



SCANDINAVIAN HOUSE
2–6 Cannon Street
London EC4

City of London

Watching brief report

September 2015



**Scandinavian House
2–6 Cannon Street
London EC4**

**Pre-determination
Watching Brief Report**

NGR 532155 181005

Sign-off history

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Cover: Borehole TP01 in basement car park during drilling, looking north

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Location of boreholes in relation to assessed potential of archaeological survival (adapted from heritage environment assessment MOLA 2014a, fig 25)

Executive summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) on the site of Scandinavian House, 2–6 Cannon Street, London EC4. The report was requested by the local planning authority in order to supply sufficient information for an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated in light of the proposed development. The watching brief was commissioned by Waterman Group.

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of five geotechnical boreholes. No archaeological deposits or features were identified. These results have helped to refine the initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. The potential of survival for any but the deepest cut features across most of the site is low. However, a strip of land around the north, east and south of the site where the potential of archaeological survival was assessed as moderate to high was not sampled.

The scheme comprises the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a new multi-storey building with a lower ground floor and basement which would, due to the natural slope down to the south in effect be a double storey depth basement in the north and a single-storey depth basement in the south. Foundations would be piled, and the new basement wall would lie within the current basement wall as much as possible to reduce temporary works.

The report recommends that the results of the watching brief are used to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy. This would most likely comprise a watching brief during ground works to ensure that any surviving archaeological assets are not removed without record. Such work would be required to be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 The watching brief took place at Scandinavian House, 2–6 Cannon Street, London EC4, hereafter called 'the site' (Fig 1). The site is bounded by Cannon Street to the north, Distaff Lane to the east and south, and Old Change Court to the west. The OS National Grid Ref. for centre of site is NGR 532155 181005. The site code is CON14.
- 1.1.2 A historic environment assessment/archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared (MOLA 2014a) that provides in-depth detail on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial interpretation of its archaeological potential.
- 1.1.3 The results of the watching brief have provided further information of the archaeological potential within the site. The watching brief has taken place at the pre-planning stage, and the report will be submitted as part of the planning application, to enable the local planning authority to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy in light of the proposed development.

1.2 Designated heritage assets

- 1.2.1 The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens.
- 1.2.2 The site is close to two listed buildings. The Grade I listed Church of St Nicholas Cole Abbey, a 17th century church built by Sir Christopher Wren lies c 30m to the south of the site. Bracken House, which is Grade II* listed was built in the 20th century, and lies c 15m to the east of the site.
- 1.2.3 The site is located in the heart of the Roman and later city. The City of London (CoL) regard the City as an area of archaeological importance, and the CoL Unitary Development Plan states that "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" (CoL, 2002, 179 chapter 11.12)

1.3 Aims and objectives

- 1.3.1 The following research aims and objectives were established in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief (Section 2):
- Identify the presence/absence of any potential archaeological remains within the site. Archaeological remains could comprise;
 - Roman remains. Fragmentary remains of cut features possibly survive locally in the southern part of the Proposed Development. The fragmentary remains of any Roman structures would potentially be of medium significance. The bases of cut features and ground consolidation deposits used to level the slope potentially survive, along with organic remains in a channel that may have crossed the site. Such remains would be of low significance,
 - Later medieval and post-medieval remains. The Proposed Development was within a dense area of urban occupation. Fragmentary remains of cut features such as wells and cess pits may survive in the southern part of the site. Such remains would be of low significance.
 - Identify the extent of any modern disturbance.
 - Identify the depth of the natural deposits.

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Topography and geology

- 2.1.1 A description of the topology and underlying geology is detailed in the Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA, 2014a).
- 2.1.2 Ground level on Cannon Street to the north of the site is 15.7m above Ordnance Datum (OD), falling to 12.8m OD on Distaff Lane to the south of the site (Plowman Craven, dwg no. 27632T-01, Rev A, 08.10.2012, Fig 22). Within the site the ground level is relatively flat when entering from Cannon Street, with ground level between 15.9-16.1m OD in the courtyard area in the south-western part of the site. There is a vertical drop between the courtyard and Distaff Lane (MOLA 2014a, fig 21).
- 2.1.3 The existing 'lower ground floor' of the building, which occupies the entire building footprint and extends underneath the courtyard, is effectively at ground level in the southern part of the site and can be entered from Distaff Lane at the same level), but forms a first basement level in the northern part of the site where the lower ground floor has been terraced and cut into the natural slope (Plowman Craven, dwg no. 27632-01, Rev A, 08.10.2013, reproduced in MOLA 2014a, fig 23).
- 2.1.4 The heights of natural deposits have been identified near the site: c 100m east of the site the gravel was truncated to 10.4m OD (c 2.6m below ground level/bgl); the top of untruncated gravel was recorded sloping from north to south between 10.4-10.9m OD (5.7-6.4mbgl), c 60m north-east of the site; and truncated brickearth survived in places on this site to a maximum level of 11.6m OD, or 5.1m bgl (MOLA 2014a, 7).

2.2 Predicted archaeological potential

- 2.2.1 Archaeological remains are likely to have been removed by the construction of the existing basement and lower ground floor levels and earlier 19th and 20th century basements. The nature of possible archaeological survival in the area of the Proposed Development is summarised here, taking into account the levels of natural geology and the level and nature of later disturbance and truncation discussed above.
- 2.2.2 There is a *low potential for prehistoric remains*. Other than a few sherds of possibly prehistoric pottery found in a residual context, no prehistoric remains have been found within the study area. It is likely that all evidence of any prehistoric activity has been removed by later activity in the area.
- 2.2.3 There is a *moderate potential for highly localised survival of Roman remains in the south of the site*. The site lay within the Roman city and Roman remains were identified during the 1955 watching brief within the site, including a substantial Roman wall. It was recorded in stages during the builder's excavations but it is not clear if the builders, or the archaeologists, subsequently removed the wall or left it in situ. Given the depth at which the wall was observed in relation to the floor level of the existing basement, the Roman wall has either been removed or lies in situ behind the existing basement wall. Parts of the wall may survive in the south-western corner of the site, along the site boundary, as the construction of the lower ground floor is unlikely to have necessitated its removal. The bases of truncated cut features may survive in the southern part of the site, where the slope of the natural gravel might have made the impact of past and current basement construction less severe, although these are also likely to have been truncated in places by later-medieval and post-medieval development. Remains of Roman structures would be of medium significance depending on their level of survival, and based on their potential historical and evidential value, although apart from the wall these are unlikely to survive. Remains of deep cut features such as quarrying and ground consolidation would be of low significance.
- 2.2.4 There is a *low potential for early medieval remains*. The site lay within the area of late Saxon settlement and early medieval remains, including evidence of buildings, have been found within the study area. Despite this, no in-situ evidence of Saxon activity was recorded on the site during the 1955 watching brief. It is possible that features were missed by this rescue

investigation, or alternatively the construction of the current and previous buildings within the site had removed any evidence.

- 2.2.5 There is a *moderate potential for localised survival of fragmentary later medieval remains in the southern part of the site*. A 12th century pit was found during the 1955 watching brief within the site prior to the construction of the current building. Cut features such as the bases of deep pits and consolidation deposits possibly survive in the southern part of the site, below the level of current and historic basements. Such remains would be of low significance based on their potential evidential and historical value. It is unlikely that any remains of this date would have survived the construction of the basement in the northern part of the site, where the basement cuts into the natural slope.
- 2.2.6 There is a *moderate potential for post-medieval remains in the southern part of the site*. While the majority of post-medieval remains will have been removed by the construction of the current building it is possible that the footings of earlier buildings' basements and deeply cut features such as wells and cess pits may survive in the southern part of the site. These would be heritage assets of low significance based on their potential evidential and historical value.

3 The watching brief

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The methodology of the watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2014b).
- 3.1.2 The watching brief involved the excavation and recording of four boreholes/window samples.
- 3.1.3 The slab/ground was broken out in the area of each borehole and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. The boreholes were drilled by the contractors under MOLA supervision and the resulting cores recorded.
- 3.1.4 The locations of the boreholes were plotted on a series of drawings supplied by the contractor (Plowman Craven drawing nos. 27632T-01 issue A, 27632F-01 issue A and 27632-01 issue A). The trenches were then plotted onto the OS grid.
- 3.1.5 The site has produced: two trench location plans, two pages of on-site notes and 11 photographs. No finds were recovered. The site records can be found under the site code CON14 in the MoL archive.

3.2 Results

- 3.2.1 For borehole locations see Fig 2.

3.2.2 Borehole TP01

Location	In basement car park
Dimensions	70mm diameter by 1.0m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	11.58m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	11.18m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	None seen
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	10.58m OD
Natural observed	10.58m OD

Natural gravels were recorded at 1.0m below the level of the basement slab, at 10.58m OD. These were sealed by a 0.15m thick deposit of brown sandy clay [001] and a 0.45m thick deposit of brown clay [002] whose top lay at 11.18m OD. No charcoal, ceramic building material or other inclusions that might suggest human activity was identified in either deposit [001] or deposit [002]. Deposit [002] appeared to be natural brickearth and deposit [001] a transitional layer between this and the gravel natural below.

Deposit [002] was sealed by modern concrete fragments and sand below the 0.24m thick concrete slab of the basement car park. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the borehole.

3.2.3 Borehole TP02

Location	In basement room
Dimensions	70mm diameter by 1.0m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	8.23m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	7.91m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	None seen
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	7.23m OD
Natural observed	7.91m OD

Natural gravels were recorded at 0.32m below the level of the basement slab, at 7.91m OD. They were sealed by modern fill and the 0.28m thick basement slab itself. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the borehole.

3.2.4 Borehole TP03

Location	In Wine Tun bar basement
Dimensions	70mm diameter by 1.0m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	8.40m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	8.00m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	None seen
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	7.40m OD
Natural observed	8.00m OD

Natural sands and gravels lay at 8.00m OD, 0.40m below the basement floor. The natural deposits were sealed by a hard yellow clay [003] that lay below the 0.37m deep slab. No dating evidence was recovered from clay [003], but the clay was likely to be modern bedding for the slab or modern trample. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the borehole.

3.2.5 Borehole BH01

Location	In basement car park
Dimensions	70mm diameter by 1.85m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	11.32m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	9.47m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	None seen
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	9.47m OD
Natural observed	Not seen

This borehole was abandoned when a concrete obstruction was encountered at 1.85m below the level of the basement slab (at 9.47m OD). No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the borehole.

3.2.6 Borehole BH02

Location	In vault
Dimensions	70mm diameter by 1.0m deep
Modern ground level/top of slab	8.23m OD
Base of modern fill/slab	7.70m OD
Depth of archaeological deposits seen	None seen
Level of base of deposits observed and/or base of trench	7.23m OD
Natural observed	7.70m OD

Natural gravel was observed at 7.70m OD, 0.53m below the level of the vault floor. This was sealed by a 0.16m thick deposit of grey concrete crush and a 0.07m layer of (modern) brown clay. Above this, the slab was 0.30m thick. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the borehole.

3.3 Significance of the results

3.3.1 No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the boreholes.

3.3.2 The research aims and objectives established in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief (Section 2) can be answered in part from the results of the watching brief:

- Identify the presence/absence of any potential archaeological remains within the site. *No archaeological remains, whether Roman, medieval or post-medieval, were identified in the watching brief.*
- Identify the extent of any modern disturbance. *The watching brief showed that there was extensive modern disturbance across that part of the site that was sampled. The modern disturbance of the area around the north, east and south edge of the site with moderate to high potential is unknown.*
- Identify the depth of the natural deposits. *In the area of the site identified in the heritage environment assessment as of very low potential natural was recorded at 7.70m OD–8.00m OD, and in the area of low potential at 10.58m OD (MOLA 2014a, fig 25; adapted as Fig 2). The depth of natural around the north, east and south edge of the site with moderate to high potential is unknown.*

3.3.3 Three of the successful boreholes (BH02, TP02, TP03) were located in areas of very low archaeological potential, the other (TP01) in an area of low potential, as identified in the HEA report (MOLA 2014a, fig 25). The level of the floor in these areas is respectively 8.2–8.4m OD (deeper in the northeast corner of the basement) and 11.3–11.6m OD, so it is likely that the respective truncation is uniform across these areas and therefore the results from the boreholes are typical of the lack of archaeological survival. All but the deepest archaeological cut features are likely to survive.

3.3.4 No investigation in the area of moderate to high potential around the north, east and south edges of the site (MOLA 2014a, fig 25; Fig 2) was undertaken.

3.4 Assessment of the watching brief

3.4.1 GLAAS guidelines (English Heritage, 1998) require an assessment of the success of the evaluation 'in order to illustrate what level of confidence can be placed on the information which will provide the basis of the mitigation strategy'. In the case of the site, a good level of confidence can be placed on the results being representative of the lack of archaeological survival across most of the site.

3.4.2 However, there has been no investigation of the strip of land around the north, east and south edge of the site, identified in the heritage environment assessment as areas of moderate to high potential (MOLA 2014a, fig 25; Fig 2).

4 Proposed development impact and recommendations

4.1 Proposals

- 4.1.1 The scheme comprises the demolition of the current 1950s building and the construction of a new multi-storey building covering approximately 75% of the site at street level. Due to the higher level of Cannon Street in the north of the site the entrance, on level 00 would be above two lower floors; a garden level with the same footprint as the building above, and a lower ground floor covering the whole of the site.
- 4.1.2 The proposed 'garden' level floor would have a floor level of 12.2m OD (which would be 3.5m below street level on Cannon Street and 0.6m below street level on Distaff Lane).
- 4.1.3 The proposed 'lower ground floor' would cover the entire site below ground and would have a slab level of 8m–8.1m OD (7.6m–7.7m below Cannon Street and 4.7m–4.8m below Distaff Lane). The development is currently not intended to extend beyond the southern limits of the existing basement wall.
- 4.1.4 While the details of the foundation scheme have yet to be finalised a number of options have been put forward. It might be possible to reuse the existing foundations in part, which is being considered. Alternatively either a ground bearing raft or piled foundations would be used. The ground bearing raft would have to be a minimum of 1.2m thick, with local deeper areas. If piling is used the slab would only need to be 0.4m thick in most parts, extending to 0.7m thick under the core and potentially under columns (Waterman 2013, 6).

4.2 Implications

- 4.2.1 The results of the watching brief suggest that across most of the site, archaeological remains have been removed by the construction of the existing basement and lower ground floor levels. The only remains which may survive are likely to be the truncated remains of deep cut features (although no such features were identified in the limited area sampled by the boreholes) and potentially parts of the Roman wall recorded along the southern boundary of the site in 1955. If surviving, however, the wall would be located behind the current basement wall (MOLA 2014a, 18).

Demolition

- 4.2.2 The demolition of the existing building and grubbing out of foundations (if not intended for reuse) may cause the removal of any archaeological remains surviving directly below the current formation level.

Lower ground floor excavation

- 4.2.3 The impact of basement excavation will be variable as a result of the different depths of existing basement levels. In the northern and eastern halves of the building the proposed lower ground floor level is 0.2m–0.4m lower than the existing basement, excluding an area in the north-eastern corner. In this section of the site the existing floor level is significantly lower and the proposed lower ground floor would be 0.6m–1.2m higher. In the south-western third of the site the proposed floor level will be 3.2m–4.1m lower than existing floor levels.
- 4.2.4 Excavation of the proposed lower ground floor would remove any surviving archaeological remains in areas where the proposed floor level is lower than existing. In the south-eastern corner of the site, which is currently basemented, there would be no impact on any surviving parts of the Roman wall as the new basement wall would be constructed inside the 1950s wall to reduce the need for temporary works.

Piling

- 4.2.5 If piling is used it would have a localised impact on the survival of archaeological remains if carried out in advance of the excavation of the lower ground floor (after excavation all

archaeological remains would be removed). Any archaeological remains present within the footprint of the pile would be removed as it is driven downwards.

4.2.6 The removal of archaeological remains would reduce their significance to negligible or nil.

4.3 Recommendations

4.3.1 Across most of the site, the watching brief suggests that archaeological remains are likely to have been removed. The only potential remains are those of heavily truncated deep cut features which may survive below the current and past formation levels, although no such features were identified in the limited areas sampled by the boreholes.

4.3.2 Known or likely buried assets within the site, their significance, and the impact of the proposed scheme on asset significance are summarised in the historic environment assessment as low (Roman wall in the south of the site as medium) (MOLA 2014a, Table 1). The impact of the proposed scheme would be to reduce the significance of these assets would be reduced to negligible.

4.3.3 In light of the low potential for archaeological survival it is recommended that archaeological monitoring of any preliminary geotechnical boreholes and/or trial pits is carried out in order to confirm the extent of survival of any archaeological remains within the site.

4.3.4 It is recommended that the results of the watching brief are used to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy. This would most likely comprise a watching brief during ground works to ensure that any surviving archaeological assets are not removed without record.

4.3.5 Such work would be required to be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition.

5 Summary of finds

No finds were recovered.

6 Planning framework

- 6.1.1 Current planning legislation and policies are detailed in the Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA 2014a, 26–31).

7 Bibliography

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8 NMR OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-222661

Project details

Project name	Scandinavian House, 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4
Short description of the project	Five geotechnical boreholes were monitored in the basement of the 1950s building. No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Truncated sand and gravel natural lay at 7.70m OD to 10.58m OD.
Project dates	Start: 02-12-2014 End: 05-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CON14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON Scandinavian House, 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4
Postcode	EC4
Study area	2500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 32155 81005 51.511996916369 -0.095335955335 51 30 43 N 000 05 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.7m Max: 10.58m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	City of London
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Laura O'Gorman
Project supervisor	Antony Francis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consulting Engineers
Name of	Watermans

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	CON14
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	CON14
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	CON14

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Scandinavian House, 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4, pre-determination watching brief report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Francis, A.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	unpublished client report

Entered by	Antony Francis (afrancis@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	4 September 2015



Fig 1 Site location

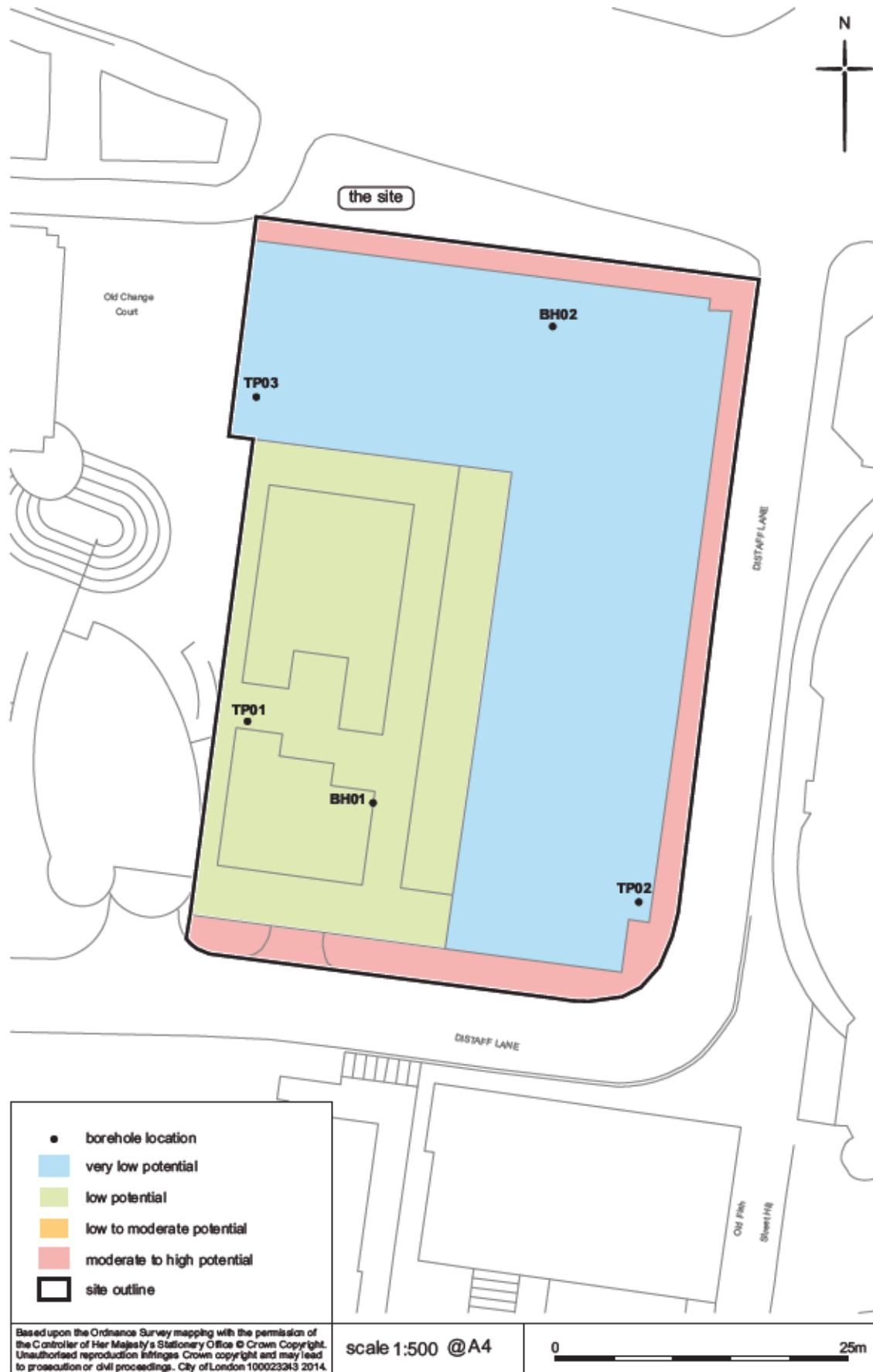


Fig 2 Location of boreholes in relation to assessed potential of archaeological survival (adapted from heritage environment assessment MOLA 2014a, fig 25)