



**WRITTEN SCHEME
OF INVESTIGATION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

**Southwood
Courtyard Building
Great Ormond Street
Hospital for Children –
NHS Foundation Trust**

May 2018

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Geology and Topography
- 3.0 Historical and Archaeological Background
- 4.0 Objectives and Rationale
- 5.0 Detailed Specification

Sources Consulted

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site Location
- Fig. 2 Development Area to be monitored

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission (reference: 2017/3377/P) has been granted by the London Borough of Camden for:

Erection of a three storey building within the Southwood Courtyard to provide 998sq.m (GEA) of healthcare space (D1), including physiotherapy and rehabilitation facilities and an iMRI suite and operating theatre for use by Great Ormond Street Hospital. Works include a stair link at second floor level to the Southwood Building, a two storey link to the Variety Club Building, entrance ramps and stairs, a green roof, cycle parking, artificial lighting, plant equipment and associated works.

- 1.2 An archaeological condition (No. 12) attached to the planning consent states:

No work shall take place on site until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works. If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

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

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

No development shall commence, including any works of demolition, until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and a report on that evaluation submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: Archaeology must be identified prior to the commencement of development to ensure that archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in the development process and that any areas of archaeological preservation are identified and appropriately recorded/preserved and the results published in accordance with policies BP2 and BP3 of the Borough Wide Development Policies Development Plan Document and section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 1.3 The proposed development may potentially affect any archaeological remains which might be present. As a result of current site constraints, recorded depth of made ground (2.7m) and the extent of previous impacts identified in an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs, 2017), it has been agreed with Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) that a Watching Brief will be undertaken during ground works.
- 1.4 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the proposed Watching Brief. It has been prepared in accordance with all relevant guidelines, including those set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS 2015), to which the watching will adhere (see Sources Consulted).
- 1.5 The geological, topographical, archaeological and historical background to the site is summarised in Section 2 & 3 below.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey (2017) indicates that the solid geology within the vicinity of the site consists of London Clay, overlain by superficial Lynch Hill Gravel Member deposits.
- 2.2 In 2013, a geo-technical trial hole was excavated within the site to establish existing ground conditions. The deposit encountered was a loose made ground consisting of brick rubble, containing suspected asbestos sheeting, to a depth of 2.7m below ground level. A former basement floor was also encountered.
- 2.3 In close proximity to the site between 2008 and 2014, four evaluation trenches were excavated to the northwest and southeast of the site within the grounds of Great Ormond Street Hospital. All four trenches encountered made ground deposits measuring up to 1m thick, associated with significant modern truncation, overlying natural gravels recorded at a height of between 18.32m and 19.60m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (ELO11840, TQ 30468 82096; ELO14299, TQ 3053 8206).

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information is derived from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by CgMs (2017).

Prehistoric

- 3.2 The study site is thought to have a low potential for the Palaeolithic period on the basis of its underlying geology. No finds of Mesolithic material are recorded within a 350m radius of the study site.
- 3.3 No records of archaeological assets dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age are recorded either within the site or the 350m study area.
- 3.4 Due to the paucity of finds identified within the study area, the archaeological potential of the study site for the Later Prehistoric periods can be defined as generally low.

Roman

- 3.5 There is limited evidence for any Roman activity within the study area. The site is known to have been located away from main area of contemporary occupation, which lay to the east of the River Fleet.
- 3.6 Only three Roman find spots are recorded within the study area, comprising a cremation found approximately 300m to the southwest of the site on Southampton Row (MLO18085, TQ 3040 8175); a Roman tombstone discovered approximately 200m to the southeast of the site on Lambs Conduit Street in 1911 (MLO16263, TQ 3107 8290); and hoard of 700 Roman coins found approximately 250m to the west of the site near Russell Square (MLO17780, MLO18043, TQ 3020 8200).
- 3.7 Due to the limited evidence for Roman activity within the study area, the archaeological potential of the study site for this period can be defined as generally low.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 3.8 The GLHER does not contain any records relating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the 350m study area.
- 3.9 During the Late Medieval period the site would have been located in agricultural hinterland of the City of London approximately 1km to the southeast, which is reflected by the limited number of records held by the GLHER for this period within the study area. Two of the records relate to Late Medieval water conduits designed to supply ecclesiastical institutions in London with fresh water. Lambs Conduit is located c150m to the east of the site (MLO18057, TQ 3061 8206) and Devils Conduit is located c150m to the west (MLO23435, TQ 3032 8200).
- 3.10 Documentary evidence indicates the Late Medieval house belonging to Lord Brooke was located c125m to the north of the site (MLO17843, TQ 3040 8220).
- 3.11 Due to the paucity of features and finds identified within the study area associated with the Anglo-Saxon and Late Medieval periods, the archaeological potential for these periods within the study site can be defined as generally low.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 3.12 At the beginning of the Post-Medieval period the study site is likely to still be present within the agricultural hinterland of London.
- 3.13 Due to the risk of attack on London during the English Civil War a series of defences were constructed to encircle the City in 1642-43, with defences consisting of The Civil War Forts and Lines of Communication. The Lines of Communication consisted of a substantial ditch and breastwork (defensive bank). It is highly likely that the breastwork was completely removed following the end of the Civil War and the bank material used to backfill the ditch, suggesting only evidence for the defensive ditch will survive.
- 3.14 One of the associated Civil Forts is documented as surviving within the garden of Bedford House until the late 19th century, located c300m to the southwest of the site (MLO10394, TQ 3020 8190).

- 3.15 Morgan's map of 1682 depicts the site as being located within agricultural ground to the north of the settlement at Holborn. There is no evidence shown for the Civil War Lines of Communication implying that any surface remains of the defensive lines has been removed by this date.
- 3.16 In general the Bloomsbury area was laid out with planned streets and squares from the 17th century onwards. There are several contemporary Squares within the local area: Bloomsbury Square (HER MLO5922), Queens Square (HER MLO102717), Red Lion Square (MLO102720) and Red Lion Square/Conway Hall (MLO102692). Bloomsbury Square (Grade II Registered Park and Garden DLO35382) lies to the west of the site. It was built in the early 17th century, forming part of the Bedford Estate. The garden was later redesigned in the early 19th to late 20th century (ML059220).
- 3.17 Vertues map of 1738 retrospectively depicts the potential course of the Civil War Lines of communication and Forts, which suggests that the course of the defensive lines may have passed through the area now occupied by the Great Ormond Street complex, and within proximity of the study site.
- 3.18 Rocque's map of 1766 shows the suburban growth of London has now expanded into the area occupied by the study site, with the road alignments now laid out to the south, east and west. The study site itself is depicted as located within gardens/horticultural land to the rear of properties fronting onto Great Ormond Street. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1787.
- 3.19 Horwood's map of 1794-99 identifies that development on land to the north of the site has now taken place, depicting buildings and yards potentially encroaching into the northern part of the study site. The layout of the study site remains unaltered between 1819 and 1849.
- 3.20 Great Ormond Street Hospital was founded on the inspiration of Dr Charles West in 1851. Dr West initially rented out a small property on the corner of Powis Place to provide dedicated care for London's children and was called the London Hospital for Sick Children. Subsequently, the hospital has grown in phases over the past century and a half, being renamed for the street it is located on (Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay 2008; MLO14673, TQ 3046 8209).
- 3.21 By 1896 the London Hospital for Sick Children has expanded with hospital buildings now occupying the western half of the site. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1921. By 1938 a further phase of development has taken place within the hospital

grounds resulting in the demolition of the building previously occupying the western half of the site, replaced by a winged building enclosing the site on three sides. A smaller building now encroaches into the southern part of the site.

- 3.22 The layout of the site remains unaltered up to the present. During this period the site was utilised for infrastructure support in developing buildings adjacent to the site and would have been the location for tower crane bases.
- 3.23 The archaeological potential for the Post-Medieval and Modern periods can be considered to be solely associated with any remains of the 17th century Civil War defences that may survive, where not impacted by later development.

4.0 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

- 4.1 To record and excavate any features encountered during the course of the groundworks, and determine the character, quality and date of each feature or group of features.
- 4.2 Within these parameters, the watching brief on site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:
- 1) To determine the presence of any prehistoric activity on site.
 - 2) To determine the presence of any Roman activity on site.
 - 3) To determine the presence of any Anglo-Saxon or Medieval activity on site.
 - 4) Determine if any remains associated with 17th century Civil War Defences survive on the site.
 - 5) Establish the likely impact of past land use and development.
- 4.3 Where physical preservation is likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect affect of the proposed development should also be considered.

5.0 **DETAILED SPECIFICATION**

5.0 The overall objectives of the watching brief are set out in Section 6. This section details the on site methodologies, report format and other related details.

5.1 The watching brief will monitor ground reduction for the piled foundations of the approved development (Figs 1 and 2).

Watching Brief Techniques

5.2 All ground reduction will be undertaken by mechanical excavator, with removal of all undifferentiated made ground down to the first significant horizon. The machine should remove a level spit of no more than 0.25m depth. Successive spits may be similarly removed until the first significant archaeological horizon is reached. That level should be cleaned in plan using a toothless bucket. If the machine has to re-enter the trench care should be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions. *The machine must not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.*

5.3 All machine work must be under archaeological supervision and should cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.

5.4 *Sufficient time must be afforded to the monitoring archaeologist to appropriately investigate and record archaeological deposits.*

5.5 Examination of all archaeological deposits should be by hand with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.

5.6 Archaeological excavation may require work by pick and shovel or occasionally further use of the machine. *Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous or low-grade deposits which may give a 'window' into underlying levels. They must not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.* The depth and nature of all colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

5.7 If significant remains are encountered which might merit preservation in situ, then an appropriate mitigation strategy will be developed. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification settlement evidence and structures. The Local

Planning Authority and GLAAS Archaeological Officer must be informed immediately if remains likely to be of national significance are encountered.

- 5.8 Any human remains must also be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981. Prior written notice is also to be given to the Local Planning Authority.

Access and Safety

- 5.9 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and GLAAS Archaeological Officer who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 5.10 *All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.* A general health and safety policy must be provided by the Archaeological Contractor and a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this site prepared. In particular the machine should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and public access routes should be supervised and controlled. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets are to be used by all personnel as necessary. Appropriate toilet and washing facilities for site staff will be provided by the Primary Contractor.
- 5.11 *No personnel are to work in deep unsupported excavations.* Trenches deeper than 1.2m will have to be stepped.
- 5.12 The archaeological organisation must be satisfied that the applicant or developer has provided all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before any site work takes place.

Recording Systems

- 5.13 The recording system must be fully compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in London. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the evaluation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques the guidance of the GLAAS Archaeological Officer will be sought.

- 5.14 It will be the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to obtain a site code from the Museum of London, which will subsequently be used as the site identifier on all documents.
- 5.15 The LAARC will be contacted in advance of the work taking place, and to establish arrangements for archiving.
- 5.16 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in London. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.
- 5.17 The following sampling strategy will be adhered to:
- 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
 - 25% of each linear feature, including all terminals and intersections.
 - 50% of earth-cut structural features (beamslots, ring ditches).
 - Surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) and domestic/industrial features (hearths, ovens), will be exposed, cleaned and left in-situ.
- 5.18 A site location plan will be prepared, comprising a general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern. This will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified. All trenches will be located using a total station or appropriate GPS equipment.
- 5.19 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits must be made. All significant deposits that significantly affect the interpretation of the site and relate to the watching brief objectives should be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid and be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Single context planning is required on deeply stratified sites.
- 5.20 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Upon completion of the trench at least one long section is to be drawn,

including a profile of the top of natural deposits. In addition to the excavation of man-made deposits, some assessment of “naturally deposited” levels may be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales.

- 5.21 All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 5.22 An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. Where appropriate a photogrammetric record will be made of complex structures, features and horizons liable to be damaged in the course of the watching brief. A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations.

Finds and Samples

- 5.23 A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Consideration should also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Different sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Minimum levels of data acquisition should be defined according to the “information recovery levels” summarised by Carver (1987). The default data acquisition level for all pre-modern assemblages is level D. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.
- 5.24 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the GLAAS Archaeological Officer and the Historic England Scientific Advisor for the region. Their advice will be sought at the project planning stage and a visit arranged to determine the importance and sampling requirements for all deposits exposed during the investigation. Consideration will be given to bulk samples of material for C14 dating, as appropriate, and samples of any other inclusions such as wood should also be taken.

- 5.25 A high priority will be given to the sampling of river and other anaerobic deposits (such as peat) where organic materials may be preserved (if present). Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.
- 5.26 The finds retrieval policies of the Historic England archaeological guidance papers will be adopted. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of GLAAS Archaeological Officer.
- 5.27 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.
- 5.28 Any human remains must also be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is required it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981. Prior written notice is also to be given to the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.29 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.
- 5.30 The pottery specialist employed by the archaeological contractor will be familiar with local wares with a record of publications in the region.

Reports and Archives

- 5.31 Within three weeks of completion of the monitoring, the archaeological contractor will produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief and trial trenching, copies of which are to be provided to CgMs Consultancy for circulation to the London Borough of Camden, the GLHER, and the GLAAS Archaeological Officer.

The report is to include, as a minimum, the following:

- a. a site location plan at an appropriate scale; a copy of the trench location plan at 1:1250 together with a plan of the main archaeological features at 1:100 and more detailed plans and relevant section drawings as appropriate. Particular note should be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed;
 - b. a description and interpretation of the archaeology of the site;
 - c. a table showing, per area, the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation;
 - d. a consideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating;
 - e. a summary report to be included in the London annual archaeological round up;
- 5.32 The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the watching brief, by the Developer, the GLAAS Archaeological Officer or any designated representative of the London Borough of Camden.

Archives and Published Reports

- 5.33 The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. The archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1, together with subsequent MoRPHE guidance (see Sources Consulted).
- 5.34 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the "Management of Archaeological Projects" 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all

materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

- 5.35 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed. Arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed in writing with the recipient Museum and details of such arrangements will be made by the archaeological contractor.
- 5.36 The site archive is to be deposited with the LAARC within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. If this is not possible provision needs to be made with the archaeological contractor and the development for retention of the archive in suitable conditions until an appropriate repository is available.
- 5.37 In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the GLHER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive). The OASIS process will be completed by the appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor.

Archaeological Contractor

- 5.38 The field team deployed by the Archaeological Contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff, employed by a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. All staff should be experienced on similar sites. An industrial archaeology specialist will be made available to the team as required.
- 5.39 The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed with CgMs Heritage and the GLAAS Archaeological Officer (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.40 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before work commences, including monitoring by the GLAAS Archaeological Officer.

Notification of Start Date

- 5.41 The GLAAS Archaeological officer will be notified in advance of the commencement of fieldwork, and will be kept informed of progress on site with a view to arranging site monitoring meetings as appropriate.

SOURCES CONSULTED

National Guidance:

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012

Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* 2010

English Heritage *Comparison of PPS5 Policies with Historic Environment-Related Policies in the NPPF – Part 1* 5 April 2012 unpublished document

English Heritage *Comparison of PPS5 Policies with Historic Environment-Related Policies in the NPPF – Part 2* 5 April 2012 unpublished document

Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_field_eval.pdf

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_buildings.pdf

GLAAS Guidelines:

Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work. London Region 2015

English Heritage Guidelines:

MAP2 Management of Archaeological Projects (Second Edition) 1991

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2009

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation January 2008

English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* 2006

Guidelines for archiving:

Archaeological Archives Forum (Duncan H. Brown), *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, completion, transfer and collection* 2007

London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives*

Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1992

Museum of London *Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be Permanently Retained by the Museum of London*

Museum of London *A research framework for London archaeology* 2002

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Selection and Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* draft 1992

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* 1995.

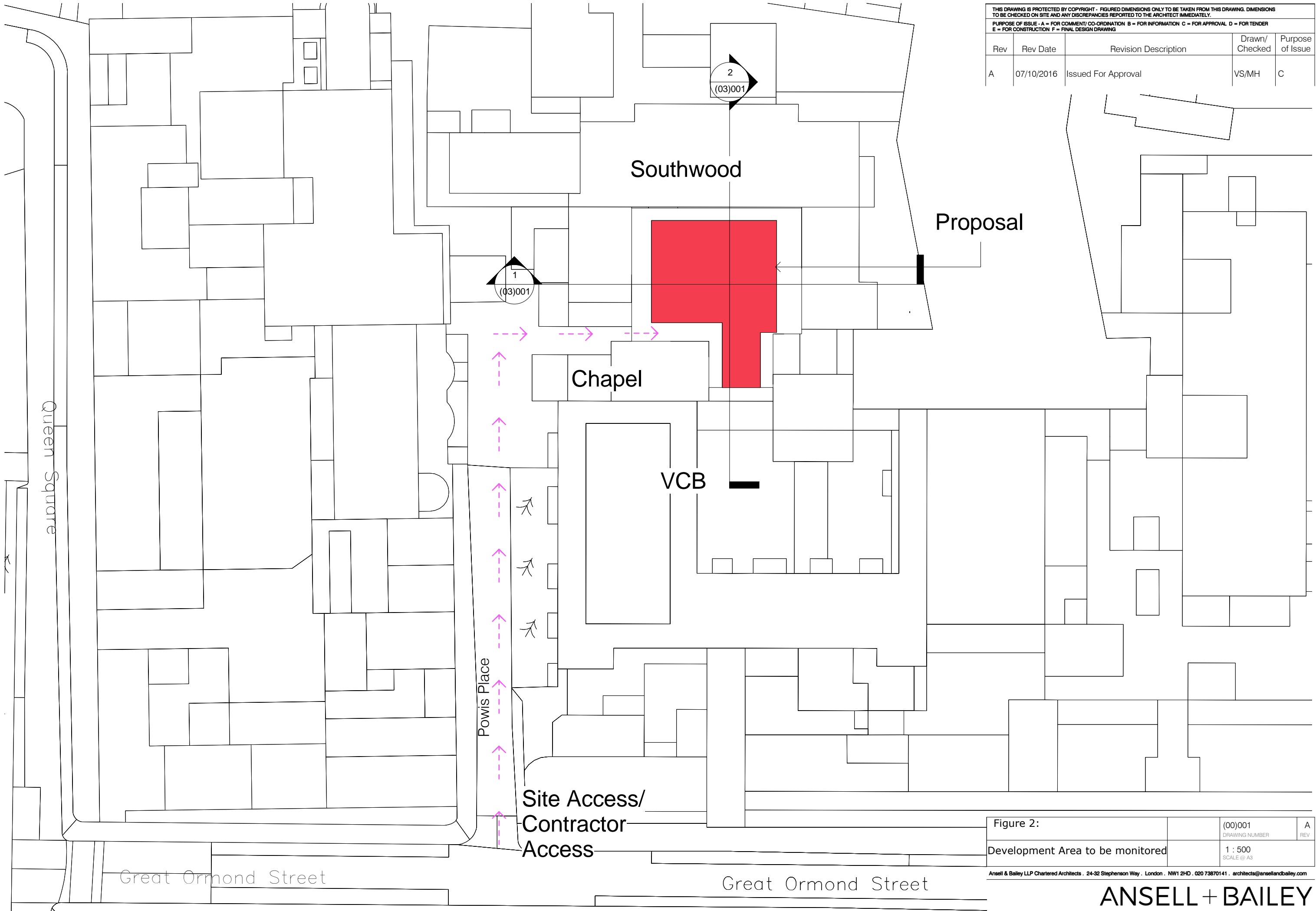
Site Specific

British Geological Survey *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> 2015

CgMs Heritage 2017 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Southwood Courtyard Building, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children – NHS Foundation Trust.*

Weinreb, B. & Hibbert, C. *The London Encyclopaedia* 2008



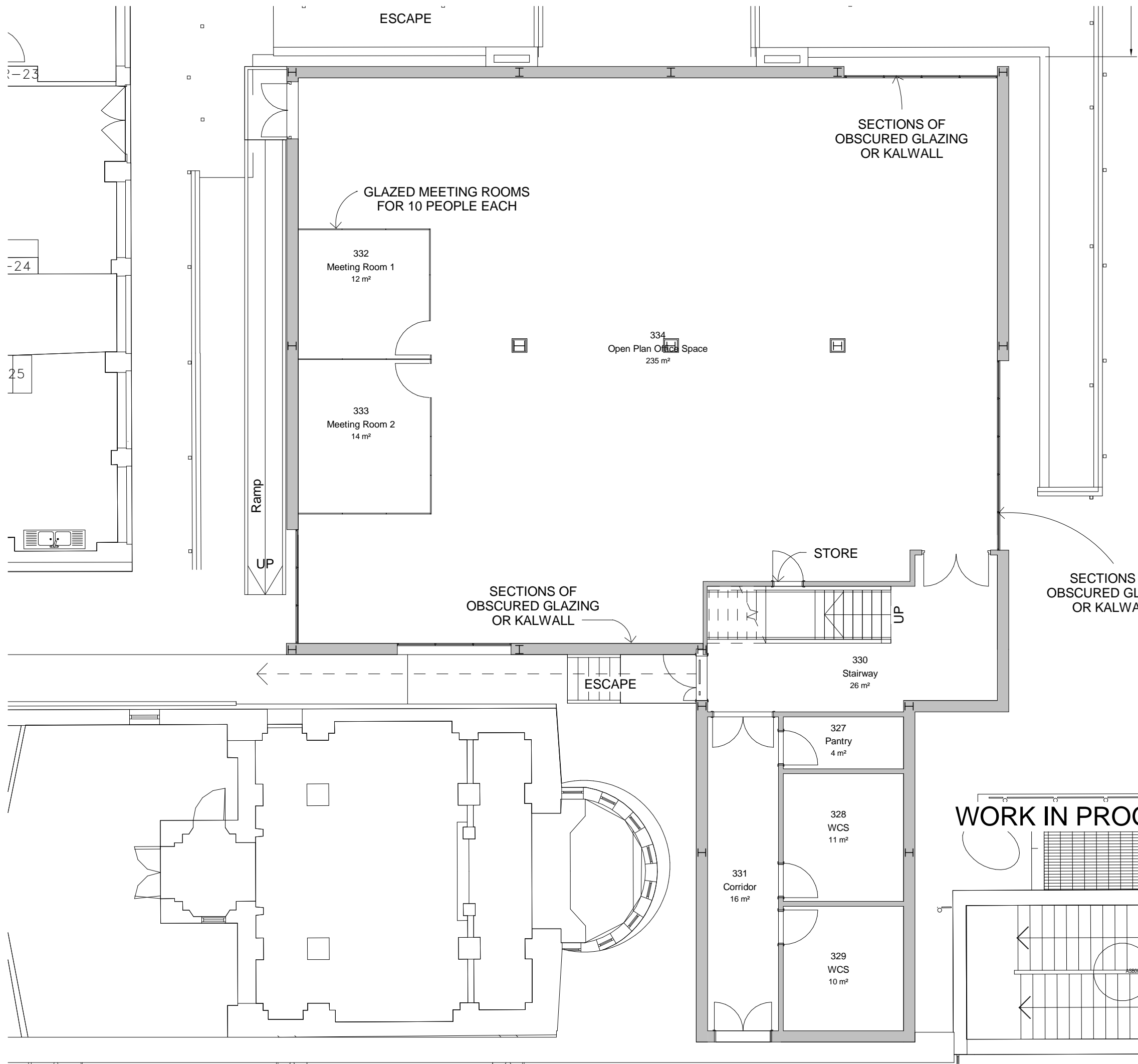


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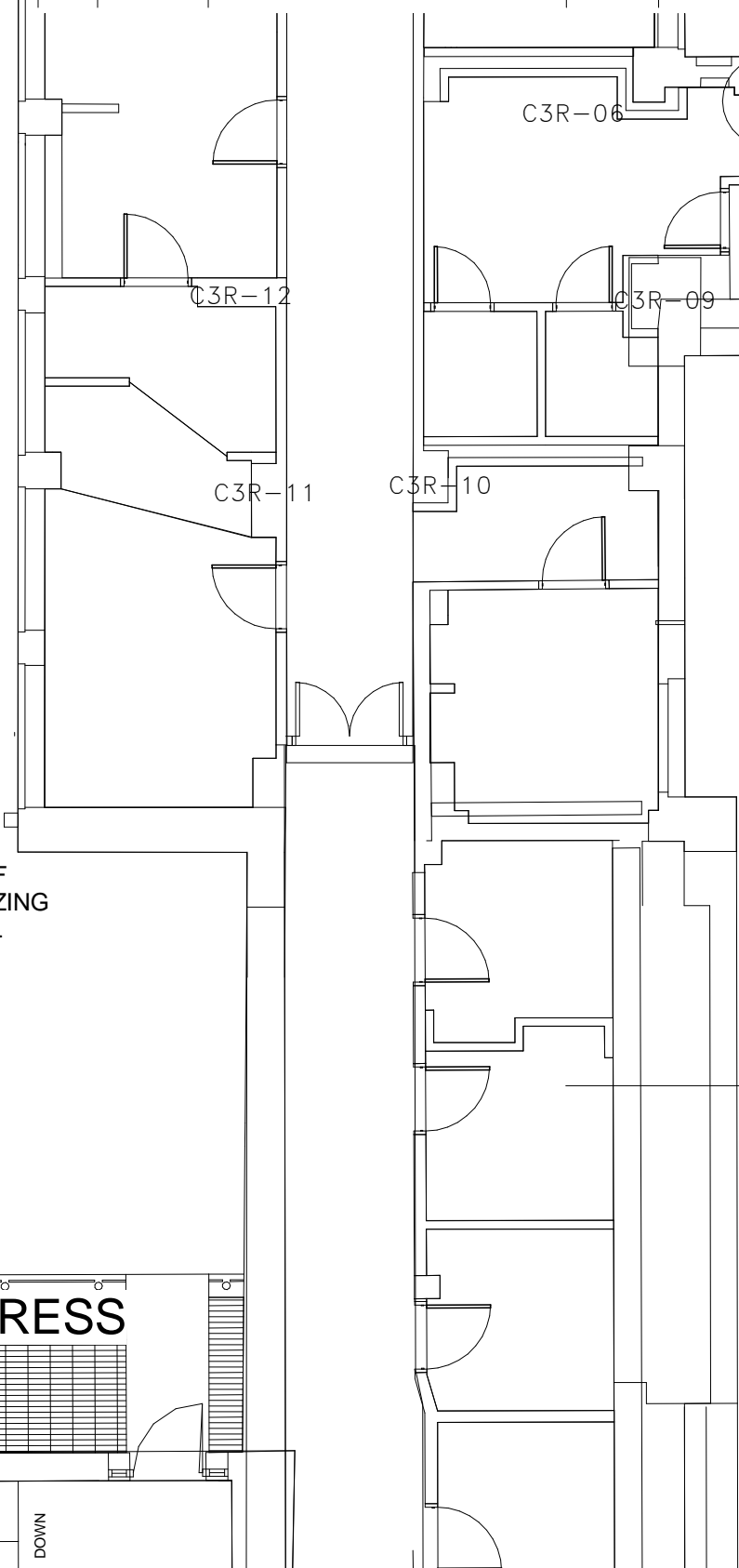
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