Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring at Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCCC)

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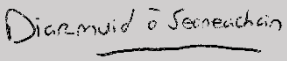
 Jason Stewart BSc Msc ACIfA	 Peter Vellet BA (Hons.) ACIfA	 Diarmuid O'Seaneachain BA PhD MCIfA

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Limited.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment
00	23.06.2023	First Draft
01	14.07.2023	Amendments following GLAAS comments
02	24.10.2023	Further update to incorporate GLAAS formal consultation response dated 06.09.2023
03	13.11.2023	Further update to incorporate GLAAS formal consultation response dated 31.10.2023
04	13.11.2023	Amendments following Client comments

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1 Introduction

1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by RSK ADAS Ltd for archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) Frontage Building, Paul O'Gorman Building, and Entrance on Great Ormond Street WC1N 3JH (referred to hereafter as the 'Site'), to provide a new Children's Cancer Centre (CCC) as shown on Figure 1.

1.2 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed to prepare this WSI by, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust (referred to hereafter as the 'Client) in collaboration with the appointed design and build contractor John Sisk & Son (Holdings) Ltd (referred to hereafter as Sisk).

1.3 In May 2022 RSK ADAS Ltd contacted The Greater London Archaeology Service (GLAAS) in order to clarify the nature of mitigation they would request for the groundworks required for the groundworks (Phase 4). It has been recommended that the intrusive groundworks shall be subject to archaeological monitoring due to recorded post-medieval activity nearby.

1.4 Archaeological monitoring and recording recommended for Phase 4 of the development will be covered by this WSI. Any archaeological remains identified during the archaeological monitoring will be assessed and recorded.

1.5 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA, 2020a), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England, 2015), and the ADAS Technical Manual (ADAS, 2023a). This WSI has also been guided in its composition by the Historic England and Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (GLAAS, 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix A.

2 Site Location, Description of the Development and Geology

Site Location

2.1 The Site is located at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children in the Bloomsbury area of the London Borough of Camden (NGR TQ 30501 82029).

2.2 The majority of the Site is currently occupied by the existing GOSH Frontage Building, a five-storey building (inclusive of basement) dating from the 1950's that was constructed in two separate phases. The building is currently used by a number of GOSH departments including Audiology Department, Clinical Research Facility (CRF), Department of Child and Adolescent Mental Health and Paediatric Psychology Department.

2.3 The western most part of the Site is occupied by the main GOSH Entrance providing connections to the wider GOSH island site and by the northern corner of the Paul O'Gorman Building.

2.4 The Site is bounded by Powis Place to the west, Octav Botnar Wing to the east, the Variety Club Building and Premier Inn Clinical Building to the north and Great Ormond Street to the south.

2.5 Ground level at the street level of the proposed groundworks ranges from 21.57 m to 23.48 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) (H & W Surveying and Consulting, 2020).

Description of the Development

2.6 The re-development of the Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) Frontage Building and main Entrance will comprise the demolition of the existing building and erection of a replacement 8 storey hospital building (Class C2 Use) together with 2 basement floors, roof top, balcony and ground floor landscaped amenity spaces, cycle storage, refuse storage and other ancillary and associated works pursuant to the development.

2.7 It is understood that the re-development will be largely restricted to the footprint of the existing building, although the north-west face of the Frontage Building will be extended into an existing courtyard and vehicle access will be provided to the rear of the building.

2.8 It is understood that the Client seeks better integration of the Paul O'Gorman Building with the re-developed Frontage Building and Entrance. This would comprise the demolition of the northern corner of the Paul O'Gorman Building and the relocation of the stair and lift core to enable connect through its eastern elevation. The proposed re-development of the Paul O'Gorman Building is considered separate from the consented planning application (Planning Ref: 2022/2255/P).

Geology

2.9 The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand, which is overlain by Lynch Hill Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel superficial deposits. Superficial deposits including Hackney Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel and a narrow band of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel are recorded to the east of the Site. There are no superficial deposits recorded immediately north-east of the Site (BGS, 2023).

2.10 The closest borehole data to the proposed development is located in the north-west corner of the Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (TQ38SW4277 GREAT ORMOND STREET HOSPITAL 1B). The borehole recorded 4 m of made ground overlying 14 m of brown- grey silty clay with occasional pyritised wood fragments. This in turn overlay 12 m of green and brown and locally red mottled sandy silty clay (BGS, 2023).

2.11 A second borehole is located approximately 80 m to the south of the proposed development (TQ38SW681 HOLBORN B C ORMOND CLOSE HOLBORN). The borehole recorded 2.44 m of made ground overlying 3.51 m of gravel and sand, 0.75 m of firm brown clay and 3.97 m of stiff blue clay (BGS, 2023).

3 Planning Background

3.1 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with Condition 20 attached to planning consent (Planning Ref: 2020/2255/P), which states:

"Archaeology No demolition or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and

A. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

B. Where appropriate, details of a programme for delivering related positive public benefits

C. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

Reason: To safeguard the archaeological and historical interest on this site in accordance with policy D2 of the Camden Local Plan"

3.2 This WSI for archaeological monitoring and recording is designed to address Condition 20 attached to planning consent (Planning Ref: 2022/2255/P) and to ensure that all impacts on the historic environment resource are mitigated or avoided.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The archaeological and historical context of the Site has been investigated in a desk-based assessment (ADAS, 2023b). It is not intended to replicate in full the findings of the desk-based assessment, but a summary of the results is provided below.

4.2 All heritage assets are referred to in the text by their Historic England and/or Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) reference numbers.

Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background

4.3 The Bloomsbury Conservation Area encompasses the majority of the cityscape surrounding the Site. The dominant characteristic of the area is its original street layout, which comprised formal landscaped squares and an interrelated grid of streets (London Borough of Camden Council, 2011). Elements of the Bloomsbury, Holborn and St Pancras cityscape have been omitted from the Conservation Area, including the majority of the Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre. The Site is situated on the boundary of the hospital complex and the Conservation Area, where the façade of the Frontage Building is within the Conservation Area (ADAS, 2023b).

4.4 The GLHER records a Tier II Archaeological Priority Area (APA),which encompasses the Site. The APA is classified as a historic urban area that contains multi-period heritage assets of archaeological interest. These include prehistoric evidence, Roman roads and associated activity, Medieval settlement, Civil War defence lines and the 17th century expansion of London's suburbs located within the south of the London Borough of Camden (ADAS, 2023b).

4.5 The northern extent of the APA, where the Site is located, is determined by the postulated routes of the London Civil War defences which cross and overlap with the limit of 17th century London suburbs as depicted on Roques Map of 1766 (ADAS, 2023b).

4.6 A series of fortifications and a defensive ditch were erected around London in 1642 to 1643 during the English Civil War, a section of which passed through the present Borough of Camden. A retrospective map from 1749 indicates that part of the defensive ditch and the Fort of Southampton (Fort 11) was located immediately south of Great Ormond Street. Following the end

of the English Civil War, the wider landscape saw a period of growth, including market gardens and grand houses. Historic mapping shows the suburban expansion of London in the immediate wider landscape from the early 18th century (ADAS, 2023b).

4.7 Recent research published in 2023 has re-evaluated the surviving evidence and accepted locations for English Civil War Defences. In particular, the research has demonstrated that the accepted locations of the Forts and Defensive Lines interpreted from historical maps are generally wrong. This difference may be up to 200m in parts (Mills, 2023). Based on this latest research, there is the potential that Great Ormond Street Hospital could be located along, or in very close proximity to Defensive Lines between Grays Inn lane to Southampton House (ibid, 2023) (Figure 3).

4.8 Furthermore, the research carried out indicates that these Civil War Defences comprised not only a single set of linked structures, but also entailed secondary archaeological features which were directly and indirectly related to the War. The construction and maintenance of the Civil War Defences entailed a wider zone of quarries, ditches, roads and other logistical support networks. All of these have potentially left traces in the archaeological record as a 'Landscape of War'. In the past, some of these features have been mistakenly attributed to the principal defences as a result of flawed analysis of Vertue's map of 1738, but these can now be recognized as forming part of a wider archaeological record of the impact of the English Civil War in this part of London (Mills, 2023). Traces of these types of associated 'Landscape of War; features may also survive in places in the area of modern Great Ormond Street Hospital.

4.9 Great Ormond Street Hospital (01973/00/00), originally known as the Hospital for Sick Children, opened in 1852. It was equipped with 20 beds, in two 10 bed wards, but there were so few inpatients initially that only one ward was used for the first 2 months. The first purpose-built clinical block was opened in 1875, constructed on the back garden space of the original converted houses, with a linked block to the north containing four wards for housing infectious diseases cases opening in 1879/80. The original houses Nos. 48 and 49 Great Ormond Street were demolished in the 1880's, and the new South Wing (now Paul O'Gorman Building) constructed on their site, opening in 1893 and linked to the 1875 building on the north side. The main entrance returned to Great Ormond Street, having been from Powis Place from 1875 to 1893 (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022, Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22).

4.10 Powis Place is named after the Welsh aristocrat The Earl of Powis' who built Powis House to be his London mansion. It was to the north-west of the proposed development at the northern end of Powis Place. Powis House was built in 1696, partially rebuilt following fire damage in 1713 and demolished in 1784. A regular Georgian townhouse of similar design to many of the other local

properties was built on the site and became No. 11 Powis Place. When the Hospital for Sick Children opened in 1852, the property was acquired by the Hospital, and used as accommodation by the Hospital manager, becoming known as 'The Secretary's House'. It was demolished in 1907 when GOSH built a new boiler house on the site. (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022, personal correspondence 15.06.22).

4.11 The 1875 building and Infectious Diseases block were designed by Edward Middleton Barry. He died in 1880, and the South Wing (now Paul O'Gorman Building, opened 1893) was designed by his older brother Charles Barry Jnr. (They were the sons of the more celebrated Sir Charles Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament). It is a 5-storey red brick and stone building with Mansard roof with subtle decorative features, including stone balustrades and copings in a terracotta colour, a rounded end and rectangular oriels (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022, Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22). It is located on the site of the original 'Hospital in a House' and originally formed the main entrance to the hospital.

4.12 There were bomb strikes on Great Ormond Street adjacent to the project site during the 1940 Blitz, and although the South Wing (Paul O'Gorman Building) did not suffer a direct hit, it did suffer quite severe blast damage the shrapnel marks were still visible until in-filled in the 1990's, and traces can still be seen on the wall behind the ground level railing (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022, Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22).

4.13 The location attributed to the hospital by the GLHER is located 68 m to the north-west of the Site, although the original location of the hospital is located within Site boundary (ADAS, 2023b).

4.14 There is a time capsule located within the northern part of the Site boundary. It was put in place by Diana, Princess of Wales, in 1991 and is located behind the extant foundation stone plaque for the Variety Club Building (personal correspondence, 21.06.2023).

5 Aims and Objectives of the Project

5.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording are:

a. to ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development are identified, recorded, and interpreted to an acceptable standard;

b. to ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard; and

c. to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains identified.

5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording are:

a. to identify and record any archaeological features/deposits associated with Civil War Defensive works and/or any features associated with the wider mid-17th century 'Landscape of War';

b. to identify and record any archaeological features/deposits associated with the post-medieval urban expansion in the area;

c. to identify and record any post-medieval or modern archaeological features/deposits which may be encountered during the groundworks;

d. to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and

e. to disseminate the results through appropriate reporting, which will also include a summary report and wider publication if the results merit it, and the production of a site archive for deposition with the relevant local museum and digital archive repository, in line with paragraph 205 of NPPF 2023.

5.3 The fieldwork takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of the regional frameworks set out in the London Archaeology (MOLA, 2002).

5.4 Specifically, archaeological investigation at Great Ormond Street Hospital may further the understanding of Question: L5.01 - *Establishing how well the various defence systems around London from the 16th century to the beginning of the 20th century survive.*

5.5 The results will be reported as appropriate (see Section 9 below).

6 Methodology

6.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Code of Conduct (2022) and the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a) issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) form a requirement of this WSI. The archaeological works will also adhere to the *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* issued by Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS, 2015).

6.2 It is proposed that no archaeological monitoring will take place during the demolition of existing structures, and/or any subsequent construction of secant piling and rotary load bearing piles within the redline boundary (Figure 5).

6.3 Archaeological monitoring is proposed for the following elements of the planned groundworks:

- Archaeological Monitoring of the removal of existing slab at Level 1 – due to the potential for archaeological deposits of Civil War remains and of significant Georgian era buildings to survive directly beneath the slab.
- Task ID 49360 – Bulk dig excavation to a depth of 7.5 to 8 m below the existing ground bearing slab at Level 1. Archaeological monitoring of these groundworks will be carried out until undisturbed natural geology is encountered or until the groundworks reach 3 m below the existing ground bearing slab at Level 1, whichever is encountered first (Figures 4-7).
- Task ID 50740 – Drainage attenuation slit trench (Figure 8).

6.4 In addition, an indicative programme of works summarising the planned Construction Contractor activities associated with the basement slab removal and excavation warranting archaeological monitoring is detailed in Appendix B.

6.5 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, ADAS contacted the Museum of London to obtain a site code for the project. The site code GTO23 was issued on 20.06.2023 by the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre.

6.6 The Construction Contractors, the landowner and all other relevant third parties will be notified by the commissioning organisation of the need for the archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken.

6.7 The Construction Contractors will allow the archaeologist conducting the archaeological monitoring and recording access to their works for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. In some circumstances, if important archaeological remains are found, works may have to cease while archaeological recording/sampling is completed. All works will be undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a).

6.8 Excavation will be by hand, or mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket if hand digging is not possible. The mechanical excavator will be used only for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material. Machining should stop at the first archaeological horizon. All archaeological material will be excavated by hand.

6.9 The site archaeologist will examine all exposed surfaces, cleaning as required.

6.10 The location of the area of the works shall be identified on a site plan that has been related to the OS National Grid. North shall be clearly indicated. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.

6.11 Should there be unsupported sections deemed unsafe by the onsite staff, no member of staff will enter the excavated area. In this instance recording of the excavated areas will be conducted from ground level unless shoring has been installed by a competent person.

Sampling Method

6.12 The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden during archaeological monitoring will be subject to the following sampling levels;

- Any deposits relating to domestic/industrial activity (post holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make up deposits) will be sampled to a degree that is sufficient to characterise them and achieve the objectives of the evaluation. Where appropriate, excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for their subsequent protection or through the opportunity for better excavation under the conditions pertaining to investigation of a larger area.
- Discrete features will be subject to the following sampling levels. Pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature. Linear features (e.g., ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 10% sample or 1m wide section of these deposits from each feature and all terminals, junctions and relationships will be investigated.

6.13 Additional excavation up to complete removal may be required of any features should the excavated samples fail to provide the necessary information to enable their purpose or date to be ascertained.

6.14 There may be cases when individual features do not merit these sampling levels. Any sampling variation would be agreed following discussion with the Client and GLAAS.

6.15 All archaeological material will be excavated by hand.

6.16 The development of an appropriate environmental sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified. GLAAS will be consulted for site-specific guidance at the earliest possible opportunity. In general terms, should any archaeological deposits be identified which merit environmental sampling it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed;

- *Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate, well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2011).*
- *The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume*

will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300µm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slags.

6.17 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with appropriate specialists, the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science and with GLAAS (e.g., dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

Recording Systems

6.18 Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separated matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the investigation.

6.19 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in Greater London. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues and photo record sheets will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of a computerised database.

6.20 Plans of each area showing the extent of the area (tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2,500 plan), should be produced which also show the extent of all stratigraphic units, and appropriate details within stratigraphic units. Overall site plans should be drawn at 1:100. Plans of archaeological features should be drawn at 1:20. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the complexity of the feature.

6.21 All archaeological plans and sections will be produced in either digital form or in a format that will be scanned and will include context numbers and Ordnance Datum (OD) spot heights for all principal strata and features.

6.22 A digital photographic record of the project is required, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location and direction of shot.

6.23 All finds deriving from stratified deposits will be retained for post-excavation reporting and analysis. In the case of abundant quantities of a common material occurring a representative sample only will the retained, following consultation with GLAAS.

6.24 All artefacts and ecofacts identified during the monitoring will be handled according to the requirements of the *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives Deposited with the Museum of London* (Museum of London, 2009).

6.25 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the CIfA and the Institute of Conservation (ICON) guidelines (CIfA, 2020b; ICON, 2020). They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the appropriate CIfA and ICON guidelines (See Appendix A).

Archaeological Contractor

6.26 The field team deployed by ADAS will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be members, at the appropriate level, of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

7 Procedure for Unexpectedly Complex Discovery

7.1 In the event that human remains, treasure or potentially nationally significant archaeological remains are encountered, the Principal Contractor and any sub-contractors would be required to cease all works at that location until further instruction is provided by the project archaeologist.

7.2 The project archaeologist would inform the ADAS project manager who would inform the Client. GLAAS will then be informed as soon as is practically feasible by phone or in person. ADAS would also confirm the circumstances of the discovery in writing within twenty-four hours, providing digital photographs and as much information as is available that would assist in determining the heritage significance of the discovery.

Human Remains

7.3 Any human remains discovered would in the first instance be left in situ, covered and protected. ADAS will inform the Coroner within fourteen days (if appropriate). Advice would be sought by ADAS from the Ministry of Justice as to whether a licence may be required to exhume any or all remains. Where possible, preservation in situ would be preferred to exhumation.

7.4 Where possible, visible grave goods and other obvious artefacts would be recorded and removed before the end of the day of discovery, to avoid the risk of vandalism or theft.

7.5 All treatment of human remains would follow best practice guidance (Historic England, 2018; Mitchell and Brickley, 2017).

Treasure

7.6 Under the Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments) 'treasure' can be summarised as any object at least 300 years old when found which is not a coin but has metallic content of which at least 10 per cent by weight is precious metal, when found, is at one at least two coins in the same find which are at least 300 years old at that time and have that percentage of precious metal, when found, is one of at least ten coins in the same find which are at least 300 years old at that time, any object at least 200 years old when found which belongs to a class designated by the Secretary of State considers to be of outstanding historical, archaeological or cultural importance, any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects, and any other object that would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act. Subject to the Provisions of the Treasure Act, all material that is defined as Treasure is vested in the franchisee or, if none, the Crown.

7.7 Any finds made that are identified under this Act would be reported to ADAS, who would inform the local Coroner.

7.8 To protect the finds from theft, where possible, the archaeological contractor would record the finds and remove them to a safe place on the day of discovery.

Potentially nationally significant archaeological remains

7.9 In the event that unexpected, potentially nationally significant archaeological remains are identified, ADAS would immediately inform the Client. Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist would then be informed as soon as is practically possible. ADAS would investigate whether preservation in situ is feasible and any other constraints.

7.10 If preserving archaeological remains (*preservation in*-situ) is not feasible, ADAS would produce an updated WSI to include works appropriate to conduct a targeted archaeological excavation on that area and achieve preservation by record. The Client would allow a time period for archaeological recording and excavation, which would be determined in consultation with the Statutory Consultee, but shall not be less than 14 days.

7.11 In the event that well-preserved, waterlogged remains are located (e.g., preserved boats), consideration would be given, in consultation with Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist, for the appropriateness (or otherwise) and feasibility of their removal and conservation.

8 Monitoring Arrangements

8.1 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the ADAS Project Manager. Historic England and GLAAS will be informed of the start of the programme of archaeological work. They will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to carry out site visits during the construction programme.

9 Post Fieldwork Analysis, Archive Deposition and Publication

9.1 All post-excavation procedures, archiving and report production (including publication as appropriate) will be in accordance with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a) and GLAAS *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (2015).

9.2 If appropriate, the findings will be subject to the requirements of the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) guidance (Historic England, 2015).

Report

9.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork a fully illustrated report will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines. As a minimum requirement the final report will include:

i. A non-technical summary of the project's background
ii. Museum accession number (if required)
iii. The site location
iv. The archaeological and historical background
v. A statement of aims and objectives of the project
vi. A methodology
vii. A description of the project's results
viii. An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context
ix. A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples)
x. Site location plan with an OS base-map, with the location of the areas monitored clearly shown at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
xi. Scale plans of each area in which archaeological features were recognised
xii. Scaled section drawings (with OD heights)
xiii. Site matrices where appropriate
xiv. A consideration of the evidence within its wider context

xv. A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation

xvi. Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series.

xvii. Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate details

xviii. Acknowledgements

xix. A bibliography of sources used

xx. Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date

xxi. A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

xxii. A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation

9.4 Digital pdf copies of the final agreed archaeological report arising out of the project shall be forwarded to all relevant parties within three months of the completion of fieldwork.

9.5 The results of the report will be published and disseminated in an appropriate form. Deposition of the report will be with the Greater London HER, where it will be incorporated into their datasets for public consultation. Uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with GLAAS. For example, where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a summary note for inclusion in a Local Authority round up.

9.6 An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series in the event that a significant discovery is made during the fieldwork.

Archive

9.7 As a minimum standard the site archive will be produced to the specifications set out in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2011) and in specifications produced by the Museum of London (2009).

9.8 All digital records made during the project will be securely stored in an appropriate format and media which can be maintained in perpetuity in their original form and in line with current best practice detailed in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2011).

9.9 An ordered and indexed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Conservation and Care of Archive and Library Collections* (ICON, 2017); *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990); *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections (Society for Museum Archaeology, 2020)*; and *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA, 2020c).*

9.10 The archive will be submitted to the Museum of London (MoL, 2009), whose requirements will be followed. The archive will be submitted within one month of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.

9.11 Geo-referenced ArcGIS shapefiles defining the locations of the monitored intrusive works will be provided to GLHER.

9.12 An OASIS form will be completed initially prior to commencement of the project and submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

10 Other Matters

Communication

10.1 All queries and communication are to be directed through ADAS. No comment is to be made about this WSI or project to the media or other parties.

Copyright

10.2 Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, RSK ADAS Ltd shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, the Client, the Greater London HER, the Museum of London and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Insurance

10.3 RSK ADAS Ltd has the following insurance cover:

- *Employers Liability: £25,000,000*
- *Public Liability: £15,000,000*
- *Professional Indemnity: £5,000,000*

Staff and Timetable

10.4 The field team will consist of a project leader, who will carry out the day-to-day monitoring, supplemented by additional archaeologists if required. The duration of the fieldwork will be dependent upon the Construction Contractor's programme.

10.5 The following external specialists may be invited to advice and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary.

- *Dr. A. Irving – specialising in the identification and assessment of Roman and post-Roman pottery.*
- *Dr. K. Leahy – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman and early medieval artefacts, particularly metalwork.*
- *Dr. R. Mackenzie – specialising in the identification and assessment of waste metalworking residues.*
- *Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.*
- *Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.*
- *I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.*
- *J Rylatt/Dr. D. Underhill – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.*
- *J. Stewart, Specialist in London Geoarchaeology*
- *M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.*
- *Dr. R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.*
- *J. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone & human remains.*
- *J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay.*

10.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered or the availability of specialists, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here.

Health and Safety

10.7 RSK ADAS Ltd will carry out all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation. RSK ADAS Ltd staff and sub-contractors will also adhere to the Principal Contractor's policies and procedures. A site-specific risk assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of the contract and included in the project file.

10.8 In the unlikely event of any munitions or unexploded ordnance being uncovered, all works shall cease within the area, which will be fenced off. Their presence will immediately be reported to the local police authorities, the developer and ADAS. No works will continue in the area until it has been made safe.

Public Engagement, Participation and Benefit

9.13 Due to the limited predicted area of archaeological survival, there is minimal potential for public participation during the fieldwork. However, ADAS will explore potential for public education on the methodology of commercial archaeology, especially relating to desk-based map regression and the built heritage aspect of the redevelopment. Discussions will take place post fieldwork with GLAAS and the Client as to the appropriateness of any public outreach and the precise nature of that outreach.

9.14 The results will be made publicly available on the ADS in due course. If interesting discoveries are made information relating to these finds may be disseminated to the wider public via ADAS social media channels.

Staff Training and CPD

10.9 ADAS has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training. As part of the company's requirement for Continuous Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Record (PDR) which is reviewed within the Performance Management system.

Contacts

10.10 Principal contacts are as below:

- *Diarmuid O Seaneachain* *Associate Director ADAS* *07720 497142*
- *Peter Vellet* *Senior Archaeology Consultant ADAS* *07993 365861*
- *Jason Stewart* *Senior Geoarchaeology Consultant ADAS* *07768 560231*
- *Mr Sandy Kidd* *Archaeology Advisor GLAAS* *020 7973 3215*

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Appendix A: Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

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Appendix B: Indicative Construction Contractor Programme of Works

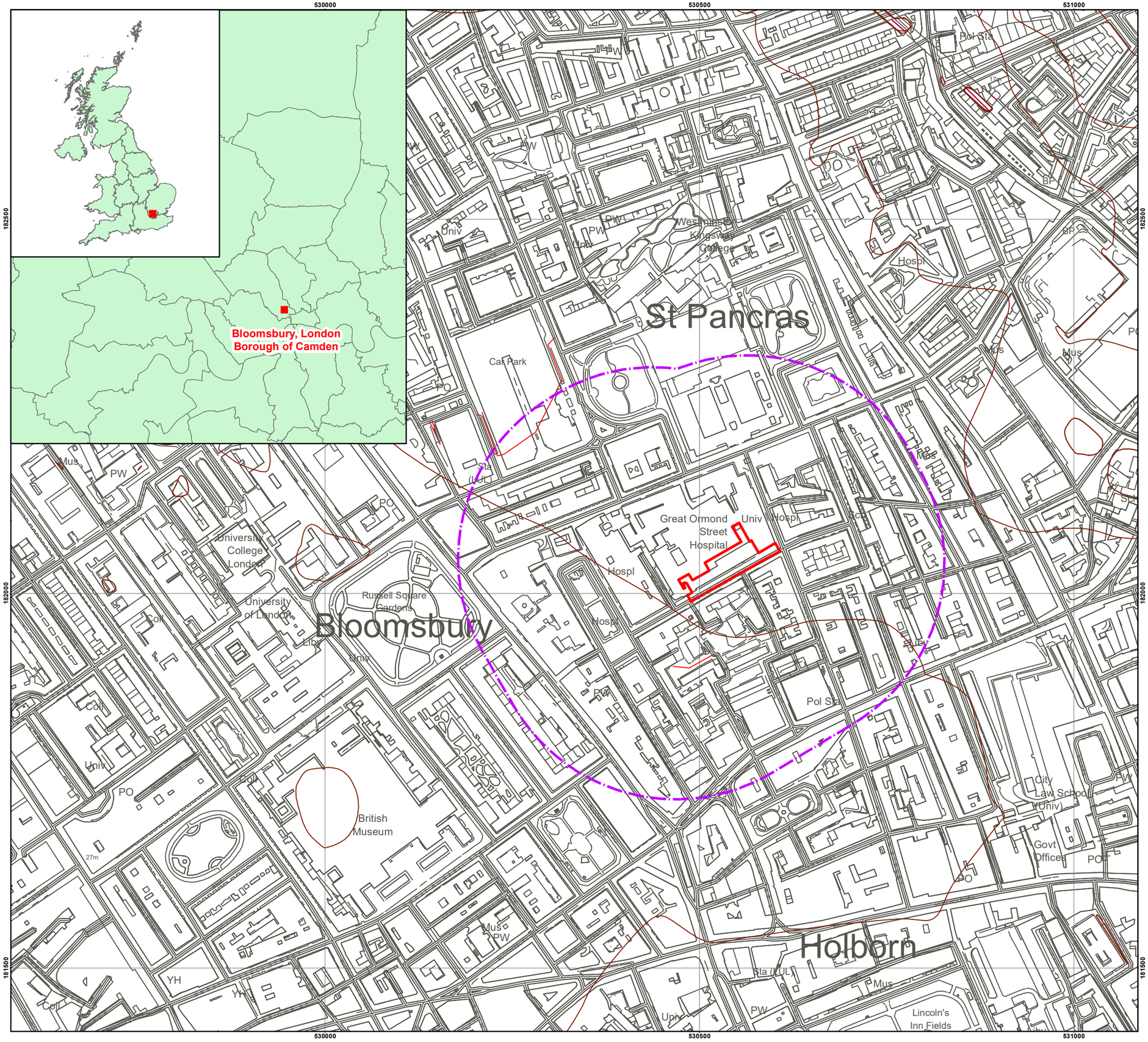
N.B., this indicative programme of works is subject to change				
Task Description	**Start Date**	**Duration**	**Finish Date**	**Archaeological Monitoring**
Interface 63 excavation of new below ground surface water attenuation #1	18.04.2024	2wk 3d	07.05.2024	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks until undisturbed natural geology is encountered or groundworks reach 3 m below the existing ground level, whichever is encountered first
Interface 63 excavation of foul pumping chamber	11.06.2024	2wk	24.06.2024	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks until undisturbed natural geology is encountered or groundworks reach 3 m below the existing ground level, whichever is encountered first
Interface 63 excavate trench in front of PICB to new pumping chamber	08.05.2024	2wk	21.05.2024	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks until undisturbed natural geology is encountered or groundworks reach 3 m below the existing ground level, whichever is encountered first
West core base excavation	18.07.2025	1wk	25.07.2025	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks
West Core Base: Groundworks – Excavate / Blind / Bored Piles	18.07.2025	2w	31.07.2025	No archaeological monitoring

Remove existing basement slab, foundations & GOSH P100 Buttress (basement slab and foundations to be broken out progressively over the 6-week duration of work programme)	10.04.2025	6w	27.05.2025	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks
LL Piling Platform Level (19.860) to Lvl 00 (13.370) Finished Level (12.370) +300mm	08.08.2025	7w	26.09.2025	Archaeological monitoring of groundworks

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCCC)

Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Development



Site Boundary

250 m Study Area

Drawn by: Jason Stewart Date: 13.11.2023

Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 13.11.2023

N
W E
S

0 250

Metres

Scale 1:5,000 at A3 size

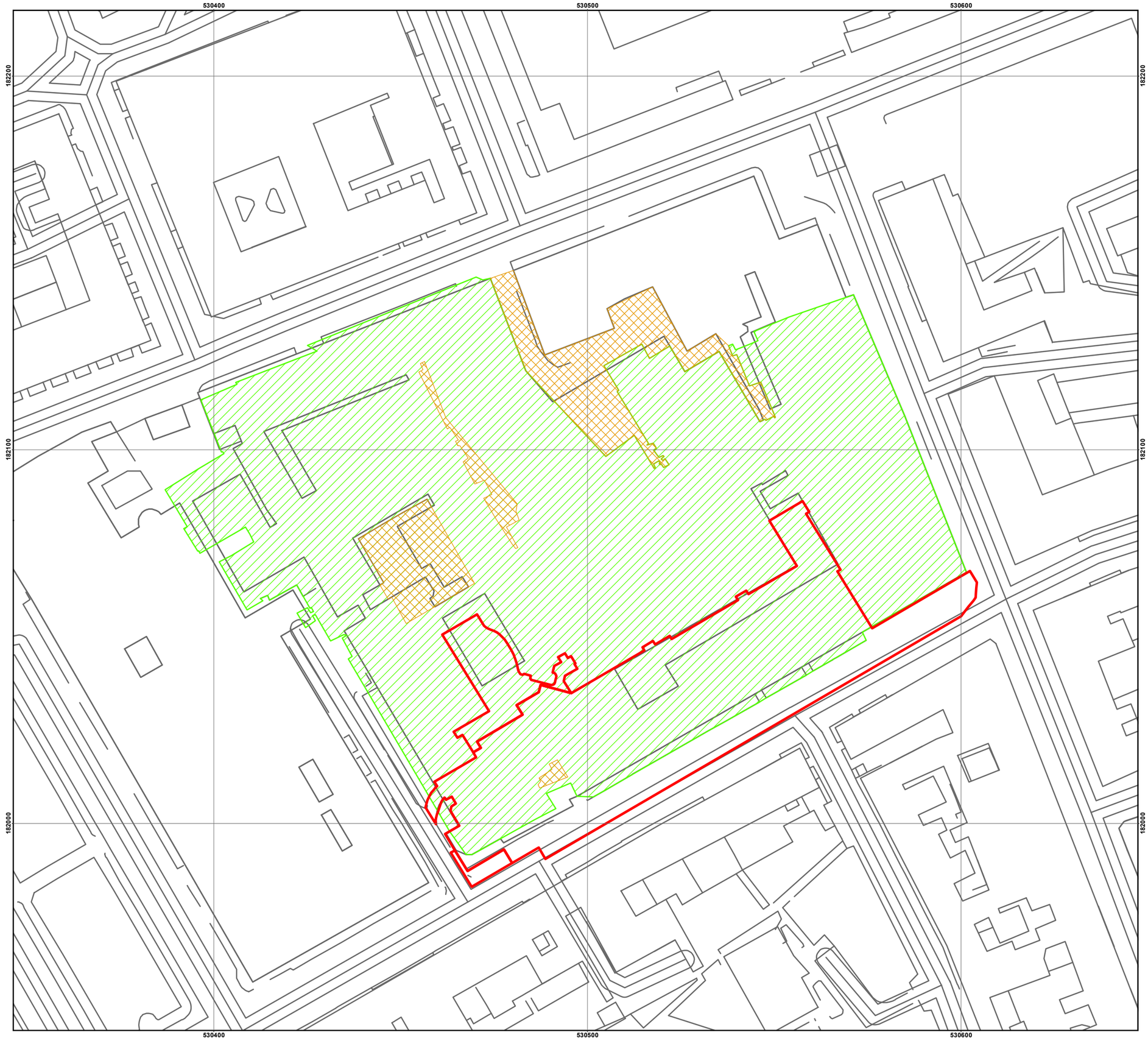
RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS

Produced by RSK Group Ltd., 11d, Park House, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4RS

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCCC)

Figure 2: Archaeological Survival Plan



Drawn by: Peter Vellet Date: 13.11.2023

Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 13.11.2023

N
W E
S

0 50

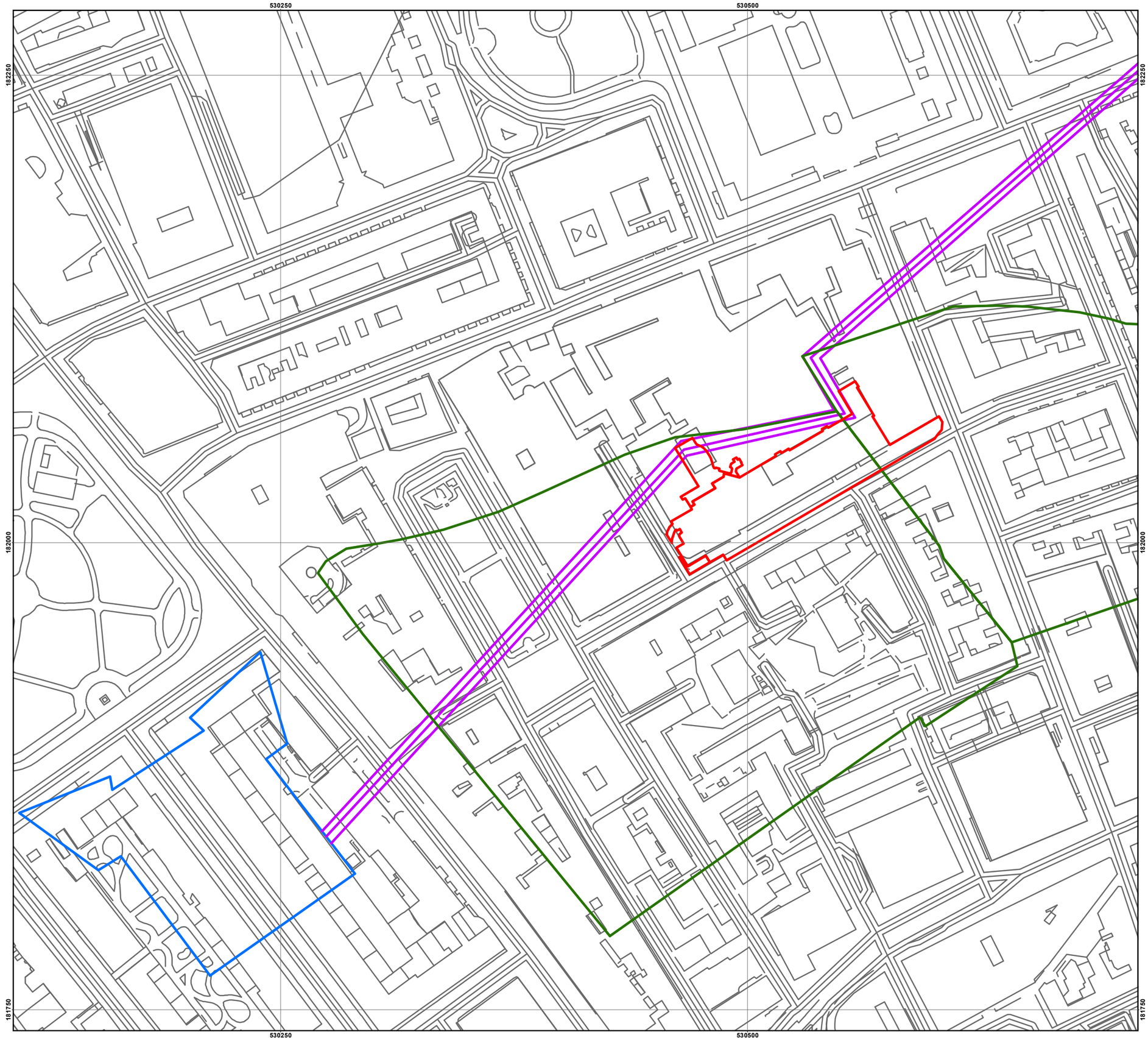
Metres

Scale 1:1,000 at A3 size

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS

ADAS

Produced by RSK Group Ltd., 11d, Park House, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4RS



Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCCC)

Figure 3: Revised Location of the Southampton Estate and English Civil War Defences in Relation to the Site Boundary

- Site Boundary
- Southampton Estate
- Lines of Communication
- Southampton Fort

n.b., revised location of the Southampton Estate and English Civil War defences informed by Figures 14 and 15 in the journal article produced by Peter Mills.

(London Archaeologist, Vol. 16 (11) Winter 2023: Civil War Defences of North London reviewed: Hoxton to Bloombury)

Drawn by: Peter Vellet Date: 10.11.2023

Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.11.2023

N W E S

0 100

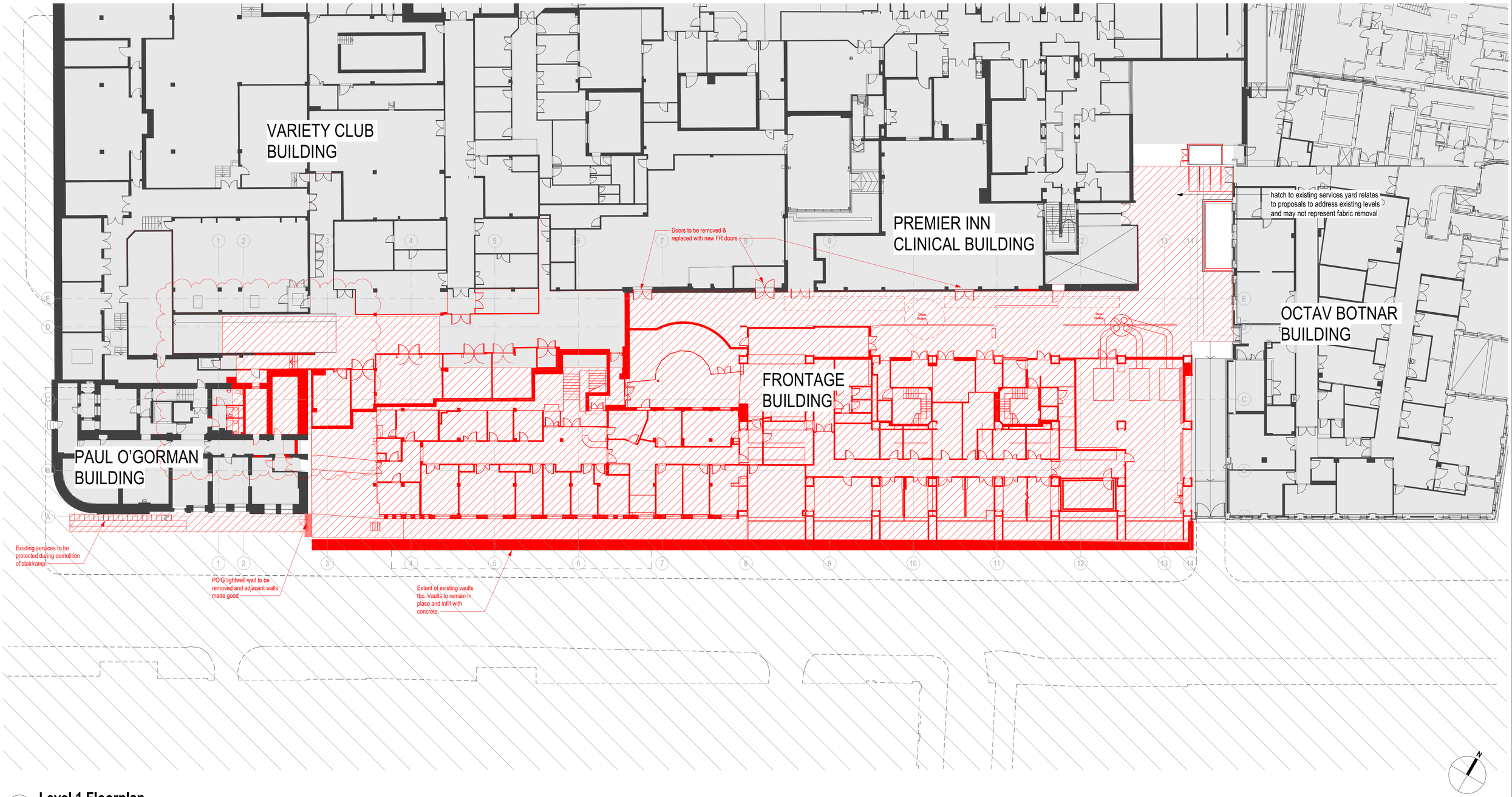
Metres

Scale 1:2,000 at A3 size

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS

ADAS

Produced by RSK Group Ltd, 11d, Park House, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4RS



1 Level 1 Floorplan
1 : 200

NOTES

Key

- Existing Construction
- Void Space
- Proposed Site boundary
- Existing Fabric to be removed
- Existing Floors to be removed

0m 4m 8m 12m 16m 20m

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE
P02	S73 Application Issue	KN	MB	28/07/2023
P01	For Planning	KD	MB	20/05/2022

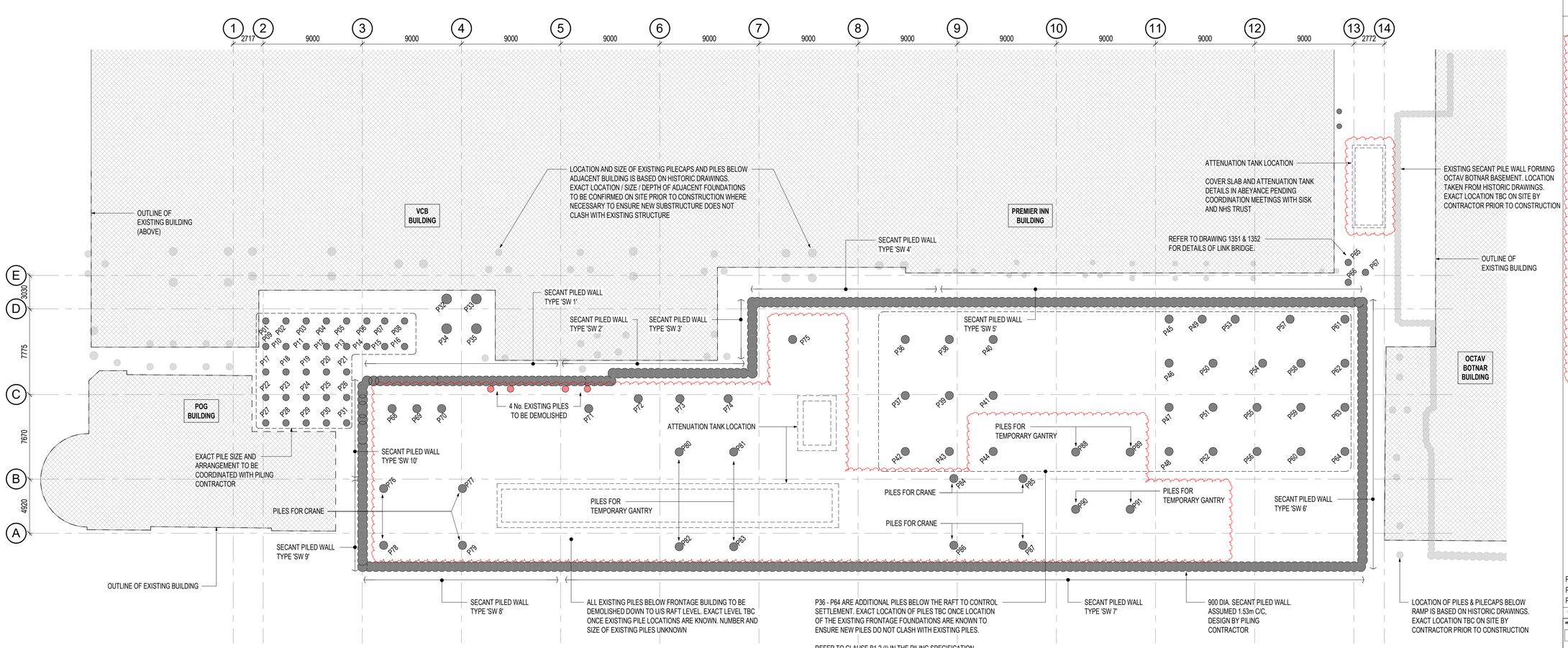
KEY PLAN

CLIENT
NHS Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

CONTRACTOR
John Sisk & Son Ltd
2410 Regents Court
The Crescent
Birmingham Business Park
Birmingham
B37 7YE

DESIGN LEAD
BDP.
16 Brewhouse Yard
Clerkenwell
London
EC1V 4LJ
United Kingdom
T +44 (0)20 7812 8000
www.bdp.com

PROJECT TITLE: GOSH Children's Cancer Centre
PROJECT NUMBER: P2007598
DRAWING TITLE: Level 1 fabric removal and alterations plan
DRAWING NO: GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-01-DR-A-2000-2051
STATUS/PURPOSE: S2 - For Information
SCALE: 1 : 200 @ A1
REVISION: P02 — 28/07/2023
DRAWN BY: KN
ORIGINATOR: MB
APPROVED BY: BZ
PURPOSE OF ISSUE: Planning



PILING LAYOUT

1 : 200

PILE SCHEDULE

MARK	DIAMETER (mm)	VERTICAL LOAD (kN) DEAD LOAD	IMPOSED LOAD	UPLIFT	WIND	HORIZONTAL LOAD (kN) DEAD LOAD	IMPOSED LOAD	WIND
P01	600	1210	145	0	170	35	60	45
P02	600	1295	190	0	175	35	60	45
P03	600	1375	230	0	175	35	60	45
P04	600	1430	265	0	170	35	60	45
P05	600	1450	295	0	155	35	60	45
P06	600	1435	320	0	130	35	60	45
P07	600	1400	340	0	110	35	60	45
P08	600	1380	360	0	85	35	60	45
P09	600	1355	190	0	120	35	60	45
P10	600	1410	230	0	120	35	60	45
P11	600	1470	270	0	120	35	60	45
P12	600	1515	310	0	110	35	60	45
P13	600	1555	350	0	100	35	60	45
P14	600	1575	380	0	80	35	60	45
P15	600	1575	405	0	65	35	60	45
P16	600	1565	425	0	50	35	60	45
P17	600	1500	230	0	95	35	60	45
P18	600	1530	270	0	80	35	60	45
P19	600	1575	310	0	70	35	60	45
P20	600	1625	360	0	60	35	60	45
P21	600	1685	405	0	50	35	60	45
P22	600	1635	270	0	165	35	60	45
P23	600	1655	310	0	140	35	60	45
P24	600	1690	350	0	115	35	60	45
P25	600	1735	400	0	90	35	60	45
P26	600	1780	445	0	65	35	60	45
P27	600	1780	310	0	240	35	60	45
P28	600	1790	350	0	210	35	60	45
P29	600	1810	390	0	175	35	60	45
P30	600	1830	430	0	135	35	60	45
P31	600	1840	465	0	90	35	60	45
P32	900	1825	595	0	0			
P33	900	2075	710	0	0			
P34	900	1680	530	0	0			
P35	900	1925	640	0	0			
P36	750	2650	810	0	20			
P37	750	2750	870	0	15			

PILE SCHEDULE

MARK	DIAMETER (mm)	VERTICAL LOAD (kN) DEAD LOAD	IMPOSED LOAD	UPLIFT	WIND	HORIZONTAL LOAD (kN) DEAD LOAD	IMPOSED LOAD	WIND
P38	750	2710	805	0	30			
P39	750	2785	860	0	20			
P40	750	2725	800	0	25			
P41	750	2835	860	0	20			
P42	750	2955	915	0	10			
P43	750	2980	895	0	15			
P44	750	3025	890	0	10			
P45	750	2715	655	0	30			
P46	750	2805	690	0	25			
P47	750	2940	760	0	15			
P48	750	3095	820	0	15			
P49	750	2630	610	0	30			
P50	750	2810	645	0	25			
P51	750	2980	705	0	25			
P52	750	3160	785	0	25			
P53	750	2575	585	0	30			
P54	750	2865	645	0	25			
P55	750	3130	710	0	30			
P56	750	3350	795	0	30			
P57	750	2670	600	0	35			
P58	750	2985	665	0	25			
P59	750	3360	755	0	30			
P60	750	3655	840	0	30			
P61	750	2905	645	0	30			
P62	750	3210	715	0	25			
P63	750	3570	795	0	25			
P64	750	3955	885	0	25			
P65	600	135	40	0	10			
P66	600	135	40	0	10			
P67	600	135	40	0	10			
P68	750	1680	530	0	0			
P69	750	1680	530	0	0			
P70	750	1680	530	0	0			
P71	750	1680	530	0	0			
P72	750	1680	530	0	0			
P73	750	1680	530	0	0			
P74	750	1680	530	0	0			

PILE SCHEDULE

MARK	DIAMETER (mm)	VERTICAL LOAD (kN) DEAD LOAD	IMPOSED LOAD	UPLIFT	WIND	HORIZONTAL LOAD (kN) DEAD LOAD	IMPOSED LOAD	WIND
P75	750	1680	530	0	0			
P76	750	1680	530	0	0			
P77	750	1680	530	0	0			
P78	750	1680	530	0	0			
P79	750	1680	530	0	0			
P80	750	1680	530	0	0			
P81	750	1680	530	0	0			
P82	750	1680	530	0	0			
P83	750	1680	530	0	0			
P84	750	1680	530	0	0			
P85	750	1680	530	0	0			
P86	750	1680	530	0	0			
P87	750	1680	530	0	0			
P88	750	1680	530	0	0			
P89	750	1680	530	0	0			
P90	750	1680	530	0	0			
P91	750	1680	530	0	0			

NOTES:

1. PILE LOADS IN ABEYANCE -CURRENT LOADS ARE INDICATIVE AS THESE ARE BASED ON PREVIOUS ITERATION OF DESIGN AND ARE TO BE UPDATED IN LINE WITH REVISED SOLUTION FOR WEST CORE PILE CAP.
2. NO ACCOUNT MADE FOR TEMPORARY AND CONSTRUCTION LOADING.

SECANT PILE WALL LOADING

MARK	DIAMETER (mm)	LENGTH (m)	VERTICAL LOAD (kN) DEAD LOAD	IMPOSED LOAD	WIND
SW1	900	20	860	255	15
SW2	900	20	1275	395	10
SW3	900	20	555	170	5
SW4	900	12	845	245	10
SW5	900	12	545	135	10
SW6	900	12	510	115	5
SW7	900	12	410	105	5
SW8	900	12	375	100	10
SW9	900	20	1055	280	25
SW10	900	20	890	240	25

NOTES:

1. TYPICAL SURCHARGE ON TOP OF SECANT PILED WALL ASSUMED TO BE 10 KPA, EXCLUDING SW10.
2. SW10 TO RESIST SURCHARGE FROM THE EXISTING PO'G FOOTINGS. IT IS CURRENTLY ASSUMED TO BE 555 kN/m PERMANENT LOAD AND 65 kN/m IMPOSED LOAD. THIS LOAD IS TO BE APPLIED ON TOP OF THE SECANT PILED WALL, 2.60m FROM THE SECANT WALL'S CENTRE LINE. LOAD TO BE FINALISED ONCE INTRUSIVE PO'G SURVEYS ARE UNDERTAKEN TO CONFIRM EXISTING STRUCTURE. LOCATION AND DEPTH OF EXISTING PO'G FOUNDATIONS IS UNKNOWN.

NOTES

1. DESIGN AND COORDINATION IS ONGOING. THIS IS A WORK IN PROGRESS DRAWING AND MEMBER SIZES OR LOCATIONS MAY CHANGE AS THE DESIGN DEVELOPS INTO STAGE 4.
2. REFER TO DRAWING GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-S-1000-1010 FOR GENERAL NOTES.
3. DRAWING TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS
4. FOR MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS REFER TO THE OUTLINE SPECIFICATION (GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-ZZ-SP-S-2000-6301)
5. FOR DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS REFER TO BASIS OF DESIGN (GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-ZZ-SP-S-2000-6300)
6. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
7. ALL STRUCTURAL LEVELS ARE IN METERS U.N.O
8. DO NOT SCALE FROM THE DRAWINGS OR THE COMPUTER DIGITAL DATA. ONLY FIGURED DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE USED.
9. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.
10. ALL INFORMATION RELATED TO THE SIZE, LOCATION, ARRANGEMENT AND DETAIL OF EXISTING STRUCTURE IS BASED ON AN INCOMPLETE SET OF HISTORIC DRAWINGS AND IS TO BE VERIFIED ON SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
11. REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE RELEVANT ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR SETTING OUT OF GRIDS AND REFERENCE POINTS.
12. COMPOSITE DECK HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO NOT REQUIRE ANY PROPPING DURING CONCRETE POURING AND CURING.
13. MANHOLE LOCATIONS TO BE COORDINATED WITH CRANE BASES AND SETTLEMENT PILES DURING STAGE 4.

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED BY	ISSUED TO	DATE
P03	COST CHECK GATEWAY 3	SS	TC	31/05/23
P02	REVISION CLOUDS ADDED	SS	TC	02/02/23
P01	ALIGNMENT TO STAGE 4 BASIS OF DESIGN	SS	TC	26/01/23

CLIENT

NHS Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

CONTRACTOR

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PROJECT TITLE

GOSH Children's Cancer Centre

PROJECT NUMBER P2007598

DRAWING TITLE

PILING LAYOUT

DRAWING NO

GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-00-DR-S-2300-1090

STATUS/SUITABILITY	SCALE	DRAWING SIZE	REVISION NO
S3 - Suitable For Review & Comment	1 : 200	@ A1	31/05/23

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	PURPOSE OF ISSUE	REVISION
SS	TC	TC	Preliminary	P03

Section A-A - Longitudinal as Proposed

1 : 200

0m 4m 8m 12m 16m 20m

NOTES

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE
P02	S73 Application Issue	KN	MB	28/07/2023
P01	For Planning	KD	MB	20/05/2022

KEY PLAN

CLIENT

NHS
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children
NHS Foundation Trust

CONTRACTOR

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PROJECT TITLE: GOSH Children's Cancer Centre

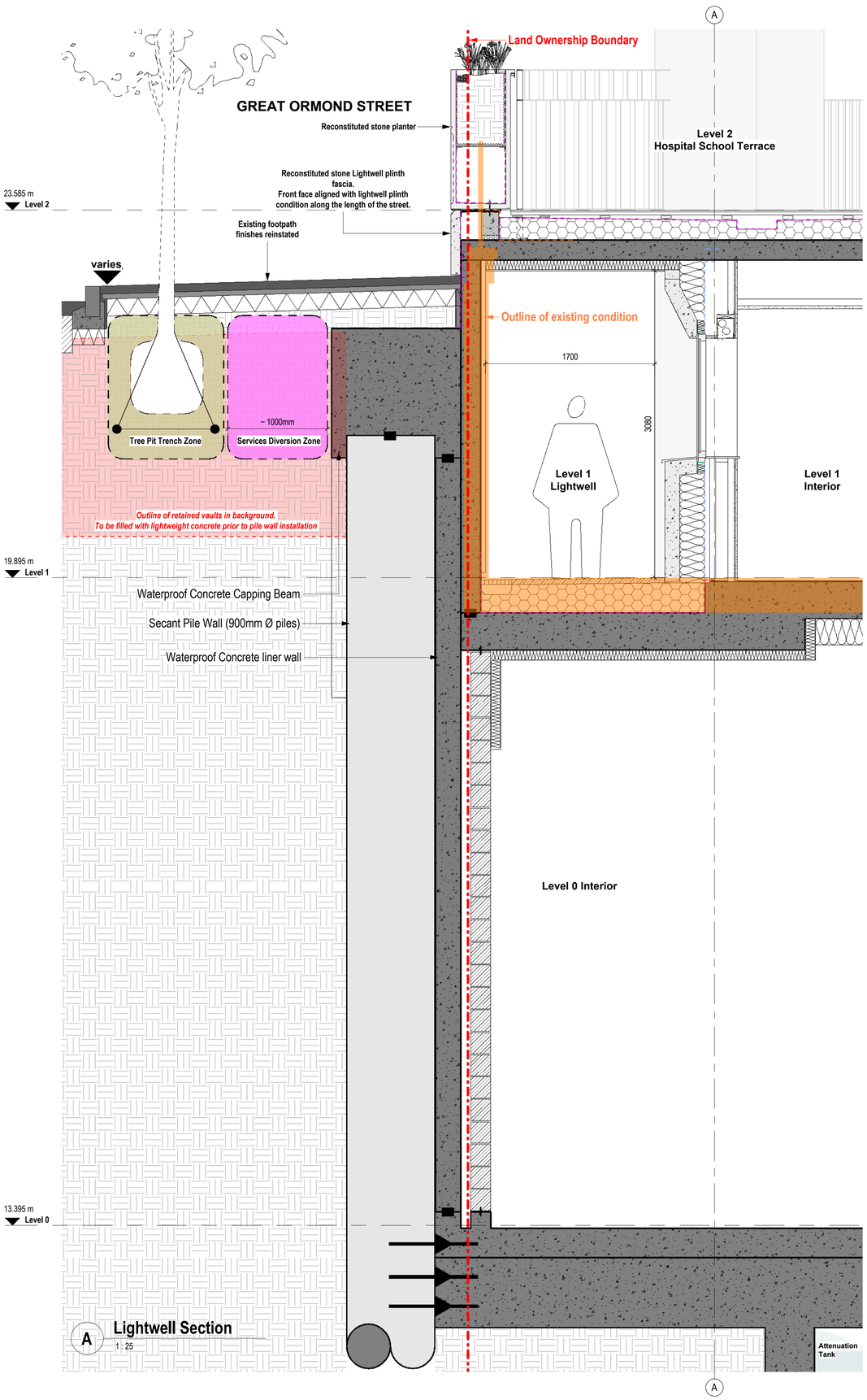
PROJECT NUMBER: P2007598

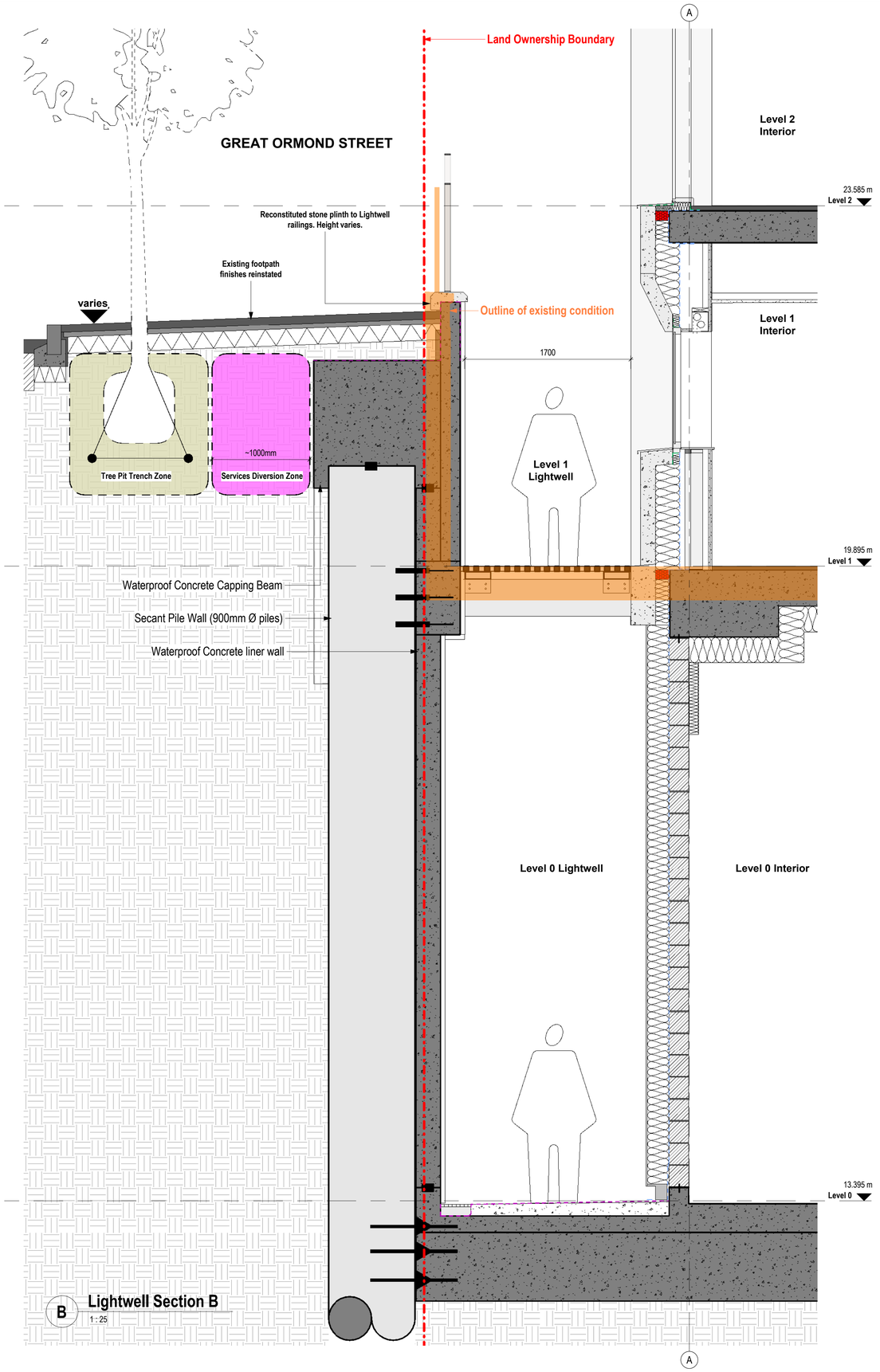
DRAWING TITLE: Section A-A (longitudinal) as Proposed

DRAWING NO.: GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-2000-2074

STATUS/SUITABILITY	SCALE	DRAWING SIZE	REVISION DATE
S2 - For Information	1 : 200	@ A1	28/07/2023

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	PURPOSE OF ISSUE	REVISION
KN	MB	BZ	Planning	P02





BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP SHALL HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY USE MADE OF THIS DOCUMENT OTHER THAN FOR THAT WHICH IT WAS PREPARED AND ISSUED.

ALL DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE CHECKED ON SITE.

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

ANY DRAWING ERRORS OR DIVERGENCIES SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP AT THE ADDRESS SHOWN BELOW.

DRAWINGS SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FOLLOWING BEFORE WORK COMMENCES:
- THE CDM DESIGN ISSUES REGISTER
- THE BDP RISK SERIES OF DRAWINGS
- THE PROJECT CDM RISK REGISTER

NOTES

- **Services cover depths to comply with NJUG Standards**
- **Tree pit trench zone is indicative and to be confirmed by LBCamden.**
- **Tree pit trench required to achieve an adequate soil volume for mature street trees.**
- **If tree pits are not trenched / interconnected, than individual tree pits will need to be significantly larger.**

- Land Ownership Boundary
- Services Diversion Zone
- Tree Pit Trench Zone
- Interface Survey
- Existing Underground Vaults

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED BY	ISSUED TO	DATE
P01	Preliminary Basement Issue	BDP	SISK	21/07/2023

KEY PLAN

CLIENT

NHS
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children
NHS Foundation Trust

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PROJECT TITLE

GOSH Children's Cancer Centre

PROJECT NUMBER: P2007598

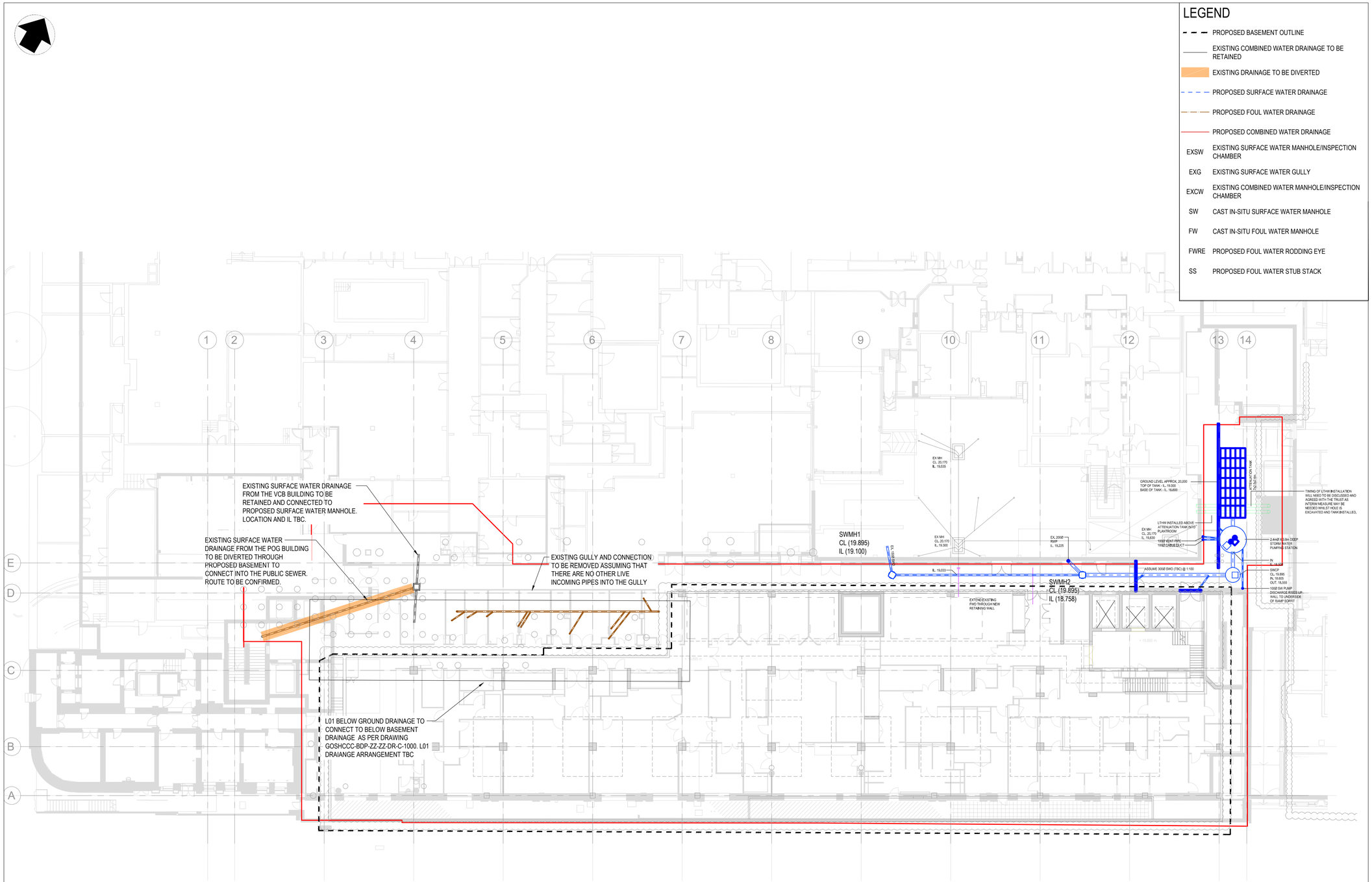
DRAWING TITLE

S278 - Proposed Street Lightwell Construction Sections

DRAWING NO: GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-2101-5050

STATUS/SUITABILITY	SCALE	DRAWING SIZE	REVISION DATE
S3 - For Review & Comment	As indicated	@ A1	21/07/2023

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	PURPOSE OF ISSUE	REVISION
PR	MB	BZ	Preliminary	P01



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ANY DRAWING ERRORS OR DIVERGENCES SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF BUILDING DESIGN PARTNERSHIP AT THE ADDRESS SHOWN BELOW.

NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. WHERE THERE APPEARS TO BE A CONFLICT BETWEEN DIMENSIONS OR WHERE DIMENSIONS CANNOT BE DETERMINED FROM THE DRAWINGS, CONSULT THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SPECIALIST DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL:
   - 3.1. VERIFY EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE STARTING WORKS.
   - 3.2. VERIFY THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS BEFORE FABRICATION, SETTING OUT OR EXCAVATION OF THE WORK, AND SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR INACCURACIES RESULTING FROM FAILURE TO DO SO.
   - 3.3. CHECK AND VERIFY THE LOCATION AND LEVELS ALL EXISTING DRAINS, SEWERS, INSPECTION CHAMBERS AND MANHOLES AGAINST DRAWINGS AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER.
4. THE SURFACE WATER NETWORK HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO RESTRICT THE DISCHARGE RATE FROM THE SITE TO 0.8 l/s (GREENFIELD RUN-OFF RATE) AND NO FLOODING FOR A 1 IN 100 YEAR PLUS 40% ALLOWANCE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE.
5. CONNECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC SEWER ARE SUBJECT TO SECTION 106 OF THE WATER INDUSTRY ACT 1991 APPROVAL. NO WORKS AFFECTING THE PUBLIC SEWER MAY BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT THAMES WATER'S WRITTEN CONSENT.
6. ALL DRAINAGE POINTS/COVERS SETTING OUT TBC BY THE ARCHITECT.
7. ALL DRAINAGE BELOW SLAB AND ALL DRAINAGE OUTSIDE BUILDING FOOTPRINT IN PROXIMITY OF FOUNDATIONS TO BE CAST IRON.
8. ROCKER PIPES ARE TO BE PROVIDED AT ALL CONCRETE CASED INTERFACES.
14. ALL INTERNAL MANHOLES TO HAVE DOUBLE SEAL, RECESSED COVERS. INTERNAL MANHOLES TO BE CAST IN-SITU WITH SLAB.
15. ALL PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS / SYSTEMS TO BE VERIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATION / DETAILS.
16. ALL DRAINAGE TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 12056-1:2000, BS EN 752:2017, AND BS EN 1610:2015.
17. AN ASSUMPTION HAS BEEN MADE THAT DRAINAGE FROM HOT AREAS IS NOT NEEDED TO BE TEMPORARILY HELD TO REDUCE ITS LIFE EXPECTANCY.
18. EXISTING SURFACE WATER TANK AND PUMP CHAMBER DIMENSIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS ARE INDICATIVE ONLY AND SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FURTHER.
19. DRG. NO. RACP-0020-001 REV G ISSUED BY SKANSKA SHOWS A 7.0m X 2.5m X 2.4m DEEP POLYSTORM ATTENUATION STORAGE COMPRISING OF 210 CRATES (0.4 X 0.5 X 1.0 m). ACTUAL STORAGE = 39.3m³. TOP OF CRATES 0.8m BGL (19.000). BOTTOM OF CRATES 3.2m BGL (18.000).
19. DRG. NO. RACP-0020-001 REV G ISSUED BY SKANSKA SHOWS A 2.4m DIAMETER X 2.8m DEEP SURFACE WATER PRE-FABRICATED GRP PUMP CHAMBER. DISCHARGE RATE 6.6 l/s AGAINST 1m HEAD (3 NO. PUMPS AND 1 NO. STAND-BY PUMPS).
20. DRG. NO. RACP-0020-001 REV G ISSUED BY SKANSKA SHOWS AN EXISTING FOUL WATER PUMP CHAMBER INTO THE FRONTAGE BUILDING WHICH SERVES THE ADJACENT VOC BUILDING. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUMP CHAMBER ARE UNKNOWN. HOWEVER, AN ALLOWANCE SHOULD BE MADE TO RELOCATE THE EXISTING FOUL WATER PUMP CHAMBER AT LEVEL 00.

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE
P03	QA CORRECTIONS MADE	SZ	TC	01/02/23
P02	ALIGNMENT TO STAGE 4 BASIS OF DESIGN	SZ	TC	30/01/23
P01	STAGE 3	ALC		22/04/22

KEY PLAN

CLIENT

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PROJECT TITLE
GREAT ORMOND STREET HOSPITAL

BDP JOB NUMBER

ISO 21511 CLASSIFICATION
STATUS S3 FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS

DRAWING TITLE
BELOW GROUND DRAINAGE LAYOUT LEVEL 01

SCALE
1:200 @ A1

DATE
01.02.23

DRAWING NO.
GOSHCCC-BDP-ZZ-ZZ-DR-C-1100-1001

REVISION
P03