1EW02 Enabling Works – Area South

Heritage Agreement Method Statement

Dismantling and Storage of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Context – Schedule 18: Listed Buildings

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 obelisk to be removed from St James's Gardens and later re-erected elsewhere. HS2 Ltd entered into a Heritage Agreement (DEED) 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 Schedule 20: Burial Grounds

1.2.1 Schedule 20 'Burial Grounds' to the Act provides a regime for the removal of human remains and related funerary monuments. The Schedule disapplies existing legislation in relation to

burial grounds, human remains and monuments to deceased persons to enable works authorised by the Act to be carried out. The disapplication is conditional on those remains and monuments being removed and dealt with in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 20.

1.2.2 HS2 Ltd has prepared a Burial Grounds, Human Remains and Monuments Procedure to ensure compliance with Schedule 20 of the Act and our undertakings. This has been consulted on with Historic England, Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), the Archbishops' Council and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The requirements of Schedule 20 to the Act and the HS2 procedure fall outside the scope of this method statement but must be complied with in order for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton to be removed from St James's Gardens.

1.3 Scope of the method statement

1.3.1 The following method statement has been prepared to address the dismantling, removal and storage 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.

1.3.2 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 obelisk
- Its settings; and
- Its constructional details.

1.3.3 Schedule 1A Parts 2 (a) to (d) of the DEED dated 5 May 2017 requires the method statement to detail the following:

a) How the obelisk is to be dismantled;

b) How the component parts of the obelisk are to be protected, transported and stored;

c) The process for the identification of an appropriate site for re-erection; and

d) The process for reassembly of the component parts during re-erection of the obelisk.

1.3.4 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.

1.3.5 This method statement submission only covers the requirements of Parts 2(a) and (b) above of the Heritage Agreement; that is (a) how the obelisk is to be dismantled and (b) how the component parts are to be protected, transported and stored. A separate method statement (Recording Method Statement for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens) to cover the recording of the obelisk (required in Part 2.1 of Schedule 1B of the Heritage Agreement) was submitted to London Borough of Camden (LBC) previously and approved on 20th September 2017 (Application no 2017/4383/HS2).

1.3.6 Recording of constructional details carried out during the relocation works will be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the method statement on recording. These will be incorporated with/appended to the final report to be shared with all relevant parties. Existing drawings will be augmented to demonstrate the relationship between any below ground feature identified during the archaeological excavations. The report on the constructional details will be appended to the main Level 3 and Simple Setting report. 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).

1.3.7 Archaeological investigation and recording will be required during intrusive works in the ground under and around the obelisk. This will be undertaken in accordance with the separate Project Plan (PP) and Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI) for St James's Gardens and line with the Heritage Method Statement for Recording of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton. If it becomes apparent through the initial stages of the dismantling process set out in this method statement that there are underground structures associated with the Obelisk to Baron Southampton, the excavation of these will be archaeologically led in accordance with the PP and LS-WSI. The Project Plan, Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation and the Heritage Memorandum are not material to the Heritage Agreement. Archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with the commitments set out in the HS2 Heritage Memorandum, which forms part of the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMRs) for the project. Recording of any below ground structure identified as a result of intrusive archaeological works will be carried out in line with the specifications set out in the recording Method Statement previously submitted and approved by LBC.

1.4 Outstanding Matters for Agreement

1.4.1 This method statement does not include or seek agreement for the following matters in accordance with the DEED: Schedule 1A, Part 2 (c) the process for the identification of an appropriate site for re-erection; and (d) the process for reassembly of the component parts during re-erection of the obelisk. These matters will be agreed through the submission of a separate or further revised Method Statement as agreed with London Borough of Camden and Historic England.

1.5 Note on Monument's Dedication

1.5.1 Archival research and archaeological investigation and recording to date indicate the grave monument is not dedicated to Baron Southampton, but most likely commemorates the Earl of Rosse, Lawrence Harman, who also held the title Baron and Viscount Oxmantown.

1.5.2 Although the commemorative inscription is illegible in normal ambient daylight, use of RTI enhanced legibility to the extent that short fragments could be read and were consistent with the text of the epitaph to the Earl of Rosse, which had been recorded in a publication of 1869-72. Heritage consultants to the HS2 project employed an imaging methodology known as RTI (Reflectance Transformation Imaging) or Polynomial Texture Mapping in attempts to decipher the severely eroded inscription on the north face of the monument. Combined use of photogrammetry and RTI in July 2017 digitally captured the inscribed face. Although the upper lines were too eroded to allow transcription, the lower lines (including the fourth from the bottom, beginning 'of the Disaffected among…' and the fifth from the bottom, starting ' To his many valuable Qualities…') match F.T. Cansick's transcription of the epitaph for Laurence Harman, Earl of Rosse, Baron and Viscount Oxmantown dated c.1869, which is reproduced below in Figure 7. (see Figures 2 and 7)

1.5.3 These findings appear to be supported by archival evidence provided subsequently by Birr Castle in the form of a letter of 1898 addressed to the 4th Earl of Rosse. This letter notes "the decayed cracking state of the beautiful marble (obelisk shaped) monument to the memory of Laurence Harmon Parsons first Earl of Rosse and Visct. Oxmantown buried there [in St James's Gardens] in 1807". The letter suggests "repair of the cracks and restoring the monument". The full text of this letter is included and discussed in Section 2 (item2.2.12) below.

1.5.4 It is possible that further information regarding the dedication of the monument will be revealed during dismantling work. All information regarding the monument, its construction details and dedication, including the results of imaging outlined above, will be included in the final Heritage Asset Record.

1.5.5 For reference throughout this document and to avoid confusion in terms of the designated monument, the name Obelisk to Baron Southampton will continue to be used.

1.6 Summary of Proposed Work

1.6.1 In summary, the proposed work includes the following:

1.6.2 **Dismantling and Salvage.** The monument will be carefully dismantled, course by course and block by block, or in sections (of two or more courses), depending on the nature of hidden construction details, such as imbedded ferrous metal cramps and their condition, as revealed during the lifting process. All work will be carried out by skilled, specialist stone masons and

conservators with relevant and demonstrable experience of dismantling, salvage and recording of monuments. The work will be supervised by the project's Built Heritage Specialist. The monument will be protected throughout using materials specified to prevent damage to the marble surfaces at the interface with lifting equipment. This method statement sets out options for the exact dismantling methodology – how the blocks will be released at the bed joints and lifted for subsequent recording and storage. It is possible that a combination of methods may be required depending on the construction details as found during the course of dismantling on site. These options are detailed in section 3.4 below.

1.6.3 **Protection.** Each stone will be labelled (marked immediately on an unseen, concealed face in coloured chalk and subsequently with an Alitag with the reference number, to be tied to the stone using string of natural hemp fibre) and packed in bespoke, ventilated and weatherproof packing crates, designed to support the weight of the stones and to incorporate sufficient packing material to cushion the stones, prevent movement and damage.

1.6.4 **Storage**. The packing crates will be stored in a secure and weather proof store (Location: O'Hagan Transport, Cell Park Farm, Markyate, AL3 8QH) until they are required for re-location, subject to agreement with Historic England and London Borough of Camden on location and method of reinstatement.

1.6.5 Abbreviations used in the document are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
CSjv	Costain Skanska Joint Venture
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
GLHER	Greater London Historic Environment Record
HAMS	Heritage Agreement Method Statement
HE	Historic England
HS2	High Speed 2 Ltd
LBC	London Borough of Camden
LMA	London Metropolitan Archive
LS-WSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
MHI	MOLA Headland Infrastructure
PP	Project Plan

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 features an armorial relief, which is eroded to the extent that it is difficult to discern the original forms of the sculpture. 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 of buildings of special architectural or historic interest 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. The gardens were 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. The Obelisk to Baron Southampton would have been erected during this period, prior to the closing of the burial grounds.

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, which 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 fell out of use and was demolished in the 1960s. At the time of assessment and recording, the gardens had 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 19th 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. At the time

of inspection and recording in 2017, the views of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton had been partially obscured by modern structures in the immediate vicinity of three of its sides: a shed located to the north, modern metal fencing to the west, and hoarding erected to the south in the late 20th or early 21st century. The site has since been enclosed by a hoarding following possession of the site in June 2017 as part of the HS2 enabling works.

2.2.4 The listing description notes that the obelisk is thought to commemorate Charles Fitzroy, 1st Baron of Southampton (d. 1797) and his wife Anne, nee Warren (d. 1810). 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 interment within the chapel, rather than in the grounds. The Southampton family held extensive tracts of land in south-western 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, and suggests he may have been the sculptor of the Southampton monument.

2.2.5 The obelisk is of marble, which is now heavily eroded by weather and discoloured by organic growth which extends across all elevations. The white colour of the marble is visible in a few areas free from organic soiling, notably on the top of the monument and on the base, where the exposed, sky facing surfaces have been washed clean. The marble is heavily eroded and surfaces exhibit the characteristic features of marble decay which occurs in a polluted urban environment. Smooth, worked surfaces have become more textured and coarse, as the marble breaks down and its crystalline structure is revealed and progressively eroded. This kind of crystalline, sugary surface deterioration of marble is often termed 'saccharoidal' decay.

2.2.6 The polluted atmosphere of nineteenth and early twentieth century London was conducive to this mode of deterioration. Airborne contaminants combined in the acidic environment to attack the stone matrix. Marble surfaces affected in this way tend to have a 'melted' or softened appearance, as seen on the Baron Southampton Monument. The decay mechanism can be summarised, very simply, as a conversion reaction whereby the calcium carbonate (or calcite) of the marble is gradually altered and degraded to calcium sulphate. This takes place through the stone surface and can affect surfaces to considerable depth, after prolonged exposure.

2.2.7 The monument is composed of seven courses of marble (see Table in Section 3 below), plus an additional stone (remains of the obelisk) which appears to have fallen from the top and may be imbedded in the ground nearby:

- a wide and low base composed of four separate stones (with joints at the four corners), which measures approx. 1470mm in length x 1210mm in width; height is

uncertain, as base is partially buried.

- two courses which form a plinth moulding: the lower rectangular stone (without any moulding) measures 1080mm long x 790mm wide x 150mm high, and the moulded upper stone measures 980mm long at its base (tapering to 890mm long its top), 700mm wide (tapering to 610mm wide at its top) and 100mm high.
- the principal panelled section of the chest tomb (which carried the inscription and is composed of four thin marble slabs, apparently enclosing an internal box structure, probably built of brick or rubble stone masonry, with ferrous metal cramps linking the facing slabs to the internal structure). Together the four stones are approximately 850mm long x 570mm wide x 440mm high.
- a severely eroded moulding surmounting the plinth and the inscription panel course, which corresponds to the lower plinth moulding. This measures approximately 950mm long x 7500mm wide x 140mm high.
- a large moulding which forms support for the coat of arms (single block of stone, of approximately 830mm long x 580mm wide x 270mm high.
- coat of arms, also worked from a single block of stone. This is heavily weathered and the detail of the heraldry is largely illegible. Maximum dimensions of this are 630mm long x 500mm deep x 500mm high.

2.2.8 The stone courses of the monument are very finely jointed, in the order of 1-3mm in width, so that in places the bed joints are virtually indistinguishable. With a few exceptions the dressed marble blocks have lost their original, sharp arrisses. The mouldings have eroded very extensively so that the decorative profile has been lost or at least obscured in most areas. Micro-organic growth, ranging in colour from green to greys, has colonised almost all surfaces and some larger species are visible at the joints.

2.2.9 Originally the north face of the plinth bore the monument's dedication, but this is now only barely visible in raking sunlight. The north side also features the monument's coat of arms and stands higher on this face than on the other three sides, with a curve which carried the upper section of the armorial relief sculpture. The central, illegible coat of arms is flanked by heraldic creatures, although the extent of surface loss is too great to identify these with any certainty. A coronet is placed above the coat of arms. A large stone obelisk would have risen above the rounded-headed heraldic sculpture, 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.

2.2.10 The inscriptions on the plinth are heavily eroded and are therefore no longer legible, although very faint traces of letters can be seen, especially in raking sunlight. It is unknown if the

inscriptions consisted of simple letter cutting or if other methods and finishes, such as lead fill or paint, were used to enhance the legibility of the inscription. The most significant text was inscribed on the north side of the plinth (below the armorial relief).

2.2.11 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. This survey identifies the obelisk as commemorating Lawrence Harman Parsons (d. 20 April 1807), Baron Oxmanton 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 creatures (possibly 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.

2.2.12 Further information has recently been provided by the archivist at Birr Castle, following enquiries. The text of a letter held in the Castle archive and dated 10 August 1898 is from an unidentified author to the 4th Earl of Rosse, Laurence Parsons. The text reads as follows:

'My Lord,
As an antiquarian and an admirer of the memorials of the Dead, I have observed in St James' Churchyard (now a recreation garden), Hampstead Road, London, close to Euston Terminus of the London and North Western Railway, the decayed cracking state of the beautiful marble (obelisk shaped) monument to the memory of Laurence Harmon Parsons first Earl of Rosse and Visct. Oxmantown buried there in 1807 (91 years ago), your dear ancestor as I assume. I have hesitated to apprize your Lordship of the above but seeing that you are far away, may be unaware of the facts and may be obliged by this [evaluation?] to suit your convenience to inspect the monument or for those really interested.
It is suggested that upon estimate (permissions obtained) from one or two competent in the work, the repair of the cracks and restoring the monument in some other respects could be properly done for a very small sum, which should be payable only when your agent has inspected and approved of the work as specified in the estimate.
With apologies, in haste,
A passing antiquarian"

2.2.13 It seems likely, on the basis of the evidence summarised above, that the obelisk was made to commemorate Lawrence Harman Parsons, Baron Oxmanton and Earl of Rosse, rather than Charles Fitzroy, 1st Baron Southampton, who was commemorated within the chapel itself. This description of the decayed state of the marble in the letter of 1898 accords with the present heavily deteriorated condition of the marble surfaces. Further research and analysis

during recording may yield further information about this funerary monument and any further information will be included within the final report.

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

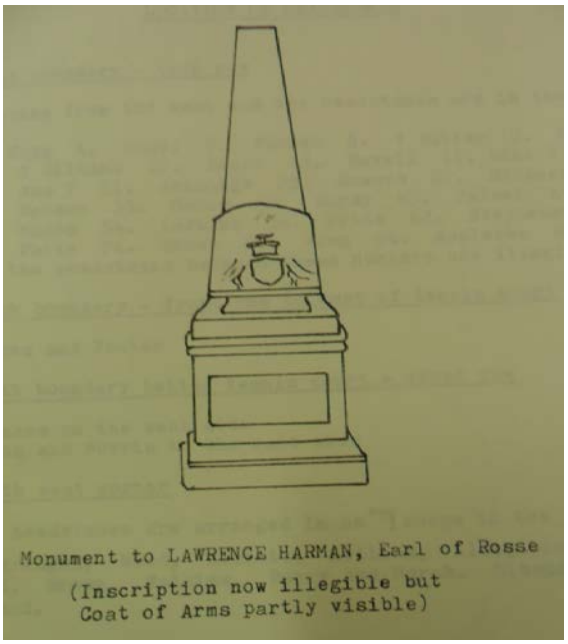
Figure 2 North elevation of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton

Figure 3 Detail view of the armorial relief

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

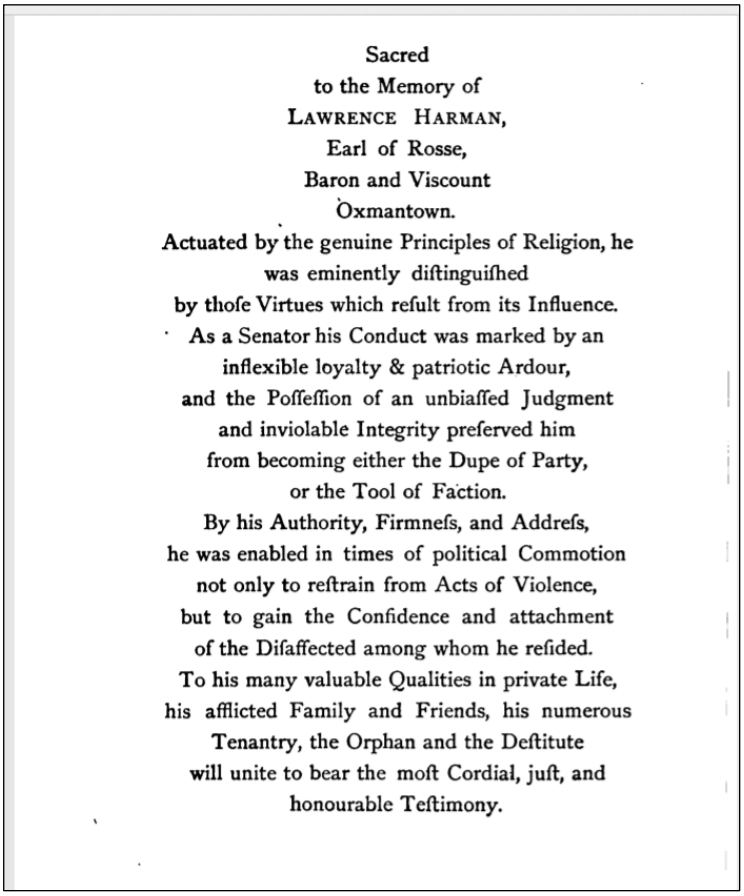
Figure 5 Detail illustrating very fine joints between marble blocks

Figure 6 Depiction of the Obelisk in 1986 [2]



[2] Anon. The Monumental Inscriptions of St James's Hampstead Road, North Middlesex Family History Society, [typescript], Camden Local Studies Centre.

Figure 7 Epitaph for Earl of Rosse as recorded in c.1869 [3]



Sacred
to the Memory of
LAWRENCE HARMAN,
Earl of Rosse,
Baron and Viscount
Oxmantown.
Actuated by the genuine Principles of Religion, he
was eminently diſtinguiſhed
by thoſe Virtues which reſult from its Influence.
As a Senator his Conduct was marked by an
inflexible loyalty & patriotic Ardour,
and the Poſſeſſion of an unbiaſſed Judgment
and inviolable Integrity preſerved him
from becoming either the Dupe of Party,
or the Tool of Faction.
By his Authority, Firmneſs, and Addreſs,
he was enabled in times of political Commotion
not only to reſtrain from Acts of Violence,
but to gain the Confidence and attachment
of the Diſaffected among whom he reſided.
To his many valuable Qualities in private Life,
his afflicted Family and Friends, his numerous
Tenantry, the Orphan and the Deſtitute
will unite to bear the moſt Cordial, juſt, and
honourable Teſtimony.

2.3 Assessment of significance

2.3.1 The obelisk's architectural and artistic significance has been diminished by surface decay and loss. Little remains of the sculptural carvings of the heraldic animals, coronet and coat of arms, which originally adorned the monument. The upper section, the obelisk which capped the monument, has been lost, and the inscriptions on the plinth are no longer legible. Still, the remains of the armorial relief and the traces of inscription detected using specialist imaging provide an element of information about who the memorial commemorated. The use of imported stone, in this case white marble, which is not available in the UK, is more typical of

[3] Cansick, Frederick Teague. *A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs Copied from the Monuments of Distinguished and Noted Characters in the Ancient Church and Burial Grounds of Saint Pancras, Middlesex.* London: J.R. Smith, 1869-1872, p.234.

internal decorative monuments. The monument is of interest for its sculptural features and as a rather unusual example of the use of imported marble in an external funerary monument.

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, would lend the Obelisk to Baron Southampton further interest by association. 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, having been previously attributed to the Baron Southampton, and with more recently discovered evidence suggesting that it may be that of Lawrence Harman Parsons, Baron Oxmanton and Earl of Rosse. Both of these individuals are noteworthy historical figures representing families with hereditary peerages. The listing description identifies the obelisk as possibly commemorating the 1st Baron Southampton, a political and military figure who was descended from an illegitimate line of King Charles II. Baron Southampton served in the 1st 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 However, the obelisk's other possible historical association may be with Lawrence Harman Parsons, Baron Oxmanton 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.

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 16th century. They became particularly popular for funerary and commemorative architecture in the early 19th century, though their popularity waned in the mid-19th 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 bears 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 Assessment of condition

2.4.1 In general, the obelisk appears to be a reasonably stable structure. However, there is minor evidence of movement, which is probably due to the corrosion of imbedded (concealed) ferrous cramps within the monument and resulting expansion which forces blocks apart. This is a typical problem with monuments of this type and date, which can cause severe distortion and displacement, often in the form of wide open bed joints. In the case of the Baron Southampton obelisk, the perpend (vertical) joints on the shorter (west and east) ends of the monument are now slightly open and this is almost certainly due to corrosion of imbedded iron cramps. Ferrous (iron) metal cramps were detected along the open perpend joints and along bed joints using a surface metal detector with a detection limit of approximately 100mm depth. (see Figure 9)

2.4.2 No major movement is apparent in the monument, although there is a slight lean to the east and south. The ground level is higher on the east side of the monument. It is unknown if this is due to build up of the ground or slight settlement on the eastern side of the monument.

2.4.3 Considerable algae and other organic growth is visible across the stone surfaces, and moss growth is evident in the stone joints. The combination of organic growth and soiling deposits derived from pollution has substantially discoloured and masked the white marble. Heavy surface erosion has taken place on the carved stone features, including the heraldic animals, coronet and armorial crest. The inscriptions on the plinth are no longer legible, due to the extensive surface erosion and loss.

2.4.4 The marble surfaces are relatively soft and friable and subject to progressive decay in the external environment. There are multiple fine (hairline) fractures on all four elevations. Surface deterioration appears to have been in progress for a prolonged period, probably starting with its initial exposure directly after construction. The letter of 1898 held in the archive of Birr Castle seems to confirm this, with its description of the monument in a "decayed cracking state". 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 (formerly English Heritage) archives on the obelisk at the time of designation.

2.4.5 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.

2.4.6 It should be noted that the friable ('sugary') and degraded condition of surfaces is likely to be problematic for dismantling. Due to the deteriorated surface condition, the possibility of further surface losses is greater than for a monument in sound condition. Depending on the depth of stone decay (and conversion of calcium carbonate to calcium sulphate, as outlined in section 2.2 above), the monument may be vulnerable to surface loss or damage, even with careful handling. It is anticipated that mouldings will be particularly vulnerable.

2.5 Survival of significant features, fabric and setting

2.5.1 The obelisk appears to remain in its original location (or approximate location) of St James's 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 evidence pointed to the obelisk commemorating the 1st Baron Southampton, the location would contribute considerably to the obelisk's significance, due to his connection with the area. However, archival evidence, in the form of a design drawing for St James's Chapel and burial ground, indicates that Baron Southampton was buried within the chapel (no longer extant) in a large central vault at the west end, directly under the chapel entrance.[4] If the obelisk commemorates Lawrence Harman Parsons, Baron Oxmanton and Earl of Rosse, as indicated by the evidence presented above (see section 2.2 and the letter of 1898 in the Birr Castle archive), the setting would still contribute to the significance of the obelisk, as St James's Burial Grounds appears to be where the obelisk was first erected.

2.5.2 The setting of the obelisk has changed substantially since its initial erection: 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 1st Baron Southampton's vault existed);

[4] Westminster City Archives. *Trustees of St James' Chapel and Burial Ground. Minutes of the Trustees for putting in execution an Act of Parliament intituled 'An Act for providing an additional burial ground for the Parish of St James, and erecting a chapel adjoining thereto…'*, (D1715), 1789 - 1847. The plan is part of a bound volume of drawings of the chapel, produced by the architect Thomas Hardwick or his assistants, prior to its construction.

further development of the station has encroached upon the eastern end of the gardens; and the landscaping has been subject to redesign throughout the life of the garden. Still, at the time of initial assessment and recording, the setting of the monument retained its essential character of an open, landscaped garden similar to when the obelisk was first erected in the burial grounds.

2.5.3 The obelisk exists in what originally would have been the area reserved for burials of the wealthier or upper classes, which adds some weight to the interpretation that it has remained in its original position. Further evidence may be revealed during dismantling and recording work to indicate if the obelisk stands in situ or has been moved previously. It is possible that the obelisk was moved to make way for the children's playground in St James's Gardens; archaeological excavation beneath the monument in its current position is likely to provide further information.

3 Specification for dismantling, transport and storage

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's Gardens will be dismantled and removed from St James's Gardens as outlined in this Section. The obelisk will be protected, transported to a secure long-term store and subsequently re-erected in a new location. The new location is to be agreed by separate submission to London Borough of Camden and Historic England.

3.1.2 In advance of commencement of dismantling work, the specialist sub-contractor will prepare a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) to meet the requirements of this method statement, and for approval by the Built Heritage Advisor / Principal Archaeologist and project engineers. The RAMS will incorporate all work methods, materials, recording and protective measures set out in this document.

3.1.3 Detailed recording of the obelisk and its setting has been carried out in preparation for dismantling. As set out in the separate Method Statement for Recording, this has included measured survey, production of scaled 1:10 drawings and high resolution photography.

3.1.4 During the process of dismantling, any constructional details which may be revealed, including the location of any imbedded, concealed cramps and the internal arrangement (notably within the panelled section – course D in Figure 8 below), will be recorded in writing, by photography and by drawings and annotation of the existing record drawings (1:10 scale). The specification for recording the obelisk, its setting and constructional details is set out in the Recording Method Statement for the Obelisk to Baron Southampton in St James's

Gardens and this document will be followed to complete a full record of the sub structure as well as the visible super-structure.

3.1.5 Archaeological investigation and recording of any structural remains that may exist below ground level will be carried out. Any excavation within the immediate vicinity (within 2m) of the monument would be carried out by hand. Any structural remains below the level of the visible base will be recorded and this information included in the final report (Heritage Asset Record) for the monument. This element of work will also be incorporated into the report on archaeological investigations in St James's Gardens. The gardens are subject to a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prepared to the specification set out in the overall Project Plan and Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation associated with the works for St James's Gardens.

3.1.6 The proposed methodology is to dismantle the monument course by course, working from the topmost block downward, lifting each course in sequence with each section being supported by a pre-planned mechanical lift. This is the normal procedure for dismantling monuments for remedial work, such as treatment of corroded cramps and other structural issues. Although there are inherent risks in dismantling due to the heavily deteriorated condition of the stone and the very fine masonry joints, the process of lifting, handling, transporting and storing the monument in individual units (marble blocks) is a more controllable procedure than lifting the monument as a single unit. The approach of dismantling course by course, block by block would be safer for the monument and for the operatives carrying out the work.

3.1.7 The option of lifting and removing the monument as a single unit presents several practical challenges and risks, including notably the problem of lifting, transporting and storing such a large and heavy object. The estimated weight of the monument (seven courses visible above ground) is approximately 3,600 Kg; see Table 1 below for breakdown of stone weights by course.

3.1.8 Other factors which would be of concern in lifting the monument as a single unit are: the deteriorated condition of the marble; uncertainty about the internal arrangement (materials, structural detail and stability of the core concealed behind the four thin facing slabs of course D in Figure 8 Elevation photo below); and uncertainty about the nature of any structure concealed under the base. This option is discussed with other potential dismantling methods that may need to be employed in Section 3.4 below.

3.1.9 A methodology for the removal and salvage of the monument is set out below, and includes:

- Access arrangements and protection measures to be implemented when other work is carried out in proximity to the monument, set out in Section 3.2;
- Initial investigations and removal of the partially buried obelisk shaft, set out in

Section 3.3;

- Methodology for dismantling of the monument is set out in Section 3.4, including options for how this will be done, subject to re-assessment of various factors, and most importantly of construction details (e.g. exact position and condition of ferrous metal fixings) and condition of marble (such as extent and depth of surface cracks) as revealed during dismantling;
- Methodology for handling, transport and storage of salvaged blocks is set out in Section 3.5

Figure 8 North Elevation of monument annotated to show bed joints and course labelling

Figure 9 West face of monument illustrating surface fractures and thin facing slab of course D

Photograph below illustrates opening up of perpend (vertical joints); see left of frame below, which appears to be due to corrosion of imbedded ferrous fixings. The photograph also shows metal detection in progress. This indicated imbedded metal fixings are present along bed joints and along most perpend (vertical joints). The red colour around circle on metre indicates a positive reading, confirming metal at this location and along this bed joint (between blocks B and C)

Fine, often hair-line, fractures are visible on all four elevations of the monument. These fine fractures may, in some cases, be the result of weathering, which has exploited naturally occurring micro-fissures in the stone. Fractures may also be caused by corrosion of imbedded ferrous cramps. This is a common defect in monuments, especially at the corner of blocks and at perpendicular (vertical joints). Fractured corners and mouldings are particularly vulnerable to spalling and detachment during lifting and handling. As far as safely possible, lifting equipment (slings) will be positioned to avoid contact with fractured areas and heavily deteriorated, friable surfaces. However, surface deterioration is extensive and it may not be possible to avoid all vulnerable areas. The stone condition and lift plan will be re-assessed at all stages of lifting and handling to minimise the risk of damage and surface loss.

Table 2 Stones comprising monument by course with estimated weights

Item	Description	Size mm – Overall dimensions (length x depth x height)	Approx. Weight Kg*
A	Heraldic Sculpture	630 x 500 x 500mm	425 Kg (0.63m x 0.5 x 0.5m x 2700 Kg/ m^3)
B	Sculpture Base	830 x 580 x 270	351 Kg (0.83 x 0.58 x 0.27 x 2700 Kg/m^3)
C	Upper plinth moulding	950 x 750 x 140	270 Kg (0.95m x 0.75 x 0.14 x 2700 Kg/ m^3)
D	Plinth Panel (composed of 4 shallow facing blocks)	850 x 570 x 440	576 Kg (0.85 x 0.57 x 0.44m x 2700 Kg/ m^3)
E	Lower plinth moulding	980 x 700 x 100	186 Kg (0.98m x 0.7 x 0.1m x 2700 Kg/ m^3)
F	Rectangular plinth base	1080 x 790 x 150	346 Kg (1.08 x 0.79 x 0.15m x 2700 Kg/ m^3)
G	Base (composed of 4no. stones, with joints at corners)	1470 x 1210 x height uncertain (estimated at 300mm)	1441 Kg (1.47m x 1.21 x 0.3m x 2700 Kg/ m^3)
		Total Estimated Weight	approx. 3,600 Kg

*Assuming a density value of 2700kg/m^3 for marble

3.2 Access arrangements, protective measures and monitoring

3.2.1 The monument will be protected at all times when work is carried out in a vicinity of less than 2m from the extant structure, including the excavation of the missing obelisk shaft, which is thought to lie partially buried adjacent to the monument base. To prevent impact and other damage to stone surfaces, elevations of the monument will be protected as set out in the clauses below.

3.2.2 Cushioning and protective materials to be used on the monument will be composed of the following layers:

- Protection of surfaces – material in direct contact with marble surfaces is to be vapour permeable Tyvek or similar colourless or white, non-staining, synthetic (polyethylene) spun fibre fabric, which will not abrade surfaces or trap moisture.
- Cushioning material such as polystyrene blocks or similar – to prevent impact and other damage when working adjacent to the monument; no metal or other fixings will be attached to the monument in this process.
- Protective cover – waterproof tarpaulins to be used, only if necessary, to protect against staining in the unlikely event of airborne contaminants (e.g. dust) from surrounding construction work that might affect, cause soiling of the marble surfaces. As outlined at 3.2.4 below the specialist Sub Contractor will be responsible for monitoring the condition of the dismantled stones at all stages of work.
- For lifting operations slings which will need to be in contact with the stone will consist of polyester (fabric).

3.2.3 The Sub Contractor will be required to monitor the condition of the marble at all stages of the work, prior to and during dismantling, and after, whilst the stones are on site awaiting transport to storage, during transport and finally on delivery to the long-term storage location.

3.2.4 If hop-up work platforms or scaffold towers are required in order to gain access to the upper sections of the obelisk, the platforms shall be independently supported and will not be tied to, or, braced against the obelisk. Any erection of access platforms shall be undertaken to ensure that physical damage is not caused to the obelisk. It is not envisaged that scaffolding will be required due to the low height of the obelisk.

3.2.5 The monument is and will continue to be enclosed by protective Heras fencing, to isolate it from surrounding work activities, with signage to indicate the protected status of the enclosed monument. Heras fencing will be positioned at a sufficient distance from the monument to permit access, archaeological excavation and dismantling work to be carried out.

3.2.6 There is potential for the presence of an associated crypt or brick-lined shaft grave. Small controlled trial excavations will be made by hand, adjacent to the monument, to ascertain the inherent risks of the removal process, as set out at 3.3.4 below. Suitable and sufficient safety mitigations with regards to ground loading will be put in place to mitigate against the presence of hidden void (subterranean chamber beneath obelisk).

3.3 Initial investigations and removal of the partially buried obelisk shaft

3.3.1 Any exposed marble surfaces above ground level will be protected using materials (synthetic fabric and structural polystyrene as described in Section 3.2) prior to the initial investigations and removal of the partially buried obelisk, described in this section.

3.3.2 A section of the obelisk has previously fallen from the main body of the Baron Southampton monument; it is believed that this section of stone is partially buried in the ground immediately to the south of the monument. The ground around the partially buried section of stone will be carefully removed using hand-tools, in order to free the section of stone once the rest of the monument has been dismantled to ground level. This section of stone will be protected as required using the wrapping materials described under section 3.2 above. Depending on the weight of the stone, which will be calculated from its dimensions, it will be lifted using suitable lifting equipment, including if necessary polyester (fabric) slings appropriate for the load. All slings and straps will be placed in such a way as to prevent damage to the structure during lifting.

3.3.3 Any stones to be lifted will be transferred to a packing crate for examination and further recording prior to transport to long-term, secure storage. The stones will be supported as necessary to ensure they are securely positioned using polyethylene foam wedges and spacers. For any larger gaps timber wedges may be used underlying softer polyethylene cushioning material. As noted above if surface protection is required Tyvek vapour permeable wrapping will be used. These stones will be subject to additional photographic record in line with the Recording Method Statement and in writing and will be processed – labelled, recorded, transported and stored using the same procedure as set out below in section 3.4 for the standing monument.

3.3.4 Prior to the removal of the main structure of the obelisk, a trial hole will be made adjacent to at least one elevation of the monument (and initially on the east side) to ascertain whether there are concealed structures, such as foundations or a vault extending out beyond the immediate footprint of the base. Depending on the results of this initial trial excavation, investigation may be extended to other elevations, to confirm the nature of foundations and any other sub-structure, and inform the dismantling process. Any trial excavations will be carried out under archaeological conditions with hand digging only within 2m of the structure.

These works will be archaeologically led in accordance with HS2 Technical Standards and in line with Schedule 18 and 20 of the High Speed Rail (London to West Midlands) Act 2017.

3.4 Dismantling Methodology

3.4.1 **The need for a flexible methodology**. It is anticipated that the monument will be dismantled using a top-down approach, by careful lifting of each course, starting from the top block A (as shown in Figure 8 above) and proceeding down toward the base. There are, however, several uncertain factors, such as internal construction details, that will only be completely understood by intrusive investigation or dismantling. The methodology may therefore need to be varied and adapted, as outlined below under the heading 'Optional Methods for Dismantling' to ensure the work proceeds in the safest way possible, for both the monument and the conservators who carry out the dismantling.

3.4.2 **Course by course, section by section dismantling.** Depending on how readily stones can be released at the bed joints it may be possible to lift more than one block or course together. For example, it may be feasible and practical to lift blocks B/C and E/F together. Lifting would be carried out using a telescopic handler or similar plant fitted with suitable lifting accessories, the exact equipment to be set out in the sub-contractor's RAMS and approved by the project's engineers and Built Heritage Advisor, subject to assessment of various factors including the monument's condition, the Lift Plant, and wider site considerations such as ground conditions, access and logistics.

3.4.3 **Inscription panel (masonry course D).** It is very unlikely that it will be possible to safely lift course D, the panelled section which consists of four shallow facing stones, as a single unit. This will be determined once block C has been removed, to reveal the detail of the core of course D. If the core is lined with brick or rubble stone masonry, as anticipated, with ferrous metal cramps securing the external marble facings to this lining, then the four facing stones will need to be detached from the lining and salvaged as individual stones. These facings will be salvaged individually, by removing any ferrous cramps using a hand held rotary drill (on non-percussive setting) fitted with sharp masonry bits, as necessary. As far as possible, drilling will be made into the masonry lining, not the inner surface of the facings, to release the marble blocks. Facings will be recorded, photographed and measured, and labelled with their unique reference identification (including their original positions – north, south, west, east faces) and on the unseen (rear) face of each block.

3.4.4 **Lift Plan.** No lifting operation will be permitted until a Lifting Plan has been approved by the project's engineers and Built Heritage Specialist. The Lift Plan will be part of the RAMS prepared by the specialist sub-contractor to meet the requirements of this method statement. The Lift Plan will include all equipment needed to safely and effectively lift the blocks and incorporate the specialist protection measures specified within this document. Protective wrapping of the kind described at section 3.2.2 above will be used at the interface between

deteriorated marble surfaces and lifting slings (polyester fabric), as far as this is possible without compromising the safety of the lifting operation.

3.4.5 **Sub-Contractor Specialist in Conservation of Historic Monuments.** Dismantling, including all stages of work from lifting, recording, labelling, to packing and ensuring safe transport to storage will be carried out by a specialist Sub-Contractor, suitably skilled and experienced in the dismantling and salvage of historic monuments, as well as their repair and conservation.

Optional Methods for Dismantling

3.4.6 The dismantling methodology sets out several options as the methods may need to be adapted as work proceeds, depending on the condition of masonry and internal (concealed) construction details as found. The sub-contractor will be required to re-assess the condition of the monument and its construction details, in consultation with the project's Heritage Advisor and engineers, as work proceeds. The following clauses include optional methods to be employed and stages, or "hold points", where the specialist sub-Contractor will re-assess the progress of work, adapt and vary the methodology in line with these clauses, to minimise the risk of damage during dismantling.

3.4.7 In all cases, when lifting marble blocks, slings will be positioned to avoid vulnerable surfaces and fractures, as far as safely possible.

Block by block dismantling at bed joints

3.4.8 Prior to any cutting, the locations of ferrous and other metal fixings will be determined using high quality metal detection and plotted on the existing record drawings. Typically for monuments of this type there are ferrous metal cramps connecting the stones at the bed joints and the shallow facing stones of the panelled section D (as labelled on Figure 8) are almost certainly connected to a brick or stone lining using ferrous cramps.

3.4.9 Special care will be taken during cutting in the vicinity of and through any metal fixings that bridge bed joints. As cutting progresses and the bed joint becomes open, fine plastic and timber masonry wedges (pre-cut to fit) will be placed into the open joint to provide support, as necessary, until lifting slings can be inserted and the block lifted.

Dismantling by drilling to remove ferrous metal fixings

3.4.9 Where localised cutting with diamond wire to separate iron cramps proves to be ineffective an alternative method may be deployed. This alternative method would consist of cutting out small sections of the stone surface to give access to bed joints, to permit lifting slings to be inserted into joints. This would entail drilling small localised sockets of sufficient size to permit lifting slings to be fed across the bed joint, or to access ferrous metal cramps, if these prove resistant to cutting by diamond disc or wire cutting due to their orientation / depth.

Sockets would be in the range of 20-25mm in height by 40-50mm in width on the face of the monument and drilling may need to extend across the full (internal) depth of the bed joint, to provide access for insertion of lifting slings. The maximum number of sockets required per course / bed joint would be four – two openings on two opposite faces (e.g. 2no. on north and 2no. on east face at bed joints between courses A/B, B/C etc.) – to permit insertion of two slings for lifting.

3.4.10 Drilling would be done using a hand-held rotary drill fitted with sharp masonry drill bits of suitable diameter, on non-percussive setting. Depending on the hardness of the marble, depth of decay it is likely to be necessary to use diamond drilling. This is to be determined by site trial on a single bed joint / elevation (another "holding point") to ensure the technique is effective and safe. The edges of the drilled sockets will be carefully dressed and finished by hand using sharp masonry chisels to form neat, squared sockets, ready to receive stone 'indent' repairs during the future relocation and re-building of the monument. Any required stone 'indent' repair to be done in future reinstatement should consist of a matching piece of marble cut to fit the socket, with the interface between indent repair stone and original marble not to exceed 1mm, this interface filled with hydraulic lime grout, and the indent surface finished to match the weathered surface texture of the original marble. The exact methodology for the stone indent repair would be set out in a separate Heritage Agreement Method Statement submission to cover the relocation and re-erection of the monument.

Dismantling by use of original Lewis pin holes

3.4.11 A further optional lifting method may be used, subject to re-assessment by the sub-Contractor in consultation with the project's Built Heritage specialist during the dismantling process. Lifting by re-using the original Lewis pin holes may be employed, provided the holes remain in sound condition suitable for re-use in the top surface of blocks. (see for example Figure 10, which is probably a Lewis pin hole) This option would be considered, depending on the progress of cutting through to release the block and give access for lifting slings, and also depending on the condition of Lewis pin holes as found and assessed by a suitably qualified stone mason experienced in traditional masonry methods. A combination of lifting using slings (polyester) and traditional masonry lifting with Lewis pins may be used, subject to assessment of the various factors set out above and the risks to the monument and health and safety of those carrying out the lifting operation.

Lifting monument as single unit

3.4.12 The option of lifting the monument as a single unit is included here on a provisional basis only. If this option proves to be feasible, it may be considered as an alternative to dismantling course by course, or section by section. For example, if trial excavation finds there is no below ground sub-structure lying under the existing marble base (course G), lifting the monument as a single unit might be possible. This option will be investigated through a small

trial hand dig to establish the nature of the base including the stability of Course G (Fig 8) which is known to be composed of four separate stones with mitred joints at the four corners.

3.4.13 This option would be subject to the results of investigation / excavation to understand the sub-structure of the monument and any other archaeological remains found in the immediate vicinity. If significant structural, archaeological remains, such as a large vault, burial, or substantial foundations are found beneath the monument, this approach is likely to be problematic.

Salvage and recording of marble blocks

3.4.14 Once released as outlined in preceding clauses each block will be:

1. lifted from the monument using the approved Lift Plan onto an awaiting timber pallet, or directly into a storage case if it has been assessed to be in poor condition and vulnerable to damage during the initial lift;
2. placed on a pallet – stones will be placed in a single layer on pallets, no stacking will be permitted;
3. labelled – marked on an unseen face, the bed joint of the block, with a temporary label applied using pastel coloured chalk;
4. secured in position on the pallet, with protective materials (types as set out in 3.2.2 above) to stabilise, secure the stone in position whilst it is recorded;
5. recording is to include high resolution digital photography, measurement of dimensions (in millimetres), note of any significant concealed construction details or other features of architectural, historical or artistic interest;
6. record information set out in previous clause is to be assembled and submitted by the Contractor for dismantling work in a single digital database (in Microsoft Excel as described in the following clause, with any additional information, photographs, written record submitted as separate digital files, as TIFF, JPG, or MS Word files respectively);
7. Database (MS Excel) fields for each individual salvaged stone block are to include, at a minimum:
   - monument name;
   - unique stone / object reference number;
   - Location / position within the monument (course – A to G, as shown in Figure 8),
   - orientation – east, west, north, south where relevant);

- photographs;
- photo ref. numbers;
- dimensions;
- Storage crate ref. number – for crate in which block has been stored; and 9. note of any other relevant information, such as construction detail revealed during dismantling;

8. Labelling for transport and storage. Each marble block is to be labelled prior to packing and transport using an Alitag, which will be securely tied around the block using natural fibre (hemp) string. The Alitag will be punched with the unique object reference number, cross referenced to the records (Excel spreadsheet);

9. The last course of the monument (G in Figure 8) to be dismantled will be the base which is composed of four separate stones with mitred joints at the four corners. Prior to lifting this last partially buried course, the earth around the perimeter of the base will be removed to expose the full height of the base and expose the lower bed joint of this course and any supporting masonry (stone or brickwork) lying immediately underneath the marble base. This will require excavation along all sides of the monument to sufficient depth to expose the marble base and permit work to the lower bed joint to release these stones, without damaging the arrises. Any further buried elements of the monument, including any foundations, crypt, or shaft, will be archaeologically excavated and recorded in line with the methodology established in the Project Plan for St James's Gardens.

3.5 Handling, transport and storage of salvaged blocks

3.5.1 After recording and labelling, as set out above, salvaged blocks will be carefully lifted into bespoke ventilated storage cases. The marble blocks will be stored in their cases at a secure location until suitable site for re-erection has been identified and they are required for reinstatement.

3.5.2 The transport / storage crates will be designed and made specifically to fit the salvaged stones by specialists in the transport and handling of heavy objects of this kind (heritage fabric, artifacts, sculpture). Boxes will be constructed of timber frames, with timber or marine grade plywood base, sides and cover, with cross bracing and reinforcement as required to support the weight of salvaged blocks. Boxes will be lined with structural polystyrene, cut to fit and secure the individual stone(s) in position during transit, depending on its shape, dimensions, and weight. Additional support will be provided by polyethylene foam rods and wedges. Protective wrapping will be composed of Tyvek or similar breathable, vapour permeable polyethylene fabric.

3.5.3 Transport / storage crates will have fine perforations on at least two vertical faces, to permit ventilation and prevent condensation during handling and transport.

3.5.4 Each individual crate is to be assigned two identification labels (both A4 format sheet, laminated in heavy gauge, semi-rigid plastic sheet): 1. An internal label – to be enclosed within the storage box, and 2. An external label to be fixed to an external vertical face of the box, where it will remain visible for inspection, using small, corrosion resistant ferrous metal screws. Both labels are to include the monument reference and list of stone blocks contained in the crate.

3.5.5 An additional external label will be affixed to every box containing salvaged stones – to indicate the correct orientation for storage by arrow, with the top labelled as 'TOP' by permanent marker, along with the instruction 'DO NOT STACK'.

3.5.6 Storage boxes will be designed to be transportable by forklift or pallet truck, with bases suitable for this type of lifting equipment. Once marble blocks have been lifted into their intended storage crate, the crate will be closed, the top secured in place using corrosion resistant stainless steel screws.

3.5.7 Storage boxes will be handled only by suitably qualified operators of forklift, pallet truck lifting equipment. Transport from site to secure storage will be carried out by specialists in the carriage of items of art work and artefacts. The specialist Contractor for dismantling work will coordinate and supervise the transport of storage boxes. The location of the secure store will be: O'Hagan Transport, Cell Park Farm, Markyate, AL3 8QH. The process will be monitored and safe delivery of storage boxes to secure storage checked – to ensure the accuracy of the Contractor's records - by either the Principal Archaeologist or Built Heritage Specialist.

3.5.8 Whilst storage crates are on site, awaiting transport to secure storage, these will be protected under a temporary roofed shelter that prevents rainwater ingress into crates. This same sheltered area will be used for processing and packing salvaged stones, to allow this work to proceed during inclement weather. This temporary storage and work area will be enclosed by Heras or similar fencing and appropriate signage.

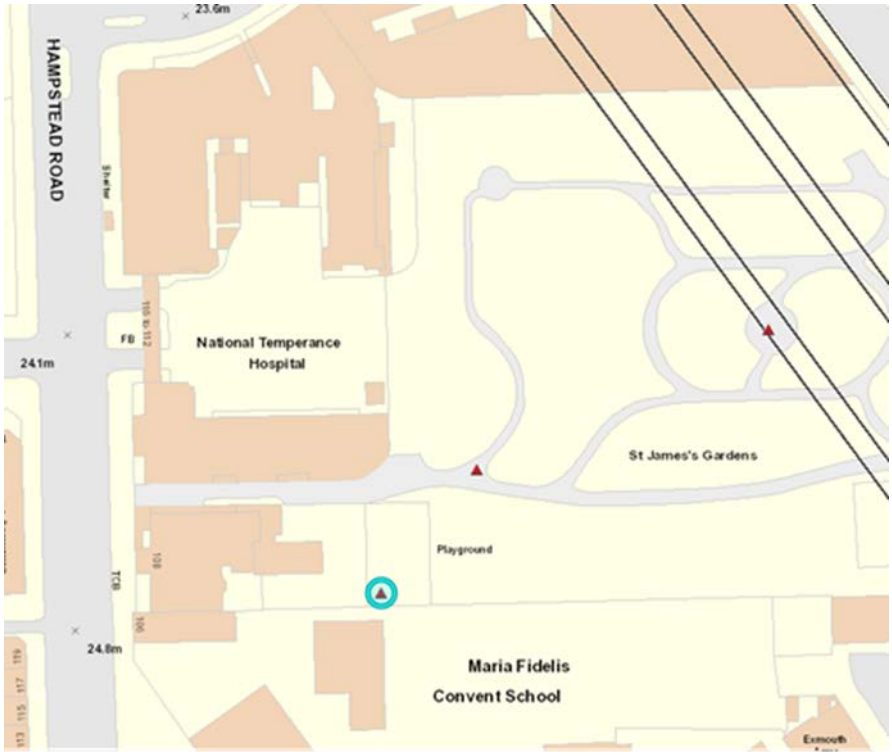
3.5.9 Storage crates will be retained in a secure, accessible store where environmental controls (temperature and relative humidity) can be implemented, if required. If for any unforeseen reason, the location of the secure store needs to change, Historic England and London Borough of Camden will be informed of this in writing.

3.5.10 Final copies of Contractor's records, including the Excel spreadsheets listing all salvaged items and all storage crates, as well as all photographic, drawn and written records, will form part of the permanent project archive, and will form the basis of proposals for relocation and reconstruction, which are to be submitted in a separate Method Statement document.

Figure 10 Bird's eye view of top of monument, with probable Lewis pin hole and fixing hole for fallen obelisk

Appendix 1

Location plan of the Obelisk to Baron Southampton



Appendix 2

National Heritage List Entry: OBELISK TO BARON SOUTHAMPTON IN SOUTH WEST CORNER OF ST JAMES GARDENS

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: OBELISK TO BARON SOUTHAMPTON IN SOUTH WEST CORNER OF ST JAMES GARDENS

List entry Number: 1378716

Location

OBELISK TO BARON SOUTHAMPTON IN SOUTH WEST CORNER OF ST JAMES GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Camden

District Type: London Borough

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 11-Jan-1999

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 478050

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

CAMDEN

TQ2982NW HAMPSTEAD ROAD 798-1/88/1743 Obelisk to Baron Southampton in SW corner of St James' Gardens

GVII

Obelisk. Thought to be to Charles Fitzroy, first Baron Southampton, and his wife Anne, nee Warren (d.1797 and 1810). Stone. Rectangular plinth with tapering shaft, upper part broken. Armorial relief of 2 birds flanking a shield, above which is a coronet. Monument resembles the listed Way tomb (d.1804) at Acton by John Bacon junior, who may have done this too. The Southampton family had extensive landholdings in the south-west part of the present borough of Camden.

Listing NGR: TQ2927182671

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TQ 29271 82671