



**Tavistock Square Memorial
7/7 Tavistock Square Memorial Trust**

Design, Access, Landscape and Heritage Statement
August 2017

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1.1 Executive Summary

This document presents the proposed design for the permanent memorial to the thirteen innocent victims who lost their lives during the 7th July 2005 terrorist bombing at Tavistock Square.

The project has been developed in consultation with the 7/7 Memorial Trust, the bereaved family members, the Friends of Tavistock Square, the Bloomsbury Conservation Area Advisory Committee, the Bedford Estate, the London borough of Camden and multiple local stakeholders. This document has been prepared by Carmody Groarke.

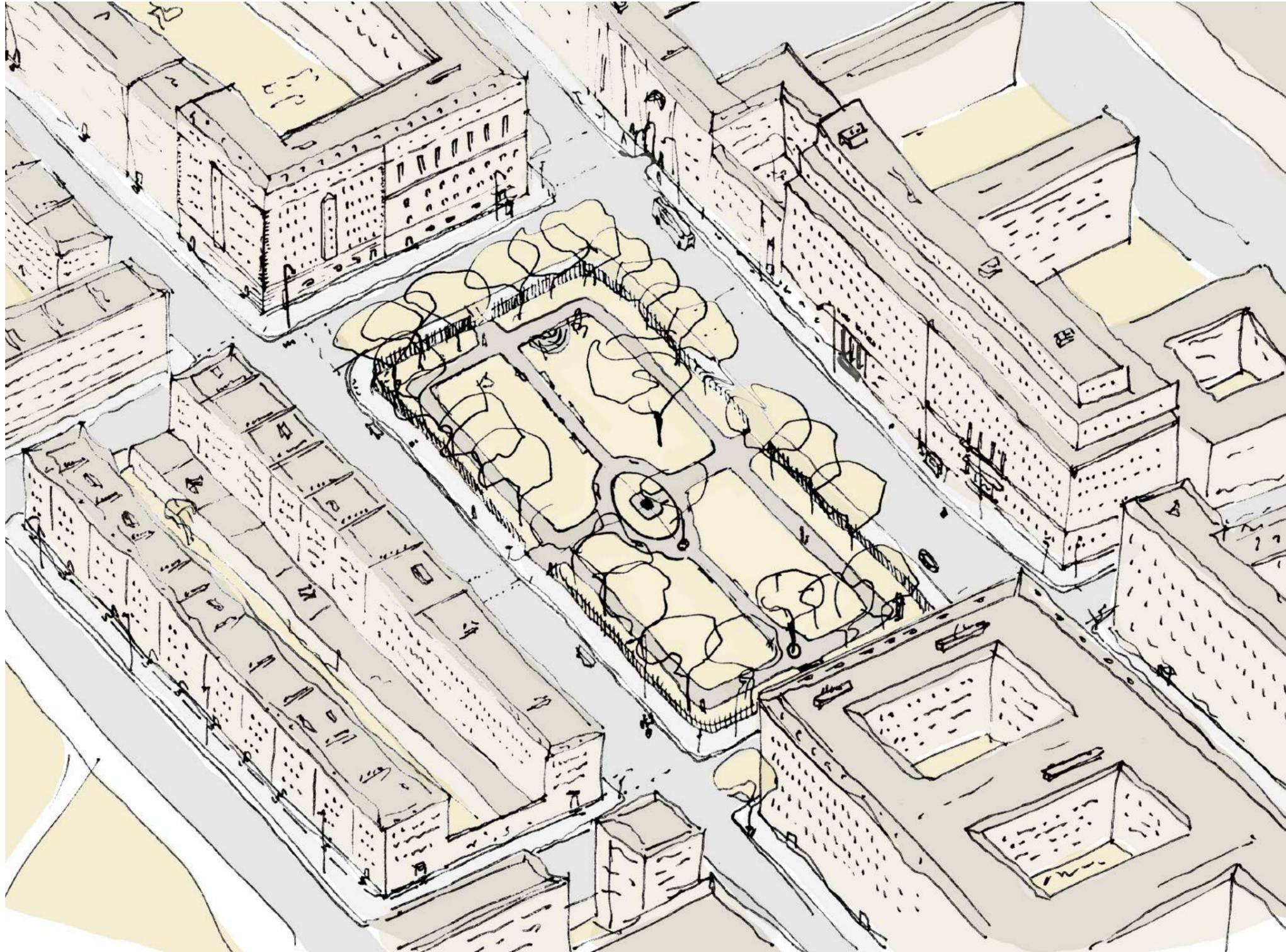


Figure 1.1a Aerial sketch of Tavistock Square.

2.1 Brief

A permanent memorial has been commissioned by the 7/7 Memorial Trust to commemorate the thirteen innocent victims who lost their lives in the terrorist bombing at Tavistock Square on the 7th July 2005.

While the National 7 July Memorial in Hyde Park commemorates all fifty two victims from the four bombings, this memorial is site specific, and commemorates the thirteen victims that lost their lives at Tavistock Square.

The memorial takes the form of a cast iron plaque within the Tavistock Square garden. Its placement and inscription references the location of the incident.

The memorial's message is intended to be contemplated from within the garden square. Equally the memorial announces a presence onto the public pavement outside the boundary of the railings. The inscription is cast into the cambered surface of the solid plaque and is orientated towards the location of the incident.

Carmody Groarke have previously worked successfully with the bereaved families to design and deliver the National 7 July Memorial in Hyde Park opened in 2009 on the fourth anniversary of the bombings.

The proposed memorial was presented to members of the bereaved families on the 29th of June 2016 and consequently endorsed by them.

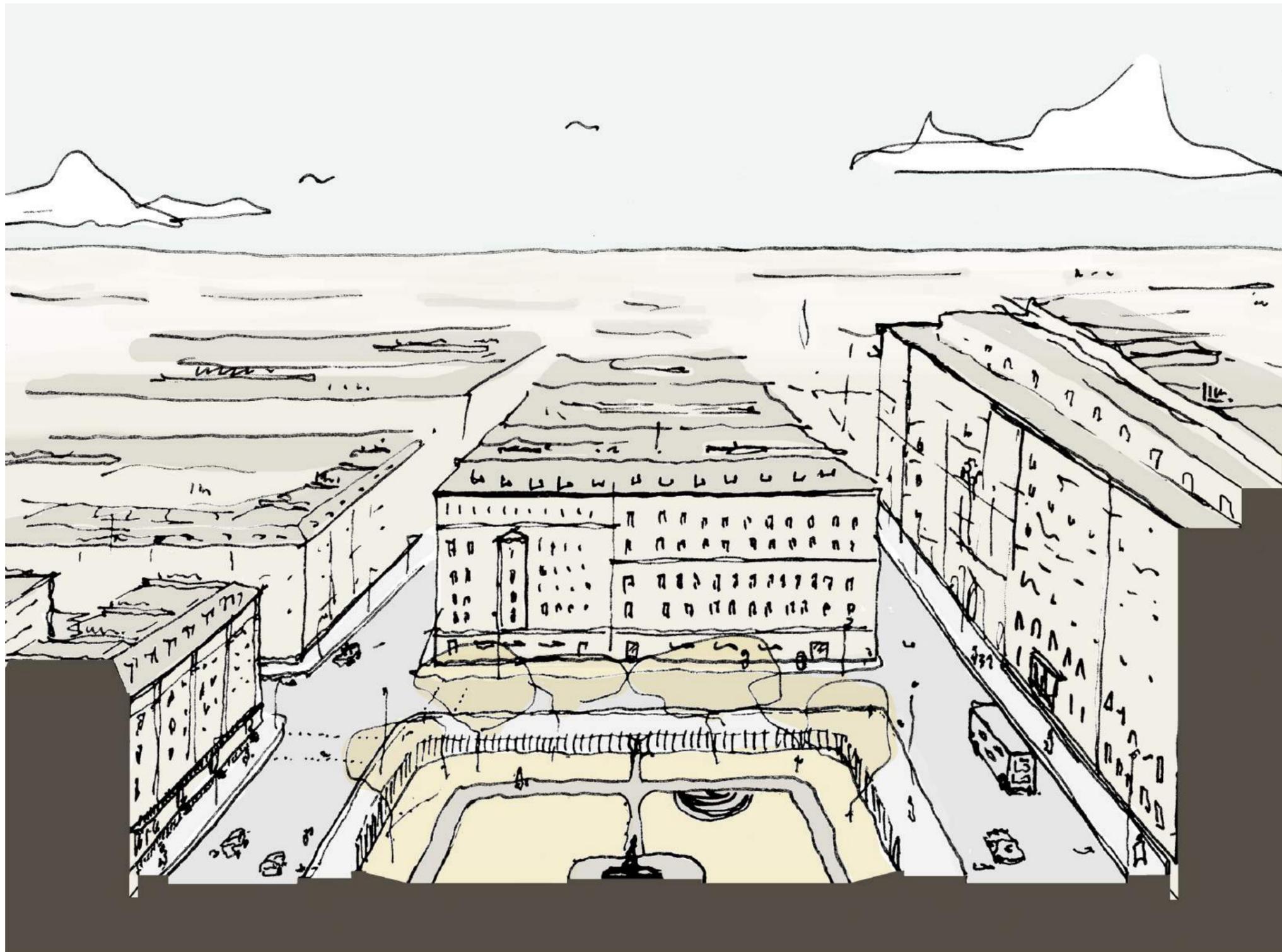


Figure 3.2b Sketch section through Tavistock Square.

2.2 The Event

7th July 2005 , 9:47 am

Hasib Hussain detonated a bomb on the top deck of a number 30 double-decker bus in Tavistock Square.

13 innocent victims killed:

- Anthony Fatayi-Williams
- Jamie Gordon
- Giles Hart
- Marie Hartley
- Miriam Hyman
- Shahara Islam
- Neetu Jain
- Sam Ly
- Shyanuja Parathasangary
- Anat Rosenberg
- Philip Russell
- William Wise
- Gladys Wundowa



Figure 2.2a Tavistock Square bus bombing, 7th July 2005, 9:47am

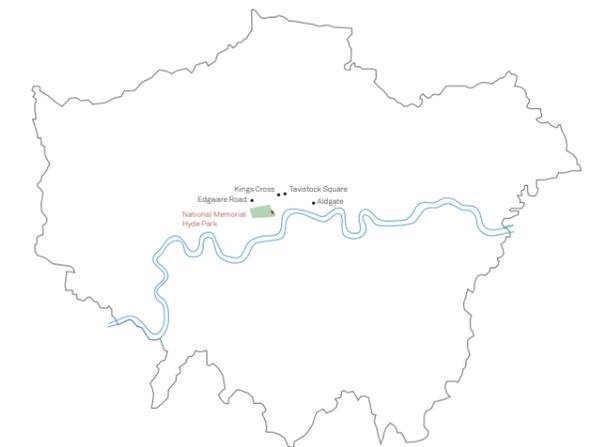


Figure 2.2b Location of all four bomb locations on 7th July 2005 and the National Memorial in Hyde Park.

3.1 Coroner's Report

The Coroner's report carried out by the Metropolitan Police following the incident locates the position of the No.30 Bus on Tavistock Square when the explosion took place.

Its position at the north east corner of Tavistock Square Gardens creates a very tangible connection between the Gardens and the site of the incident.

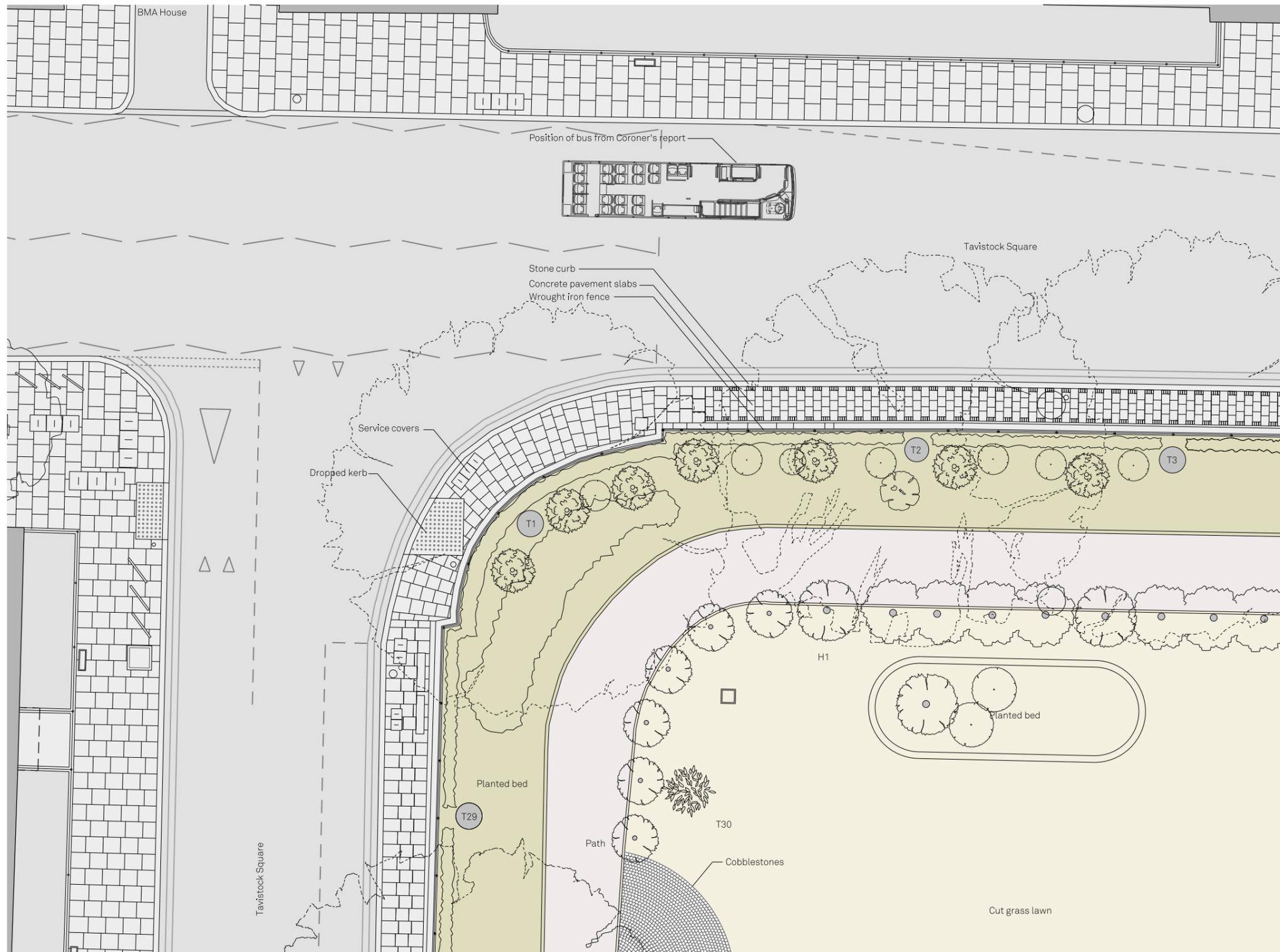
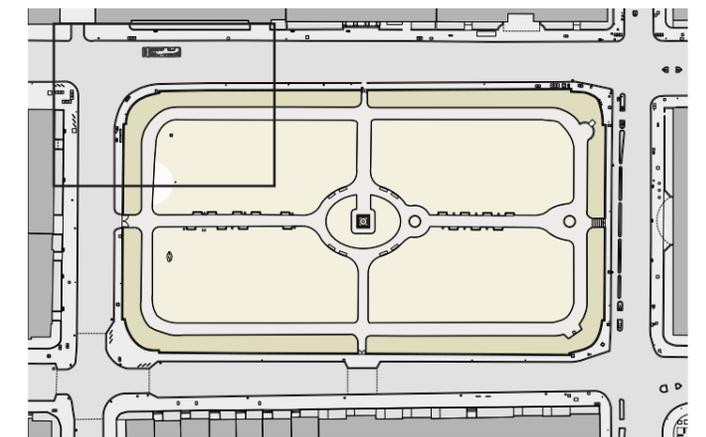


Figure 3.1a Existing localised site plan showing location of bus in coroner's report



0 10m 50m

3.2 Existing Elevations Tavistock Square



Figure 3.2a West Elevation

Connaught Halls on Tavistock Square are the original 19th century buildings designed by Lewis Vulliamy and along with their attached railings are Grade II* listed. They have been extended in the 20th century with a mansard roof.

BMA House to the east of Tavistock Square replaced Tavistock House, former home of Charles Dickens at the start of the 20th century. It was originally designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens as headquarters for the Theosophical Society who parted company before the building's completion in 1914. The British Medical Association (BMA) then bought the building in 1923 allowing it to be completed and have remained there to this day. The building was extended, including the frontage to Tavistock Square in 1929 by Wontner Smith and then by Douglas Wood from 1938-1950. The building was Grade II listed in 1982.

To the north of Tavistock Square lies Woburn House. The buildings to the south side of Tavistock Square were destroyed in the Second World War and replaced with a large hotel.



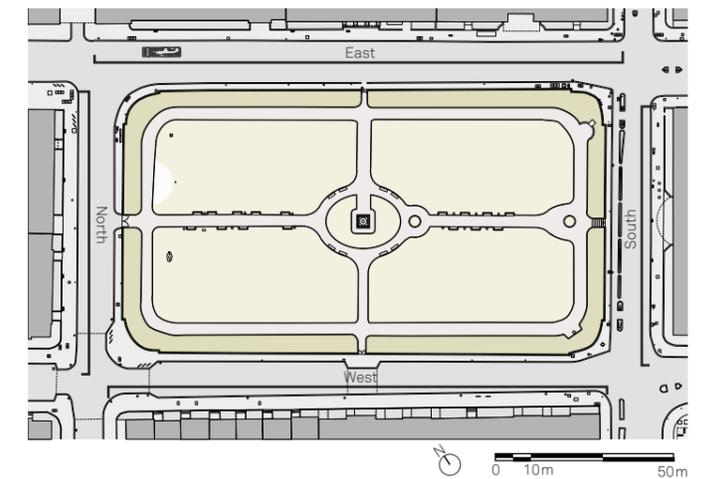
Figure 3.2b East Elevation



Figure 3.2c North Elevation



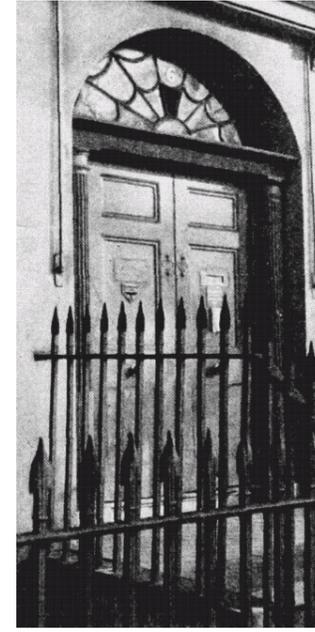
Figure 3.2d South Elevation



3.3 Historical Development of Tavistock Square

The land that is now known as Tavistock Square became part of the Bedford Estate in 1550. It takes its name from Tavistock, a small market town in Devon, and is also the cursory title - Marquess of Tavistock - given to the eldest sons of the Dukes of Bedford.

The eastern side of the square was first developed by James Burton and completed in 1806. The north side was subsequently developed by Thomas Cubitt from 1825-1826, followed by the Lewis Vulliamy's construction of speculative housing in the late 1820s. Each development has followed the same proportions; four storey buildings over a single basement in either brick or white stucco.



1803-6 East side buildings of Tavistock Square developed by James Burton, (photos 1930s)



1800 Tavistock House built by James Burton.

1820s West side built by Thomas Cubitt, followed by development of North and south sides. Basic layout of the gardens with planted border and perimeter path.

1929 British Medical Association House