

# Recording Method Statement for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens

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**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: OFFICIAL**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the project

- 1.1.1 High Speed Two (HS2) is a network of new high speed lines across Britain, being planned and built in two phases: Phase One, which will connect London with Birmingham and the West Midlands; and Phase Two, which will extend the route to Manchester, Leeds and beyond. Powers to construct and operate the railway have been secured through the High Speed Rail (London – West Midlands) Act 2017 (the Act), which received Royal Assent on 23 February 2017.
- 1.1.2 The Secretary of State has appointed High Speed Two (HS2) Ltd as the nominated undertaker responsible for delivering Phase One of HS2. HS2 Ltd is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Transport.
- 1.1.3 Schedule 18 'Listed Buildings' to the Act concerns how legislation in respect of listed buildings under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ("the 1990 Act") applies to the Phase One works. Paragraph 1 of Schedule 18 disapplies some of this legislation, and in particular the requirement for listed building consent, from the Phase One works in respect of the listed buildings set out in Table 1, or which are listed on or after 30 September 2013.
- 1.1.4 Following Royal Assent, HS2 Ltd entered into Heritage Agreements with London Borough of Camden and with Historic England concerning the listed buildings identified in Schedule 18 to the Act within Camden. These agreements require certain details of works concerning the listed buildings to be submitted to the local authority for their approval, in consultation with Historic England where required.
- 1.1.5 The Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens is identified in Table 1 of Schedule 18 to enable the Grade II listed monument to be removed from St James's Gardens and later re-erected elsewhere. HS2 Ltd entered into a Heritage Agreement with London Borough of Camden and Historic England dated 05/05/2017 that requires HS2 Ltd to submit method statements concerning the relocation of the obelisk to London Borough of Camden for approval. The Heritage Agreement requires Historic England and the relevant Amenity Societies (the Ancient Monuments Society, the Georgian Group, the Victorian Society, the Council for British Archaeology and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings) to be consulted on these submissions.

## 1.2 Scope of the method statement

- 1.2.1 The following method statement has been prepared to address the relocation of the Grade II listed Obelisk to Baron Southampton, which will be permanently moved from its current location in St James's Gardens and relocated elsewhere.

- 1.2.2 Part 2.1 of Schedule 1B of the Heritage Agreement with London Borough of Camden and Historic England requires the method statement to set out a specification for recording the following elements of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens in accordance with Historic England guidance for the recording of historic buildings:
- The monument;
  - Its setting; and
  - Its constructional details.
- 1.2.3 Part 2.2 of Schedule 1B requires the method statement to detail the following:
- How the obelisk is to be dismantled;
  - How the component parts of the obelisk are to be protected, transported and stored;
  - The process for the identification of an appropriate site for re-erection; and
  - The process for re-assembly of the component parts during re-erection of the obelisk.
- 1.2.4 Schedule 2 of the Heritage Agreement sets out the types of information to accompany submissions of works details. A location plan has been included in Appendix A, and photographs of the obelisk have been included within the body of the method statement.
- 1.2.5 This method statement submission only covers the requirements of Part 2.1 of Schedule 1B of the Heritage Agreement; that is: the requirement for recording. A separate submission (Relocation Method Statement for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens) to cover the removal, storage, identification of a suitable site for reinstatement and the process of reassembly (required in Part 2.2 of Schedule 1B of the Heritage Agreement) will be submitted separately at a later date.
- 1.2.6 Schedule 20 ('Burial Grounds') to the Act provides a regime for the removal of human remains and related funerary monuments, and HS2 Ltd have developed a Burial Grounds, Human Remains and Monuments Procedure that sets out how the legal requirements of that Schedule will be implemented. Schedule 20 is a separate process and is not material to the Heritage Agreement. However, the requirements of Schedule 20 to the Act and the HS2 procedure must be complied with in order for any monument to a deceased to be removed from a relevant burial ground. This applies to both listed and unlisted funerary monuments.
- 1.2.7 Archaeological investigation and recording required in relation to the removal of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton will be undertaken in accordance with the Project Plan and Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for St James's Gardens, which are not material to the Heritage Agreement. Separate engagement with London Borough of Camden and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), Historic England and the Archbishops' Council will be undertaken on the preparation of these documents.

- 1.2.8 The recording of any below ground structures revealed during the removal of the obelisk, that form a foundation or underground element relating to the obelisk, will be undertaken in accordance with this method statement and incorporated within the report.
- 1.2.9 The recording of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton will be carried out in accordance with this method statement, as per the requirements of Part 2.1 of Schedule 1B of the Heritage Agreement. A digital copy of the report will be provided to the local authority and made available to the public through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The report will include the data gathered and outputs created as a result of the recording exercise, which is specified in Section 4 of this method statement.

## 2 Heritage asset description and history

### 2.1 General information

- 2.1.1 The Obelisk to Baron Southampton is located in the south-west corner of St James's Gardens, in the London Borough of Camden. St James's Gardens lies immediately to the west of the current Euston Station. The gardens are accessed by a public footpath from Hampstead Road and an entrance from Cardington Street. The national grid reference for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton is TQ2927182671. The obelisk's principal elevation faces north: the north side of the monument contains an armorial relief and the remains of other stone carvings. The obelisk is located on the grass, between the current hoarding to the south, metal fencing to the west and a shed to the north.
- 2.1.2 The monument is designated as a Grade II listed heritage asset (list entry no. 1378716), and was first inscribed on the list on 11 January 1999.

### 2.2 Description and historic background

- 2.2.1 Originally, the gardens were opened in 1788 as St James's Burial Grounds for St James's Church in Piccadilly, which is located in the former Southampton Estate. St James's Chapel was constructed at the west end of the burial ground in 1791-1793. The burial ground was in use until 1853.
- 2.2.2 The burial grounds and gardens were originally four acres with an estimated 61,000 burials, though they were reduced to three acres when the railway station was expanded. In 1887, the former burial grounds were laid out as a public garden, when the St Pancras Vestry purchased the land from the church for £3,600. In the 1980s, the gardens were re-landscaped by the London Borough of Camden, who administered and managed St James's Gardens until the gardens were acquired for HS2.
- 2.2.3 St James's Chapel is no longer extant; it suffered significant bomb damage during World War II. It was repaired, but it eventually fell out of use and was demolished in the 1960s. At present, the gardens have an open character with mature plane trees throughout, shrubbery on the northern side and several standing monuments. The majority of the tombstones have been moved to the perimeter of the gardens. It is likely that some or all of these were moved in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when Euston Station was expanded via the London and North Western Railway Additional Powers Act in 1883 and when the burial grounds were converted to gardens in 1887; aerial photography from the 1930s shows few standing monuments or tombstones within the gardens by the inter-war period. Views of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton are partially obscured by modern structures in the immediate vicinity of three of its sides; a shed is located to the north, modern metal fencing flanks its west side and hoarding was erected to the south in the late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- 2.2.4 The listing description notes that the obelisk is thought to commemorate Charles Fitzroy, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron of Southampton (d. 1797) and his wife Anne, nee Warren (d. 1810). The Southampton

family held extensive tracts of land in southwestern Camden, and St James's Gardens (site of the former burial ground) lies within the area of previous landholdings of Baron Southampton. The listing description notes that the obelisk is similar in appearance to the Way tomb (d. 1894) at Acton by John Bacon Junior, who may have created this obelisk.

- 2.2.5 The obelisk is of pale grey sandstone darkened and discoloured from weathering. The remaining elements of the obelisk consist of a two-stage stylobate supporting a rectangular plinth, which consists of four separate slabs of stone. Originally the north face of the plinth bore the monument's dedication, which is no longer visible. The upper rectangular section of the plinth tapers inward to support a round-headed carved stone on the north side. The round-headed stone contains the remains of an armorial relief, with a central illegible coat of arms flanked by heraldic birds. A coronet is placed above the coat of arms. The carvings are heavily eroded. A large stone obelisk would have risen above the rounded-headed stone, though this is no longer extant. A large fragment of stone lies horizontally along the south side of the monument, partially buried in the ground. It is likely that this section of stone comprised part of the obelisk once attached to the round-headed stone.
- 2.2.6 The inscriptions on the plinth are heavily eroded and are therefore no longer legible, although faint traces of these inscriptions remain. It is possible that the inscriptions may have been either carved directly into the stone or comprised of lead lettering, though no visible traces remain. The most significant text would have been inscribed on the north side of the plinth (below the armorial relief), though there is little trace left of the original inscription.
- 2.2.7 Although the listing description identifies that the obelisk is thought to be to Charles Fitzroy, first Baron Southampton, data from a North Middlesex Family History Society survey contradicts this assertion.<sup>1</sup> This survey identifies the obelisk as commemorating Lawrence Harman Parsons (d. 20 April 1807), Baron Oxmantown and Earl of Rosse, an Anglo-Irish landowner, Member of Parliament and Irish Representative Peer in the House of Lords. Archive material held by the Camden Local Studies Centre was referenced in this survey, and an assessment was carried out on the heraldry on the tomb at the time of the survey. The coronet, coat of arms and heraldic birds may have survived in better condition at that point in time (1987), and may be the reason why the alternative name of Lawrence Harman Parsons is identified in the survey. Further research will be carried out during the recording exercise to analyse this study, other archival resources and the obelisk itself, to try to confirm who the obelisk commemorates.
- 2.2.8 Records note that Lady Southampton was buried within St James's Burial Grounds. However, Lord Southampton had a large vault under the chapel building, and the Survey of London notes that a wall plaque marked his internment within the chapel, rather than in the grounds. It is possible that the obelisk was made to commemorate Lawrence Harman Parsons, Baron

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<sup>1</sup> Anon. *The Monumental Inscriptions of St James's Hampstead Road*, North Middlesex Family History Society typescript held at Camden Local Studies Centre.

Oxmanton and Earl of Rosse, rather than Charles Fitzroy, 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Southampton, who was commemorated within the chapel itself.

Figure 1 View of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens



Figure 2 North elevation of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton



Figure 3 Detail view of the armorial relief



Figure 4 Partially buried section of stone on the south side of the obelisk



## 2.3 Assessment of significance

- 2.3.1 The obelisk's architectural significance has been eroded, as little remains of the sculptural carvings of the heraldic birds, coronet and coat of arms, which originally adorned the monument. The upper section of the monument has been lost, and the inscriptions on the plinth are no longer legible. Still, the remains of the armorial relief provide an element of information on who the memorial commemorated, in the absence of any remaining legible inscriptions. Decorative funerary monuments were not common in this period, so the monument is of interest for its sculptural features, despite them being heavily eroded.
- 2.3.2 The listing description proposes that the obelisk may be the work of sculptor John Bacon Junior, a renowned sculptor who created wall tombs located in prestigious locations, including St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. The listing description notes the similarities between this obelisk and a tomb created by John Bacon Junior at St Mary's Acton, speculating that this obelisk may have been made by the same man. The potential connection between the obelisk and the renowned sculptor, John Bacon Junior, lends the Obelisk to Baron Southampton interest as part of the historic development of stone carving. This will be further investigated, as per the methodology set out in the method statement on recording.
- 2.3.3 The obelisk is of historic interest for its possible association with two men, both of historical note. The listing description identifies the obelisk as possibly commemorating the 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Southampton, a political and military figure who was descended from an illegitimate line of King Charles II. Baron Southampton served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Foot Guards in 1752, becoming Captain in 1756 and rising in position to General in 1793. He also served in the Seven Years War, was Member of Parliament and served as Groom of the Bedchamber to King George II and King George III. Southampton also served as Colonel of the 119th Regiment of Foot (Prince's Own) from 1762-63, of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons from 1765-72 and of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoons from 1772-97. He was Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen Consort from 1768-82 and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales from 1780-97.
- 2.3.4 The obelisk's second possible historical association may be with Lawrence Harman Parsons, Baron Oxmantown and Earl of Rosse, who was an Anglo-Irish landowner and Member of Parliament. He served as one of the 28 original Irish Representative Peers, who sat in the House of Lords. The Acts of Union, passed in 1800, allowed Irish Peers to elect 28 representative peers. These elected representative peers were permitted to serve for life in the House of Lords in London. The practice continued until the Irish Free State was established in 1922, at which point the remaining representative peers were allowed to serve until their death, but no new representative peers would be chosen. Further assessment (as specified in Section 4) will be carried out to try to identify who the obelisk commemorates.
- 2.3.5 The obelisk is also of historic interest as part of the history of funerary monuments. Obelisks originally served as markers for Egyptian temple entrances. From the time of the renaissance, obelisks became associated with grave markers and funerary decoration. Obelisks first appeared in English tombs in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. They became particularly popular for

funerary and commemorative architecture in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, though their popularity waned in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century gothic revival. The obelisk gives evidence of the interest shown by early Victorians in ancient Egypt and Egyptian commemorative sculpture. This renders the Obelisk to Baron Southampton particularly significant as a part of the history of changes in fashion to Victorian funerary monuments.

- 2.3.6 The obelisk's historic interest is also derived from its place in the chapter of central London cemetery closures and the opening of new cemeteries further from the centre as burial grounds reached capacity and the city expanded. The obelisk's place within St James's Burial Grounds pays witness to the social mixing of the London urban burial grounds, where pauper burials were also carried out. This burial of either an English landowner or an Anglo-Irish aristocrat and politician, was marked by a grand funerary monument; alongside it, paupers were buried without memorial stones. This was common in central London cemeteries, and this obelisk is part of that history.

## 2.4 Survival of significant features, fabric and setting

- 2.4.1 The overall structural condition of the obelisk appears to be sound, though there are a few fractures visible in the stonework above the plinth, requiring caution where elements are of the monument are to be lifted or dismantled. No major movement is apparent in the monument, although the ground is raised on the western side of the monument, indicating that the ground has been built up or the monument has settled further into the ground on its western side.
- 2.4.2 Considerable algae growth appears on the surface of the stone, and moss growth is evident in the stone joints. Surface dirt and pollution deposits discolour the stone. Heavy surface erosion has taken place on the carved stone features, including the birds, coronet and armorial crest. The inscriptions on the plinth are no longer legible, either due to heavy surface erosion or the loss of lead lettering.
- 2.4.3 The sandstone appears to be soft and subject to accelerated erosion if exposed to the elements; further research is required to determine if the obelisk was originally located in a sheltered area or within St James's Chapel, where the soft sandstone would have been less susceptible to deterioration. The erosion appears to be long-standing; the list description notes that the obelisk is 'thought to be to Charles Fitzroy, first Baron Southampton', indicating that the inscriptions and detail of the armorial relief were too eroded to provide conclusive evidence when the obelisk was listed in 1999. Investigation will be carried out to determine whether further information was recorded in the Historic England archives on the obelisk at the time of designation.
- 2.4.4 The upper section of the obelisk has been lost. A section of stone partially buried in the ground on the south side of the monument may form part of the upper obelisk originally fixed above the round-headed stone. The listing description, written in 1999, notes that the upper part of the obelisk's tapering shaft was broken at the time of designation.

- 2.4.5 The obelisk appears to remain in its original location (or approximate location) of St James's Gardens, though it is possible that the obelisk has been moved from either inside the chapel (no longer extant) or from elsewhere within the gardens. The setting contributes to the significance of the obelisk, as St James's Gardens appears to be the original burial ground in which the obelisk was erected. If the obelisk does in fact commemorate the 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Southampton, the location would contribute considerably to the obelisk's significance, as Baron Southampton had a large vault within the burial ground's chapel, which is no longer extant. If the obelisk commemorates Lawrence Harman Parsons, Baron Oxmantown and Earl of Rosse, as indicated by North Middlesex Family History Society survey, the setting would still contribute to the significance of the obelisk, as St James's Burial Grounds is presumed to be where the obelisk was first erected.
- 2.4.6 The setting of the obelisk has changed throughout the lifetime of the obelisk: the burial grounds were converted into a public park, Second World War bomb damage resulted in the demolition of the once-adjacent chapel (where the 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Southampton's vault existed), further development of the station has encroached upon the eastern end of the gardens and the landscaping has been subjected to redesigns throughout the life of the garden. Still, the setting of the obelisk still retains its essential character as an open, landscaped gardens, which would have been similar when the obelisk was first erected in the burial grounds.
- 2.4.7 The obelisk exists in what originally would have been the area reserved for burials of the wealthier or upper classes, so it is possible that the obelisk has remained in its original position. Further research will be undertaken in the recording exercise to determine whether the obelisk has been moved within St James's Gardens at any point during the closure of the burial grounds and during any phases of change to the landscaping of the gardens. It is possible that the obelisk may have been moved to make way for the children's playground in St James's Gardens, so further research is required to confirm the obelisk's original location.

## 3 Proposed works to heritage asset

- 3.1.1 The Obelisk to Baron Southampton will be dismantled, removed from St James's Gardens and relocated elsewhere, in accordance with a method statement to be agreed separately with London Borough of Camden (Relocation Method Statement for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens). The method statement on the relocation works will set out how the component parts are to be protected, transported and stored, as well as the process for the identification of an appropriate site for re-erection and the method of re-assembling the component parts. The method statement on the relocation works will form a separate submission from the recording method statement. The removal of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton from St James's Gardens will permanently alter the setting of the asset.

## 4 Specification for recording

### 4.1 General standards

- 4.1.1 The recording methodology is subject to a Heritage Agreement with London Borough of Camden and Historic England. Section 4.1 sets out general standards for recording the heritage asset. Sections 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 specify the recording methodology for the asset, its setting and its constructional details.
- 4.1.2 Recording shall be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance for the recording of historic buildings as per the requirements of the Heritage Agreement. HS2 Technical Standards will also be adhered to during the recording exercise. The HS2 Technical Standards informed the development of this method statement but are not material to or required by the Heritage Agreement.
- 4.1.3 The Contractor shall archive resulting reports and supporting data and information in accordance with HS2 Ltd's standard procedures. A digital copy of the report will be provided to the local authority and made available to the public through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). The report will include the data gathered and outputs created as a result of the recording exercise.
- 4.1.4 Historic environment investigations involving the production of maps shall adhere to a standard approach to GIS deliverables as set out in the relevant HS2 Ltd GIS specifications. HS2 Ltd's standard templates for maps will be used. Mapping and spatial data deliverables will conform to a standard approach to ensure consistency across all the contracts.
- 4.1.5 For written accounts, HS2 Ltd's standard templates for reports will be used. A final copy will be saved in PDF format for maximum readability.
- 4.1.6 In accordance with Historic England's 'Understanding Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice', the standards for drawings are as follows:
- Drawings should include the following basic information: the name and address of the building, the civil parish and county, London Borough or unitary authority, and the National Grid Reference; the name of the individual(s) responsible for the drawing, and for the survey, if different; the date of the survey; and the name of the originating body or institution;
  - A drawn metric scale, in addition to a stated scale (for example 1:50) should be included on the drawing. A drawn scale will remain accurate if the drawing is reproduced at a smaller scale;
  - Drawings derived from a measured survey should be produced by Computer-Aided Design (CAD) and saved in PDF file format;
  - Drawings should follow the standard conventions identified by Historic England in

'Understanding Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'; and

- Dimensioned site sketches of constructional details should be scanned and saved in digital format, preferably as TIFF files, to prevent compression of the image and resultant loss of data.

4.1.7 In accordance with Historic England's 'Understanding Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice', the standards for photographic records are as follows:

- Photography should be carried out in digital format, using a high-resolution camera with sensors exceeding 10 mega pixels;
- Images should be shot in RAW format on a DSLR camera and converted to an uncompressed file format (TIFF);
- Where no alternative is available, a compact digital camera may be used which allows the override of automatic features and production of high-resolution JPEG files;
- Where possible, a tripod and shift lens should be used to help minimise distortions in elevational photography. The camera angle should be levelled to avoid distortions;
- A lens causing the least distortion should be used, usually a standard or telephoto lens. Wide-angle lenses should be avoided except where required by site and building constraints (for example, interiors will usually require wide angle lenses);
- Use of a tripod will minimise the risk of blurring from camera shake and will aid with image composition and framing;
- All photographs should be in focus, with an appropriate use of depth of field;
- Photographs should be adequately exposed in natural light or by adequate artificial light where required. Care should be taken as to the time of day and direction of lighting. Often a bright but overcast day can provide suitable lighting to avoid over- or under-exposure;
- For interior photographs, electronic flash may be used. An off-camera source will give greater relief and a better result, and a bounced light from a reflector or white ceiling will produce a more even light than a direct source. Natural light may also provide a suitable source. Camera-mounted electronic flashes should be avoided where possible;
- The white balance setting of the camera should be checked to ensure colour distortions are not introduced in the record;
- When photographing details, a clearly marked and suitably sized scale should be positioned parallel to one edge of the photograph;
- Standard colour cards may be included in the frame when photographing details to

ensure an accurate record of the colour balance is made;

- When recording the general appearance of constructional details, photographs should be taken at close proximity and further afield to relate constructional details to locations;
- Any metadata saved (including date) should be accurate to the record taken; and
- When creating prints from digital files, photographic printing paper, preferably a silver halide paper, should be used, and a resolution of 300dpi should be maintained.

## 4.2 Recording the heritage asset

4.2.1 Recording of the heritage asset will be carried out in accordance with guidance by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'.

4.2.2 The Contractor will produce a report, which will constitute the record alongside archive material and will include:

- **The rationale for the recording;**
- **An outline of the methodology** and techniques employed; this will include a section on the methodology of recording setting, as set out in Section 4.3;
- **Details of engagement** and any external parties involved;
- **A written description** containing the required information as specified in Table 1;
- **A brief summary of elements of the heritage asset to be affected;**
- **Historic and recent maps**, as specified in Table 1;
- **Photographic material**, within the body of the report and in appendices, as specified in Table 1;
- **Maps, plans and figures** to illustrate key points, as specified in Table 1; and
- **Other material or outputs** that may have been collated.

4.2.3 The report will cover both the recording of the asset (as set out in this section) as well as the recording of its setting (as specified in Section 4.3) in a single integrated report. For example, the methodology and the written description will include both the method of recording the asset and the method of recording its setting.

4.2.4 Historic England (Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2016) has defined an approach to historic building recording identifying a range of techniques and providing guidance on when these may be applicable. Descriptions of the four levels of recording, plus photographic study, and their specifications, are set out in Section 5 of the Historic England document.

4.2.5 A **Level 3 analytical record** will be required for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens. This has been specified in accordance with guidance in the Historic England document, which identifies that assets requiring dismantling prior to re-erection will require either a Level 3 or Level 4 record. In this instance, Level 3 has been selected because the Obelisk to Baron Southampton is a Grade II listed asset, which requires detailed understanding of its history, fabric, setting and significance, in order to select an appropriate location for its re-erection. In addition, the Level 3 record will provide the requisite details to inform the process of sensitively dismantling and reassembling the obelisk.

4.2.6 The Level 3 record will be comprised of the elements listed in Table 1:

Table 1 Specification for Level 3 heritage asset record

Type of record	Specification for record
Drawing	<p>A site plan at a scale of 1:1,250 relating the obelisk to other listed monuments in St James's Gardens, and to the landscape features of the gardens, to record the obelisk's existing location prior to its removal and relocation elsewhere.</p> <p>A measured and dimensioned plan drawing at a scale of 1:20, as existing. If during the removal process, the obelisk is found to have substantial underground foundations, two cross sections (at angles to each other through the centre of the obelisk) will be drawn through the whole obelisk.</p> <p>A measured plan drawing at a scale of 1:20 identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs, to be used for the reassembly of constituent parts of the obelisk.</p> <p>Measured elevation drawings of the obelisk's four elevations at a scale of 1:20, to be used for recording constituent parts of the obelisk for reconstruction. Below ground structural elements forming part of, or related to, the obelisk will be shown in elevation (with the level of the ground indicated) on the elevation drawings, even if the below ground elements step out from the visible base of the monument.</p> <p>Drawings will record the constituent parts, different builds, notable features and constructional details of the obelisk, including its below ground elements.</p>
Photography and 3D imaging techniques	<p>Photographs of the obelisk's external appearance at close range, including four oblique views and four individual elevation views straight on, where permitted by the obelisk's current siting. These photographs should contain all elements of the obelisk within the frame, with minimal background space shown.</p> <p>Photographs showing external decorative details of the armorial relief, including the coronet, coat of arms and birds, as well as the remains of the inscriptions.</p> <p>A combination of one or more of the following techniques: structured light scanning, photogrammetry and/or reflectance transformation imaging, to capture the inscriptions on the plinth of the obelisk. Point cloud data and photographic data will be digitally processed and analysed. The purpose of these imaging techniques is to attempt to transcribe the remains of the ephemeral inscriptions, and the type of scanner should be selected to enable this end use of the data. The data from the imaging techniques should be stored in a digital format. An image of any enhanced figures used for transcription should be included in the report, along with a text transcription of the inscriptions.</p> <p>A combination of one or more of the following techniques: structured light scanning, photogrammetry and reflectance transformation imaging, to capture the carvings of the armorial relief, including the coronet, coat of arms and flanking birds. Point cloud data and photographic data will be digitally processed and analysed. The purpose of the scanning exercise is to attempt to decode the figures of the armorial relief, allowing for clearer comparison between the extant carvings and the crests of Baron Southampton and Lawrence Harman Parsons; the type of scanner should be selected to enable this end</p>

	<p>use of the data. The data from the imaging techniques should be stored in a digital format. An image of any depth-amplified colour-coded figures should be included in the report, along with text describing any information on the crests determined from the laser scanning exercise.</p> <p>Photographs showing any below ground structures associated with the monument, including their fabric, notable features and constructional details.</p>
Written account	<p>The precise location of the obelisk as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference. This should be accompanied by a short description of the location of the obelisk within St James's Gardens.</p> <p>A note of any statutory designations (that is, Grade II listing of the obelisk) and any non-statutory designations (that is, inclusion of St James's Gardens on Camden's Local List).</p> <p>The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.</p> <p>A summary statement, summarising the obelisk's form, function, date and sequence of development and outlining the findings of the record. The names of the designer, craftsman and commissioner should be given if known. Further research will be carried out to identify whether this obelisk was created by John Bacon Jr., as suggested in the list description. Further research will be carried out to identify who the obelisk commemorates, including analysis of material held at the Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre and the City of Westminster Archives Centre.</p> <p>An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints. The introduction will explain that the record is a Level 3 record of the monument and a Simple Setting record. The introduction will include acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced. There will be a discussion of the published sources relating to the monument and its setting.</p> <p>A historical summary; this will include an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the monument, where they exist. This will be illustrated where appropriate with cross references to any maps, photographs and other material included in, or appended to, the report. Key historic maps illustrating the main changes over time will be included in the record.</p> <p>A detailed description of the monument's form including structure, materials and decoration, together with the evidence supporting this analysis. An analysis of the monument's past and present purpose, with the evidence for these interpretations and any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures associated with the monument. This will include, where available, information on the loss of the upper section of the stone obelisk.</p> <p>An analysis of the significance of the monument. This will seek to identify both the significance of the monument and its features, its setting and the latter's contribution to its significance (how it contributes) and level of contribution to its significance (the degree to which it contributes). It can also set important aspects of the monument in a regional or national context.</p> <p>A conclusion setting out the findings of the assessment.</p> <p>Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of the sources consulted.</p>

## 4.3 Recording setting

- 4.3.1 The Contractor shall produce a report, which is integrated within the Level 3 record as part of it (as set out in 4.2 above). The report will constitute the record alongside archive material and

will include the elements below. These will be added integrally with the Level 3 record, so that there will be no need to repeat information within the report:

- **Rationale for the recording;**
- **Outline of methodology** and techniques employed;
- **Details of engagement** and any external parties involved;
- **A written description** of the history of the asset focussing on its changing design and its changing relationships with the surrounding landscape/ townscape;
- **A written summary** of the current setting and its contribution to the asset's significance;
- **Brief summary of elements of setting to be lost;**
- **Historic and recent maps**, where available, or relevant, to illustrate the changing setting relationships over time;
- **Photographic material**, within the body of the report and in appendices;
- **Maps, plans and figures** to illustrate key points; and
- **Other material or outputs** that may have been collated.

4.3.2 A **Simple Setting** level will be required for recording the setting of the obelisk. This is in accordance with the HS2 Ltd technical standards, which set out the general criteria for establishing the levels of recording setting. A Simple recording is appropriate where the significance and contribution of the setting to the significance of the asset is simple, and where the asset is a listed monument that is not the centrepiece of a piazza or other major space. The Obelisk to Baron Southampton is one of a number of standing monuments or extant tombs within St James's Gardens, and the contribution of the setting to the significance of the monument is simple, as the gardens were a former burial ground; therefore, a Simple recording has been specified.

4.3.3 The Simple Setting record will be comprised of the elements listed in Table 2:

Table 2 Specification for Simple Setting record

Type of record	Specification for record
Photography	<p>Photographs showing principal views of the obelisk within St James's Gardens. These photographs should illustrate the obelisk's relation to its wider setting within St James's Gardens and its role in the landscape of the gardens. These photographs should show principal views of the obelisk from the paths and current and former pedestrian routes. There will be photographs of the principal views within the gardens and out of the gardens which include the monument.</p> <p>Photographs showing principal views from the obelisk looking towards other significant features in St James's Gardens. There will be photographs of the principal views from the obelisk towards other features of the gardens and towards landscape or townscape features outside the gardens.</p>

Written account	<p>Short description of the history of the obelisk's setting in St James's Gardens. This should give a brief description of the changes to the burial grounds since the obelisk was erected, including but not limited to its change into a public garden, changes to surrounding structures such as the chapel and the truncation of the grounds during the construction of Euston Station. It should identify what survives of the historic landscape in the setting of the obelisk, and it should identify the original location of the obelisk, if possible</p> <p>A short summary description of the contribution of surviving elements of the setting to the significance of the obelisk. If the original setting is largely lost, there should be a description of the original elements of setting that would have contributed to the obelisk's significance, as well as an analysis of any surviving elements of the original setting.</p>
Mapping	<p>Reproduction and description of historic maps, indicating how the setting was originally intended, and how this has changed over time. These should include maps showing the entirety of St James's Burial Grounds, where the obelisk was originally located. Any historic maps included should note the date of the map.</p> <p>Production of a current map at a scale of between 1:200 and 1:1,250 scale, showing key views that include the monument. This map should also note the location from which the photographs were made.</p>

## 4.4 Recording constructional details

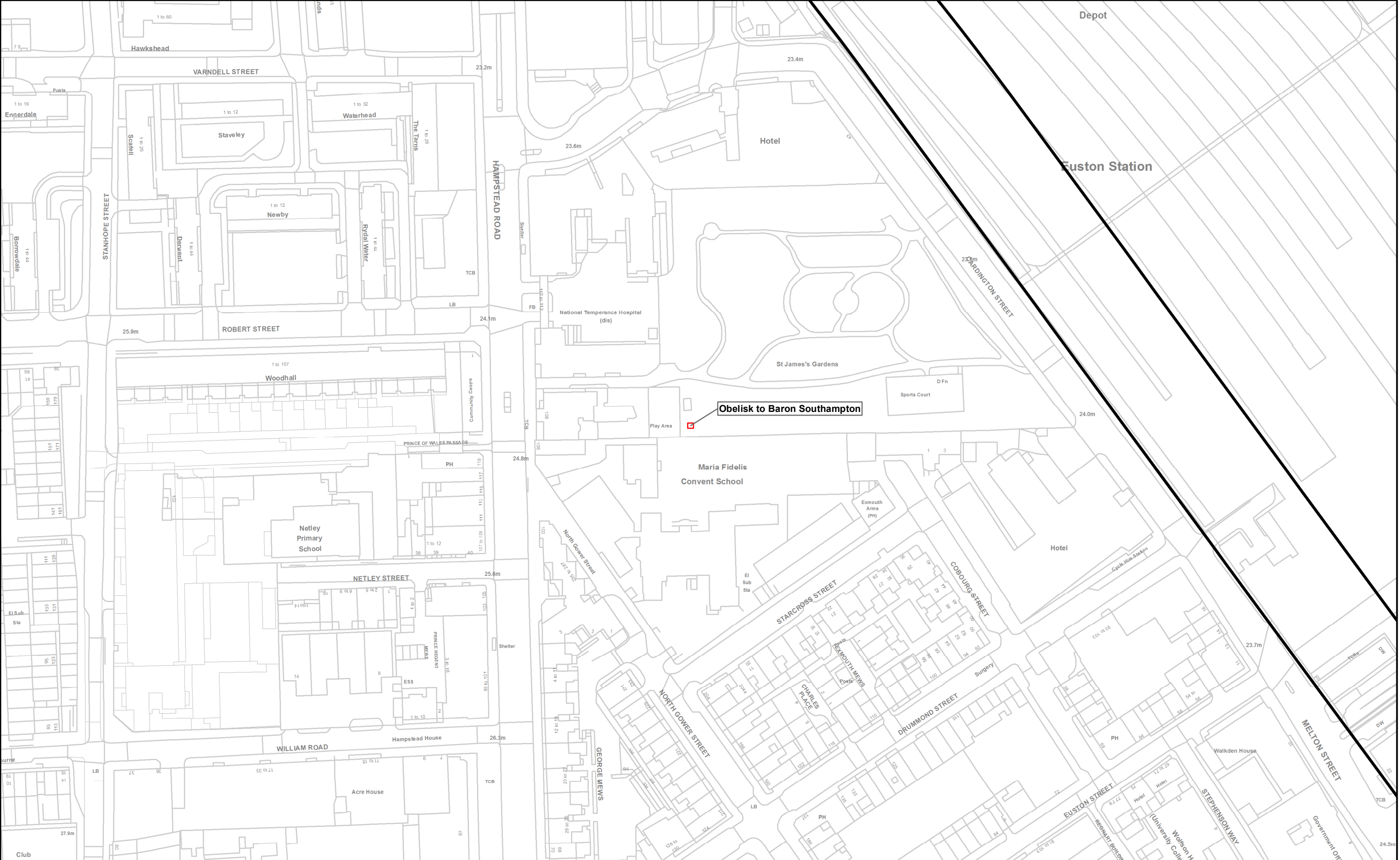
- 4.4.1 The methodology for the removal of the obelisk will be the subject of a separate submission under the Heritage Agreement. All parties undertaking works in connection with human remains, monuments and burial grounds shall also comply with Schedule 20 'Burial Grounds' and the associated procedure for implementing the legal requirements of the Schedule, which is not subject to a Heritage Agreement submission. Archaeological investigation and recording required in relation to the removal of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton will be undertaken in accordance with the Project Plan and Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for St James's Gardens, as discussed in Section 1.2.7.
- 4.4.2 Any below ground elements of the obelisk revealed during the lifting operation will be recorded as part of the recording of the obelisk, as set out in this Heritage Agreement method statement.
- 4.4.3 The level of recording of the constructional details of the obelisk should be sufficient to enable reinstatement. The recording of constructional details should also aim to identify any defects in the masonry which would require attention prior to reinstatement.
- 4.4.4 For the record of the obelisk's masonry, written descriptions should accompany any visual records, where the visual record provides incomplete data. For example, joint finishes, mortar types and hardness, fixing types and joint types will all require a brief written description. Written descriptions will take the form of notes to be archived with the record and may also include hand-written annotations on photographs or drawings, provided they are clearly legible.

4.4.5 The Contractor shall produce an addendum to the Level 3 and Simple Setting report, which will constitute the record alongside archive material and shall include, depending on the nature of the record:

- **Copies of elevation, section and plan drawings** with corresponding reference numbers of parts of the monument, to aid in reconstruction;
- **A written description** containing the construction details as specified in Table 3;
- **Photographs of constructional details**, as specified in Table 3;
- **Sketches of constructional details**, as specified in Table 3; and
- **Identification of any constructional details requiring remedial action before reassembly**, as specified in Table 3.

Table 3 Specification for constructional details record

Type of record	Specification for record
Drawings	<p>Where the obelisk is exposed beneath the ground, the level of the ground will be recorded and the exposed masonry will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, or, if appropriate, 1:10 in plan and elevation. If masonry is dismantled, elevation, section or plan drawings (created as part of heritage asset recording requirements in Table 1) should be used to record the location of joints, ties, mason's marks and other features. Stones or parts of the monument to be dismantled will be numbered and the numbers indicated on the drawings (to be marked appropriately on the corresponding piece of the monument), to aid in reassembly.</p> <p>Elevation, section or plan drawings (created as part of heritage asset recording requirements in Table 1) should be used to note the location of any detail photographs or sketches.</p>
Sketches	<p>A sketched diagram and/or photographs of any internal joint details should be created when the obelisk is disassembled, to aid in reconstruction.</p> <p>A sketch of joint types (i.e. flush, recessed, tuck-pointed or slate-packed) will be required where sections of stone are separated during the disassembly process.</p>
Photographs	<p>A photograph of mortar type (i.e. lime mortar, cement mortar or hot-lime mortar) and joint finishes (i.e. brushed or trowelled) will be required where sections of stone are separated during the dismantling process.</p> <p>A photograph of joint width (and depth, if bedding mortar differs from pointing mortar) with a suitable scale included in the frame will be required where sections of stone are separated during the disassembly process.</p> <p>A photograph of the colour of mortar and aggregate, as well aggregate size, shape and type, will be required where dismantling is carried out. Colour cards and scales should be included in the frame where appropriate.</p> <p>A photograph of fixing types and details should be made, noting the relative age and materials of fixings. A sketch may be required if constructional details are complex and not adequately illustrated by photography.</p> <p>A photograph should be made of any visible deterioration caused by existing fixtures, which would require remedial action prior to reinstatement. For example, if ferrous fixings have been used internally, these may require assessment and possible removal prior to re-erection of the monument.</p> <p>A photograph and accompanying sketch(es) of foundations should be made, to aid in reconstruction.</p>
Written account	Written descriptions should accompany any visual records, where the visual record specified above provides incomplete data.



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**Legend**

- Route in tunnel
- Route on surface
- Obelisk to Baron Southampton

High Speed Two

APPENDIX A:  
LOCATION PLAN FOR GRADE II  
LISTED OBELISK TO BARON  
SOUTHAMPTON IN  
ST JAMES'S GARDENS

Scale at A3: 1:1,250

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