation

Appendix B: English Heritage Scheduled Monument Descriptions

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County: LO 20 GREATER LONDON

File: AA 50905

Site Name: Monument

Local Auth.: CITY OF LONDON Parish: CITY OF LONDON

Nat Grid Ref: TQ330808

Input/Last edited on: 04/SEP/2009

Site Description Details:

Visit Date: 05/FEB/1985
Erected in 1671-7 by Wren to commemorate the Fire of London. On the site of St Margaret destroyed in the Fire, and close to the house in Pudding Lane where the fire broke out. The design is that of a Doric column with a square balcony above the capital surmounted by a drum, a dome and a brass urn. The monument is 202ft high. There are figures and inscription on the pedestal.{1}

Visit Date: 20/JAN/2008
Erected in 1671-7 by Sir Christopher Wren to commemorate the Fire of London in 1666. On the site of St Margaret destroyed in the Fire, and positioned 202 ft from the spot in Pudding Lane on which the Great Fire is believed to have started. Another monument, the Golden Boy of Pye Corner marks the point near Smithfield where the fire stopped. The design is that of a Doric column built of Portland stone with a square balcony above the capital surmounted by a drum, a dome and a brass urn. There are figures and inscription on the pedestal. The Monument stands 202 ft high and is the tallest isolated stone column in the world. Every year, over 100,000 visitors climb the 311 spiral steps to the Monument's observation gallery. A cage was added in the mid-19th century at the top of the Monument to prevent people jumping off, after six people had committed suicide between 1788 and 1842.
Three sides of the base of the monument carry inscriptions in Latin. The one on the south side describes actions taken by Charles II following the fire. The one on the east describes how the monument was started and brought to perfection, and under which mayors. The one on the north describes how the fire started, how much damage it caused, and how the fire was extinguished. In 1681 the words "but Popish frenzy, which wrought such horrors, is not yet quenched" were added to the end of the inscription. The inscription on the east generally blames Roman Catholics for the fire, and this prompted Alexander Pope to say, of the area that it is "Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head and lies." -- Moral Essays. Epistle iii. Line 339 (1733-1734). The words were chiselled out in 1831.
The west side of the base displays a sculpture, by Caius Gabriel Cibber,

in alto and bas relief, of the destruction of the City; with King Charles II, and his brother, James, the Duke of York (later James II) surrounded by Liberty, Architecture, and Science, giving directions for its restoration. (7)

County: LO 34 GREATER LONDON

File: AA 50685

Site Name: Fishmongers' Hall

Local Auth.: CITY OF LONDON Parish: CITY OF LONDON

Nat Grid Ref: TQ32708060

Input/Last edited on: 24/JAN/2003

Site Description Details:

Visit Date: 27/NOV/1996

Built 1831-3, by Henry Roberts, in Greek revival style. Ionic colonnade flanked by square-headed sashers on Adelaide Place frontage. Interior damaged during 1939-45 war.{1}

Built 1831-34 by Henry Roberts and George Gilbert Scott. Interior partly reconstructed in facsimile and a little altered after damage in World War II. Fine entrance hall with Doric colonnade, double branching staircase, 1st floor court room, dining room and banqueting hall, etc. Scheduled AM.{4}

The SAM has two principal floors of Portland stone accessible from London Bridge. Beneath, constructed of granite, and accessible from Lower Thames Street, are the Lower Ground floor (containing kitchens and services) and two floors below, called the 'upper and lower warehousing', which are tenanted. Fishmonger Hall Street, adjacent on the W side, has long since been closed by the erection of Seal House, also owned by the company. Behind this, however, part of the street has been converted to a private garden for the company. It is paved and has flower beds, seats, a statue and a small area of grass. Adjacent to the garden on the E side, and occupying an area formerly open, is a 1978 extension comprising a staircase, lift and entrance way to link the principal floors with the three lower floors.

The new London Bridge, c.1960, was built right up against the SAM, as it utilised the carriageway and the existing bridge, and then doubled the width. This proximity has caused problems of vibration and pollution. The company owns the area S of the SAM, including the river frontage and stairs. The Thames Walkway is leased to the corporation in return for maintenance of the whole forecourt.{3}

County: LO 122 GREATER LONDON

File: AA 53022

Site Name: Roman governor's palace (site of)

Local Auth.: CITY OF LONDON Parish: CITY OF LONDON

Nat Grid Ref: TQ326808

Input/Last edited on: 09/JUL/2009

Site Description Details:

Visit Date: 06/OCT/1988

A buried site known from excavation. Extensive building complex on a wholly exceptional scale, and in a monumental style of construction. This, together with evidence from official stamps on building materials, indicate that it was built by a public authority. The presence of an imperial palace or praetorium in London can be deduced from evidence for the provincial administration having had its headquarters in Londinium at the end of the 1st century AD. It has been concluded from the scale and architectural pretensions of this palatial building that this was the official residence of the Roman Governor of Britain, built at a time when Londinium was, as a matter of policy, enlarged and modified to become the capital of the province of Britain. In style, the complex may be compared with the Flavian Palace at Fishbourne, Sussex, but in its scale, layout and commanding position, there are closer affinities with the imperial praetoria known on the Rhine and Danube. The site is therefore one of significance for the western empire, as well as of outstanding national importance in the Roman province of Britain. The site occupies a hillside position overlooking the Thames to the E of the mouth of the Walbrook Valley. During the Flavian period, the hillside was terraced in three levels for the construction of an extensive, palatial residence (1.2ha), planned symmetrically around a large ornamental garden court, occupied by an elongated central pool. The construction of the building is principally of ragstone-faced walls, with rubble cores, and courses of bonding tiles, with massive concrete foundations in parts. Internally, the surviving floor levels include mortar, opus signinum and mosaic finishes, and walls appear to have been extensively decorated with colour painted designs on plaster.

The N wing comprised a range of apartments fronting the E-W Roman road (on the line of Cannon Street/Eastcheap), possibly including a formal entrance of monumental character with which the London Stone is associated. The formal reception area, or state rooms, formed a central range to the N of the central garden court, including a massive audience hall with an apsed chamber to the E.

The E wing, alongside the garden court, comprised ranges of smaller rooms linked by corridors, possibly residential or administrative in character and

extending southwards to the river front.
The S wing on the lower terrace overlooking the Thames included a suite of residential rooms with service quarters adjoining, and was later modified with the addition of a bath house.
The W wing, underlying Cannon Street Station, survives in part beneath the railway arches, but little is known of its construction. Timber waterfront structures existed along the Roman riverside beneath Upper Thames Street.
Immediately E of the palace and also overlooking the Thames, there is evidence for a smaller, but also extensive residence around a central court which is likely to be closely associated with the palace.
Site built over (including part of Cannon Street Station) by buildings and roads. Areas of site where archaeological potential is known to be zero have been excluded from scheduling.{1}{2}

Visit Date: 04/JUN/1998

MoLAS (Aiden Woodger) undertook an excavation and watching brief between April-October 1996. It was found that the site may have been situated on a natural inlet in the river bank. Also recorded were: a pair of C1 timber structures, probably tiebacks for revetments; a post and plank revetment AD100-120, with a box drain inserted 128AD, late C2 system of hollowed quartered oak drainage pipes; C1-4 Roman masonry building, probably a town house; brick earth floor of Saxo-Norman building; C11 cesspit; medieval chalk walls and foundations, and C15-16 chalk-lined well.{7}

Appendix C: Figures

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Whole Block Site

Arthur Street Work Site

Arthur Street Shaft

1

2

3

4

Bank

Cannon Street

Monument

0 50 100 150 200 250 Metres

N

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Document Path: I:\5004 - Information Systems\47067970 Bank_Station\project_files\MXDs\TWAO\ES\ES Appendices\A11 Archaeology\Figure 1 Site Location.mxd

LEGEND

- Underground station
- National Rail Station
- Whole Block Site
- Arthur Street Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- Main utilities work sites
  - **1** - Low Level 2 Sewer shaft (new)
  - **2** - London Bridge Sewer shaft (existing)
  - **3** - Low Level 2 Sewer emergency access/egress (existing)
  - **4** - London Bridge Sewer emergency access/ egress (existing)
- Monument Junction utilities strengthening works
- Potential compensation grout shafts

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Purpose of Issue

FINAL

Client

DRAGADOS

London Underground

Project Title

BANK STATION
CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title

BSCU WORK SITE LOCATIONS

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	IW	SP	14/08/2014

URS Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3
47067970	1:2,500

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FIGURE 1

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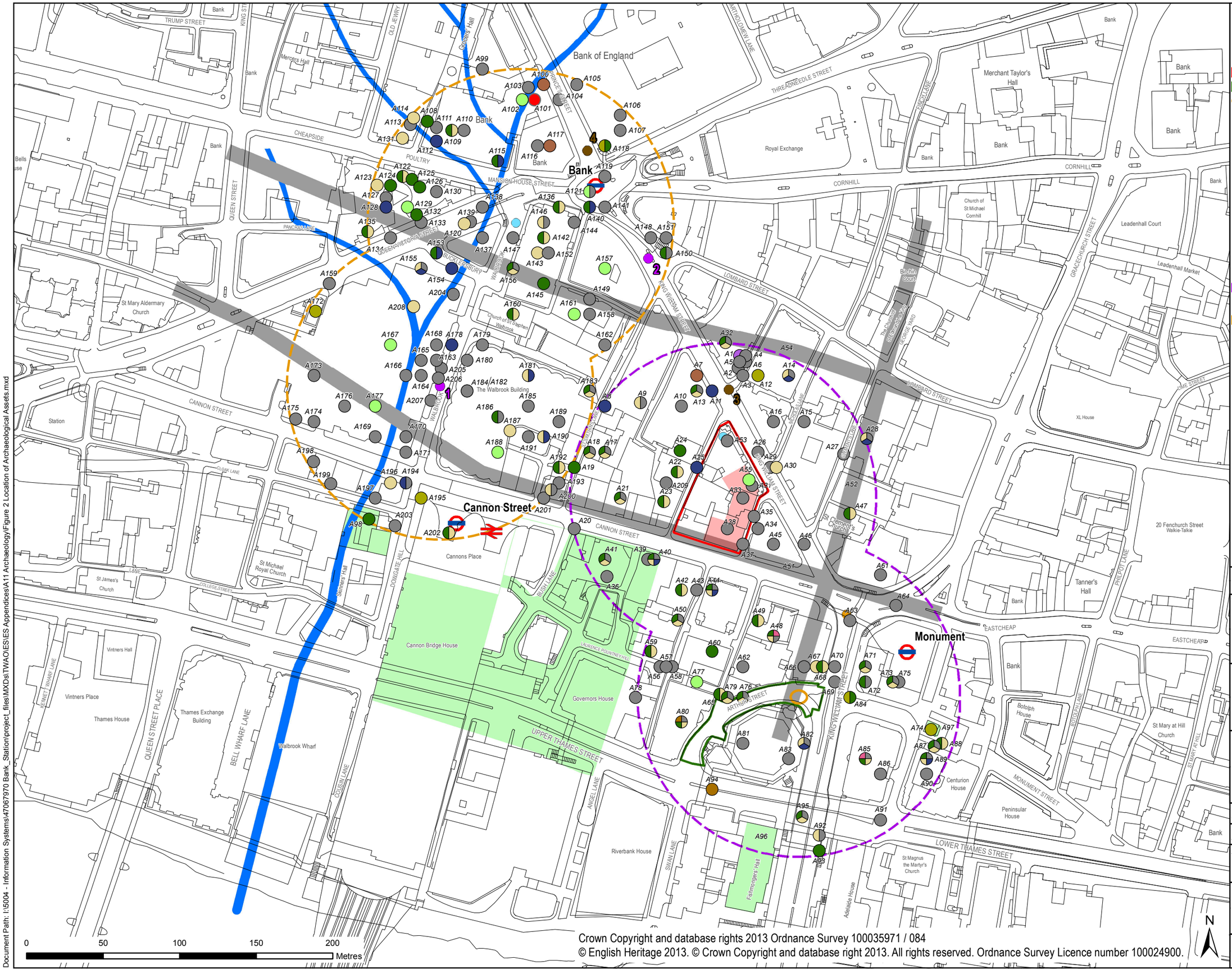

LEGEND

- Underground Station
- National Rail Station
- Whole Block Site
- Arthur Street Work Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- BSCU Works Station Entrance Hall
- Sewer shafts
  - 1 - Low Level 2 Sewer shaft (new)
  - 2 - London Bridge Sewer shaft (existing)
- Emergency access/egress
  - 3 - Low Level 2 Sewer emergency access/egress (existing)
  - 4 - London Bridge Sewer emergency access/egress (existing)
- Monument Junction utilities strengthening works
- Potential compensation grout shaft
- 100m study area for Whole Block Site and Arthur Street Shaft
- 100m study area for Mansion House grout shaft and Walbrook Low Level 2 sewer shaft
- Scheduled Monument
- Palaeolithic
- Neolithic
- Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Bronze Age
- Roman
- Anglo-Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Modern
- Undated
- Roman roads
- Walbrook river

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	SP	SP	14/08/2014

URS Internal Project No.: 47067970

Scale @ A3: 1:2,250

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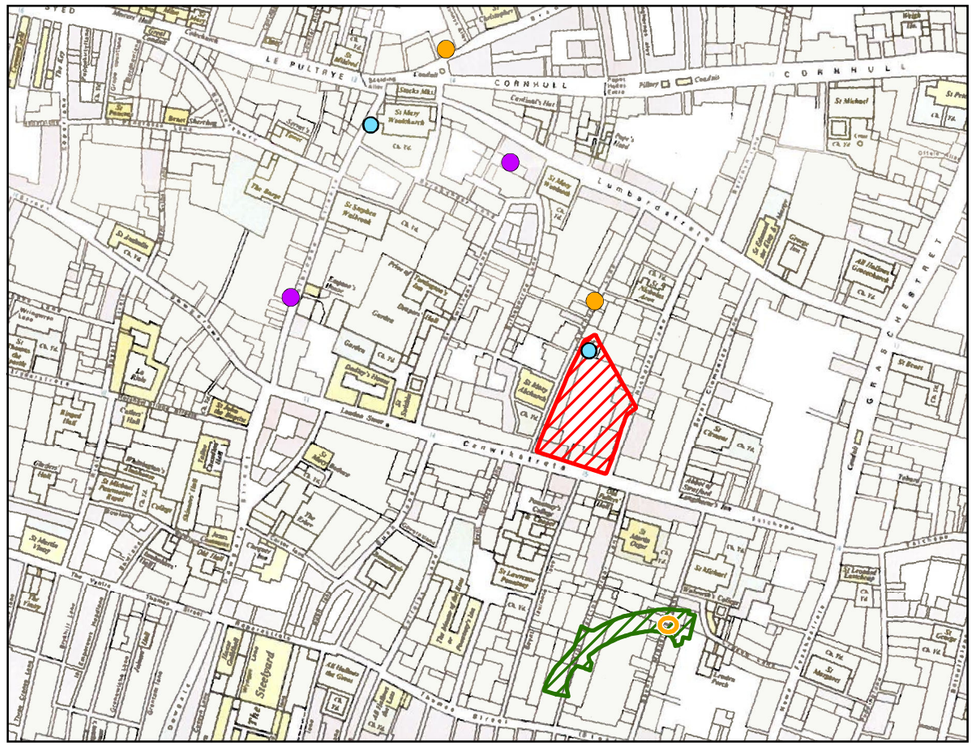

Figure 3: Mary Lobel's reconstruction of the City of London, c.1520

Figure 4: The Copperplate map, c. 1559

Figure 5: Faithorne and Newcourt's "An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster", 1658

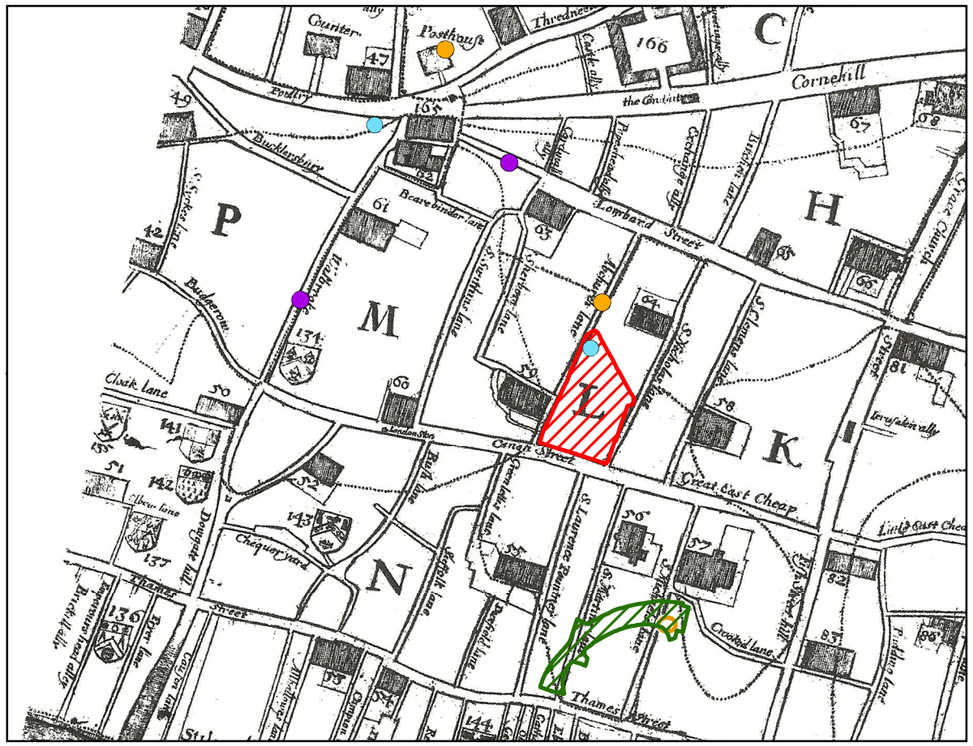

Figure 6: John Leake's survey of the city after the Great Fire of 1666: Engraved by W. Hollar, 1667

LEGEND

- Whole Block Site
- Arthur Street Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- Sewer shafts
- Emergency access/egress
- Compensation grout shafts

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION FIGURES 3-6

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	SP	SP	15/08/2014

URS Internal Project No.: 47067970

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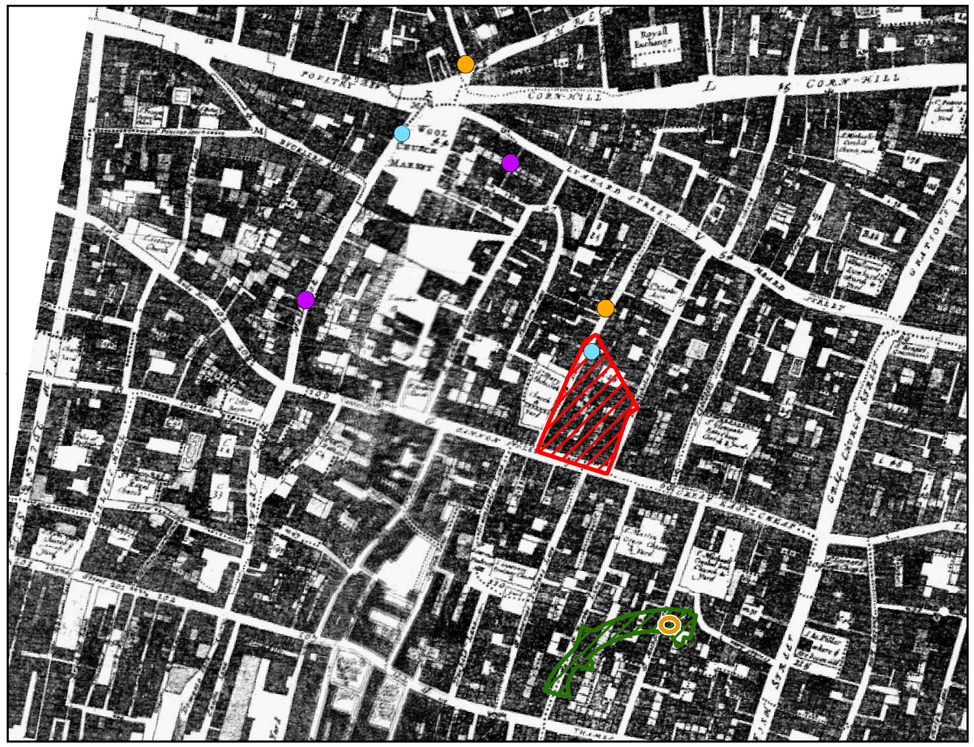

Figure 7: John Ogilby 's Large and Accurate Map of the City of London, 1676

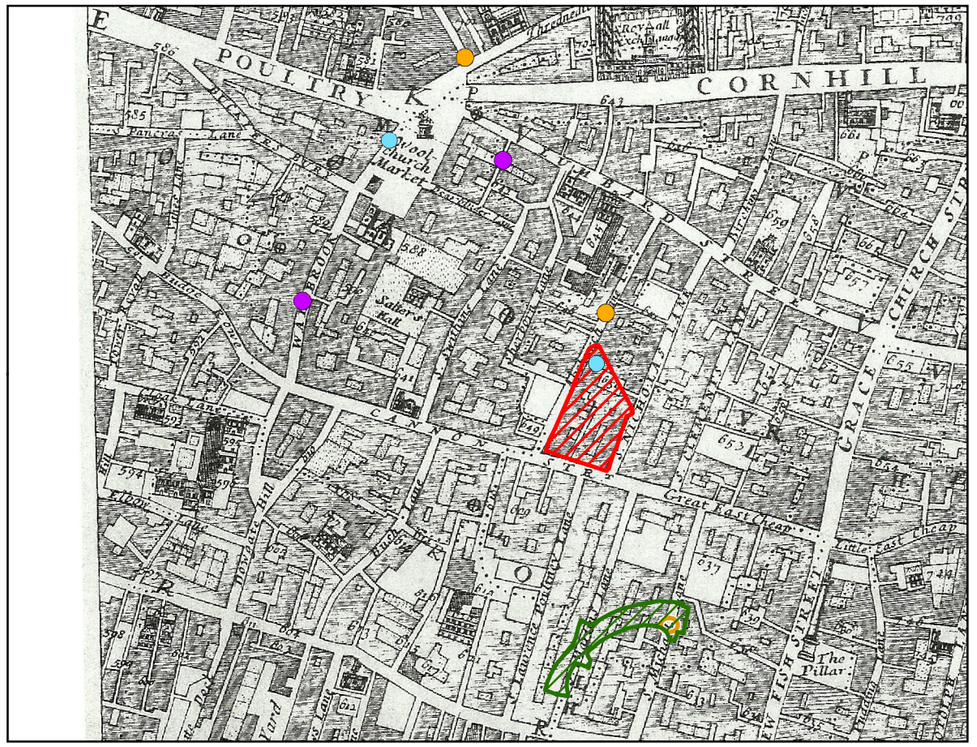

Figure 8: William Morgan's Map of the whole of London in 1682

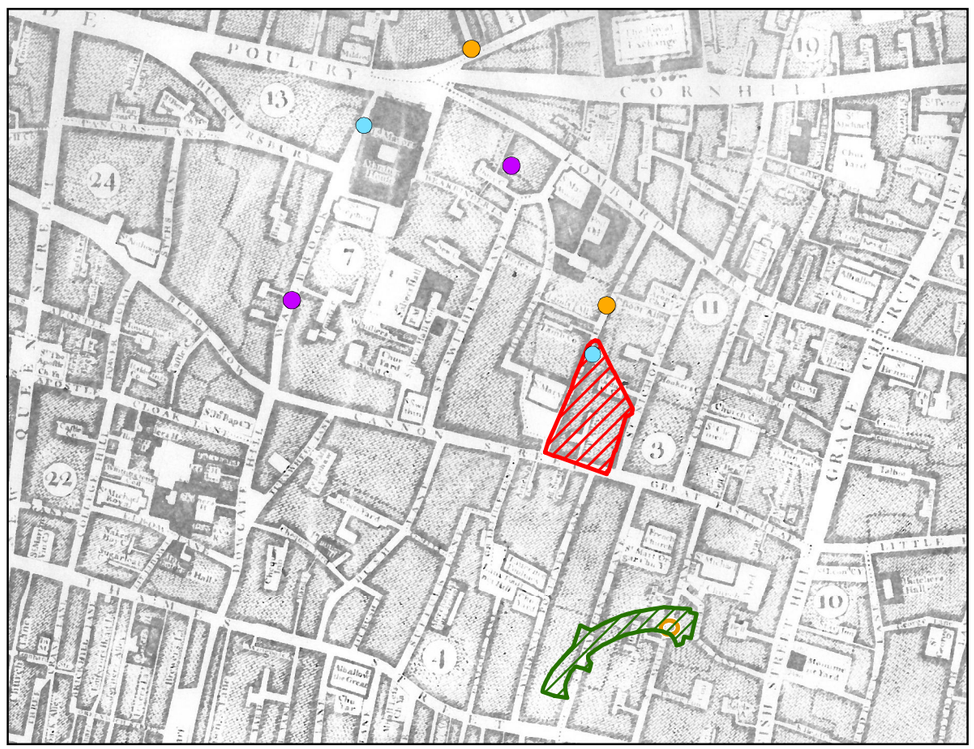

Figure 9: John Rocque's plan of the Cities of London and Westminster and borough of Southwark, 26 inches to 1 mile, Sheet 2E, 1746

Figure 10: Richard Horwood's map of London, Sheet E2, The City, 1799

LEGEND

- Whole Block Site
- Arthur Street Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- Sewer shafts
- Emergency access/egress
- Compensation grout shafts

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION FIGURES 7-10

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	SP	SP	15/08/2014

URS Internal Project No.: 47067970

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Drawing Number: **FIGURES 7 - 10**

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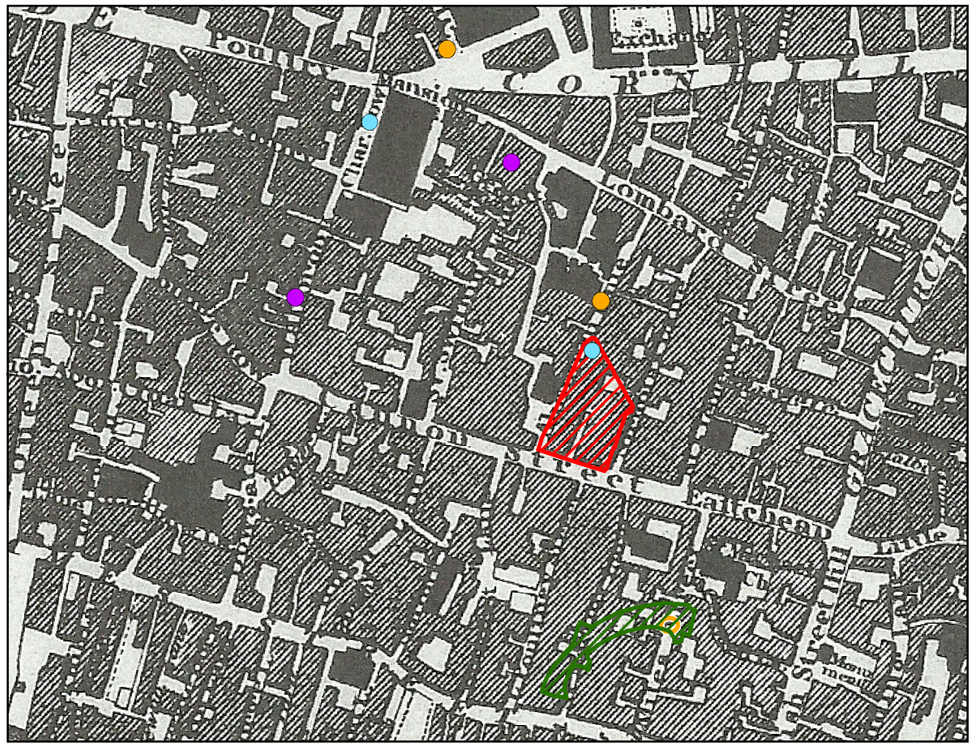

Figure 11: Christopher Greenwood's map of London, 1827

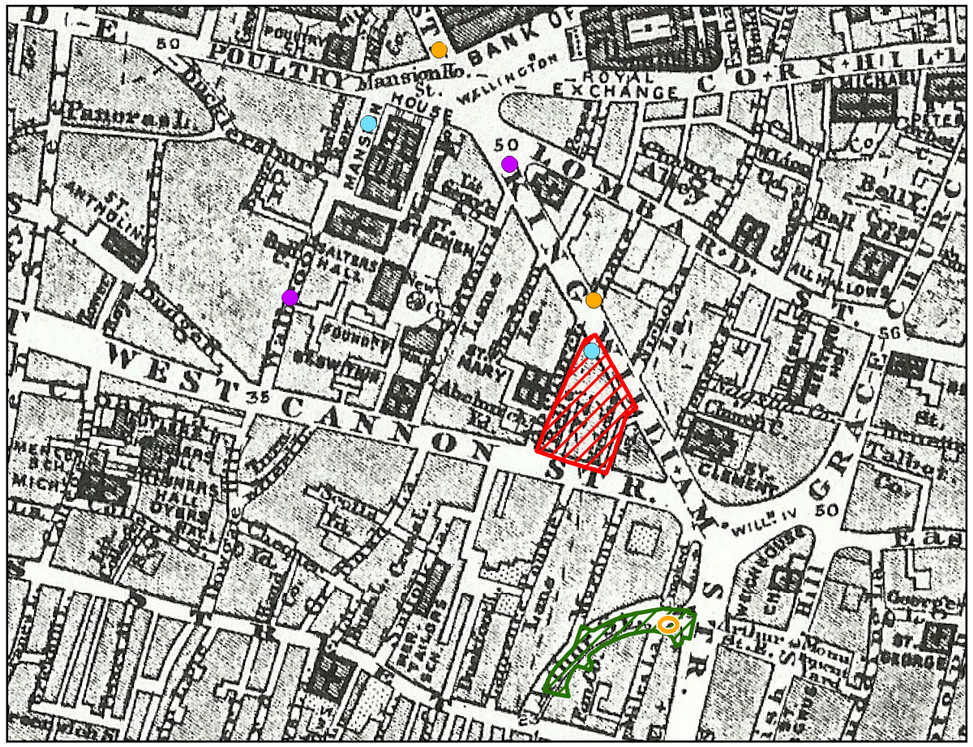

Figure 12: Edward Stanford's map of London, 6 inch to the mile, 1862

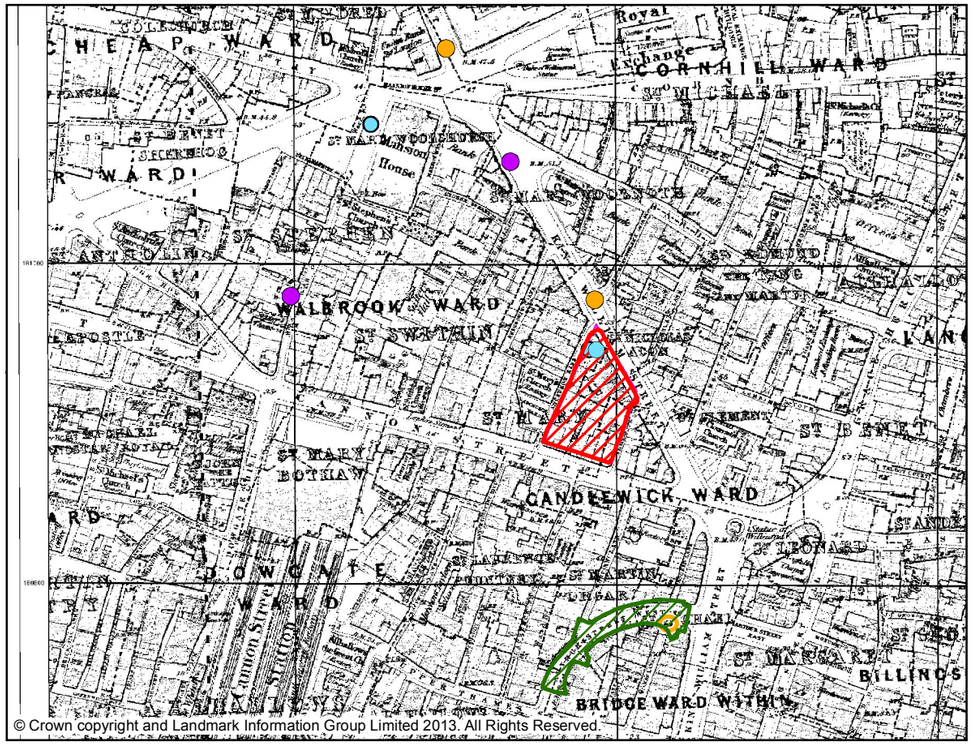

Figure 13: Ordnance Survey. London, 1:2,500, 1878-1880

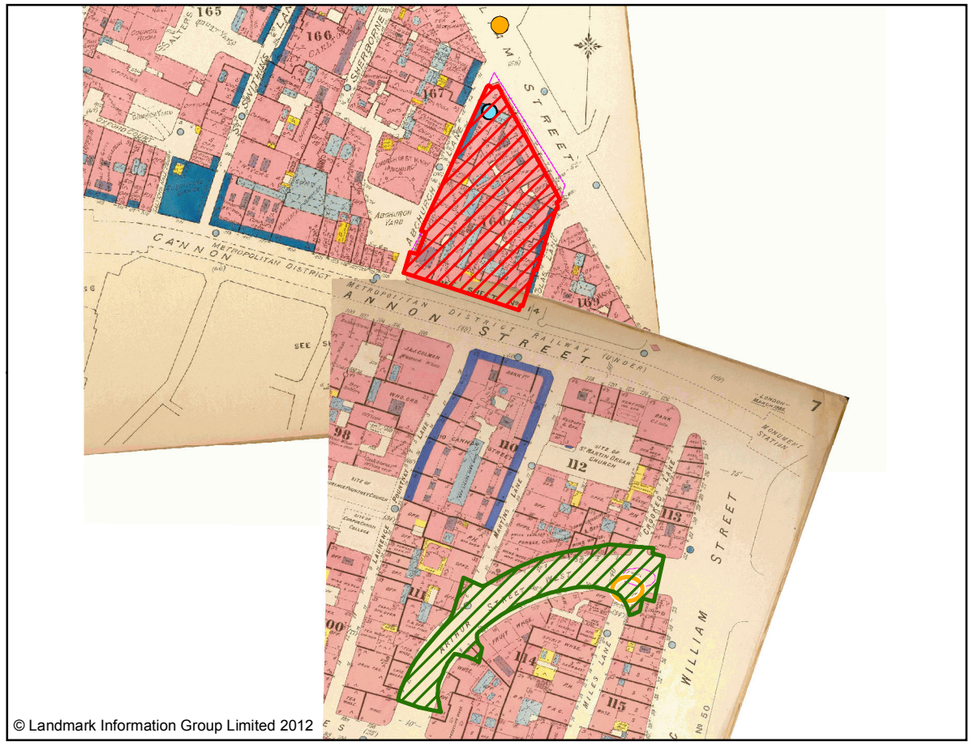

Figure 14: Goad insurance plan of 1886

LEGEND

- Whole Block Site
- Arthur Street Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- Sewer shafts
- Emergency access/egress
- Compensation grout shafts

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Note: Figures 13 and 14 have been sourced from Envirocheck by Landmark.
See Appendix 4.1 for reference.

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION FIGURES 11-14

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	SP	SP	15/08/2014

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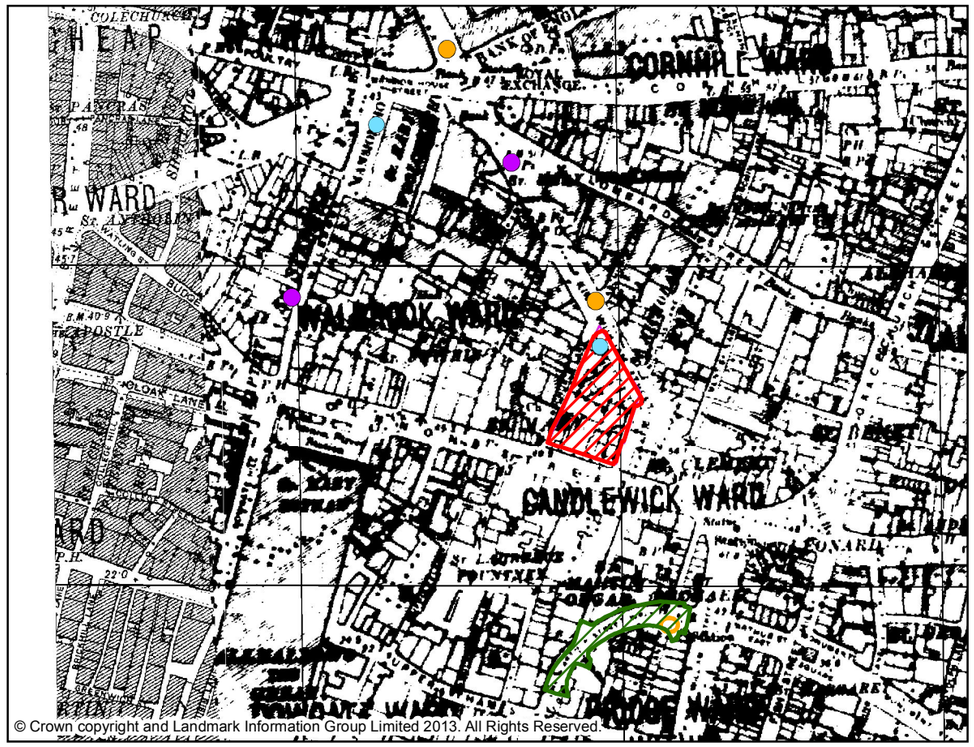

Figure 15: Ordnance Survey. London, 1:2,500, 1896

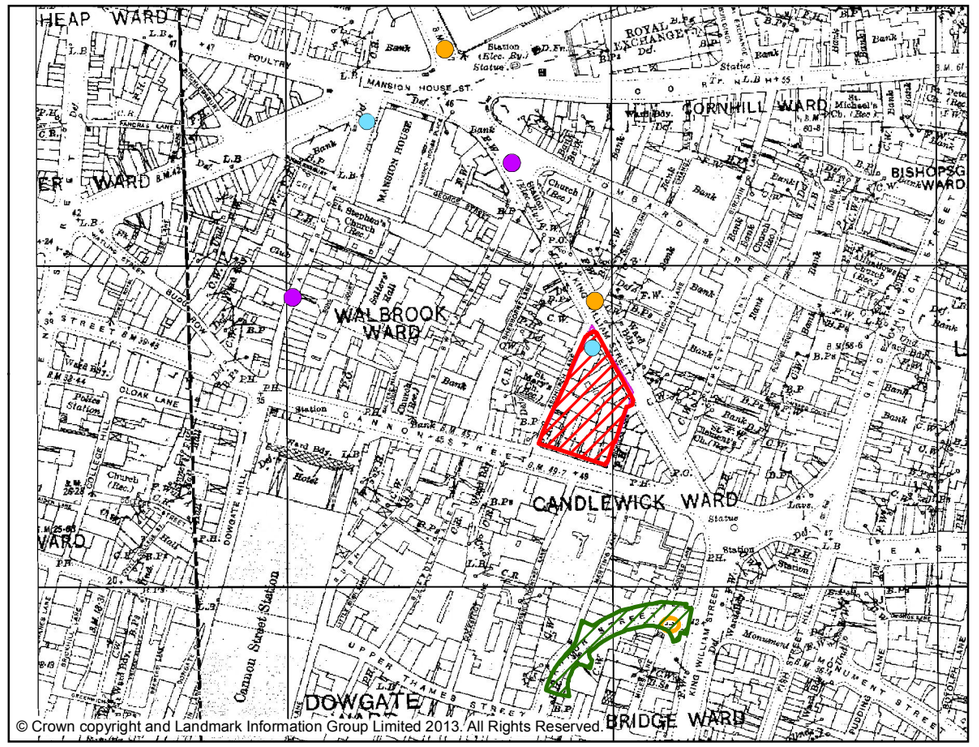

Figure 16: Ordnance Survey. London, 1:2,500, 1916

Figure 17: Bomb Damage Map 1945

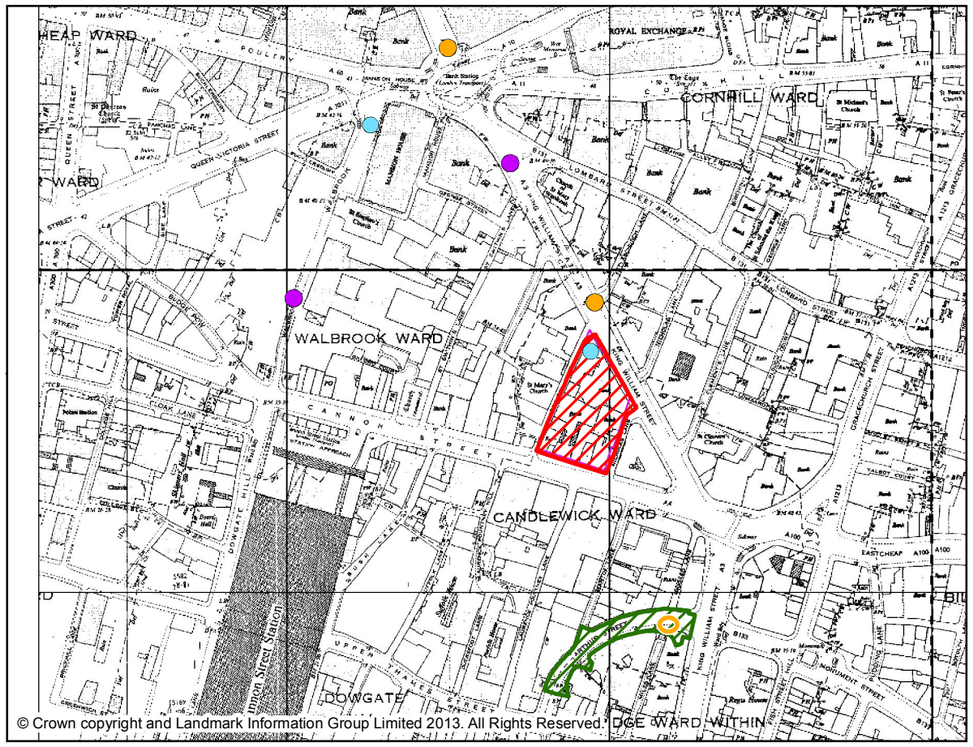

Figure 18: Ordnance Survey. London, TQ3280 1:2,500, 1953

LEGEND

- Whole Block Site
- Arthur Street Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- Sewer shafts
- Emergency access/egress
- Compensation grout shafts

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Note: Figures 15, 16 and 18 have been sourced from Envirocheck by Landmark. See Appendix 4.1 for reference.

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION FIGURES 15-18

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Figure 19: Goad insurance plan of 1970

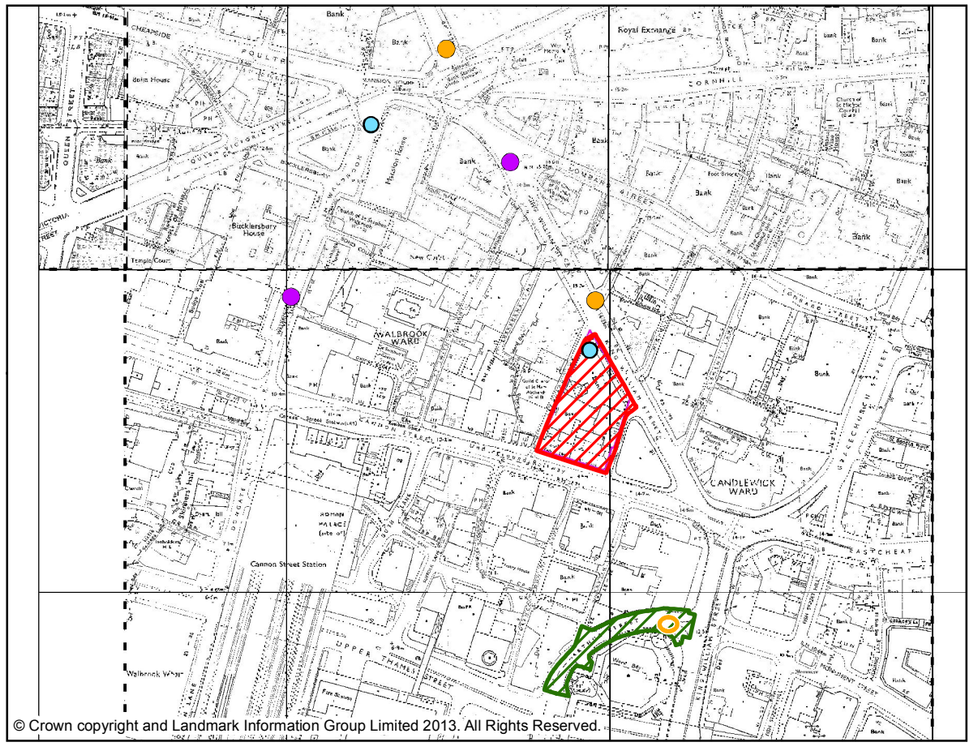

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Figure 20: Ordnance Survey. London, TQ3280 NE 1:1,250, 1982

LEGEND

- Whole Block Site
- Arthur Street Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- Sewer shafts
- Emergency access/egress
- Compensation grout shafts

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Note: Figures 19 and 20 have been sourced from Envirocheck by Landmark.
See Appendix 4.1 for reference.

Purpose of Issue
FINAL

Client
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London Underground

Project Title
BANK STATION
CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title
HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION
FIGURES 19-20

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	SP	SP	14/08/2014

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ARTHUR STREET

6
6
22
10
12
F
E
D
C
B
Building A
33
SM
SM
FB

0 5 10 15 20 Metres

N

LEGEND

- Arthur Street Work Site
- Arthur Street Shaft
- Pre-1979 basements
- Post-1979/existing basement
- Roman drains
- Roman buildings
- 1st century waterfront
- 2nd century waterfront
- Miles Lane (Medieval-Modern)
- Roman road/path

- Work site boundaries are indicative

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: ARTHUR STREET ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JM	RH	IW	14/08/2014

URS Internal Project No.: 47067970

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Drawing Number: FIGURE 21

Rev:

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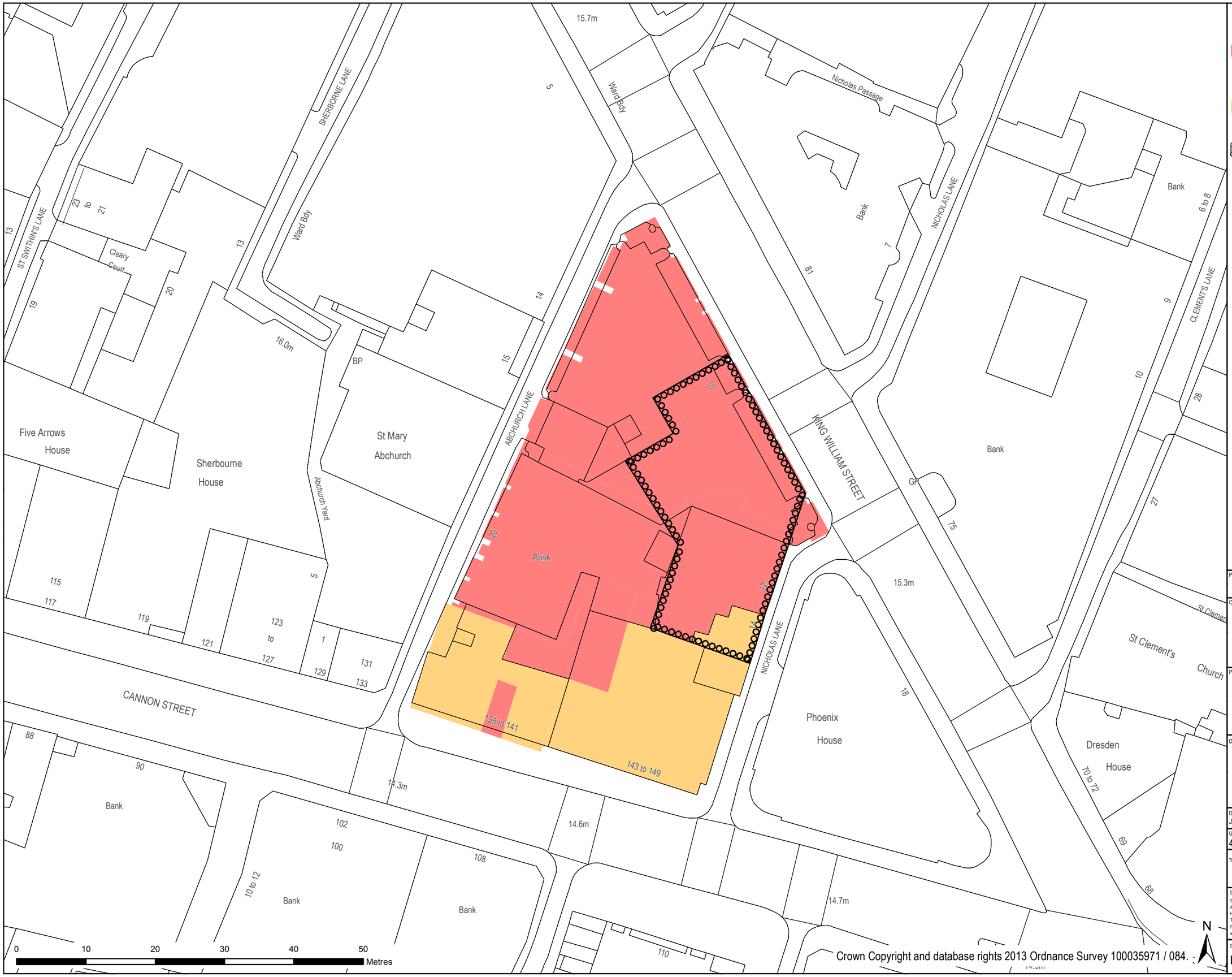
Document Path: I:\5004 - Information Systems\47067970 Bank_Station\project_files\MXDs\TWAO\ES\ES Appendices\A11 Archaeology\Figure 22 Whole Block Site Modern Disturbance Plan.mxd



LEGEND

- High Magnitude of Previous Ground Disturbance - Negligible Archaeological Potential
- Medium Magnitude of Previous Ground Disturbance - Low to Moderate Archaeological Potential surviving beneath basement slabs
- Secant piled structural box

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: WHOLE BLOCK SITE MODERN DISTURBANCE PLAN

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	SP	SP	16/06/2014

URS Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3
47067970	1:500

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Drawing Number: FIGURE 22

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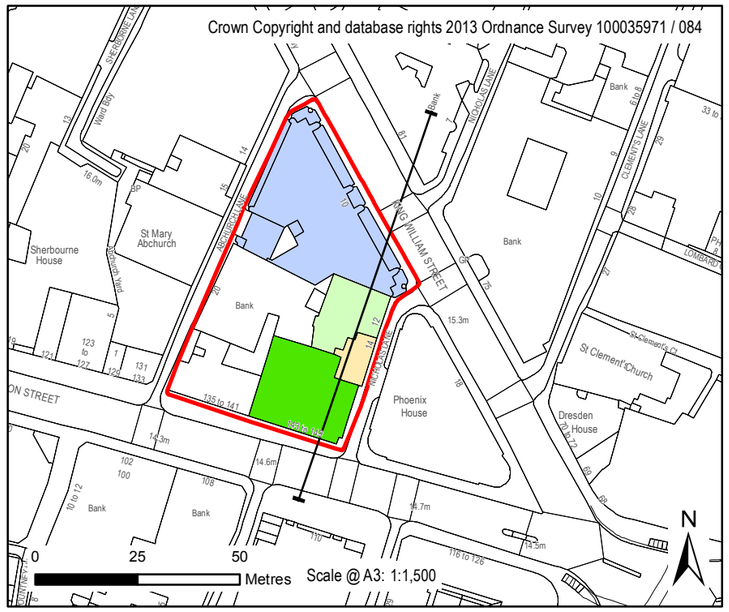

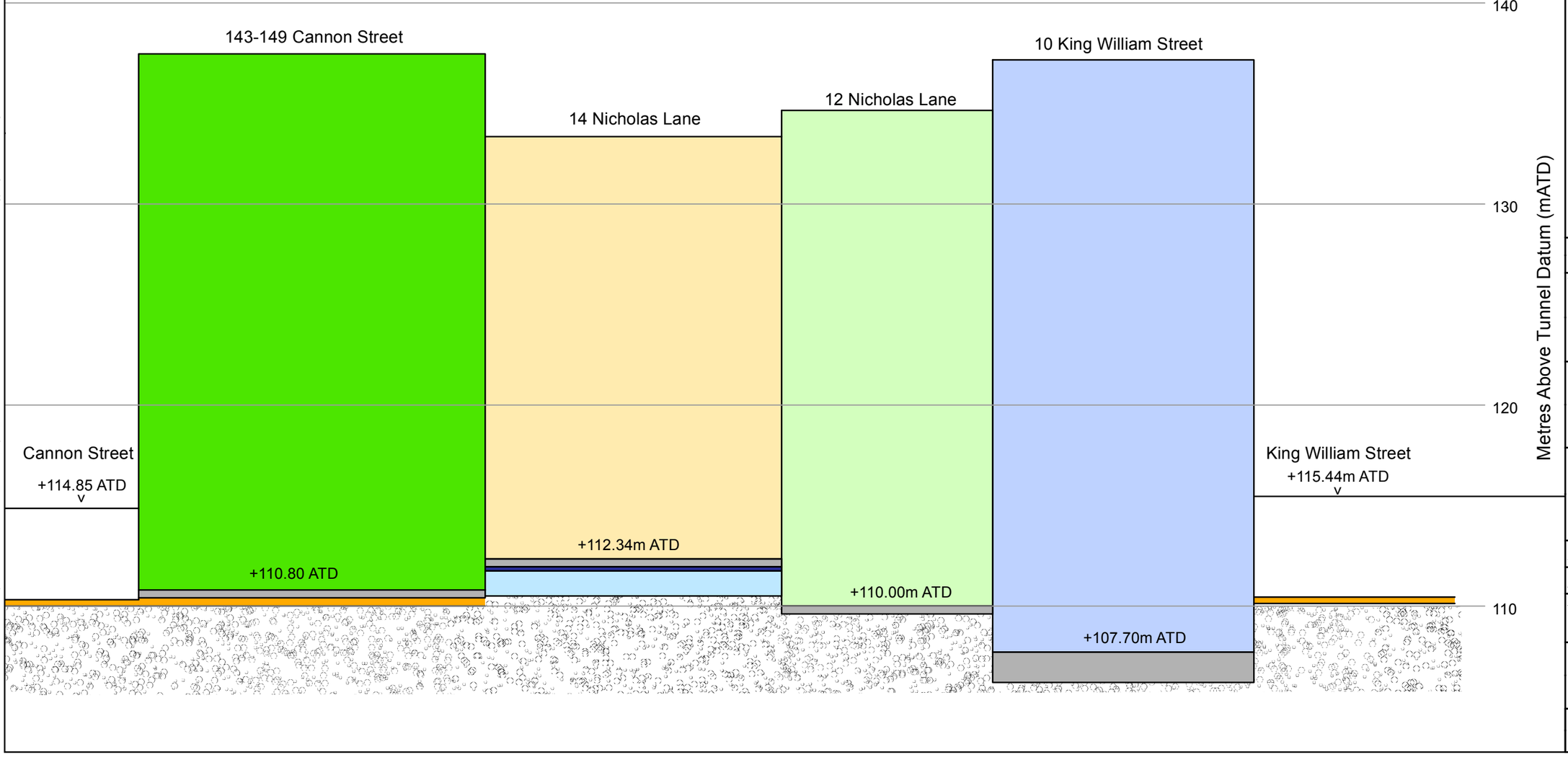

LEGEND

- Whole Block Site
- Anglo-Saxon/Medieval horizon
- Natural brickearth
- Roman horizon
- Terrace gravels

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Purpose of Issue: FINAL

Client: DRAGADOS / London Underground

Project Title: BANK STATION CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title: CROSS-SECTION OF THE EXISTING BUILDINGS

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JM	IW	IW	14/08/2014

URS Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3
47067970	UNKNOWN

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Drawing Number: **FIGURE 23**

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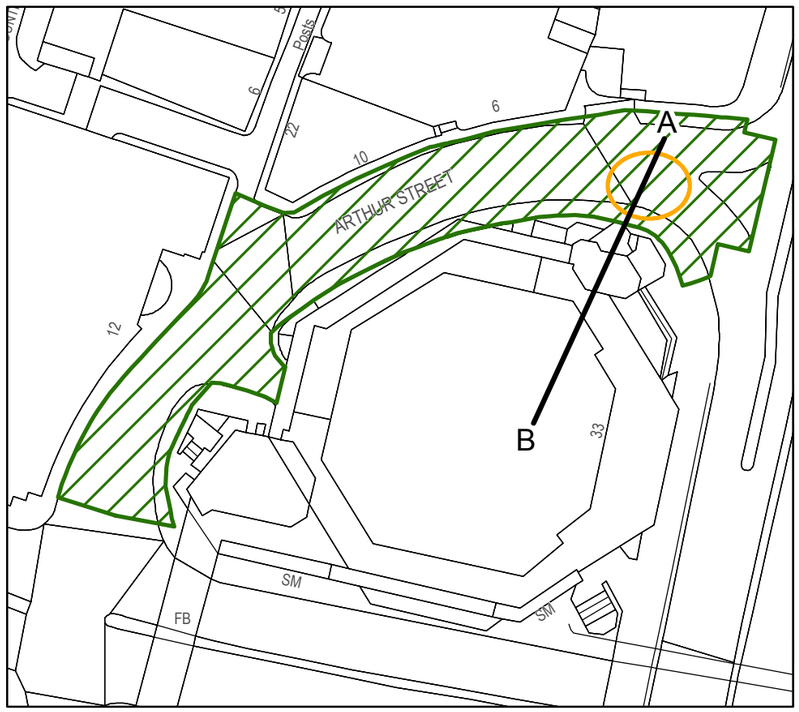

B +

Arthur Street A +

Last Post Roman
(Saxon, 900 - 1050) Road

Post Fire Dumping

Pre-Fire (1666) Surface

Last Roman Pavement

SHAFT

111.40 111.70 111.60 111.70

111.50

109.50 Stairs

1979 Miles Lane

107.25

107.45

Post-Med

106.90

107.69

Med to 1666

106.74

107.22

105.71

Saxon

106.72

Roman

106.00

104.50

103.12

London Clay

98.94

98.2

112 111 110 109 108 107 106 105 104 103 102 101 100 99 98 97 96

Metres Above Tunnel Datum (mATD)

LEGEND

- Arthur Street Work Site
- Access Shaft Location
- Made ground
- Post-Medieval
- Medieval
- Anglo-Saxon
- Roman
- Terrace Gravel
- London Clay

- Whole Block Site and work site boundaries are indicative

Purpose of Issue
FINAL

Client
DRAGADOS
London Underground

Project Title
BANK STATION
CAPACITY UPGRADE PROJECT

Drawing Title
CROSS-SECTION OF THE ARTHUR STREET SHAFT SHOWING PREDICTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

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Drawing Number
FIGURE 24

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