

# Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

---

## Building S2



**Plot S2  
KING'S CROSS CENTRAL  
London N1**

London Borough of Camden

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

18.09.2015

Project Manager: David Divers



**Plot S2**  
**KING'S CROSS CENTRAL**  
**London N1**

Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief

**Sign-off History:**

<b>Issue No.</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>H&amp;S signed off by:</b>	<b>Checked/ Approved by:</b>	<b>Reason for Issue:</b>
1	10/07/2015	David Divers		David Divers	First issue
2	18/09/2015			David Divers	Client comment

© MOLA

Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED  
tel 0207 410 2200 fax 0207 410 2201 email [enquiries@mola.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@mola.org.uk)

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

# Contents

<u>1</u>	<u>Introduction</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Objectives of the watching brief</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Watching brief methodology</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Programme, staffing and attendances</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Bibliography</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>ANNEX: MOLA Welfare, Health &amp; Safety Method Statement</u>	<u>13</u>

## **Figures** (at end of document)

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Site location within the King's Cross Central development

Fig 3 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6": mile map of 1873–74

Fig 4 Proposed piling plan / extent of S2 basement

Fig 5 Proposed piling plan / interface with plot S1

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (or WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at Plot S2, King's Cross Central, London N1 has been commissioned from MOLA by Argent LLP on behalf of The client.
- 1.1.2 The site comprises development Plot S2 at King's Cross Central which is being developed to create a new office building with basement, the construction of which would remove any archaeological remains in footprint of the building. The National Grid reference for the site is 530050 183780 and current ground level is approximately 25.5m OD in the southern part of the site rising to 26.5m OD to the north.
- 1.1.3 The site lies within the King's Cross Central development area which was granted Outline Planning Permission on 22 December 2006 (ref. 2004/2307/P).
- 1.1.4 The principal works that require a watching brief are groundworks associated with site preparation and pile probing, and ground reduction for the new basement, along with any other excavation that may impact on archaeological remains. Excavations associated with the formation of the new basement, which has an average depth of approximately 5.15m, would remove all archaeology in the footprint of the new basement.
- 1.1.5 The main potential archaeological interest on the site is the buried remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century railway tracks and ancillary railway structures associated with the former railway goods yard. The site also has a low potential for earlier archaeological remains below made ground deposits associated with the goods yard.
- 1.1.6 An archaeological watching brief as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is *a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (see below Section 2.1)*
- 1.1.7 The results of the watching brief will be set out in a report to be issued within six weeks of completing the fieldwork. The site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) within 12 months of issuing the report.
- 1.1.8 This document sets out the methodologies (including Health & Safety) which will be followed during the watching brief and reporting stages. These will follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014), London Region archaeological guidance from Historic England (GLAAS 2015), and Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines where appropriate.
- 1.1.9 Other relevant documents include:
- Volume 2, parts 9 and 10 of the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the KXC outline planning application comprise the Cultural Heritage Specialist Report and Archaeology Specialist Report, respectively. Part 10 includes an account of the known archaeological conditions within KXC, and determines archaeological potential.

## 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

---

- 1.2.1 Condition 56 of the Outline Planning Permission dated 22/12/06 (ref. 2004/2307/P) requires a programme of 'Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation' to be carried out during the implementation of the scheme. Details of Condition 56 are as follows:

*No development shall take place in relation to each phase of Development as notified under condition 21 until the applicant, their agent or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.*

*Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on the site. The requirements of this condition are to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development and to minimise damage to them in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment, in accordance with the policy B8 of the London Borough of Camden Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006.*

- 1.2.2 This condition was imposed as a means of securing the mitigation measures identified and proposed within the KXC Environmental Impact Assessment and the resulting ES.
- 1.2.3 Generally for the Northern Area of the KXC development (as defined in the Cultural Heritage Specialist Report and Archaeology Specialist Report in the ES), an Archaeological Watching Brief process was determined to be the most appropriate mitigation measure, due to large areas having been just used as railway sidings.

## 1.3 Archaeological background

---

- 1.3.1 The findings of the KXC Environmental Impact assessment and other research indicate that no pre-industrial aged archaeological remains have been found on site. Furthermore, the history of development shows the site to have 'no', or just local, archaeological potential related to all pre-industrial periods.
- 1.3.2 The character of activity on the site relating to the pre-industrial period can be summarised as follows:
- Wooded landscape in prehistoric times with increasing small scale clearance for farming from the Neolithic period onwards.
  - Agricultural landscape from the Roman through to the post-medieval period on the eastern flanking slope of the Fleet Valley.
  - Shallow quarrying for weathered clayey soils for brickmaking during the 17th and 18th century.
- 1.3.3 The mid-19th century creation of the Great Northern Railway Goods Depot saw the following activities develop in the northern part of the King's Cross Central site:

- In the north, the terracing back of the gentle south facing slopes to create a sub-horizontal ground surface.
  - In the south, the raising of ground level with spoil from the north end of King's Cross Central, to complete the level landscape as it approaches the Regent's Canal.
  - Construction of an arrangement of buildings servicing the railway industry.
  - Construction of a vast network of railway tracks throughout the northern part of the site.
- 1.3.4 Reference to historic plans and maps shows that Plot S2 was located within an extensive landscape of railway sidings oriented northeast-southwest.

## 1.4 MOLA team and other responsibilities

---

In the document below the following terms should be understood:

- 1.4.1 *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.
- 1.4.2 *Project Manager* - MOLA office based manager who is the client's principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.
- 1.4.3 *Site Supervisor* - MOLA site based manager who is 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.
- 1.4.4 *Archaeologists* - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological excavation.
- 1.4.5 *Field Manager* - MOLA office based manager responsible for allocation of staff and supply of equipment and resources.
- 1.4.6 *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
- 1.4.7 *Principal Contractor* - appointed directly by the Client with overall responsibility for site H&S under CDM regulations (the Principal Contractor on the two parts of this site may be different contractors).
- 1.4.8 *Attendance Contractor* - the respective contractor responsible for providing such attendances to MOLA as are deemed necessary to carry out their archaeological work (see section 4.2). These might for instance include but not be restricted to shoring, lighting, facilities, fencing, additional labour, spoil removal, etc The respective Attendance Contractor may be the same as the Principal Contractor, or it may be subcontracted to the Principal Contractor or it may sub-contracted to MOLA.



## 2 Objectives of the watching brief

### 2.1 General considerations

---

- 2.1.1 The purpose of an archaeological watching brief as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014) as ‘...a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.’
- 2.1.2 A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- 2.1.3 The Standard also notes that a watching brief may be the appropriate archaeological response outside the planning process (eg ecclesiastical development, coastal erosion, agriculture, forestry, and countryside management, works by public utilities and statutory undertakers).

### 2.2 Site specific objectives

---

- 2.2.1 The archaeological brief is essentially limited to establishing where, if at all, archaeological deposits survive (presence/absence), recording where necessary, and to ensuring that the proposed groundworks do not involve the destruction of any archaeological deposits of national significance.
- 2.2.2 The watching brief will involve a MOLA Site Supervisor in attendance on the respective Principal Contractor’s (or any other contractor employed by them or the client) activities and able to make such records as may be possible *without interrupting the progress of the contractors’ activities*. This may typically include taking photographs, making quick sketches or written records, retrieval of finds and taking levels on observations. The primary purpose of watching briefs will normally be the identification of the limits of features – size, depth, alignment.
- 2.2.3 Bulk finds will not normally be recovered in the watching brief areas, though finds of specific and unique intrinsic interest may be.
- 2.2.4 The limited nature of the proposed works and the watching brief upon them makes it unreasonable to establish many specific archaeological research objectives. Nevertheless a few research questions can be outlined:
- 2.2.5 What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- 2.2.6 What are the earliest and latest deposits identified?
- 2.2.7 Do any rail tracks or sleepers survive on the site?
- 2.2.8 Is there any evidence for ancillary railway structures such as control boxes or signal bases?
- 2.2.9 Is there any evidence for pre-railway archaeology?
- 2.2.10 What is the extent of modern disturbance?

## 3 Watching brief methodology

### 3.1 Archaeological considerations

- 3.1.1 Properly arranged, a watching brief will cause minimal disruption to site works and will take place within agreed constraints. Watching briefs are not recommended in circumstances where important or complex archaeological remains are liable to be discovered, resulting in a risk of conflict between the need to record archaeological finds and the need to allow building works to proceed.
- 3.1.2 MOLA staff will monitor ground reduction on the site by the respective Principal Contractor, following installation of the perimeter piling. MOLA staff will also monitor any enabling works which may affect railway related archaeology.
- 3.1.3 A MOLA Site Supervisor will monitor the work and record any archaeological remains revealed in the appropriate manner (plans, sections, field notes and/or pro-forma 'context sheets'). Observations will be transformed onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid Projection and heights OD. Any necessary photographic records will be made using digital or conventional media as deemed appropriate. All recording will be carried out in accordance with national standards (CIFA 2014).
- 3.1.4 Subject to 2.2 above, where significant archaeological deposits survive in any area of the proposed groundworks, the respective contractors will allow the MOLA archaeologist(s) reasonable time and access to record deposits as required.
- 3.1.5 In areas of archaeological interest the excavation and removal of deposits by the respective Contractor will, as far as possible and subject to 2.2 above, proceed according to the reasonable advice and guidance given by the attending archaeologist.
- 3.1.6 Subject to 2.2 above some areas may require temporary shoring and groundworks might need to be temporarily re-scheduled in order to provide a safe environment for archaeological recording.
- 3.1.7 Provision will be made, at the earliest stage of development programming, for specified blocks of time to be made available for unrestricted archaeological access to areas of groundworks to carry out the watching brief.
- 3.1.8 Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Faculty jurisdiction, Ministry of Justice (Coroner's Division) licence, environmental health regulations, coroner's permission, and if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act. Prior written notice will also be given to the local planning authority. It will be necessary to ensure that adequate security is provided.
- 3.1.9 Because MOLA is providing a monitoring service to an on-going construction programme, the timing of which can vary considerably, it remains the client's responsibility to ensure that their respective Principal Contractor informs MOLA no later than one week in advance of the start of any proposed groundworks where a watching brief is required.

## 3.2 Recording systems

---

- 3.2.1 A unique-number site code will be agreed with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC).
- 3.2.2 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, and those required by the Archive Receiving Body, the Museum of London.

## 3.3 Treatment of finds and samples

---

- 3.3.1 Where necessary, a strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation between MOLA, the client and the local Planning Authority. Subsequent on-site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by MOLA specialists.
- 3.3.2 All retained finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the Museum of London.
- 3.3.3 All finds of gold and silver, or other objects definable as 'treasure', will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.3.4 Advice will be sought from the LPA Archaeological Advisor and the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor throughout the project, as appropriate.

## 3.4 Ownership of finds

---

- 3.4.1 Whereas ownership of any finds on the site lies with the landowner, it is necessary that the landowner gives the necessary approvals, licences and permissions to donate the finds to the Museum of London, to enable that body to carry out its obligations to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the archaeological Archive from this site.
- 3.4.2 These approvals, licences and permissions shall be confirmed by the completion of the relevant Deed of Transfer form.
- 3.4.3 The client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of the Deed of Transfer Form by the client or, if the landowner is different to the client, by the landowner.
- 3.4.4 Notwithstanding the above, subsequent arrangements may be made if required between the landowner and the client and the Museum for the conservation, display, provision of access to or loan of selected finds in or near their original location.

## 3.5 Reports and archives

---

- 3.5.1 A *Watching Brief report* will be made available to the client and the Local Planning Authority within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork.
- 3.5.2 A short summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to the Greater London HER and NAR (using the appropriate OASIS archaeological

report form) and for publication in an appropriate academic journal.

- 3.5.3 Details of the project will be submitted to the online database maintained by the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project
- 3.5.4 GIS data will also be made available to the GLHER.
- 3.5.5 Finds and records will be curated by the Museum of London and be available for public consultation in a site archive compatible with other archaeological archives in the Museum of London and adhering to standards set out in the following:
- Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation (2011)
  - Museum of London, General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London, (2009),
  - Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992),
  - Society of Museum Archaeologists' draft Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1992).
  - Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
  - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990)
- 3.5.6 Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the Museum.
- 3.5.7 Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator of the Museum within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the local planning authority).

## 4 Programme, staffing and attendances

### 4.1 Timetable and staffing

---

- 4.1.1 The timing and overall duration of the archaeological watching brief on the groundworks will be determined by the respective contractor's programme and the nature and extent of any surviving remains. It is envisaged that a Senior Archaeologist will monitor the groundworks, with Archaeologists to assist with any recording work if required. Other archaeological specialists may be called in if necessary.

### 4.2 Attendances

---

- 4.2.1 For watching briefs, the attendances required by MOLA tends to be minimal as archaeologists are in fact attending the on-site works. However, some provision for welfare and working conditions will need to be anticipated. Some or all of the following attendances may be required and supplied by the client or client's agent.
- 4.2.2 Shoring: the need for the shoring of trenches will be determined by a competent person taking into account ground conditions, groundwater conditions, weather conditions, nature of work to be undertaken, how long the work will take, adjacent structures. The shoring will be installed and maintained in accordance with CDM 2015 and HSG 150 throughout the occupancy of the site by a competent person employed by the respective Principal Contractor/client or his agents. The shoring will be inspected by a competent contractor (Not MOLA) before each shift, any event which may have affected the strength of the shoring, or any un-intentional falls of material or equipment.
- 4.2.3 Where mechanical or electric hoists are to be used in shored shafts, MOLA Health and Safety policy requires staff working in shafts less than 4m x 4m to leave the shaft before hoisting of buckets takes place and not to re-enter until the bucket is lowered back into position. Time for such evacuation will not form part of excavation programme. Beyond a depth of 3m within such shafts gas monitoring equipment will be required to ensure appropriate air quality for those working there. Where mechanical or electrical hoists are in use in larger excavation trenches, the area in which the hoist is in use must be clearly demarcated and no staff will enter this area while the hoist is being raised or lowered.
- 4.2.4 Safety guard-rails and suitable access points into the site and areas of excavation, away from any site traffic and machinery.
- 4.2.5 Ladders into all areas of excavation when the excavated depth requires such access.
- 4.2.6 If ground-water is encountered in the trenches, adequate pumps will be required to remove it in order to complete the excavations.
- 4.2.7 If necessary, tungsten halogen lamps (500W minimum) with 110-volt transformer, adequate cabling, and power supply.
- 4.2.8 A suitable security system to operate overnight, weekends and holidays.
- 4.2.9 Labourers to assist in the removal of spoil from deeper areas of excavation.

## 5 Funding

- 5.1.1 The developer has already agreed to fund the appropriate archaeological watching brief coverage and these costs will be agreed in a separate document.

## 6 Bibliography

- ACAO, 1993 *Model briefs and specifications for archaeological assessments and field evaluations*, Association of County Archaeological Officers
- Archaeological Archive Forum, 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation*
- BADLG, 1991 *Code of Practice, British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (CIFA), 2014 *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standards and guidance*
- DCLG [Department of Communities and Local Government], March 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*.
- Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
- English Heritage 2008 *SHAPE 2008: A Strategic framework for Historic environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage. Guidance for external grant applicants*. Swindon English Heritage.
- GLA [Greater London Authority], July 2011 *The London Plan. Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London*.
- Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, *Standards for Archaeological Work*, 2015.
- Museum of London, 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual 3rd edition*
- Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*
- Museum of London, 2009 *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London*
- Museums and Galleries Commission (1992) *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*.
- Schofield J with Maloney C (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in the City of London, 1907–91: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London and its predecessors*, MoL Archaeol Gazetteer Ser 1, London
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*.
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) *Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*.
- Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers, 1991 revised 1997 *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology, Manual*
- Treasure Act 1996 *Code of Practice (2nd Revision) 1996*, DCMS

## 7 ANNEX: MOLA Welfare, Health & Safety Method Statement

A *Health & Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement* has been prepared by MOLA to accompany this wsi but will be printed out and submitted separately as appropriate.



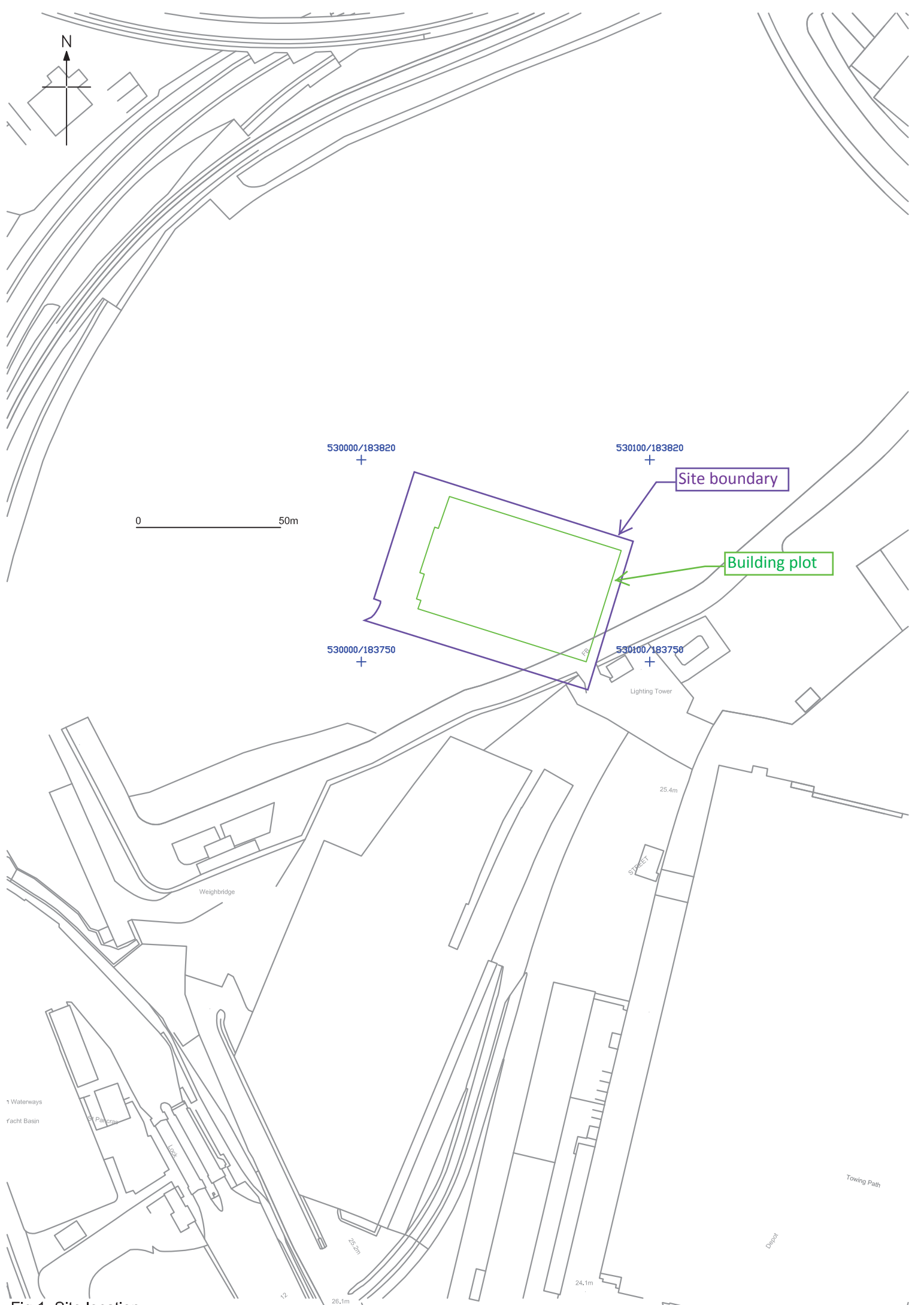


Fig 1: Site location

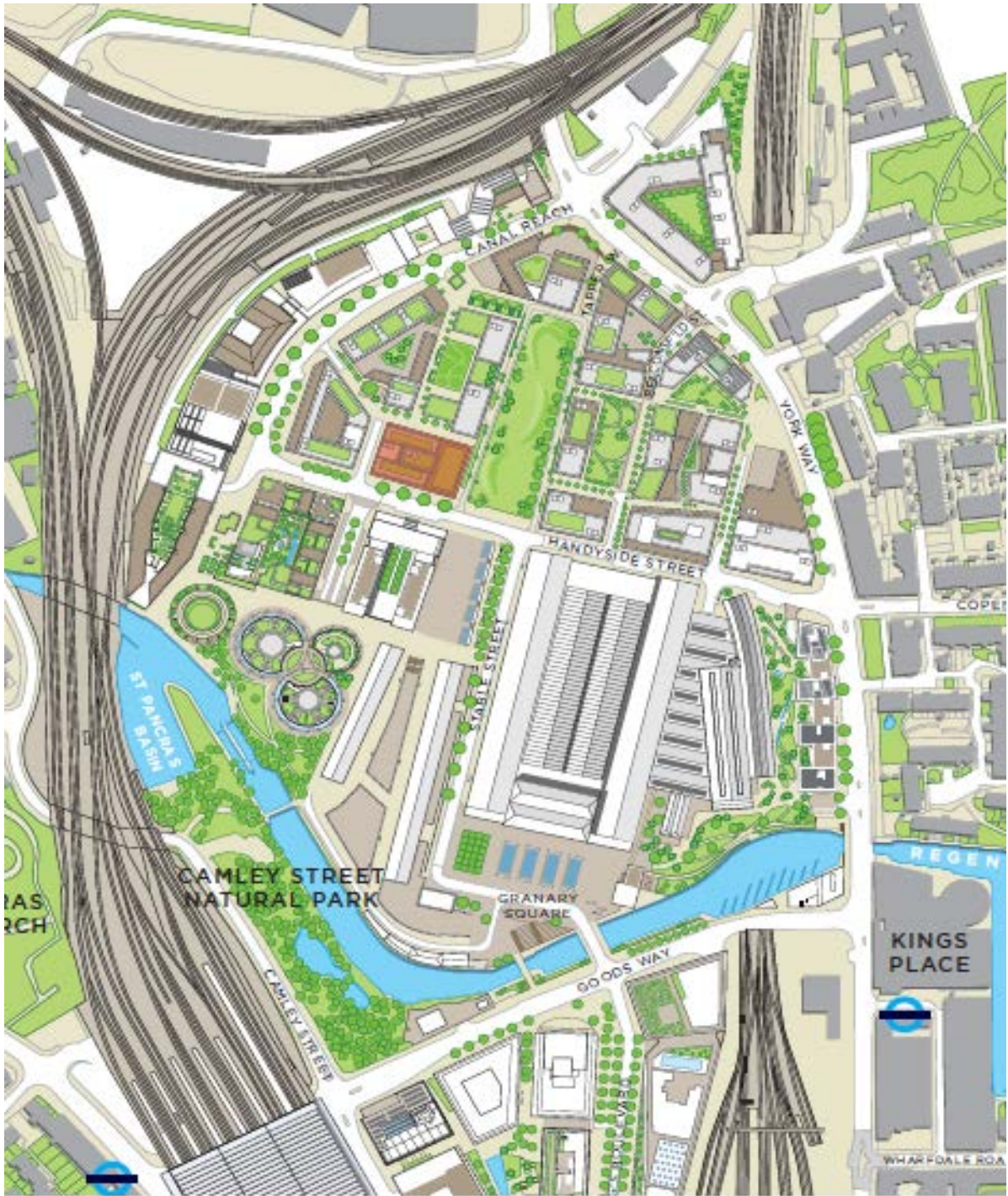


Fig 2 site location within the King's Cross Central development

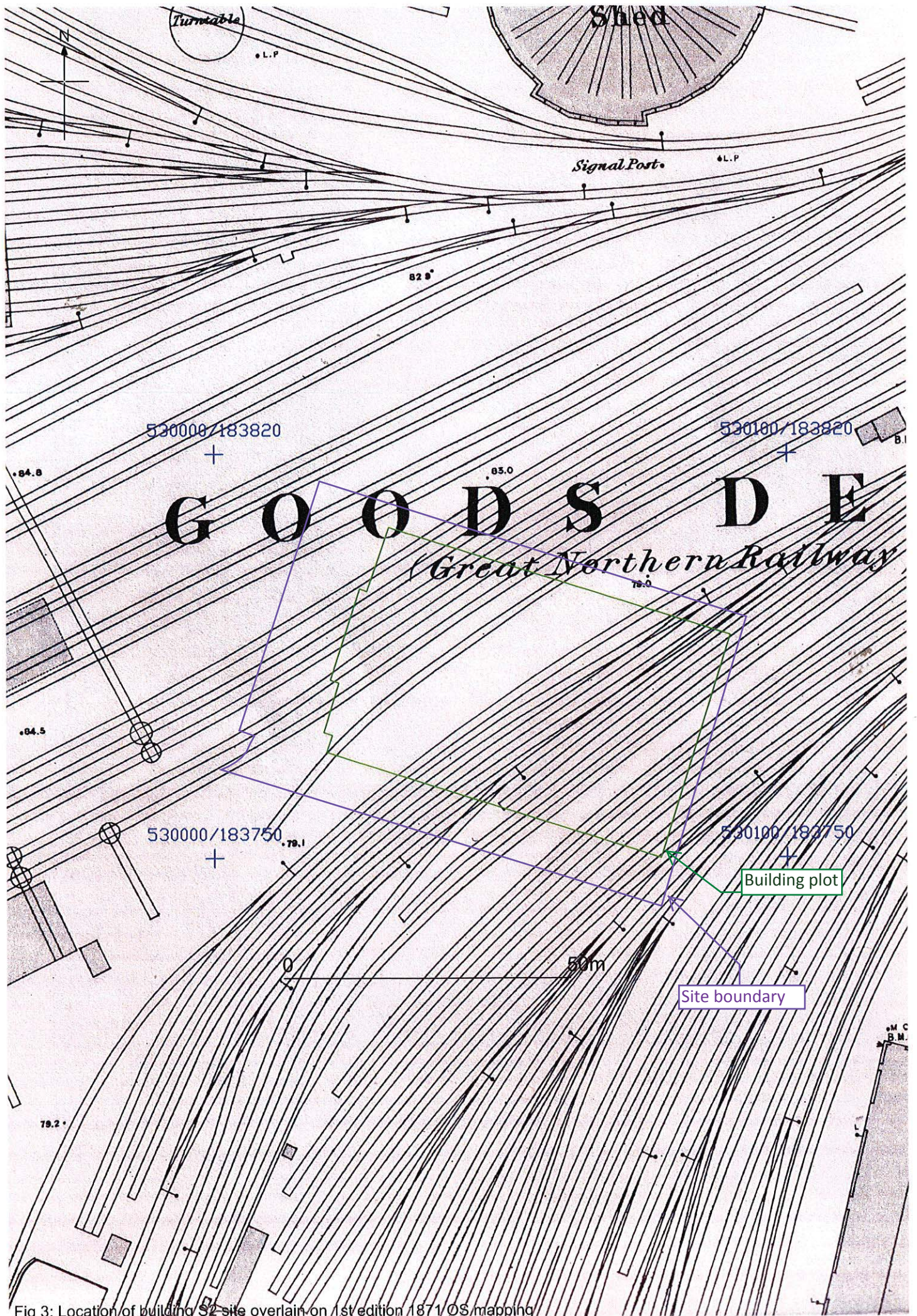
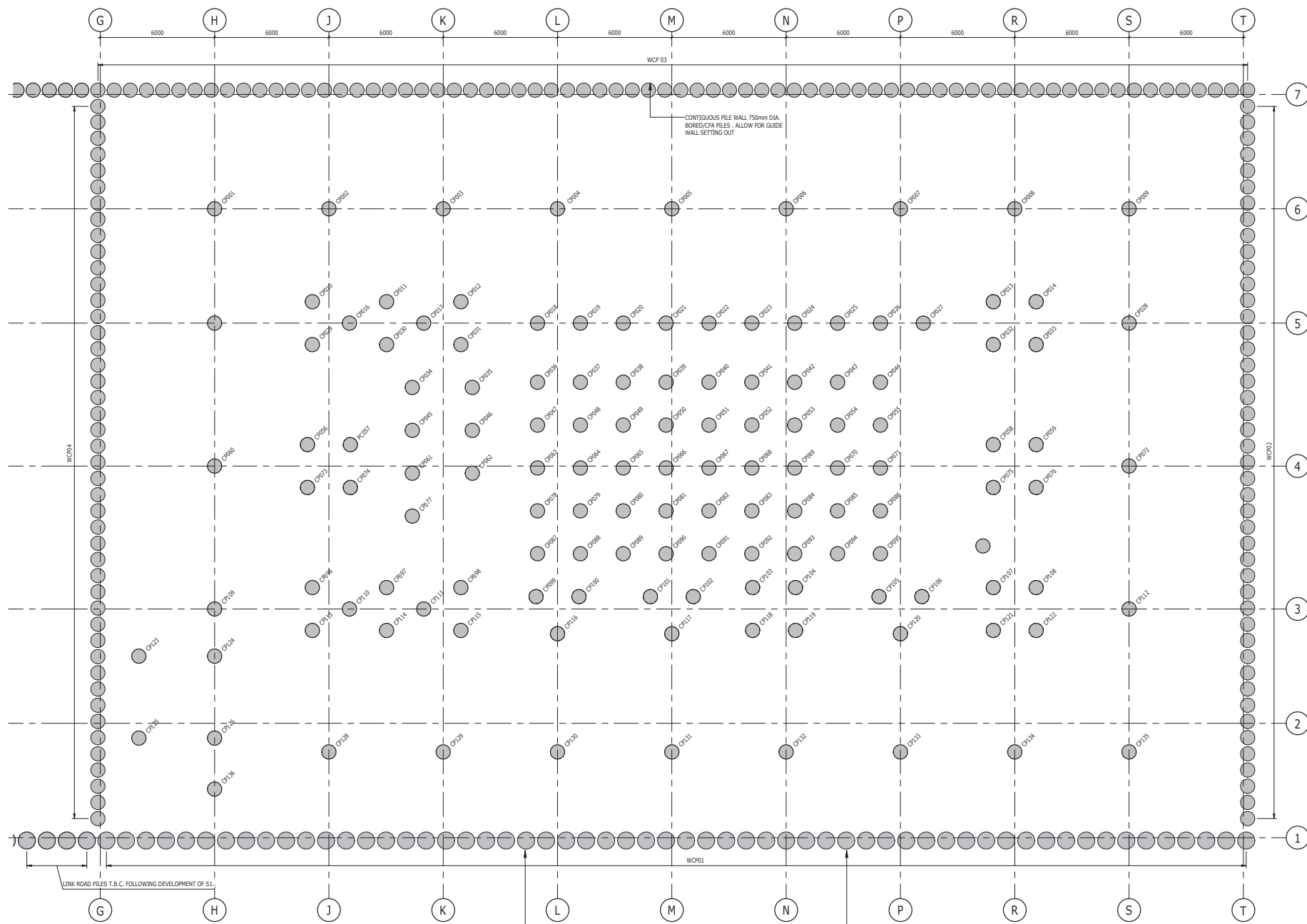


Fig 3: Location of building S2 site overlain on 1st edition 1871 OS mapping

FOR BUILDING S1 REFER TO DWG No. :- KXC-S1-001-33235-S-20-1FN01



**HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION**

IN ADDITION TO THE HAZARDS/RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, NOTE THE FOLLOWING:  
CONSTRUCTION:  
REFER TO RISK REGISTER

MAINTENANCE/CLEANING/OPERATION:  
REFER TO RISK REGISTER

DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION:  
REFER TO RISK REGISTER

- Notes:
- DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING
  - ALL DIMENSIONS ARE MILLIMETRES U.N.O.
  - ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES ABOVE ORDINANCE DATUM U.N.O.
  - THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
  - FOR GENERAL NOTES REFER TO DRAWING No. KXC-S2-001-33235-S-00-8X001
  - FOR MEMBER SCHEDULES REFER TO DRAWING No. KXC-S2-001-33235-S-00-7X001

**INABEYANCE / TO BE CONFIRMED**  
BUILDERWORK HOLES  
UPSTANDS  
SERVICE HOLES THROUGH RC CORE WALLS

REFER TO BELOW GROUND DRAINAGE DRAWINGS FOR GULLY LOCATIONS AND CAST-IN DRAINAGE REQUIREMENTS.

FOR LIGHTNING PROTECTION AND EARTHING REQUIREMENTS THROUGH STRUCTURE REFER TO MEP ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS.

FOR PILE SCHEDULE REFER TO DRAWING KXC-S2-001-33235-S-20-8X004.

003	STAGE 3 ISSUE	21/08/2015	RA	TS
002	STAGE 2 RE-SUBMITTED	26/03/2015	CR	AB
001	STAGE 2 ISSUE	17/10/2015	AC	AB
Rev	Description	Date	By	App

**STAGE 3**

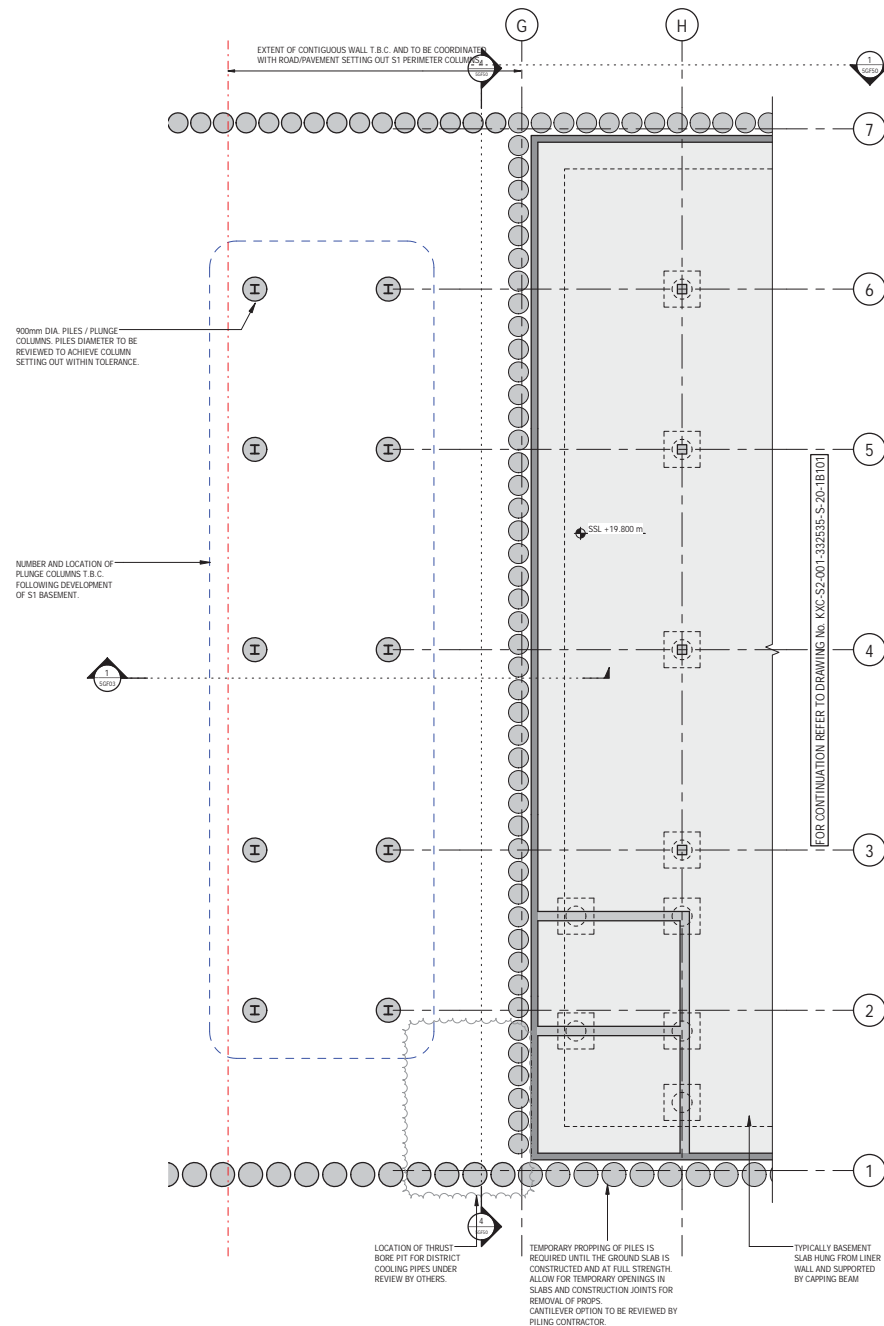
**BUILDING S2  
KING'S CROSS CENTRAL**



**GENERAL ARRANGEMENT  
PILE LAYOUT**

Scale:	1 : 100	Date:	AUG 2015	Drawn:	RA	Checked:	TS	
Drawing No.:	KXC-S2-001-33235-S-20-1FN01						Rev:	003

**Fig 4 Proposed piling plan / extent of S2 basement**



**HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION**

IN ADDITION TO THE HAZARDS/RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING, NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- CONSTRUCTION**  
REFER TO RISK REGISTER
- MAINTENANCE/CLEANING/OPERATION**  
REFER TO RISK REGISTER
- DECOMMISSIONING/DEMOLITION**  
REFER TO RISK REGISTER

- Notes:
- DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING
  - ALL DIMENSIONS ARE MILLIMETRES U.N.O.
  - ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES ABOVE ORDINANCE DATUM U.N.O.
  - THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECT'S AND ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
  - FOR GENERAL NOTES REFER TO DRAWING No. KXC-S2-001-33235-S-00-BX001
  - FOR MEMBER SCHEDULES REFER TO DRAWING No. KXC-S2-001-33235-S-00-7X001

- INABYANCE / TO BE CONFIRMED**
- BUILDERWORK HOLES
  - UPSTANDS
  - SERVICE HOLES THROUGH RC CORE WALLS
  - DENOTES RC CONCRETE CONTAINING WATER RESISTING ADDITIVE.
  - REFER TO BELOW GROUND DRAINAGE DRAWINGS FOR GULLY LOCATIONS AND CAST-IN DRAINAGE REQUIREMENTS.
  - FOR LIGHTNING PROTECTION AND EARTHING REQUIREMENTS THROUGH STRUCTURE REFER TO MEP ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS.

001	STAGE 3 ISSUE	21/08/2015	BA	TS
Rev	Description	Date	By	App

**STAGE 3**

**BUILDING S2  
KING'S CROSS CENTRAL**



**BUILDING S1  
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT  
FOUNDATION LEVEL**

Scale:	1:100	Date:	AUG 2015	Drawn:	RA	Checked:	TS	
Drawing No.:	KXC-S2-001-33235-S-20-1FN03						Rev:	001

**Fig 5 Proposed piling plan / interface with plot S1**



# King's Cross

4 Stable Street  
King's Cross  
London  
N1C 4AB

T +44 (0)20 3664 0200  
[www.kingscross.co.uk](http://www.kingscross.co.uk)