### EAST TERRACE, LIBRARY AND UNDER TREASURER'S HOUSE THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN Newman's Row London WC2A

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Date 31/03/2016

Project Manager: Craig Halsey





### EAST TERRACE, LIBRARY AND UNDER TREASURER'S HOUSE THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF LINCOLN'S INN Newman's Row London WC2A

Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief

Planning reference 2015/4404/P condition number 12 Planning reference 2015/4408/P condition number 12

#### Sign-off History:

Issue No.	Date:	Prepared by:	H&S signed off by:	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	31.03.2016	Louise Davies	TBC	Craig Halsey	Draft for client review
2	26.04.2016	Louise Davies	TBC	Craig Halsey	Amended with client
					comments

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### Contents

<u>1</u>	Introduction	3
<u>2</u>	Objectives of the watching brief	7
<u>3</u>	Watching brief methodology	8
<u>4</u>	Programme, staffing and attendances	11
<u>5</u>	Funding	12
<u>6</u>	Bibliography	13
<u>7</u>	Appendix: Draft Transfer of finds ownership form	14
<u>8</u>	Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS)	18

### Figures

- Fig 1 Site location
- Fig 2 Watching brief areas
- Fig 3 Demolition of Under Treasures House and excavation for basement extension Fig 4 Excavation for East Terrace basement

### 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (or WSI) for an archaeological watching brief on the site of the East Terrace, and the Library and Under Treasurer's House of The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn has been commissioned from MOLA by Rick Mather Architects on behalf of The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.
- 1.1.2 The site comprises the East Terrace to the east of the Great Hall, and the Under Treasurers House to the north of the library. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 530920 181415. Modern pavement level to the north of the Library is at 21.0m OD, and the level of the East Terrace is 21.5m OD. The existing basement slabs lie at 18.4m OD.
- 1.1.3 There are two separate planning applications relating to the development:
- 1.1.4 **2015/4404/P** relates to the development of the East Terrace and retaining wall. Planning permission included Condition 12 relating to archaeological work. The condition states:

A) No development shall take place until the applicant (or heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

B) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.1.5 **2015/4408/P** relates to the demolition of the Under Treasurers House, and construction of a new building with extended basement. Planning permission included Condition 12 relating to archaeological work. The condition states:

A) No development shall take place until the applicant (or heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

B) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.1.6 It has been agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service at Historic England that the appropriate form of archaeological investigation for each planning application will be an archaeological watching brief. All below ground works will need to be archaeologically monitored with an archaeological watching brief. Specific activities that will need monitoring are listed below.

- 1.1.7 The works requiring a watching brief in the East Terrace area are:
  - Dismantling of the external terrace steps
  - Dismantling of the terrace retaining wall
  - Excavation for the extension of the East Terrace basement
  - Underpinning of the Great Hall tower and boundary wall
- 1.1.8 The works requiring a watching brief in the Under Treasurers House area are:
  - Removal of foundations of Under Treasurers House after it has been demolished.
  - Excavation for the extension of the Under Treasurers House basement
  - Any other excavation that will expose the foundations of the Library or Great Hall, or that will extend into previously undisturbed ground.
- 1.1.9 The potential archaeological interest on the site is for post-medieval remains of the basements and footings of the existing buildings, and for post-medieval drainage and features associated with the construction of the buildings in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.1.10 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)
- 1.1.11 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 LAARC within 12 months of issuing the report.
- 1.1.12 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.
- 1.1.13 Other relevant documents include:
  - the Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2015). This presented the initial assessment of archaeological potential on the site.

### 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

1.2.1 The Planning and legislative background to the site has been adequately summarised in the previous Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2015 section 9).

### 1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was provided in the earlier Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2015). A brief resume is provided here:
- 1.3.2 The natural geology on the site is terrace gravel. This has been recorded at

15.3–15.5m OD below the east terrace (5.9–6.0m below the terrace surface); 16.4m OD and 16.8m OD to the east of the terrace (3.6m bgl and 2.9m bgl); 15.3m OD and 15.9m OD to the north of the Library (6.0m bgl and 5.7m bgl); 18.6m OD behind the Under Treasurer's House (3.0m bgl).

- 1.3.3 Between the top of the natural and the current ground level, 2.7–5.9m thickness of undated made ground has been recorded, probably derived from post-medieval waste disposal following quarrying or levelling deposits re-worked during the construction of the current buildings and terrace, which may potentially contain earlier (residual) artefacts of archaeological interest. It is possible that natural deposits would be encountered at higher levels in parts of the site furthest from the buildings.
- 1.3.4 The site has low potential for prehistoric remains. There have been occasional residual finds of prehistoric date within the study area, but cultivation, quarrying and subsequent development are likely to have removed any in situ remains.
- 1.3.5 The site has low potential for Roman remains. There has been no evidence of Roman settlement nearby, despite the site's proximity to the alignment of a Roman road. There have been occasional residual pottery sherds recovered from the general vicinity.
- 1.3.6 The site has low potential for Saxon remains. The site was probably within farmland in the hinterland of the main Saxon settlement of Lundenwic, and no archaeological evidence of Saxon activity has been recorded in the study area.
- 1.3.7 The site has low to moderate potential for later medieval remains. Such remains are likely to comprise residual finds in post-medieval deposits, or evidence for activities such as quarrying and agriculture. Much of the site appears to have been truncated below the natural top of the underlying gravels, but there may be limited and localised potential in the north-eastern part of the site if not disturbed by later building.
- 1.3.8 The site has high potential for post-medieval remains. The Great Hall and Library are Grade II\* listed buildings and their basements, vaults and foundations are also of very high significance. The terrace and its retaining wall are part of the curtilage of the listed buildings. Buried drains have been revealed during geotechnical investigations and are associated with the original construction of the listed buildings. Significant amounts of postmedieval made ground are located beneath the terrace, which may contain post-medieval finds. Although maps suggest there were no buildings on the site prior to the mid-19th century, it is possible that small unrecorded structures were present, and localised remains may survive to the north-east of the Library and the rear of the Under Treasurer's House.

### 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 Services Operations 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.
- 1.4.8 Attendance Contractor the 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 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.
- 1.4.9 *Sub-contractor* where this term is used in this document it refers to any contractor employed directly by MOLA during the course of its work on the site.

### 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....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 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:
  - What is the nature and level of natural topography?
  - Do post-medieval drains exist?
  - Is there any evidence for the construction methods used when the building was originally built?
  - Is there evidence for the development of the building throughout its history?
  - Is there any archaeological evidence that pre-dates the construction of the building?
  - What are the earliest deposits identified?
  - What are the latest deposits identified?

## 3 Watching brief methodology

### 3.1 Archaeological considerations

- 3.1.1 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 Initial breaking out and/or ground clearance by the Principal Contractor will be monitored by MOLA staff.
- 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'). 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 and 3.1.1 above, where archaeological deposits survive in any area of the proposed groundworks, the 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 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 might need to be 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 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 *either* confirmed in the Agreement and Contract regulating the archaeological works *and/or* confirmed by the completion of the relevant Deed of Transfer form (draft appended).
- 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/or 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 12 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 contractor's programme and the nature and extent of any surviving remains. It is envisaged that a Senior Archaeologist will monitor the groundworks, with an additional Archaeologist 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'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 Principal Contractor/client or their 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 the 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.* 

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, 2015 Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London.

MOLA, 2015, Historic Environment Report for Great Hall and Library of The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, MOLA unpub report

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 Appendix: Draft Transfer of finds ownership form

DATED

20

[]

#### -AND-

#### THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON

#### DEED OF TRANSFER of Finds excavated at []

Site Code []

### BETWEEN: -

[] a company registered in England under Reg. No [] whose registered office is situate at [] ("the Site Owner");

### AND

**THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON** an exempt charity established under the Museum of London Acts 1965-1986, whose principal place of business is located at 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN, ("the Museum") which expression shall include any Governors appointed from time to time acting in accordance with the powers vested in them under the Museum of London Acts 1965-1986.

### WHEREAS

- **A.** The Site Owner is the owner of a property at [] known by its site code [] whereupon an archaeological intervention has been carried out ("Excavation").
- **B.** The Site Owner is the owner of any items of archaeological interest found during the Excavation.
- **C.** The Site Owner wishes to transfer to the Museum title to the items referred to in Recital B.
- **D.** The Museum has agreed to provide facilities for the accommodation and, at its discretion, the display of the items referred to in Recital B on condition that the same are assembled as an archive in accordance with the provisions of this Deed.

#### NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows: -

### 1. PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF THE ARCHIVE

- 1.1 The Site Owner will procure the preparation of the items of archaeological interest found during the Excavation in accordance with the requirements of the Museum's *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives deposited with the Museum of London*, a copy of which is available to the Site Owner for inspection, and generally in accordance with best archaeological practice. The Site Owner will also procure to be prepared a full inventory of the items so prepared ("the Finds Inventory") and a list of the boxes and other containers in which those items will be transported to the Museum ("the Final Transfer Summary"). The items of archaeological interest listed in the Finds Inventory are hereinafter referred to as "the Finds".
- 1.2 The Site Owner will arrange for delivery of the Finds, Finds Inventory and the Final Transfer Summary to the Museum without cost to the Museum, after consultation with the Museum as to the method and time of delivery.
- 1.3 Title to and risk in the Finds will pass to the Museum on delivery of the Finds to the Museum in accordance with clause 1.2.

### 2. WARRANTIES

- 2.1 The Site Owner warrants to the Museum that:
  - 2.1.1 [to the best of its knowledge and belief *delete as appropriate*] at the date of this Deed ownership of the Finds is vested exclusively in the Site Owner;
  - 2.1.2 [to the best of its knowledge and belief **delete as appropriate**] at the date of this Deed the Finds are free of all charges, encumbrances and third party rights and no right has been granted in respect of them which would affect the transfer of

title to the Finds by the Site Owner to the Museum or otherwise give rise to any conflict with the provisions of this Deed;

- 2.1.3 [to the best of its knowledge and belief *delete as appropriate*] at the date of this Deed the Site Owner has the unfettered right to transfer ownership and possession of the Finds to the Museum;
- 2.1.4 the Site Owner will at its own cost take all steps which are or may be necessary at any time to cure any defects in the title to the Finds; and
- 2.1.5 the Site Owner warrants that it or its contractors have complied with all of the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 and any statutory modification or reenactment of that Act, and all other legislative requirements relating to the Excavation.
- 2.2 The Site Owner will indemnify the Museum against any and all claims, demands, proceedings, costs, expenses, loss or damage, of whatever nature which may be made or brought against or incurred by the Museum arising out of or in connection with any breach of the warranties given respectively by the Site Owner in clause 2.1.

#### 3. INTERPRETATION; GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

3.1 This Deed will be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of England and Wales regardless of the place of execution or performance. The English Courts will have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with any dispute or other difference arising out of or in connection with this Deed, unless the Museum chooses to invoke, or voluntarily submits to, the jurisdiction of some other tribunal. **IN WITNESS** of which the parties hereto have executed this document as a Deed on the date first written above

[] By means of these signatures:

Director

Director/Secretary

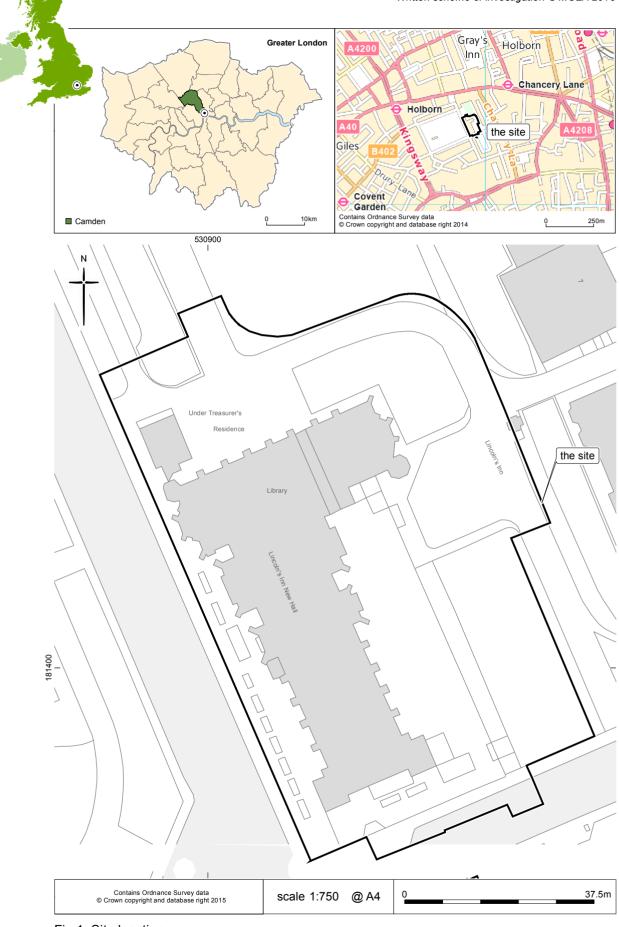
The **COMMON SEAL** of **THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON** was hereunto affixed in the presence of:

Chairman

Secretary

# 8 Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS)

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.





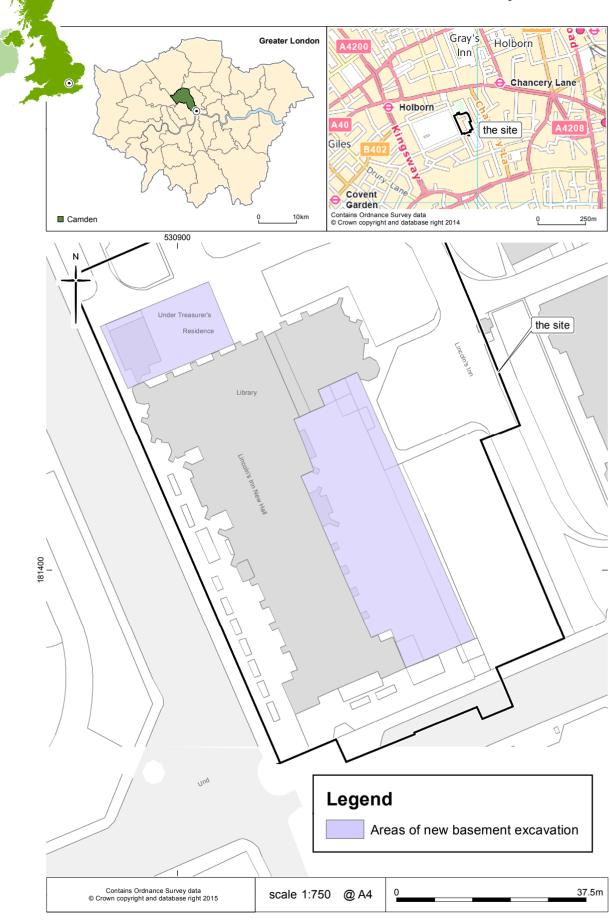


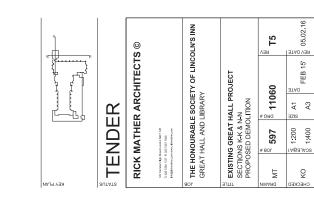
Fig 2 Watching Brief areas

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE. ANY DRSCREAD TO BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT AMMEDIATELY.	COPVRIGHT RICK MATHER ARCHITECTS LLP ©
SETON	

Existing Walls	Stripping Out - As RMA Specification C25/290	RMA Specification C25/310 - 450	Dismantle Heritage Elements and Store for Re-use as RMA Specification C25/280, C25/310 - 450, & C25/292 - 296	Demolition - As RMA Specification C25/310 - 450	Excavation as SE Information	
		<u> </u> ]				

NOTES:	These drawings are to be read inconjunction with Rick Mather Architects NBS Specification and th relevant Structural and MEPH Drawings and Specifications.	For details of works relating to Demolition, Deconstruction, Dismantling, Stripping Out, and Removal, refer to RMA NBS Specification Section

For details of works relating to Demolition, Deconstruction, Dismantling, Stripping Out, and Removal, refer to RMA NBS Specification Section C25.	For extent of repair and refurbishment refer to RMA Drawing Series 597-12000 and RMA NBS Specification Sections C41 & C51	
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15 T5 05.02.16 TENDER

