

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ONE LOTHBURY, CITY OF LONDON,  
LONDON EC4

WATCHING BRIEF

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief on a Geotechnical Investigation at  
One Lothbury, City of London, London EC4.**

**Site Code: OLO 06**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 53261 18125**

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## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken on the excavation of four geotechnical trial pits and two cable percussion boreholes around the perimeter of One Lothbury in the City of London. A further 23 boreholes (rotary corer/ hand auger) were monitored within the two basement levels of the property and adjacent to the external walls.
- 1.2 Upon excavation it became clear that the trial pits and cable percussion boreholes were located within the construction cut for the extant 1947-50 double basemented bank building forming the focus of redevelopment. With the exception of a truncated late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century brick barrel vault no archaeological remains were identified. The trial pits and cable percussion boreholes revealed modern services, made ground, foundations and concrete rafts relating to the bank's construction to a maximum depth of 5.06m OD (8.20 below pavement level). Below this level the natural ground was encountered, recorded as London Clay.
- 1.3 The boreholes sunk within the basement and sub-basement revealed further evidence of the buildings construction including made ground and concrete. In all boreholes the natural London Clay was encountered directly beneath the concrete and made ground beginning at a depth of between 6.72m to -0.47m OD (approximately 6.50m to 13.70m below current ground level). No alluvial silt, possibly associated with the Roman Walbrook, or deep pits or wells linked to the attested Roman occupation in the vicinity were identified<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Askew, P. 2001. *1-2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, City of London, EC2: An Archaeological Assessment*. Museum of London Archaeological Service, Unpublished Report.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 During May and June 2006 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited undertook an archaeological watching brief at One Lothbury, City of London. The site is currently covered by a building previously occupied by The Bank of England and is bounded to the east by Old Jewry, to the north by Lothbury, to the west by Princes Street and to the south by adjacent buildings (Fig. 1). The national grid reference of the site is TQ 53261 18125 and the investigations were given the unique code OLO 06.
- 2.2 In advance of proposed redevelopment of the site, in which the façade of the current building was to be maintained, a total of four geotechnical trial pits and two cable percussion boreholes were excavated in order to investigate basement and foundation structures. The nature of any backfill associated with the excavation for these walls was also to be determined. The excavations were located on the pavement outside the building footprint where the Corporation of London has a 'custodian or ownership interest' (Fig. 2). A total of 23 boreholes (rotary corer/ hand auger) were also drilled within the basement levels of the building or adjacent to the external wall in order to establish the thickness of the basement walls and floor (Figs. 3 & 4).
- 2.3 The watching brief was commissioned by Concept Site Investigations and was carried out in order to fulfil the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE, 1990) and the Corporation of London Unitary Development Plan (1994) policies on archaeology. The project was monitored by Kathryn Stubbs on behalf of the Corporation of London.
- 2.4 The archaeological potential of the immediate area is high with particularly well attested occupation of Roman and medieval date. Located within the Walbrook Valley the conjectured course of one of the channels of the river runs through the site<sup>2</sup> and the Roman road, leading towards Moorgate, potentially transects the eastern edge<sup>3</sup>. The first successful management of the Walbrook occurred in the Roman period, enabling the immediate area to be exploited extensively for industry and settlement. Archaeological investigation has revealed significant Roman activity including tessellated floor surfaces to the east at the Bank of England and to the west at 11 ironmonger Lane<sup>4</sup>. Evidence from surrounding sites also points to considerable medieval industry and occupation.
- 2.5 The sub-basement slab of the extant building extends to a depth of c. 6.86 to 6.99m OD<sup>5</sup>. Alluvial silts associated with the Roman Walbrook and possible contemporary deep pits and wells represent the only archaeological deposits expected to survive beyond this depth at c. 4.00 to 6.48m OD<sup>6</sup>. Outside of the building footprint, forming the focus of the watching brief, the survival of archaeological strata is possible, although potentially unreachable due to the presence of services and old vaults beneath the pavement.
- 2.6 The completed archive, comprising the written and drawn record, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

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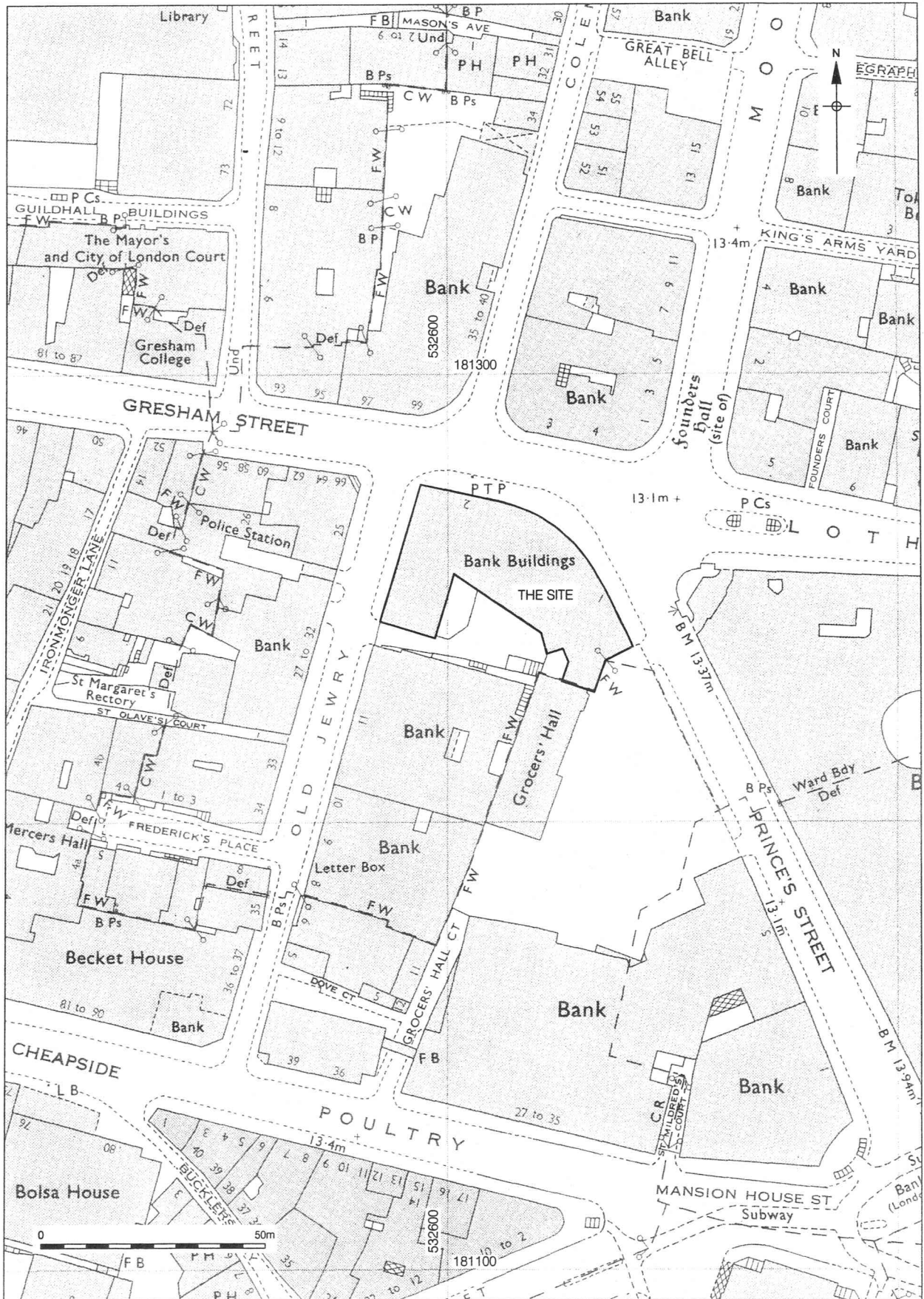
<sup>2</sup> Mayo, C. 2006. *A Method Statement For An Archaeological Watching Brief On a Geotechnical Investigation At One Lothbury, City of London, London EC4*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., Unpublished Report.

<sup>3</sup> Askew, P. 2001. *1-2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, City of London, EC2: An Archaeological Assessment*. Museum of London Archaeological Service, Unpublished Report.

<sup>4</sup> Mayo, C. 2006. *A Method Statement For An Archaeological Watching Brief On a Geotechnical Investigation At One Lothbury, City of London, London EC4*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., Unpublished Report.

<sup>5</sup> Askew, P. 2001. *1-2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, City of London, EC2: An Archaeological Assessment*. Museum of London Archaeological Service, Unpublished Report.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:1250

### **3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The research objectives are as outlined in the archaeological method statement for the site<sup>7</sup>.

### **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1. The geological and topographical background for the site has been discussed in a separate archaeological desk top assessment<sup>8</sup>. In brief, the site falls within the Thames Basin with an underlying solid geology comprised of a chalk bed covered by marine sands, gravels and clays, all capped by Eocene London Clay. Locally, the site is located within the floodplain of the Walbrook stream, a tributary of the Thames now channelled underground.

### **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1. The archaeological and historical background for the site has been discussed in full in the archaeological desk top assessment<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Mayo, C. 2006. *A Method Statement For An Archaeological Watching Brief On a Geotechnical Investigation At One Lothbury, City of London, London EC4*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., Unpublished Report.

<sup>8</sup> Askew, P. 2001. *1-2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, City of London, EC2: An Archaeological Assessment*. Museum of London Archaeological Service, Unpublished Report.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

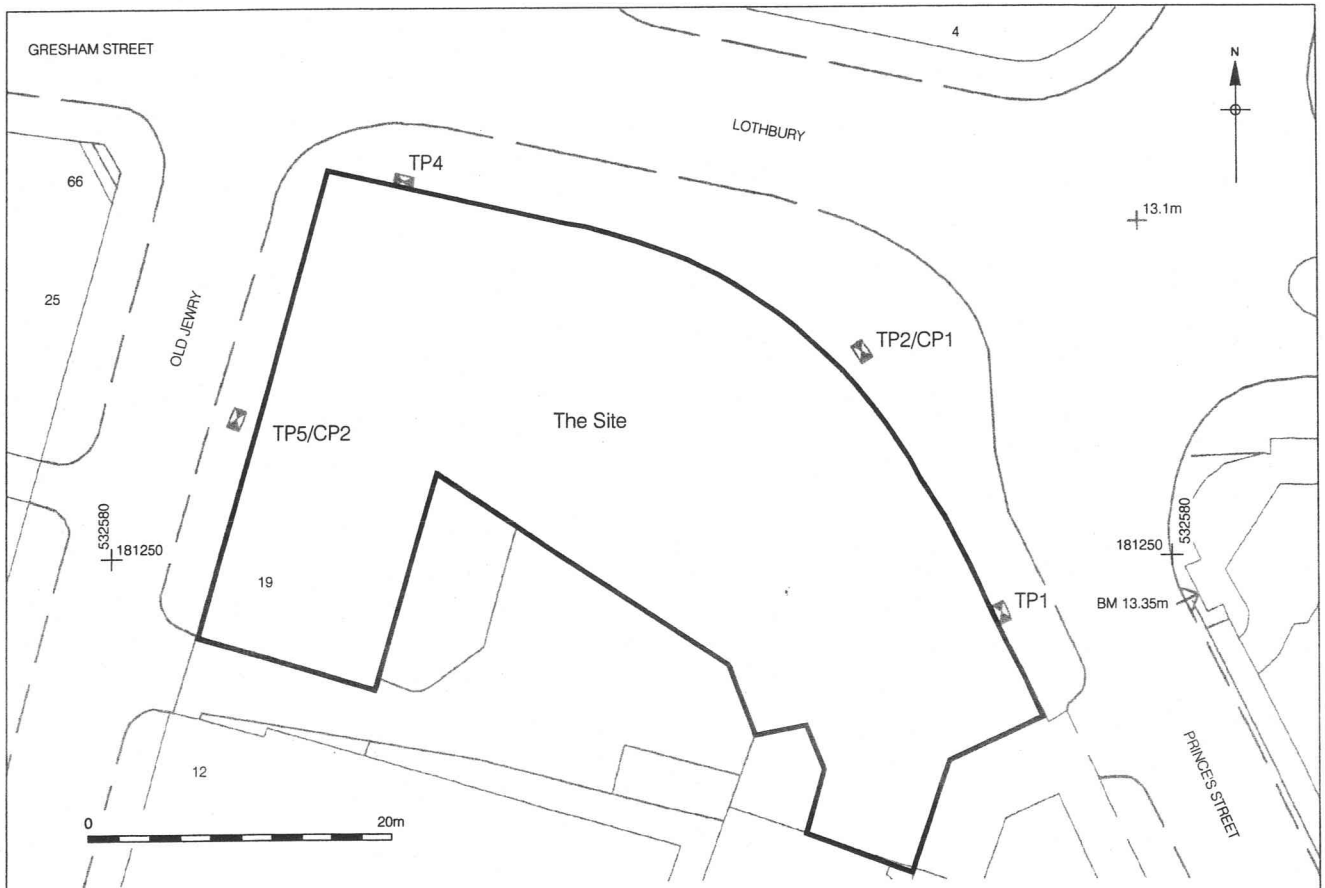
## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological methodology for the watching brief is fully detailed in the method statement but is summarised below<sup>10</sup>.
- 6.2 Of the five original planned trial pits only four could be opened due to the presence of services (TP1, 2, 4 and 5). The tarmac and subsequent concrete raft encountered, covering all pit locations, was broken out using a hand-breaker. The pits were then hand dug to a depth of 1.20m by the geotechnical contractor in order to prevent damage to any existing live services. Excavation then proceeded by machine in Trial Pits 2 and 5 to a depth of 2.70m (10.56m OD and 10.91m OD respectively). Machine excavation was prevented in Trial Pits 1 and 4 due to restrictions caused by services and the foundations of the extant building. In the base of Trial Pit 2 a cable percussion borehole (CP1) was sunk to a depth of 44m (-30.74m OD). A further cable percussion borehole (CP2) was started within Trial Pit 5 but was terminated at a depth of 7.50m (6.11m OD) due to hard concrete.
- 6.3 Both horizontal and vertical rotary corers and hand augers/ window samplers were used to drill boreholes in the basement of the building alongside the external wall; and in the sub-basement, alongside the wall and through the floor (Figs. 3 and 4). Varying depths were achieved due to the boreholes collapsing, the density of the strata or obstruction but the deepest reached 18m below current ground level (-5.02m OD).
- 6.4 A written record was made of the stratigraphy encountered in each of the interventions.

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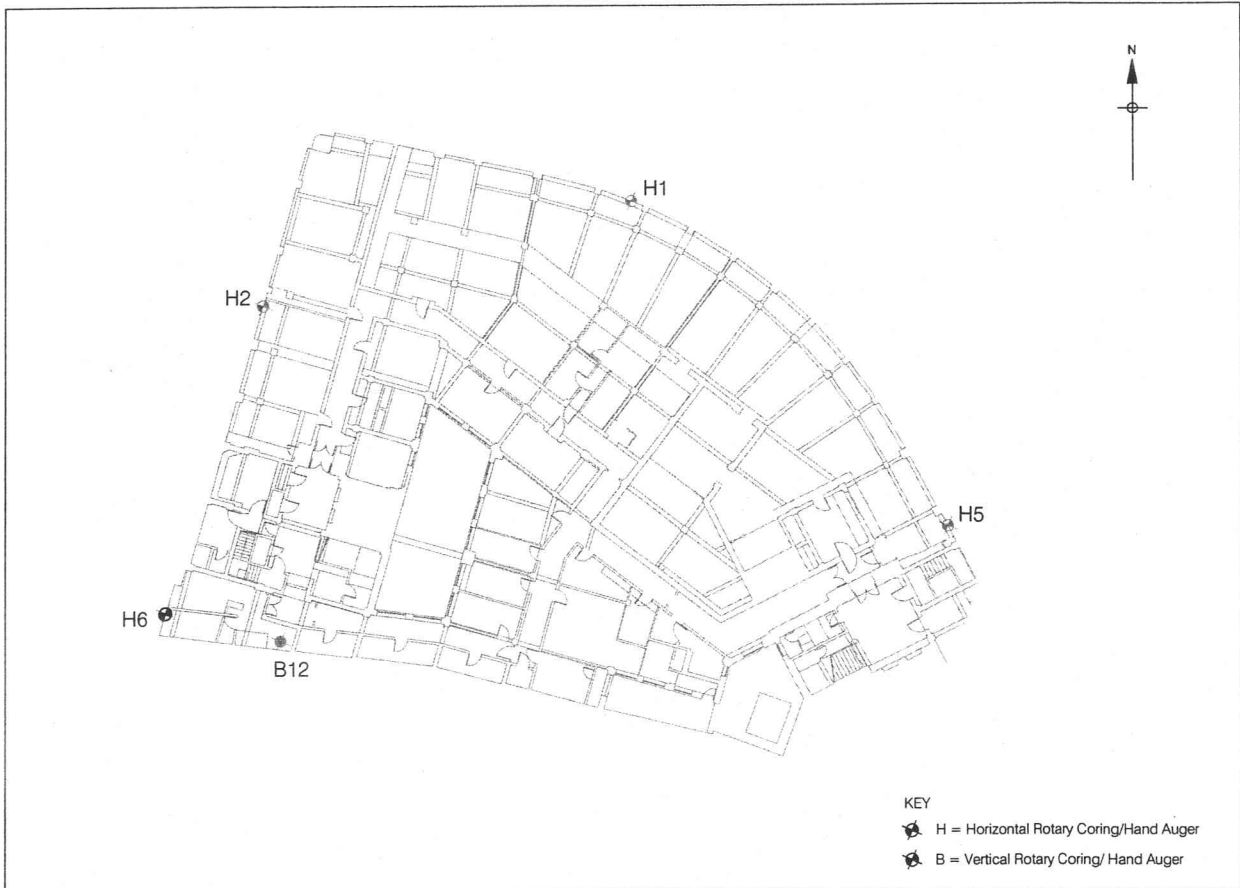
<sup>10</sup> Mayo, C. 2006. *A Method Statement For An Archaeological Watching Brief On a Geotechnical Investigation At One Lothbury, City of London, London EC4*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., Unpublished Report.





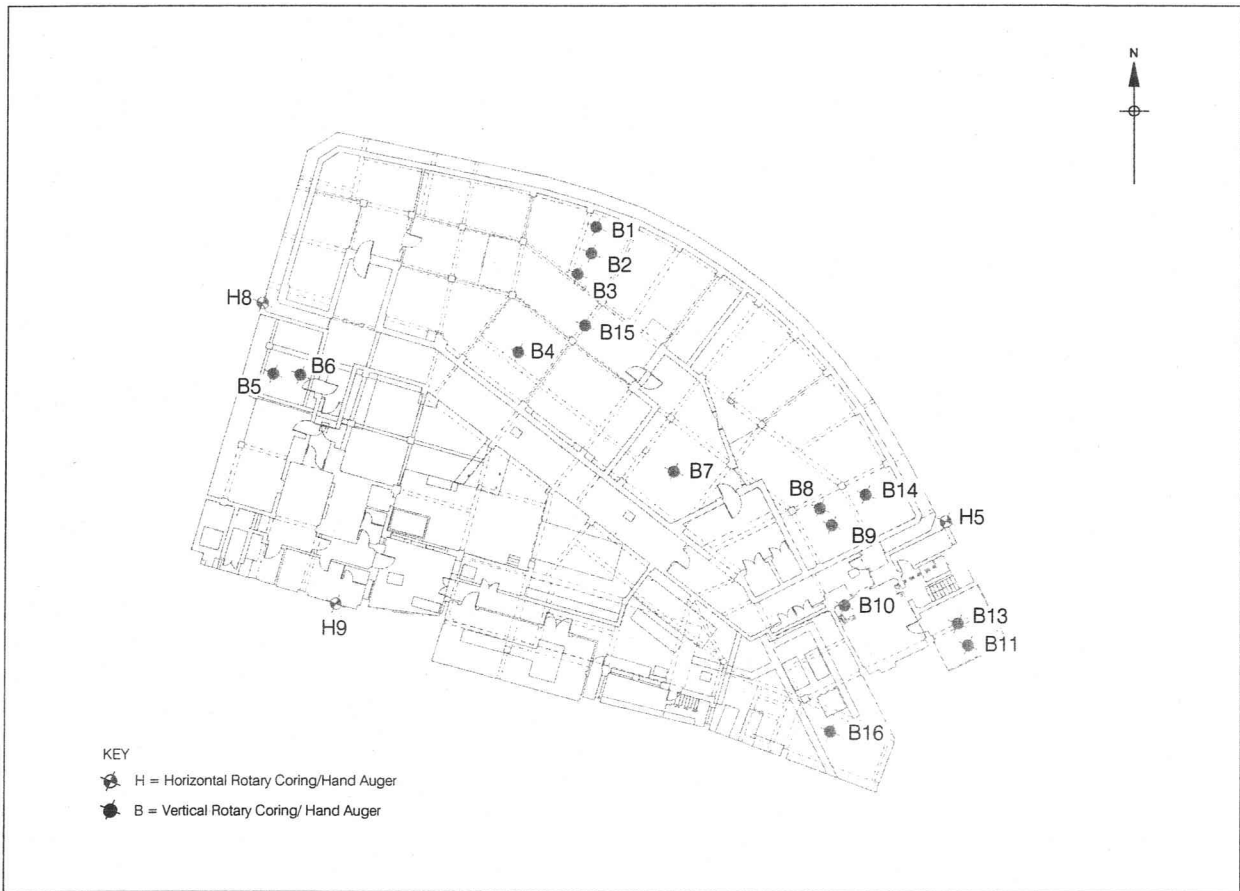
Drawing based on data provided by Concept Site Investigations

Figure 2  
 Trial Pit Location  
 1:500



Drawing based on data provided by Concept Site Investigations

Figure 3  
Borehole Location: Basement Level  
Not to Scale



Drawing based on data provided by Concept Site Investigations

Figure 4  
Borehole Location: Sub Basement Level  
Not to Scale

## 7 RESULTS

### 7.1 Trial pits and cable percussion boreholes (around perimeter of building)

Four trial pits were excavated with the cable percussion boreholes sunk within Trial Pits 2 and 5 (Figure 2). The stratigraphy was recorded and the general deposits interpreted.

#### 7.1.1 Trial Pit 1 (Ground level 0.00 = 13.04m OD)

- 0.00 – 0.14m: Modern tarmac and concrete slab (forming current pavement).  
0.14 – 0.55m: Orange brown sand containing abundant flint gravel and moderate fragmented brick and tarmac. Modern made ground. Backfill for modern service (cast iron pipe) the latter encountered at 0.49m.  
0.55 – 1.90m+: Fill (1). Greyish brown sand containing moderate to abundant gravel, whole and fragmented brick, stone and concrete. The bricks recovered from this layer include 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century handmade examples, representing back-ground noise, alongside 20<sup>th</sup> century machine pressed bricks. The machine pressed bricks are identical to those used in the construction of the building (seen in some foundations, walls and drains). A few glazed machine pressed bricks were also recovered. Examples of this type are evident in the basement vaults of the building but in a different style. Fill (1) represents made ground, most likely backfill of the cut excavated for the construction of the building's basements and foundations.  
0.37 – 1.90m+: A shuttered concrete foundation (2), relating to the extant building, was recorded extending 0.35m from the eastern section into the trial pit and from a depth of 0.37m to beyond the limit of excavation.  
1.90m: Excavation ceased at 1.90m (11.14m OD) due to width restrictions (from presence of foundation and services).

#### 7.1.2 Trial Pit 2 and Cable Percussion Borehole 1 (Ground level 0.00 = 13.26m OD)

- 0.00 – 0.33m: Modern tarmac and concrete slab (forming current pavement).  
0.33 – 2.70m: Fill (3). Dark yellowish brown sand containing moderate to abundant gravel, whole and fragmented brick, stone and concrete. Fill (3) is very similar to fill (1), containing very similar inclusions, including the same range of brick types and is similarly interpreted as made ground, representing the backfill of the construction cut for the building.  
0.30 – 2.70m+: A stepped brick built feature (4) was recorded transecting the southern end of the trial pit beginning at 0.30m below ground level and extending beyond the limit of excavation. The feature is constructed of the same bricks used in the foundations of the building as observed in Trial pit's 4 and 5. On a perpendicular orientation to the building this feature may be related to services or drainage, or potentially part of the structure of the basement. The proximity of the feature to a series of inspection covers may indicate it represents the brick casing of an inspection pit.  
2.70m: Start of Cable Percussion Borehole 1.  
2.70m – 6.20m: Fill (70). Mid greyish brown silty sand containing abundant gravel, moderate brick, stone, concrete, clinker and occasional glass. Fill (70) is similar in consistency and composition to fills (1) and (3) and is interpreted as a continuation of the made ground backfilling the construction cut of the existing building.

- 6.20m – 7.00m: Layer (64). Concrete. Thick concrete slab extending from 7.06m to 6.26m OD. This level would suggest the concrete represents part of the sub-basement slab for the existing building<sup>11</sup>.
- 7.00m – 8.20m: Layer (65). Brownish clay containing moderate sand and gravel. Interface with natural; probably disturbed during construction of building.
- 8.20m – 44.00m+: Layer (66). Brownish grey to dark grey clay. Natural (London Clay). Occasional few pockets and lenses of sand, silt and siltstone were encountered below –0.24m OD.
- 44.00m: Borehole terminated at 44.00m (-30.74m OD).

#### 7.1.3 Trial Pit 4 (Ground level 0.00 = 13.35m OD)

- 0.00m – 0.15m: Modern tarmac and concrete slab (forming current pavement).
- 0.15m – 1.45m: Fill (5). Yellowish brown sand containing abundant gravel, moderate fragmented and whole bricks, stone (granite) and concrete. Made ground, similar to that recorded in Trial Pit's 1 and 2, representing the backfill of the construction cut for the existing building.
- 0.45m: Modern services. Two parallel black plastic pipes. No visible cut or fill differentiation relating to the services.
- 1.45m – 2.00m: Fill (6). Reddish brown sand containing occasional gravel and fragmented brick. Further made ground backfilling the construction cut of the existing building.
- 0.18m-2.00m+: A brick foundation (8), relating to the existing building, was recorded extending 0.50m from the southern section of the trial pit and continued below the limit of excavation. The foundation was built of the same machine pressed bricks observed in the foundations/ services of Trial pit's 2 and 5.
- 1.20m – 2.00+: Shuttered concrete block/ foundation (7). Extending from the northern section of the trial pit and extending below the limit of excavation. As unexcavated the relationship between the brick foundations and concrete could not be determined.
- 2.00m: The trial pit was terminated at 2.00m (11.35m OD) due to space restrictions caused by the brick and concrete footings.

#### 7.1.4 Trial Pit 5 and Cable Percussion Borehole 2 (Ground level 0.00 = 13.61m OD)

- 0.00m – 0.20m: Modern tarmac and concrete slab (forming current pavement).
- 0.20m – 2.70m: Fill (9). Greyish brown sand containing abundant gravel, moderate fragmented and whole bricks, stone, concrete and tarmac. Made ground, again very similar in composition to that recorded in Trial Pit's 1, 2 and 4 interpreted as the backfill of the construction cut for the existing building.
- 0.20m: Redware pipe. Modern electrical service. Adjacent to eastern section running north to south
- 0.40m: Stoneware pipe. Modern service. Adjacent to western section running north to south.
- 0.40m – 2.70m+: Brick and concrete foundations (10), (11), (12) and (67) all extend from the eastern section of the trial pit and represent the foundations for the extant building. Brick footing (10), occupying the north-east corner of the trial pit, was the first section to be constructed extending 1.10m from the northern section and 0.26m from the eastern section. Brick footing (12) was then constructed onto the southern end of footing (10) extending beyond southern section. A 0.40m thick slab of shuttered concrete (11) capped the top of foundation (12). Within the

<sup>11</sup> Askew, P. 2001. *1-2 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, City of London, EC2: An Archaeological Assessment*. Museum of London Archaeological Service, Unpublished Report.

- southern section a further expanse of coursed brick was observed (67). Due to problems of access it was not possible to determine if (67) represented a bonded return of footing (12) or a later section of masonry butted on and extending westwards. Footings (10), (12) and (67) were all made from same machine pressed bricks observed in Trial pit's 2 and 4 and thus likely relate to the existing building.
- 0.95m – 2.70m+: A further section of masonry was recorded to the north of the trial pit again constructed of the same machine pressed bricks (13). This feature could not be investigated fully due to access restrictions but was butted on to both foundation (10) to the east and truncated barrel vault (14) to the west (see below). This may represent an attempt to stabilise the remainder of the barrel vault, extending under the road to the west, following truncation by the foundation cut for the existing building.
- 0.95m – 2.70m+: A truncated brick barrel vault (14) was recorded in the western section, extending beyond the limit of excavation, orientated east/west. The vault was constructed of local London late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century stock-moulded red and yellow bricks (fabrics 3032 and 3035). The small section that could be observed demonstrated a barrel-vaulted ceiling breaking onto a straight wall to north. The brickwork was internally white-painted. No southern wall or floor level were observed (S. Holden pers comm.). The vault was truncated to the east by the construction cut for existing building [69]. A section could not be recorded due to the obstruction caused by masonry element (13).
- 2.70m: Cable Percussion Borehole 2 was sunk from ground level following the backfill of Trial Pit 5. The information listed below begins at 2.70m, the level at which hand excavation was terminated.
- 2.70m – 2.80m: Continuation of backfill (9).
- 2.80m – 4.00m: Fill (15). Compacted fragments of mortared brick and concrete. Made ground, interpreted as the backfill of the construction cut for the existing building.
- 4.00m – 6.00m: Fill (16). As fill (15) but very hard.
- 6.00m – 7.50m+: Layer (68). Concrete. Thick concrete slab extending from 7.61m OD to beyond 6.11m OD. As in Trial Pit 2 this level would indicate the concrete represents part of the sub-basement slab for the existing building.
- 7.50m: Borehole terminated at 7.50m (6.11m OD) due to presence of hard concrete.

## 7.2 Boreholes within the building (rotary coring and hand auger/ window sampler)

Of the 23 boreholes sunk within the building five were adjacent to the external wall within the basement (Fig. 3) and the remaining 18 were located across the floor of the sub-basement, some also adjacent to the external wall (Fig. 4). The stratigraphy was recorded and the general deposits interpreted. H = Horizontal rotary coring; B = Vertical rotary coring.

### 7.2.1 Basement boreholes (Figure 3)

#### 7.2.1.1 H1 (Ground level 0.00 = 11.29m OD)

- 0.00 – 1.10m: Structure (17). Concrete.  
1.10 – 2.10m: Layer (18). Greyish brown sand. Made ground/ backfill.  
2.10m: End of borehole (9.19m OD).

#### 7.2.1.2 H2 (Ground level 0.00 = 11.27m OD)

- 0.00 – 1.28m: Structure (19). Concrete.  
1.28 – 1.30m: Layer (20). Brickwork. Footings/ basement wall.

1.30m: Borehole terminated due to brick obstruction (9.97m OD).

#### 7.2.1.3 H5 (Ground level 0.00 = 11.12m OD)

0.00 – 0.87m: Structure (21). Concrete.  
0.87 – 0.90m: Layer (22). Greyish brown sand containing moderate to abundant gravel, whole and fragmented brick, stone and concrete. Made ground/ backfill.  
0.90m: Borehole collapsed and was terminated (10.22m OD).

#### 7.2.1.4 H6 (Ground level 0.00 = 11.90m OD)

0.00 – 0.90m: Structure (23). Concrete.  
0.90 – 1.30m: Layer (24). Dark brown clayey sand containing abundant gravel. Fragments of re-deposited clay pipe were recovered from this deposit. Made ground/ backfill.  
1.30m: Borehole terminated due to obstruction (10.60m OD).

#### 7.2.1.5 B12 (Ground level 0.00 = 10.22m OD)

0.00 – 0.50m: Structure (53). Concrete.  
0.50 – 3.50m: Layer (54). Yellowish brown sand containing abundant gravel. Made ground/ backfill.  
3.50 – 3.75m: Layer (55). Brown clay. Natural (London Clay). Discoloured at interface with made ground.  
3.75 – 5.00m: Layer (56). Firm Greyish brown clay. Natural (London Clay).  
5.00m: End of borehole (5.22m OD).

### 7.2.2 Sub-basement boreholes (Figure 4)

#### 7.2.2.1 H7 (Ground level 0.00 = 8.33m OD)

0.00 – 2.12m: Layer (25). Fragmented brick and concrete. Made ground/ backfill.  
2.12 – 2.52m: Layer (26). Yellowish brown sand containing occasional gravel. Made ground/ backfill.  
2.52m: Borehole terminated due to obstruction (5.81m OD).

#### 7.2.2.2 H8 (Ground level 0.00 = 8.35m OD)

0.00 – 1.43m: Structure (27). Concrete.  
1.43 – 1.83m: Layer (28). Yellowish brown sand containing abundant gravel. Made ground/ backfill.  
1.83m: Borehole terminated due to obstruction presented by gravel (6.52m OD).

#### 7.2.2.3 H9 (Ground level 0.00 = 8.23m OD)

0.00 – 1.76m: Structure (29). Concrete.  
1.76 – 2.20m: Layer (30). Yellowish brown sand containing abundant gravel. Made ground/ backfill.  
2.20m: Borehole collapsed and was terminated (6.03m OD).

#### 7.2.2.4 B1 (Ground level 0.00 = 7.05m OD)

0.00 – 2.01m: Structure (31). Concrete.  
2.01m: Borehole terminated due to obstruction (5.04m OD).

#### 7.2.2.5 B2 (Ground level 0.00 = 7.05m OD)

0.00 – 0.50m: Structure (32). Concrete.

- 0.50 – 0.60m: Layer (33). Yellowish brown sand containing abundant gravel. Made ground/ backfill.
- 0.60m: Borehole collapsed and was terminated (6.45m OD).

7.2.2.6 B3 (Ground level 0.00 = 7.05m OD)

- 0.00 – 0.59m: Structure (34). Concrete.
- 0.59 – 0.95m: Layer (35). Yellowish brown clay containing some sand and gravel. Interface with natural; probably disturbed during construction of building.
- 0.95 – 1.50m: Layer (36). Greyish brown clay. Natural (London Clay).
- 1.50m: End of borehole (5.55m OD).

7.2.2.7 B4 (Ground level 0.00 = 7.04m OD)

- 0.00 – 0.50m: Structure (37). Concrete.
- 0.50 – 6.50m: Layer (38). Greyish brown clay. Natural (London Clay).
- 6.50m: End of borehole (0.54m OD).

7.2.2.8 B5 (Ground level 0.00 = 7.02m OD)

- 0.00 – 2.08m: Structure (39). Concrete.
- 2.08m: Borehole terminated due to obstruction (4.94m OD).

7.2.2.9 B6 (Ground level 0.00 = 7.02m OD)

- 0.00 – 0.47m: Structure (40). Concrete.
- 0.47 – 0.55m: Layer (41). Yellowish brown sand containing abundant gravel. Made ground.
- 0.55 – 0.65m: Layer (42). Yellowish brown clay containing a small quantity of sand. Interface with natural; probably disturbed during construction of building.
- 0.65 – 1.60m: Layer (43). Greyish brown clay. Natural (London Clay).
- 1.60m: End of borehole (5.42m OD).

7.2.2.10 B7 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.99m OD)

- 0.00 – 0.50m: Structure (44). Concrete.
- 0.50 – 6.50m: Layer (45). Brown clay. Natural (London Clay).
- 6.50m: End of borehole (0.49m OD).

7.2.2.11 B8 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.98m OD)

- 0.00 – 3.19: Structure (46). Concrete.
- 3.19m: Borehole terminated due to obstruction (3.79m OD).

7.2.2.12 B9 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.98m OD)

- 0.00 – 0.68m: Structure (47). Concrete.
- 0.68 – 1.03m: Layer (48). Yellowish brown sand containing abundant gravel. Made ground.
- 1.03m: End of borehole (5.95m OD).

7.2.2.13 B10 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.98m OD)

- 0.00 – 4.91m: Structure (49). Concrete.
- 4.91 – 5.90m: Layer (50). Grey clay. Natural (London Clay).
- 5.90m: End of borehole (1.08m OD).

7.2.2.14 B11 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.98m OD)



0.00 – 7.45m: Structure (51). Concrete.  
7.45 – 7.92m: Layer (52). Greyish brown clay. Natural (London Clay).  
7.92m: Borehole terminated due to strata becoming too dense to penetrate (-0.94m OD).

7.2.2.15 B13 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.98m OD)

0.00 – 6.00m: Structure (57). Concrete.  
6.00 – 12.00m: Layer (58). Brown clay. Natural (London Clay).  
12.00m: End of borehole (-5.02m OD).

7.2.2.16 B14 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.98m OD)

0.00 – 3.53m: Structure (59). Concrete.  
3.53m: Borehole terminated due to obstruction (3.45m OD).

7.2.2.17 B15 (Ground level 0.00 = 7.05m OD)

0.00 – 1.90m: Structure (60). Concrete.  
1.90 – 2.90m: Layer (61). Greyish brown clay. Natural (London Clay).  
2.90m: End of borehole (4.15m OD).

7.2.2.18 B16 (Ground level 0.00 = 6.66m OD)

0.00 – 5.96m: Structure (62). Concrete.  
5.96 – 6.90m: Layer (63). Grey clay. Natural (London Clay).  
6.90m: End of borehole (-0.24m OD).

## **8 DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 The geotechnical investigations at One Lothbury revealed extensive evidence for the construction of the existing building dating to 1947-50. All four trial pits excavated contained sections of brickwork and shuttered concrete forming part of the building's foundations or services. Trial Pit 5 also revealed a construction cut where the latter truncated a late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century brick barrel vault. The vault, representing the only archaeological remains identified, probably relates to earlier structures occupying the site. Evidence from each of the trial pits indicates the construction cut was backfilled with sand and gravel containing significant quantities of brick and concrete rubble.
- 8.2 The boreholes sunk around the perimeter and within the basement of the building revealed evidence for the concrete sub-basement slab, over 7m thick in certain areas. Where the base of the slab was observed, or any ground disturbed during construction, the natural London Clay was encountered directly beneath from 6.72m OD at the highest down to -0.47m OD, representing the deepest recorded section of the slab. No alluvial silt, relating to the tributary of the Roman Walbrook, or any deep-cut wells or pits were observed in the borehole locations.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-construct archaeology would like to thank Evan Bucherer of Concept Consulting for commissioning the watching-brief on behalf of Richard Hughes of Arup, and Kathryn Stubbs for monitoring the project on behalf of the Corporation of London.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Chris Mayo for his project-management, Adrian Nash for the illustrations and both Stuart Holden and Jon Crisp for undertaking elements of the watching-brief.

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trial pit/ borehole	Type	Description	Date
1	TP1	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	Modern
2	TP1	Structure	Concrete foundation	Modern
3	TP2	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	Modern
4	TP2	Structure	Stepped brick feature	Modern
5	TP4	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	Modern
6	TP4	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	Modern
7	TP4	Structure	Concrete found / block	Modern
8	TP4	Structure	Brick foundation	Modern
9	TP5	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	Modern
10	TP5	Structure	Brick foundation	Modern
11	TP5	Structure	Shuttered concrete	Modern
12	TP5	Structure	Brick footing	Modern
13	TP5	Structure	Brick feature/ shore	Modern
14	TP5	Structure	Brick barrel vault	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C
15	CP2	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	Modern
16	CP2	Fill	Backfill of construction cut	Modern
17	H1	Structure	Concrete	Modern
18	H1	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
19	H2	Structure	Concrete	Modern
20	H2	Structure	Brick footings/ bsmnt wall	Modern
21	H5	Structure	Concrete	Modern
22	H5	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
23	H6	Structure	Concrete	Modern
24	H6	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
25	H7	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
26	H7	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
27	H8	Structure	Concrete	Modern
28	H8	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
29	H9	Structure	Concrete	Modern
30	H9	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
31	B1	Structure	Concrete	Modern
32	B2	Structure	Concrete	Modern
33	B2	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
34	B3	Structure	Concrete	Modern
35	B3	Layer	Disturbed natural	Modern
36	B3	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
37	B4	Structure	Concrete	Modern
38	B4	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
39	B5	Structure	Concrete	Modern
40	B6	Structure	Concrete	Modern
41	B6	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
42	B6	Layer	Disturbed natural	Modern
43	B6	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
44	B7	Structure	Concrete	Modern
45	B7	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
46	B8	Structure	Concrete	Modern
47	B9	Structure	Concrete	Modern
48	B9	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
49	B10	Structure	Concrete	Modern
50	B10	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
51	B11	Structure	Concrete	Modern
52	B11	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
53	B12	Structure	Concrete	Modern

54	B12	Layer	Made-ground	Modern
55	B12	Layer	Disturbed natural	Modern
56	B12	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
57	B13	Structure	Concrete	Modern
58	B13	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
59	B14	Structure	Concrete	Modern
60	B15	Structure	Concrete	Modern
61	B15	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
62	B16	Structure	Concrete	Modern
63	B16	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
64	CP1	Structure	Concrete	Modern
65	CP1	Layer	Disturbed natural	Modern
66	CP1	Layer	Natural (London Clay)	-
67	TP5	Structure	Brick foundation?	Modern
68	CP2	Structure	Concrete	Modern
69	TP5	Cut	Construction cut for existing building	Modern
70	TP2	Layer	Backfill of construction cut	Modern

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-18628

### Project details

Project name	One Lothbury
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on four geotechnical trial pits, two cable percussion boreholes and 23 rotary corer/ hand auger boreholes around the perimeter and within the basement of One Lothbury in the City of London. With the exception of a late 18th or 19th century brick barrel vault no archaeological remains were identified. The trial pits and boreholes revealed modern services, backfill, foundations and a concrete slab relating to the construction of the existing bank building occupying the site. Below this the natural ground was encountered, recorded as London clay (beginning at a depth of 6.72m to -0.47m OD).
Project dates	Start: 19-05-2006 End: 02-06-2006
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	OLO06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	VAULT Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON One Lothbury
Postcode	EC2
Study area	1240.40 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 532610 181250 50.9415944585 0.181732864819 50 56 29 N 000 10 54 E Point
Height OD	Min: -0.47m Max: 6.72m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Berni Sudds
Type of sponsor/funding body	Engineering consultants

Name of sponsor/funding body	Concept Site Investigations
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images vector','Spreadsheets'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Section'
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief on a Geotechnical Investigation at One Lothbury, City of London, London EC2
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sudds, B.
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound paper report including illustrations.
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