

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**FETTER LANE AND NORWICH STREET,
CITY OF LONDON, EC4A 1QE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Fetter Lane and Norwich Street,
City of London, EC4A 1QE**

Site Code: NCF08

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3127 8142

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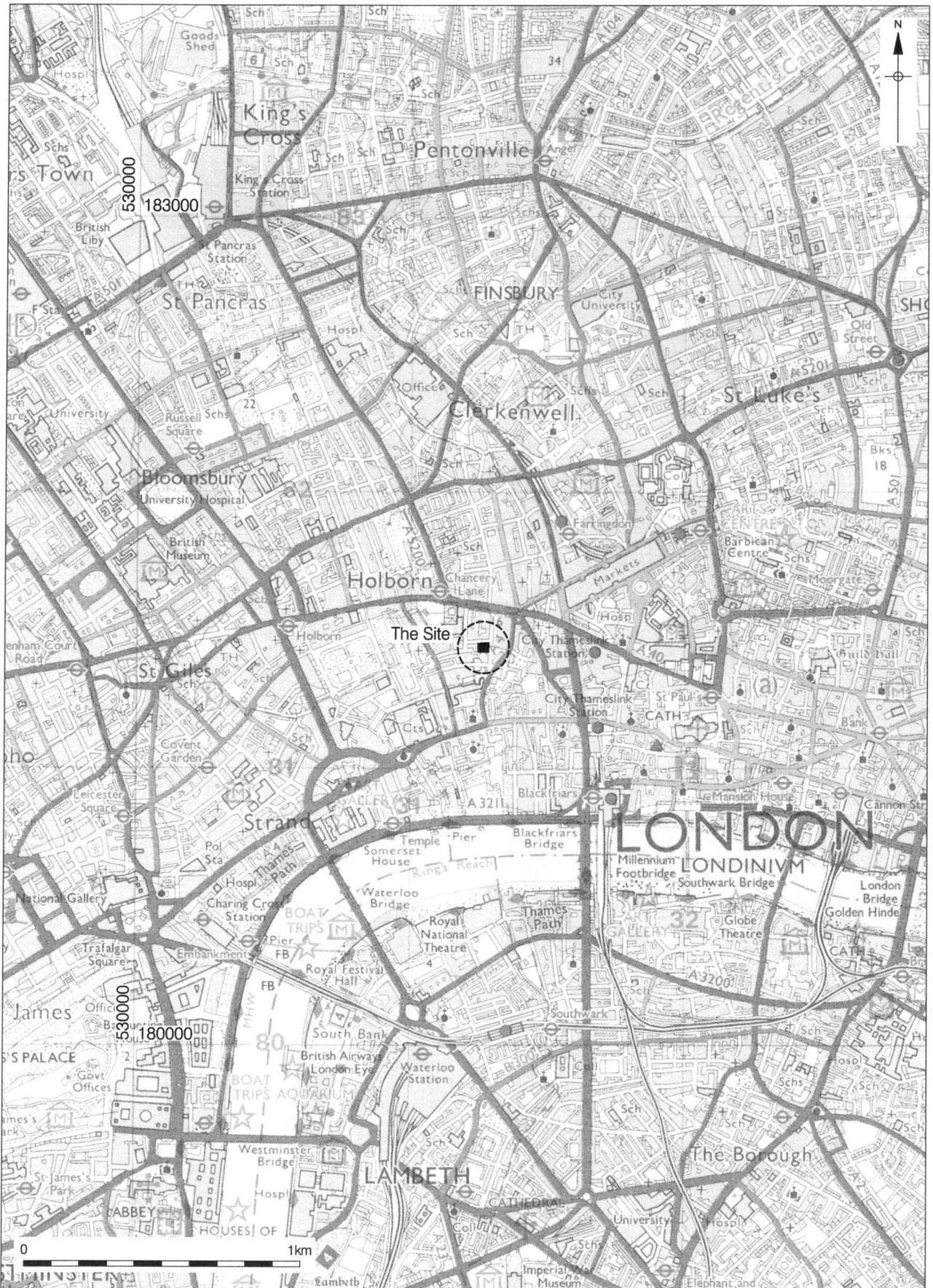
1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during a engineering investigation at a site comprising 98 Fetter Lane, the Printer's Devil Public House, and an office block fronting Fetter Lane, Greystoke Place and Norwich Street in the City of London. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Gracemark Investments, and followed a method statement (Mayo 2008). The watching brief occurred non-consecutively between 25th February and 9th April 2008.

- 1.2 The sequence, as observed, comprised of modern made ground overlain by concrete. The made ground consisted of brick rubble which was present as a consequence of building demolition following bomb damage during the Second World War.

2 INTRODUCTION

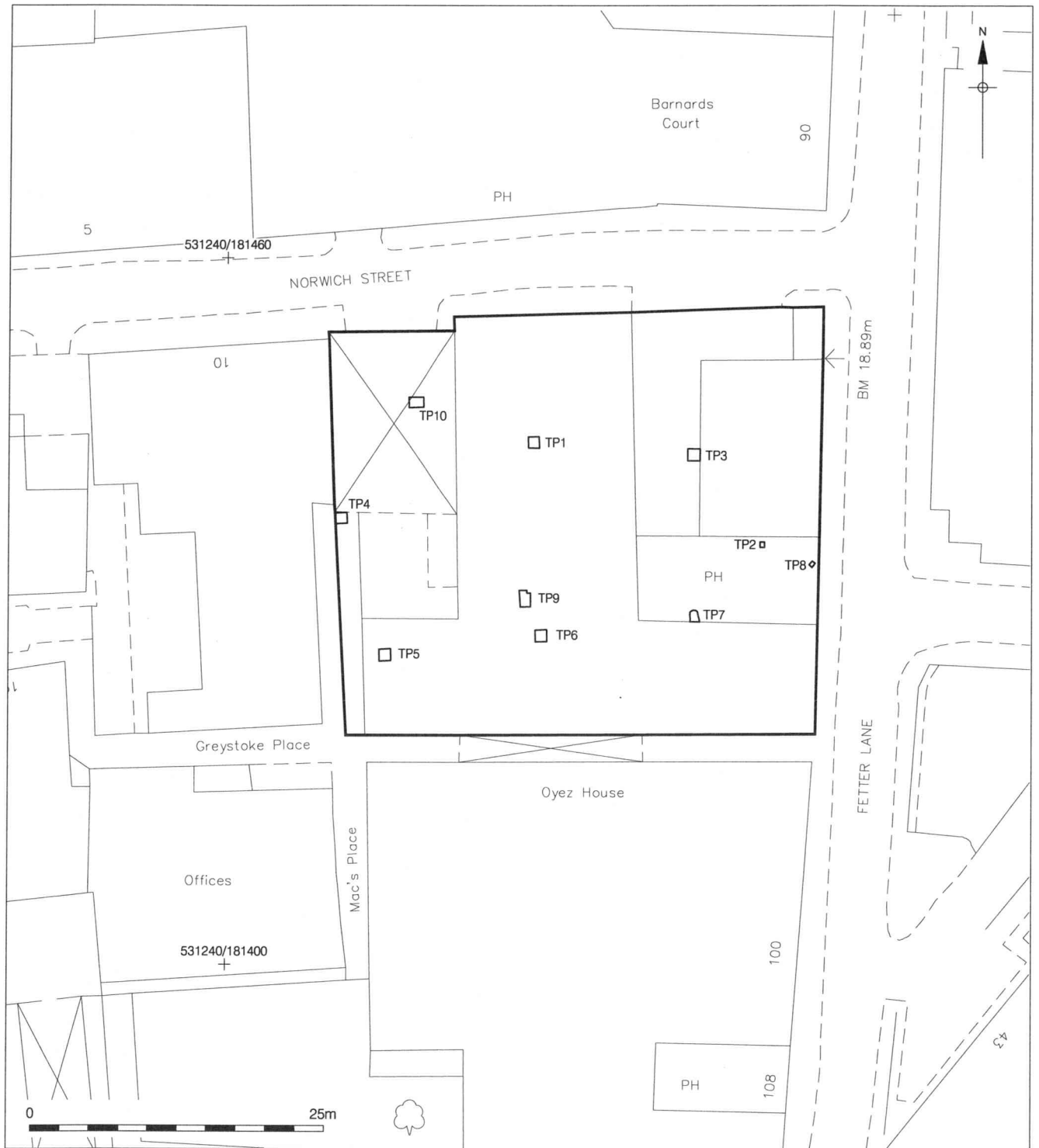
- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief during a engineering investigation at a site comprising 98 Fetter Lane, the Printer's Devil Public House, and an office block fronting Fetter Lane, Greystoke Place and Norwich Street in the City of London (hereafter referred to as 'the site') was undertaken between 25th February and 9th April 2008 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Figure 1).
- 2.2 Prior to the watching brief, the site had been the subject of an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Meager 2007) which concluded that there was a moderate-high potential for archaeological horizons dating to the Roman and medieval periods. The report also concluded that there was likely to be a high-level of disturbance, if not a total truncation of any archaeological deposits, throughout the site due to modern building development and bomb damage sustained during the Second World War.
- 2.3 The watching brief monitored the excavation of ten engineering test-pits, designed to investigate the foundations of the existing structures on site. The fieldwork followed a method statement prepared by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Mayo 2008).
- 2.4 The work was commissioned by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Gracemark Investments. The project was managed by Chris Mayo, and supervised by Tristan Adfield, Joanne Taylor and Paul Morrison, all of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.5 The site is located at National Grid Reference TQ. 3127 8142, and was assigned the site code NCF08.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 2006.

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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Test Pit Location
 1:500 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG 16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the City of London Unitary Development Plan adopted in April 2002. This Unitary Development Plan aims to:
- ***Protect and promote the conservation, preservation in situ and enhancement of ancient monuments and archaeological remains of national importance and their settings.***
 - ***Assess and evaluate sites of archaeological potential prior to a decision on a planning application.***
 - ***Ensure the proper investigation, recording and publication of evidence of ancient monuments and archaeological remains as an integral part of a development programme.***

POLICY STRAT 11A

To recognise the archaeological importance of the City as the historic centre of the capital and to seek the adequate safeguarding and investigation of ancient monuments and archaeological remains.

Para 11.7: Strategic Guidance states that account should be taken of the desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings and of the Secretary of State's guidance in PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning. Archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource and often the only evidence of past development. These remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge.

Para 11.8: Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. Some monuments and archaeological remains are protected as scheduled ancient monuments under Part I of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Applications for works which may affect a scheduled ancient monument are determined by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, with advice from English Heritage. This procedure is different from any consents that may be necessary under Town Planning legislation. Due to the potentially complex nature of archaeological remains in the City, the Corporation will expect applications for scheduled monument consent and planning permission to be prepared and considered in parallel.

Para 11.9: *Not all important remains are scheduled, and in some cases, remains of more local importance will be considered worthy of preservation. PPG 16 gives criteria for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is important. Development schemes should be designed to incorporate the preservation in situ of important monuments and archaeological remains, and respect and enhance their settings.*

Para 11.10: *On sites where archaeological remains of lesser importance exist, and it is considered by the Corporation that preservation in situ is not appropriate, investigation, recording and publication will be required. This is to ensure preservation by record, placing those remains in a wider context, and adding to our understanding and interpretation of the historic landscape.*

Para 11.11: *Where development groundworks are proposed that are permitted development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, account should be taken of policies in the UDP. Developers and statutory undertakers are encouraged to discuss the proposals with the Corporation in order that an appropriate mitigation study can be put in place.*

LOCAL POLICIES

Requirement for Assessment and Evaluation of Sites of Archaeological Potential

POLICY ARC 1

To require planning applications which involve excavation or groundworks on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site including the impact of the proposed development.

Para 11.12: *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.*

Para 11.13: *On sites of archaeological potential, which may be affected by development schemes or groundworks, an archaeological assessment will be required to be submitted with the application. This will set out the archaeological potential of the site and impact of the proposals. Where appropriate, this should be supplemented by evaluation, carrying out trial work in specific areas of the site to provide more information and inform consideration of the development proposals by the Corporation, prior to a decision on that application.*

Preservation in Situ and Recording of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains

POLICY ARC 2

To require development proposals to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and where appropriate, to require the permanent public display and/or interpretation of the monument or remains.

POLICY ARC 3

To ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites, and publication of the results, by an approved organisation as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is not appropriate.

Para 11.14: *On sites where important monuments or archaeological remains exist, development proposals should take this fully into account and be designed to enhance physical*

preservation and avoid disturbance or loss. This can be done by the sympathetic design of basements, raising ground levels, site coverage, and the location of foundations to avoid or minimise archaeological loss and securing their preservation for the future, although they remain inaccessible for the time being.

Para 11.15: *The interpretation and presentation of a visible or buried monument to the public and enhancement of its setting should form part of the development proposals. Agreement will be sought to achieve reasonable public access. The 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.*

Para 11.16: *In some cases, a development may reveal a monument or archaeological remains which will be displayed on the site, or reburied. Investigation and recording of those features will be required as part of a programme of archaeological work to be submitted to and approved by the Corporation. Where the significance of the remains is considered, by the Corporation, not sufficient to justify their physical preservation in situ and they will be affected by development, archaeological recording should be carried out. A programme of archaeological work for investigation, excavation and recording, and publication of the results, to a predetermined research framework, by an approved organisation, should be submitted to and approved by the Corporation, prior to development. This will be controlled through the use of conditions and will ensure the preservation of those remains by record.*

- 3.4 The fieldwork is also guided by the stipulations set out in the Corporation of London's *Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology Guidance* (Corporation of London 2004).

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The solid geology of the site is formed by London Clay deposits overlain by a series of gravel terraces. Furthermore the site lies within a small area of Hackney Gravels (Meager 2007, 8).
- 4.3 The site at ground level is roughly even with a spot height of 18.0m AOD positioned at the junction of Fetter Lane and Breams Buildings to the south of the study site (Meager 2007, 8). The site is occupied by a basement structure across its entirety, recorded at levels between 15.47m OD and 15.84m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 The following background information is summarised from a desk-based assessment which has been produced for the site (Meager 2007).

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 There is relatively little early prehistoric evidence within the vicinity of the site, increasing slightly for the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. However the general potential for the site for all prehistoric periods is considered low.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 During the Roman period the site lay outside the western wall of *Londinium* and as such local evidence includes features such as quarry pits and burials, typical of the type of activity occurring on the outskirts of the main town. The possibility of these type of features makes the potential for the roman period moderate to high.

5.4 Anglo Saxon

- 5.4.1 The site is considered to be at a distance from the centre of Saxon *Lundenwic* but close to its eastern edge, possibly within sparsely occupied agricultural land. The potential for the Saxon period was therefore considered to be low.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 There have been a number of discoveries of medieval date within close proximity to the site, evidence of the fact that the precursor to Fetter Lane was created in the 13th century and was home to both lawyers and armourers. Based on this the potential for archaeology of medieval date was considered to be moderate.

5.6 Post Medieval and Modern

5.6.1 Cartographic evidence shows the site to have been undeveloped at the time of the Agas map in the 16th century but fully occupied by buildings by 1658. This full development, with a few changes, continued into the 20th century, but a GOAD Insurance plan of 1944 shows the site to be completely basemented throughout. The Bomb Damage Map for London shows that a V1 flying bomb landed within the site and rendered all buildings on the site damaged beyond repair. It was redeveloped by the 1960s, again with full basements.

5.6.2 Based on the available evidence and the impact of both basements and bomb damage, the sites' potential for the post-medieval period was considered to be low.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 As part of a engineering investigation into the foundation designs of the existing buildings at the site, eight test pits were proposed with a contingency for five more if required. During the course of the investigation, a total of ten test pits were excavated across the site by hand following the breaking of the surface slab. All interventions were archaeologically monitored.
- 6.2 The following research aims were outlined in the method statement (Mayo 2008):
- Do any archaeological remains survive at the site? What is the nature of these remains?
 - What is the extent of bomb damage on the site?
 - Has truncation by the current building been as severe as predicted?
- 6.3 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and/or exposed were entered onto *proforma* recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10.
- 6.4 Temporary benchmarks (TBM's) were established within the vicinity of the test pits at heights between 15.47 m OD and 15.84m OD. Levels for the archaeological horizons recorded were attained by measuring from the surface level and calculating figures relative to the nearest TBM. Test pits 1,2,4-10 were calculated from the value of 15.47m OD with test pit 3 producing figures from a value of 15.84 OD. The benchmark values were obtained from engineering reports and provided by CgMs Consulting.

7 SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Test Pit 1

7.1.1 TP 1 was located in a basement north of the main building (Fig 3). It measured 1.00m by 0.95m with a total depth of 1.55m BGL. The stratigraphy was made up of 0.26m of concrete slab below which a layer of rubble backfill and made ground was observed from a height of 15.21m OD. This layer was approximately 1.01m thick and came down onto a second concrete base at 14.20m OD which was 0.28m thick. Excavation ceased at this level.

7.2 Test Pit 2

7.2.1 The test pit was located in the basement of the pub at 98 Fetter Lane, against the northern wall (Fig 2). It measured 0.47m by 0.39m with an overall depth of 0.60m BGL. The sequence within comprised of the modern concrete slab which measured a thickness of 0.23m followed by 0.37m of rubble backfill and made ground. This layer was encountered at a height of 15.24m OD and consisted of a mid yellow/brown rubble with frequent loose modern brick fragments. A second concrete slab was observed at a level of 14.87m OD, where excavation halted.

7.3 Test Pit 3

7.3.1 Positioned in the northeast area of the main building (Fig 2), TP3 measured 1.00m by 1.02m with a total depth of 1.00m BGL. The sequence within comprised of 0.60m of concrete slab followed by a mid brown/yellow sandy gravel backfill [1]. This was encountered at a height of 15.24m OD and measured a thickness of 0.40m to the limit of excavation.

7.4 Test Pit 4

7.4.1 TP 4 was located immediately adjacent to the west wall within the basement of the main building (Fig 2). The pit measured 0.90m by 1.04m and was 0.50m deep. It

contained a 0.50m thickness of concrete slab and was halted prematurely, at a level of 14.97m OD, due to complaints about noise levels.

7.5 Test Pit 5

7.5.1 TP 5 was positioned in the southwest area of the main building basement (Fig 3) and measured 1.00m by 1.00m, excavated to a total depth of 1.40m BGL. The sequence within comprised of 0.25m thick concrete slab followed by 0.30m of gravel hardcore. Encountered at a depth of 14.92m OD was a layer of redeposited London clay containing concrete, orange fabric brick and occasional plastic. This deposit continued to a depth of 14.07m OD to the limit of excavation.

7.6 Test Pit 6

7.6.1 The test pit was located in the southern area of the basement within the main building (Fig 3). It measured 1.00m by 1.00m with a depth of 1.30m BGL. The concrete slab was 0.20m thick and overlay a modern drain which was observed at a height of 15.27m OD. The drain lay within a layer of brick rubble made ground which continued to the limit of excavation at a height of 14.17 m OD. A concrete base/footing was observed at the base of the pit, along the southern edge, at a height of 14.27m OD.

7.7 Test Pit 7

7.7.1 TP 7 was positioned in the southwest corner of the pub basement (Fig 2). Excavated to a depth of 1.45 BGL, the test pit measured 0.83m by 0.70m. It contained a concrete slab (0.25 m thick) followed by 1.20m of sandy silty brick rubble containing fragments of concrete with occasional flint and mortar. At a height of 15.22m OD a wall foundation [2] was observed within the north facing section, comprising of orange fabric brick (215mm x 100mm x 60mm) bonded with a light greenish/white sandy mortar. The wall continued to a depth of 14.02m OD where a second concrete surface was observed. Although no archaeological finds were recovered from associated deposits the form, nature and fabric of the wall suggest that it dated from at least the 19th century.

7.8 Test Pit 8

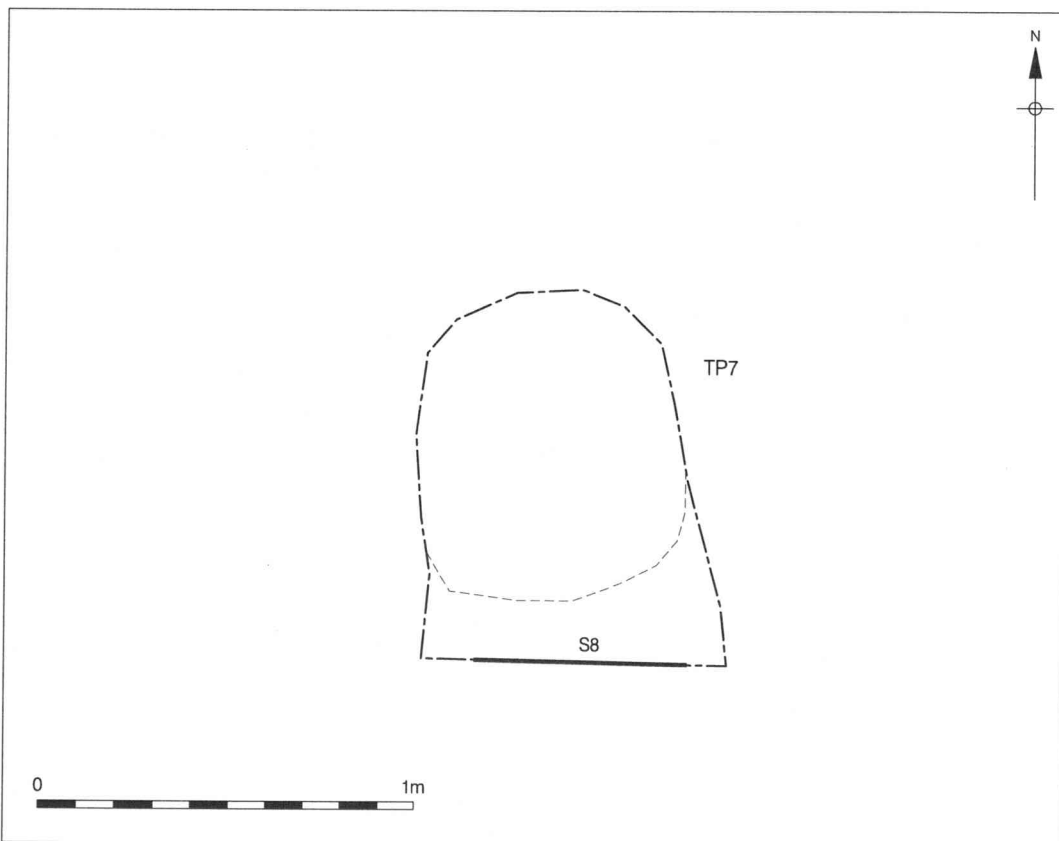
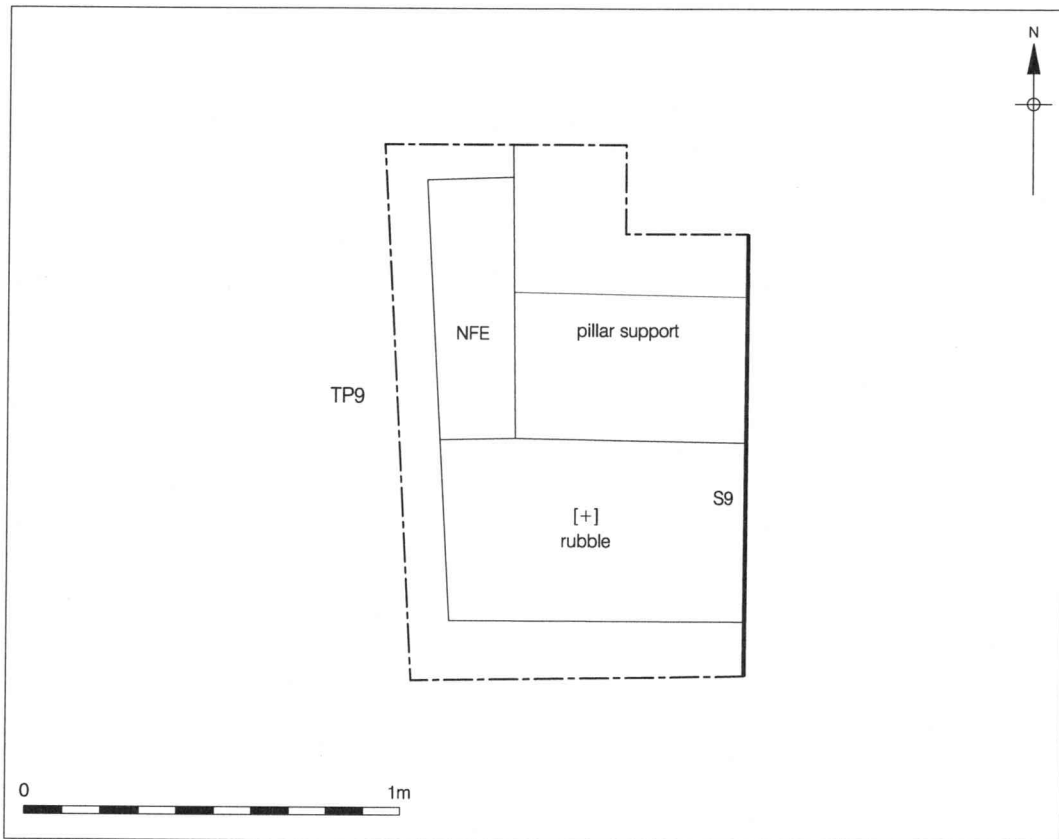
7.8.1 The test pit was located in eastern area of the pub basement (Fig 2), measured 0.36m x 0.43m and was excavated to a depth of 0.66m BGL. The pit contained 0.24m of concrete slab followed by 0.42m of rubble made ground. A second concrete slab was observed at the base of the trench at a depth of 14.81m OD.

7.9 Test Pit 9

7.9.1 This test pit was located in the southern area of the main building slightly northwest of TP 6 (Fig 2). The pit measured 1.40m by 0.94m with a total depth of 1.20m BGL. The sequence consisted of 0.24m of concrete slab followed by 0.07m broken concrete rubble towards the northern half of the pit. Demolition rubble / made ground, between 0.89m and 0.96m thick, was observed to a level of 14.27m OD where a second concrete slab was encountered. A pillar support with two steps was present in the northern end of the test pit at a height of 15.17 m OD. Additionally in the southern part of the pit was an E-W running brick wall [4] recorded from a height of 15.07m OD), running to the limit of excavation.

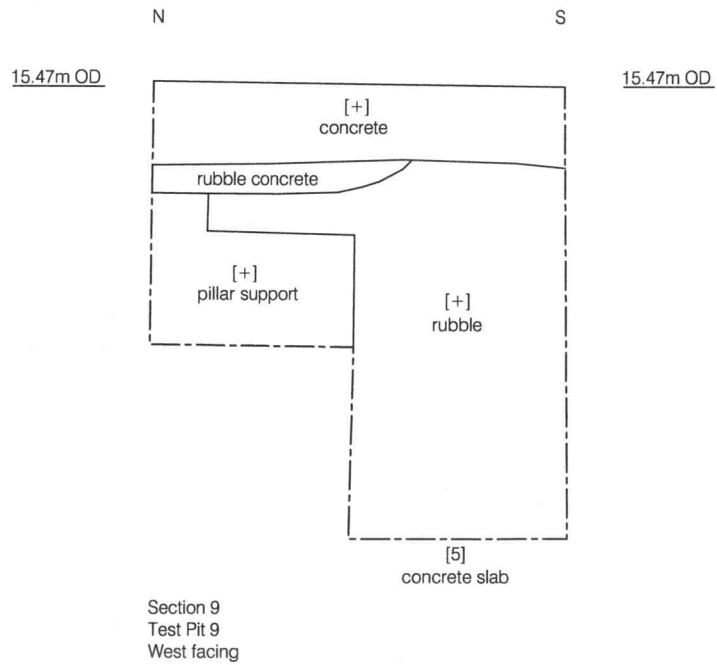
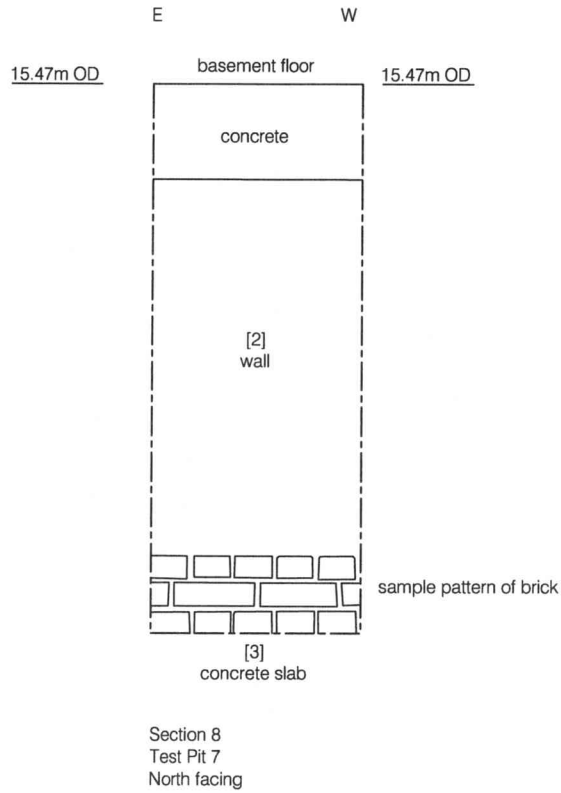
7.10 Test Pit 10

7.10.1 TP 10 was located in the northwest area of the main building (Fig 2). It measured 1.30m by 0.88m and was excavated to a total depth of 1.42m BGL. Approximately 0.12m of concrete slab was encountered followed by a mid yellow/brown sandy silty brick rubble made ground deposit, which contained occasional 19th century pottery and charcoal flecks. This layer was encountered at a depth of 15.35m OD and was 1.30m thick. A second concrete slab at the base of the trench was observed at 14.05 m OD.



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Figure 3
Plan of Test Pits 7 & 9
1:20 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2007

Figure 4
Sections 8 & 9
1:20 at A4

Figure 5: Photograph of Test Pit 1



Figure 8: Photograph of Test Pit 5



Figure 6: Photograph of Test Pit 3



Figure 9: Photograph of Test Pit 6



Figure 7: Photograph of Test Pit 4



Figure 10: Photograph of Test Pit 9



Figure 11: Photograph of Test Pit 10



8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS:

- 8.1 The series of engineering test pits undertaken at Fetter Lane/Norwich Street recovered no evidence of archaeological significance or importance.
- 8.2 The predominant sequence appears to consist of a concrete slab overlain by modern demolition rubble and made ground overlain by the more recent concrete basement surface. The only exception to this general profile occurred in TP 7 and TP 9 where 19th century brick wall foundations were uncovered.
- 8.3 It appears likely that basemending of the buildings followed by bomb damage during the 1930's-1940's and the subsequent demolition and re-building of structures has eliminated any chance for the survival of earlier archaeological deposits or horizons on this site. However, it should also be stated that natural strata was not encountered in any of the engineering test-pits.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the watching brief on behalf of Gracemark Investigation, and Balfour Beatty who carried out the work.

9.2 The authors would like to thank Paul Morrison and Joanne Taylor for their involvement in the site work, Chris Mayo for his project management and the engineering crew for their on-site co-operation. The illustrations were produced by Hayley Baxter.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

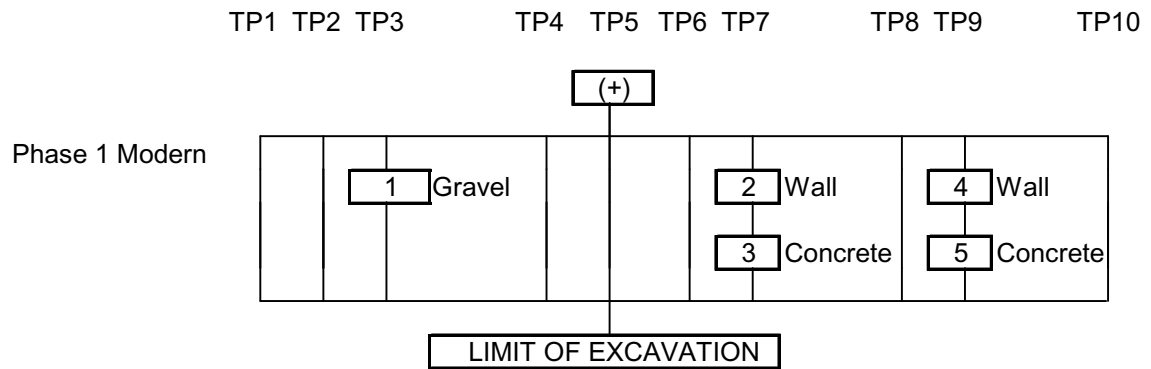
Mayo, C 2008 'Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Fetter Lane and Norwich Street, City of London, EC4A 1QE', unpub rep for PCA

Meager. R 2007 'Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Norwich Street & Fetter Lane, London, EC4', unpub rep for CgMs

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date
NCF08	(+)	ALL	ALL	Layer	Modern concrete surface	Modern
NCF08	1	N/A	2	Layer	Redeposited Gravel	Modern
NCF08	2	N/A	8	Masonry	Brick wall	19th Century
NCF08	3	TP7	8	Layer	Concrete	Modern
NCF08	4	N/A	10	Masonry	Brick wall	19th Century?
NCF08	5	TP9	9+10	Layer	Concrete	Modern

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-40968

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Fetter Lane and Norwich Street, City of London, EC4A 1QE
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during a engineering investigation at a site comprising 98 Fetter Lane, the Printer's Devil Public House, and an office block fronting Fetter Lane, Greystoke Place and Norwich Street in the City of London. The watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Gracemark Investments. The watching brief occurred non-consecutively between 25th February and 9th April 2008. The sequence, as observed, comprised of modern made ground overlain by concrete. The made ground consisted of brick rubble which was present as a consequence of building demolition following bomb damage during the Second World War.
Project dates	Start: 25-02-2008 End: 09-04-2008
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NCF08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Feters Lane and Norwich Street
Postcode	EC4A 1QE
Site coordinates	TQ 3127 8142 51.5159335199 -0.107928814217 51 30 57 N 000 06 28 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Helen Clough
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Tristan Adfield
Project supervisor	Joanna Taylor
Project supervisor	Paul Morrison
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Plan', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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