



111 CANNON STREET London EC4N

City of London

Archaeological excavation and watching brief report

May 2017



**111 CANNON STREET
City of London
EC4N 5AR**

Site Code NON16
NGR 532675 180920
OASIS reference molas1-284127

Planning reference 15/01368/FULL
Condition Numbers 2 and 3

Report on an archaeological excavation and watching brief

Sign-off History:

Issue No.	Date:	Prepared by:	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	03/05/2017	Paul Thrle	Louise Davies	First issue

Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation and watching brief carried out by MOLA at 111 Cannon Street, City of London, EC4N 5AR. The report was commissioned from MOLA by Paragon on behalf of the client Applegarth Properties Limited.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2016) an excavation and watching brief was carried out on the site between 9/12/2016 and 6/1/2017.

This work comprised the excavation of one archaeological trench located within the basement area preceded by an archaeological watching brief on the removal of the slab and any associated modern make-up layers. Following this, two geoarchaeological augerholes were carried out on planned pile locations on 6/1/2017.

In addition, a timber obstruction was encountered during piling by the contractor, this was reported and a site visit was carried out by MOLA where the timber remains were assessed on 24/02/2017. The timber fragments recovered were of a soft wood treated with a creosote type coating and represent a timber pile or similar of likely 20th century date.

The area of excavation revealed that a large 1.30m thick concrete basement floor slab had truncated all deposits to a depth of 8.80m OD.

In the north east area of the trench an east-west running shallow cut was recorded that truncated natural gravels. The cut was 0.20m deep and measured 0.40m N/S by 0.90m E/W, continuing east beyond the limit of excavation. A large block of decayed oak timber measuring 0.32m by 0.24m by 0.12m was recorded in the western half of the cut. The timber had been truncated in the east by modern core drilling associated with the present development. This modern damage along with decay had removed details of any tool marks that may have been present. It is likely that this block of timber was originally an off-cut used as a foundation pad or a footing for temporary works. The date of this feature is uncertain, either the truncated base of a post-medieval cut feature or 20th century and associated with the construction work of the present building.

The substantial basement slab also truncated natural sand and gravel deposits across the entire trench at c 8.80m OD. A slot was hand excavated into this deposit to a further depth of 0.50m in the south of the trench to further check the nature of the deposit. The section of this slot revealed banded sands and gravel that appears representative of Taplow river terrace gravels.

The results of the two geoarchaeological auger holes have provided evidence of further extensive modern truncation associated with the present building to the north and east of the excavation trench.

In the light of the limited results of the excavation it has been decided to present them in a single 'excavation report' (this document) rather than through a post-excavation assessment report (which would normally follow an excavation).

Contents

Summary	2
Contents	3
1 Introduction	4
2 Topographical and historical background	6
3 The excavation	9
4 Results of the excavation	10
5 Archaeological potential	12
6 Publication and archiving	14
7 Acknowledgements	15
8 Bibliography	16
9 OASIS archaeological report form	24

List Of Illustrations

Front cover The south front face of Wren's church of St Swithin London Stone, in an engraving by J.Tingle after the artist T.H.Shepherd, 1831.

<i>Fig 1 Site Location</i>	17
Fig 2 Areas of archaeological investigation	18
Fig 3 Plan of excavation trench 1	19
Fig 4 West facing section of trench 1	20
Fig 5 Looking north, showing location of excavation trench within basement	21
Fig 6 Looking east, showing timber [2] within cut [3]	21
Fig 7 Looking east, showing excavated cut [3] with remnant of concrete core	22
Fig 8 Timber fragment [2]	23
Fig 9 Looking east, showing truncated natural [4] beneath slab and hand excavated slot	23

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by MOLA at 111 Cannon Street ('the site') between 9/12/2016 and 19/12/2016 (see *Fig 1*). In addition, two auger holes were completed on 6/1/2017 and a site visit was carried out on 24/1/2017 to assess the remains of timber encountered by the contractor during piling. This document is the Report on that work.
- 1.1.2 A desk top Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) was previously prepared which covers the whole area of the site (MOLA 2015). This document should be referred to for information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site, and the initial assessment of its archaeological potential.
- 1.1.3 Further to conditions on Planning Consent a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by MOLA (2016). All archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with that WSI.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 The legislative and planning framework in which the excavation took place was fully set out in the *Archaeological desk-based assessment* which formed the project design for the evaluation (see Section 8, MOLA 2015).
- 1.2.2 Two archaeological planning conditions were attached to the Planning Consent (Consent reference 15/01368/FULL); these were Condition number 2 for an archaeological evaluation, and Condition number 3 for a programme of archaeological work (to mitigate the impacts of the development on any archaeological remains present). More details of the conditions is provided in the WSI (MOLA 2016).
- 1.2.3 It was agreed with the City of London Archaeological Advisor that no archaeological evaluation work was necessary to fulfil Condition 2. This was because the site was subject to an archaeological excavation in 1960; and also recent site investigation works provided adequate information on the survival and depth of archaeological remains on the site.
- 1.2.4 The archaeological fieldwork described in this report was carried out to fulfil Condition number 3.

1.3 Scope of the excavation

- 1.3.1 The excavation was carried out within the terms of the relevant Standard for excavation specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014).
- 1.3.2 All work has been undertaken within the research priorities established in the Museum of London's A research framework for London Archaeology, 2002.
- 1.3.3 All work was undertaken within research aims and objectives established in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the excavation (Section 2).

1.4 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

- 1.4.1 Prior to the excavation two geotechnical boreholes were sunk on the site in April

2016 (2.3.1).

- 1.4.2 The excavation trench was located in the central area of the upper basement (*Fig 2*) and measured 3.45m N/S by 2.20m E/W. The Perimeter of the trench was first stich drilled then broken out by a remotely operated mechanical excavator and monitored by a member of MOLA. Concrete rubble was removed by hand by the contractor and monitored by a member of MOLA staff. The base of the trench was then hand cleaned, features and deposits were excavated and recorded by the MOLA supervisor. The archaeological work, including the monitoring of the breaking and removal of the lower section of concrete floor slab was carried out between 9/12/2016 and 19/12/2016.
- 1.4.3 In addition, two planned pile positions, P30 and P34 were first augered by MOLA on 6/1/2017. Their location is also shown on *Fig 2*. P30 in the north east area of the site recorded a 1.40m thick concrete slab truncating natural gravels. P34 located in the northern area of site recorded disturbed gravel containing concrete fragments at a depth of 2.30m below slab level.
- 1.4.4 A timber obstruction was encountered during piling, this was reported by the contractor and a site visit was carried out by MOLA where the timber remains were assessed on 24/02/2017.

2 Topographical and historical background

- 2.1.1 A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was provided in the earlier Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2015). Details of previous archaeological work on the site and in the immediate vicinity are provided below, along with the results of site investigation works.

2.2 Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 The site is located on the slope down to the River Thames to the south and the River Walbrook to the west site. Despite historic infilling of the Walbrook valley and modern development, the natural topography is still evidence in current ground levels.
- 2.2.2 The ground slopes down from east to west in the area of the site, towards the direction of the Walbrook Valley. There is a drop in ground level of 2.1m from the corner of Cannon Street and St Swithin's Lane in the south-eastern corner of the site, which is at 13.2m Ordnance Datum (OD), to 11.1m OD further along Cannon Street, 40m to the west of the site. Ground level within the site lies at between 12.6–12.8m OD.
- 2.2.3 The site is located on natural river terrace gravels, originally capped with deposits of the Langley Silt complex, generally termed brickearth. It is likely that all brickearth on the site will have been quarried in the past or removed by development.
- 2.2.4 At 119–121 Cannon Street, 35m to the east of the site, the top of the natural gravel deposits were located at a depth of 10.2–10.5m OD. A borehole on the site (BH2) recorded gravel at a height of 8.15m OD, which indicates the gravel surface on the site has been truncated.

2.3 Archaeology

Site investigation

- 2.3.1 Prior to the excavation two geotechnical boreholes were sunk on the site in April 2016, the results have shown that concrete basement slabs and underlying levelling deposits have truncated natural gravels to depths of between 8.15m OD and 6.91m OD (1.80m to 3.0m bgl). The locations of the boreholes are shown on *Fig 2* and relevant borehole logs are provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2016, Appendix 4). Two pile locations in the north of the site, in the same area as BH1, revealed concrete thickness of c 2.60m OD.

Previous archaeological excavation

- 2.3.2 The site was excavated in 1960–61 by the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council and Guildhall Museum under the instruction of Professor W. F. Grimes (site code WFG48). The Wren church of St Swithin London Stone had stood on the site and was badly bomb damaged in 1940 leaving only the pulpit, and Professor Grimes requested it be excavated before it was redeveloped following its sale by the church to a private developer in 1960 (Grimes, 1968). This 'rescue' excavation was undertaken with the good will of the developer, prior to the inclusion of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process.
- 2.3.3 The excavations at St Swithin's London Stone recorded that two medieval churches had preceded Wren's church. The first of these, of which only the base of the foundations survived, was thought to be possibly 12th century in date, and consisted of incomplete and much broken up chalk blocks and 12th century tiles.

- 2.3.4 The second church on the site dated to the 15th century. This church had three aisles and a tower in the north-west corner, and covered the whole site. Records state that this church was constructed in 1420 and was repaired in 1607–8.
- 2.3.5 The 15th century church was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and rebuilt by Wren in the 1670s on the same footprint.
- 2.3.6 Grimes recorded severe truncation on the site caused by the construction of the 17th century church, and that access into the site was restricted due to much of the site being taken up with 18th century burial vaults. He describes how the excavation illustrated the disturbance caused by the late 18th century burials, which had extended to ‘a fairly uniform depth of about 6 feet (1.8m) below the existing floor of the church’, the surface of natural extending a further 5 feet (1.5m) below that. This resulted in only the base of the medieval footings surviving (Grimes 1968, 201).
- 2.3.7 Further to the church remains, the excavations also revealed part of a Roman road believed to be the precursor for modern day Cannon Street, as well as occupation levels of Roman dwellings within the southern part of the site. The site lies c 12m to the north of the complex of high status Roman buildings, referred to as the Roman Governor’s Palace (now a scheduled monument) and less than 100m east of the location of the Temple of Mithras.

Archaeological work at 15-17 St Swithin’s Lane

- 2.3.8 A series of archaeological trenches were excavated at 15–17 St Swithin’s Lane to the immediate north of the site in November and December 2015 (MOLA 2016). The trenches revealed that the majority of the archaeological features had been removed/truncated by the existing basement of the Victorian building; however localised evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity was present on the site.
- 2.3.9 Trench 1 in the southern part of the site (located only a few metres north of the northern boundary of 111 Cannon Street) recorded natural gravel at 9.30m OD, which was cut by an archaeological feature containing medieval pottery, which extended to a depth of 8.75m OD.
- 2.3.10 In Trench 3 in the northern part of the site natural gravel marking the base of a deep post-medieval pit was recorded at 8.85m OD.
- 2.3.11 Untruncated natural gravel was recorded in Trench 2 at 9.52m OD.

2.4 MOLA team

In the document below the following terms should be understood:

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.

Project Manager - MOLA office based manager who was the client’s principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.

Site Supervisor - MOLA site based manager who was responsible for the direction of the field team. Site supervisors on larger sites will tend to be Project Officers in grade, whilst on other sites they will be Senior Archaeologists. On some sites there may be both a Project Officer and/or one or more Senior Archaeologists.

Archaeologists - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological excavation.

Health and Safety Compliance Manager – The MOLA manager with sole responsibility for site inspections, reporting and issuing of recommendations for the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to implement. Reports directly to MOLA CEO.

3 The excavation

3.1 Field methodology

- 3.1.1 The slab was broken out and cleared by contractors under MOLA supervision. The trench was then hand excavated by a member of staff from MOLA.
- 3.1.2 In addition, geoarchaeological augerholes were carried out on two pile locations on 6/1/2017.
- 3.1.3 A timber obstruction was encountered during piling, this was reported by the contractor and a site visit was carried out by MOLA where the timber remains were assessed on 24/02/2017.
- 3.1.4 Archaeological excavation of features was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2016).
- 3.1.5 The Trench location and archaeological features were plotted on plans provided by the client using an 'offset methodology' and subsequently tied to the OS grid by MOLA Geomatics.
- 3.1.6 Where referenced in this report (e.g. '13.45m OD'), levels relate to OS Ordnance Datum and were calculated by measurement from a nearby spot height on a plan provided to us (*Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological excavation and watching brief*, MOLA 2016, Fig 2).

3.2 Recording methodology

- 3.2.1 A written and drawn record of all archaeological deposits encountered was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2016).

3.3 Site archive

Stratigraphic records

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Contexts	Excavation	4	
Plans	'A4' 1:20 (no. of sheets)	1	Trench 1
Sections	'A4'	1	Trench 1 (1)
Matrices		No	
Photographs		17	Digital

Table 1 Stratigraphic archive

4 Results of the excavation

For trench locations see Fig 2

For trench feature plans see **Error! Reference source not found.**

4.1 Trench 1

Location	Central area of upper basement
Dimensions	3.45m N/S by 2.20m E/W by 1.65m max depth
Top of slab (upper basement)	9.95mOD
Base of modern fill/slab/turf	8.80mOD
Depth of archaeological stratigraphy above natural (if any)	0.20m
Level of base of lowest features or deposits observed	8.60mOD
Top of surviving natural observed at	8.80mOD
Level of base of trench	8.60mOD

- 4.1.1 This work comprised a controlled archaeological excavation preceded by an archaeological watching brief on the removal of the slab and any associated modern make-up layers. In addition, geoarchaeological augerholes were carried out on two pile locations.
- 4.1.2 The excavation trench measured 3.45m N/S by 2.20m E/W and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.65m. The breaking of the concrete slab was completed on 15/12/2016 and the underlying deposits were then cleaned and recorded. The concrete floor slab was between 1.15m and 1.30m thick, reinforced at base and had a surface height of 9.95m OD. The area of excavation revealed that the upper basement floor slab had truncated all deposits to a depth of c 8.80m OD.
- 4.1.3 At the base of the trench in the north east area of the trench an E/W running cut was recorded truncating natural gravels. The cut measured 0.40m wide and 0.90m long, was 0.20m deep, truncated from above by the concrete slab and continued east beyond the limit of excavation.
- 4.1.4 A large block of decayed oak timber measuring 0.32m by 0.24m by 0.12m was recorded in the western half of the cut. The timber had also been truncated in the east by modern core drilling. This damage, along with decay had removed any details of tool marks if originally present.
- 4.1.5 It is likely that this block of timber was used as a foundation pad or a footing for temporary works. The date of this feature is uncertain, the fill of the cut contained small cbm (red brick), chalk and small bone fragments but also 20th century cement. It is uncertain if this cement was intrusive and so the feature must be given a broad post-medieval to likely 20th century date range.
- 4.1.6 The substantial basement slab also truncated natural sand and gravel deposits across the entire trench at c 8.80m OD. A slot was hand excavated into this deposit to a further depth of 0.50m in the south of the trench to further check the nature of the deposit. The section of this slot revealed banded sands and gravel that appears representative of Taplow river terrace gravels.

4.2 Auger holes

- 4.2.1 The results of the two geoarchaeological auger holes have provided evidence of further extensive modern truncation associated with the present building to the north and east of the excavation trench.
- 4.2.2 Two planned pile positions, P30 and P34 were first augered by MOLA on 6/1/2017. Their location is also shown on *Fig 2*. P30 in the north east area of the site recorded a 1.40m thick concrete slab directly above natural gravels. P34 located in the northern area of site recorded disturbed gravel containing concrete fragments at a depth of 2.30m below slab level.

4.3 Piling

- 4.3.1 A timber obstruction was encountered during later piling, this was reported by the contractor and a site visit was carried out by MOLA where the timber remains were assessed on 24/02/2017. The obstruction proved to be a timber pile of likely 20th century date. The small, distorted fragments recovered from the pile hole were of softwood that had been treated with creosote or similar. The obstruction was at Pile position no 25 in the south-east corner of the site (*Fig 2*).

4.4 The finds

- 4.4.1 No finds were retained during the watching brief and excavation. The fragments of cbm and animal bone recorded in fill [1] were very small and from a much disturbed deposit.

5 Archaeological potential

5.1 Answering original research aims

5.1.1 The following research objectives have been compiled after consultation with appropriate experts, and in particular on consideration of the results of previous archaeological investigations both on the site and on other sites in the area.

- Do any archaeological remains exist beneath the area of single basement?

In the north east area of the trench an E/W running cut was recorded that truncated natural gravels. The cut was 0.20m deep and continued east beyond the limit of excavation. A large block of decayed oak timber measuring was recorded within the cut. It is likely that this block of timber was originally used as a foundation pad or a footing for temporary works. The date of this feature is uncertain, the fill of the cut contained cbm, chalk and bone fragments but also 20th century cement. Although the cement may be intrusive, this is uncertain and the feature must therefore be given a broad post-medieval to 20th century date.

In addition, a timber obstruction was encountered by the contractor in the south-east corner of the site during piling work. The fragments of softwood timber treated with creosote or similar that were recovered from the pile hole suggests the timber was a pile of late post-medieval to likely 20th century date.

It is clear the present single and double basements have removed all but the very deepest of archaeological deposits and features to natural gravel deposits. The dates of both the linear cut and timber pile are uncertain but they are of post-medieval or later date.

- Is there any evidence of the later medieval footings of St Swithin's Church?

No evidence of the later medieval footings of St Swithin's were recorded during the excavation and watching brief.

- Do any remains of the 17th century Wren church survive?

It is possible that both the disturbed linear cut with decayed timber block recorded during the excavation and the likely timber pile encountered by the contractor during later piling work could be associated with the 17th century Wren church but the date of these features is inconclusive. The probable timber pile likely belongs to the 20th century building that occupies the site. Equally, the cut feature with timber fragment, although containing small fragments of chalk and building material (red brick) is more likely to represent the remains of truncated post-medieval material and be of 20th century date.

- Do any Roman deposits survive?

No Roman deposits were recorded during the excavation and watching brief.

- What is the level of natural gravel on the site?

The substantial basement slab also truncated natural sand and gravel deposits across the entire trench at c 8.80m OD. A slot was hand excavated into this deposit to a further depth of 0.50m in the south of the trench to further check the nature of the deposit. The section of this slot revealed banded sands and gravel that appears representative of Taplow river terrace gravels.

5.2 Significance of the data

- 5.2.1 No archaeological remains of either local significance, regional or national importance were recorded during the watching brief and excavation. The results of the archaeological investigation have provided further evidence of the high degree of truncation of archaeological deposits across the site by 20th century development.

6 Publication and archiving

- 6.1.1 The results of the excavation will be made publicly available by means of a database in digital form, to permit inclusion of the site data in any future academic researches into the development of London.
- 6.1.2 The site archive containing original records and finds will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (MOLA 2016) with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive within 12 months of the end of the excavation.
- 6.1.3 In view of the very limited potential of the material (Section 5.1) and the relatively limited significance of the data (Section 5.2) it is suggested that a short note on the results of the excavation should appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist*.

7 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following for their contributions and help in producing this report: Paragon for commissioning the report on behalf of the client Applegarth Properties Limited and Tim Townsend and staff of the contractors JJ Rhatigan & Company for their on-site help and co-operation. In addition, the author would like to thank Martin Banikov of MOLA who also carried out work on the project.

8 Bibliography

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (CIFA), 2014 *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance: excavation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (CIFA), 2014 *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance: the creation, compilation deposition and transfer of archaeological archives*
- Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation, 2004 *Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology in the City of London, Archaeology Guidance*, London
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
- Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 2015 *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*
- MOLA, 2016, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological excavation and watching brief, 111 Cannon Street, City of London*, MOLA unpub report
- MOLA, 2015, *Historic Environment Report for 111 Cannon Street, City of London*, MOLA unpub report
- Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*

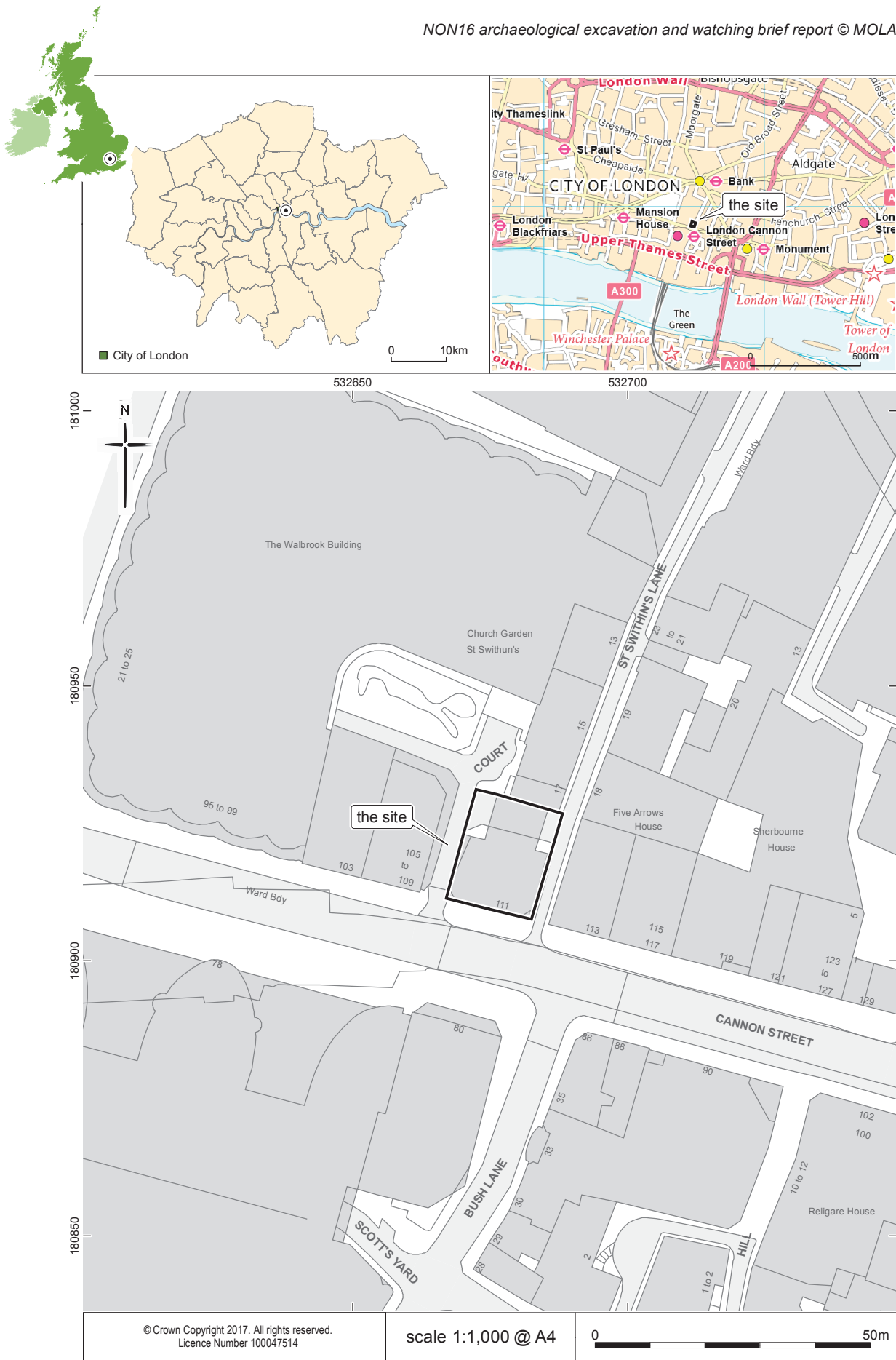


Fig 1 Site location



Fig 2 Areas of archaeological investigation

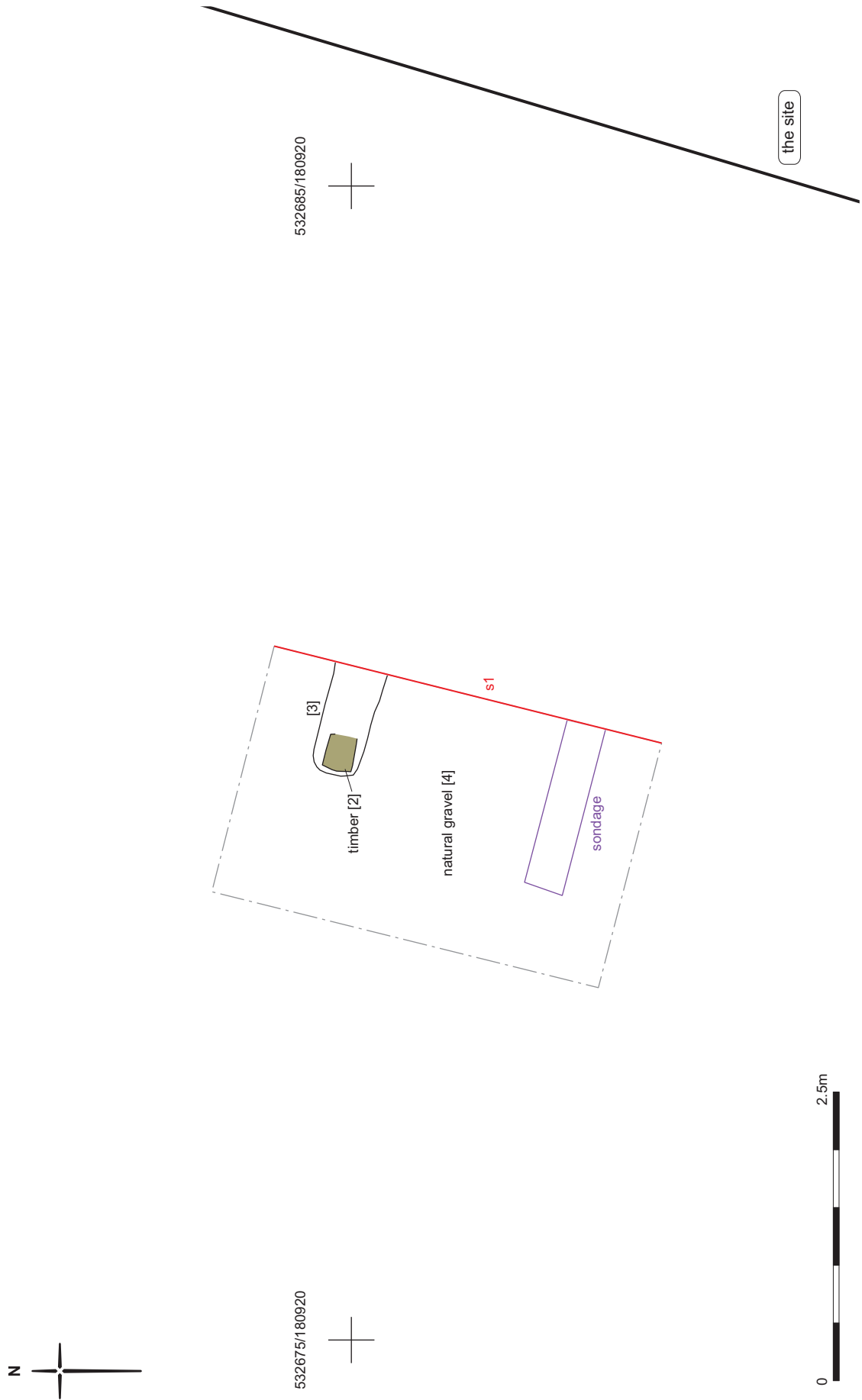


Fig 3 Plan of excavation trench 1

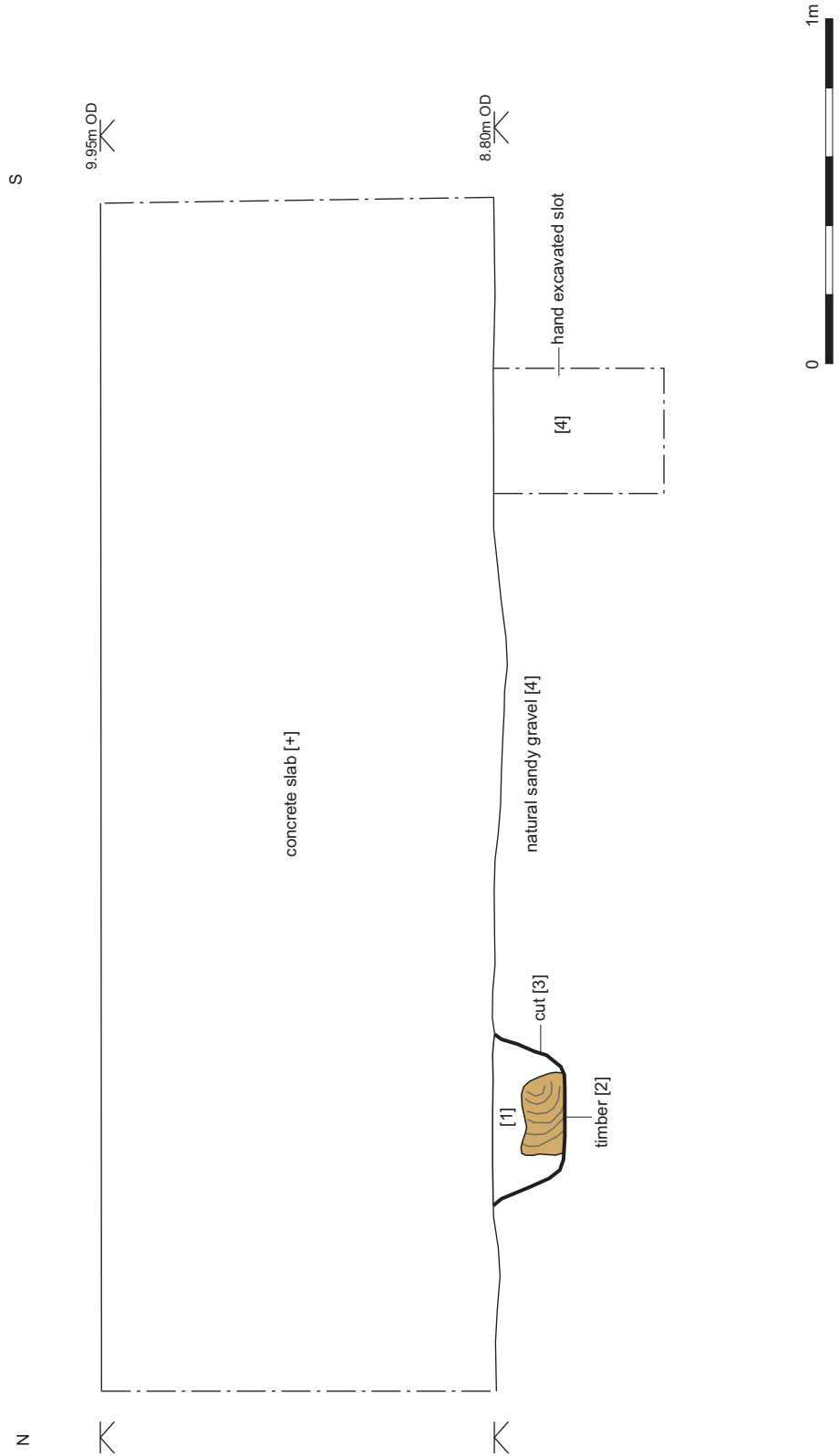


Fig 4 West facing section of trench 1



Fig 5 Looking north, showing location of excavation trench within basement



Fig 6 Looking East, showing timber [2] within cut [3]



Fig 7 Looking east, showing excavated cut [3] with remnant of concrete core



Fig 8 Timber fragment [2]



Fig 9 Looking east, showing truncated natural [4] beneath slab and hand excavated slot

9 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-284127

Project details

Project name	111 Cannon Street, City of London EC4N 5AR
Short description of the project	An excavation and watching brief was carried out by MOLA at 111 Cannon Street, City of London, EC4N 5AR between 9/12/2016 and 19/12/2016. This work comprised of the excavation of one archaeological trench located within the basement area preceded by an archaeological watching brief on the removal of the slab and any associated modern make-up layers. Following this, two geoarchaeological augerholes were carried out on planned pile locations on 6/1/2017. In addition, a timber obstruction was encountered during piling by the contractor. The timber fragments recovered were of a soft wood treated with a creosote type coating and represent a timber pile or similar of late post-medieval to likely 20th century date. The area of excavation revealed that a large 1.30m thick concrete basement floor slab had truncated all deposits to a depth of 8.80m OD. In the north east area of the trench an east-west running shallow cut was recorded that truncated natural gravels. A large block of decayed oak timber was recorded in the western half of the cut. The timber had been truncated in the east by modern core drilling associated with the present development. This modern damage along with decay had removed details of any tool marks that may have been present. It is likely that this block of timber was originally an off-cut used as a foundation pad or a footing for temporary works. The date of this feature is uncertain, either the truncated base of a post-medieval cut feature or 20th century and associated with the construction work of the present building. The substantial basement slab also truncated natural sand and gravel deposits across the entire trench at c 8.80m OD. The results of the two geoarchaeological auger holes have provided evidence of further extensive modern truncation associated with the present building to the north and east of the excavation trench.
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2016 End: 24-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	NON16 - Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	CUT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Augering", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON 111 Cannon Street
Postcode	EC4N 5AR
Study area	330 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 532678 180918 50.941294283714 0.181815619857 50 56 28 N 000 10 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.8m Max: 8.8m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	MoLAS project manager
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Louise Davies
Project supervisor	Paul Thrale

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	NON16
Physical Archive notes	No finds
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	NON16
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	NON16
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	111 Cannon Street, City of London, EC4N 5AR
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Thrale, P.'
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	MOLA

Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 report
Entered by	Paul Thrale (pthrale@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	3 May 2017
