

**15-17 TAVISTOCK PLACE  
London WC1H**

London Borough of Camden

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

22/03/2019

Project manager: Rosalind Morris



# 15-17 TAVISTOCK PLACE London WC1H

Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief

Planning reference: 2017/5914/P  
Condition Number: 17  
Site code: TVK18

## Sign-off History:

Issue No.	Date:	Prepared by:	H&S signed off by:	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	22.03.2019	Rosalind Morris	HSCM Ian Grainger	Jo Lyon	First issue

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MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574.  
Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED

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*Figure 3 Plan of the proposed basement (BMJ Architects, Drwg No 2924/AW10 PL(00), October 2017, Rev D)*

*Figure 4 Plan of the proposed foul and water drainage (Wilde, Drwg No D.02, June 2014, Rev P)*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (or WSI) for an archaeological watching brief on the site of 15-17 Tavistock Place in the London Borough of Camden has been commissioned from MOLA by Kier Construction Ltd on behalf of the client London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

1.1.2 The site is bounded by Tavistock Place to the south and terraced buildings to the east, west and north. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 530084 182421 (see Fig 1). The site is currently occupied by a former depot used as a parking space and bicycle shed, an early 20th century outbuilding, and an early 20th century multi-storey building in the southern extent of the site occupied by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Current ground level is at 24.3m OD in the garden area at the centre of the site and 23.9m OD in the depot/parking area in the north of the site. There are no basements currently on the site.

1.1.1 The site is being developed to create a four-storey laboratory building with a single basement extending beneath the northern half of the site footprint. The development has previously received planning permission on 27/01/17 for a scheme incorporating a double basement (Planning ref: 5/3406/P). Revised proposals including the reduction of the basement to a single storey were submitted 31-10-17 (Planning Ref 2017/5914/P) and were granted (subject to a section 106 legal agreement) on 27/06/18. The approved scheme included Condition No 17. The condition requires:

No demolition and development (excluding site preparation and investigation works) shall take place other than in accordance with the Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) hereby approved, including its 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.

Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the Local planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development in accordance with the requirements of policy D2 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.

1.1.2 Details of both the consented development and the revised scheme are available at <https://contact.camden.gov.uk/planning-search/>

- 1.1.3 This document comprises the Stage 2 WSI, which is now required in light of the results of the works carried out under the Stage 1 WSI.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological interest on the site was first flagged in the Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA 2015) which identified the potential for survival of early 19th-century structural remains and the remains of 19th-century burials associated with Tavistock/Woburn Chapel which previously stood in the south-western corner of the site.
- 1.1.5 A trial trench evaluation was subsequently carried out on the site in January 2019 (MOLA 2019). The evaluation demonstrated the presence of early 19th-century buildings, garden walls and road surfaces on the site. The remains of Woburn Chapel and School were also present. No evidence for human burials was present on the site (although the potential for burials to exist on the site still remains). There is no evidence of any earlier archaeological remains on the site.
- 1.1.6 Following consultation with Historic England it was recommended that the next phase of works should be mitigation in the form of archaeological watching brief, with provision for controlled excavation (should burials be uncovered during the works). The works requiring a watching brief are:
- Groundworks associated with building foundations and new basement (see *Fig 2* and *Fig 3*);
  - Proposed foul and water drains (see *Fig 4*);
  - Underpinning and any other work which might impact the below ground archaeology.
- 1.1.7 An archaeological watching brief as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is *a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (see below Section 2.1)*.
- 1.1.8 If during the course of the watching brief an area or group of features is identified which warrants 'controlled excavation', as determined on site by the local authority and/or their advisor, this will be dealt with under methodologies applicable to 'controlled excavation' as outlined in 2.2.4 below.
- 1.1.9 Furthermore, if during the watching brief human remains are discovered, works will stop, Historic England and the client will be notified. The MOLA team will then implement a full 'controlled excavation', as per 2.2.4 below, to ensure that all the remains are appropriately recorded and removed prior to the continuation of the development.
- 1.1.10 The results of the watching brief will be set out in a report to be issued within six weeks of completing the fieldwork. The site archive will be deposited within 12 months of issuing the report.
- 1.1.11 This document sets out the methodologies (including Health & Safety) which will be followed during the watching brief and reporting stages. These will follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014), London region archaeological guidance from Historic England (GLAAS 2015), and Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines where appropriate.
- 1.1.12 Other relevant documents include:
- the Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA 2015). This presented the initial assessment of archaeological potential on the site.

- The Addendum to the Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA 2017). This assessed the impacts of the revised development scheme.
- The Evaluation Report for 15-17 Tavistock Place (MOLA 2018). This detailed the results from the fieldwork.

## 1.2 Planning and legislative framework

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- 1.2.1 The Planning and legislative background to the site has been adequately summarised in the previous Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2018 section 2).

## 1.3 Archaeological background

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- 1.3.1 The Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2015) and Addendum (MOLA 2017) and the Archaeological evaluation report (MOLA 2019) set out the results of the desk-top assessment and archaeological field evaluation which have been carried out on the site to date.
- 1.3.2 The reports should be read for the results of these investigations, although they can be briefly summarised as follows:
- 1.3.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed the brick walls and floor surfaces of Woburn Chapel and School, the brick garden wall of a building located along Tavistock Place and the brick wall of a building and road surface located along the former South Crescent Mews. The buildings date between c1801 and 1900. The site has the potential to contain further post-medieval structural remains and artefacts. The surface of these remains, where they do survive, will be located approximately 1.5m below ground surface.
- 1.3.4 The potential for post-medieval burials relating to the Woburn Chapel cannot be entirely ruled out.

## 1.4 MOLA team and other responsibilities

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In the document below the following terms should be understood:

- 1.4.1 *MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)* is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 1.4.2 *Project Manager* - MOLA office based manager who is the client's principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.
- 1.4.3 *Site Supervisor* - MOLA site based manager who is responsible for the direction of the field team. Site supervisors on larger sites will tend to be Project Officers in grade, whilst on other sites they will be Senior Archaeologists. On some sites there may be both a Project Officer and/or one or more Senior Archaeologists.
- 1.4.4 *Archaeologists* - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological excavation.
- 1.4.5 *Field Services Operations Manager* - MOLA office based manager responsible for allocation of staff and supply of equipment and resources.
- 1.4.6 *Health and Safety Compliance Manager* – The MOLA manager with sole responsibility for site inspections, reporting and issuing of recommendations

for the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to implement. Reports directly to MOLA CEO

- 1.4.7 *Principal Contractor* - appointed directly by the Client with overall responsibility for site H&S under CDM regulations.
- 1.4.8 *Attendance Contractor* - the contractor responsible for providing such attendances to MOLA as are deemed necessary to carry out their archaeological work (see section 4.2). These might for instance include but not be restricted to shoring, lighting, facilities, fencing, additional labour, spoil removal, etc The Attendance Contractor may be the same as the Principal Contractor, or it may be subcontracted to the Principal Contractor or it may sub-contracted to MOLA.
- 1.4.9 *Sub-contractor* – where this term is used in this document it refers to any contractor employed directly by MOLA during the course of its work on the site.

## 2 Objectives of the watching brief

### 2.1 General considerations

- 2.1.1 The purpose of an archaeological watching brief as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014) as ‘...a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons....where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.’
- 2.1.2 A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- 2.1.3 Further to para 2.1.2, if during the course of the watching brief it is determined by the local authority that ‘controlled excavation’ is the appropriate mitigation strategy (for example if burials are uncovered on the site), the appropriate additional objectives and methodologies will be followed, see 2.2.4.
- 2.1.4 The Standard also notes that a watching brief may be the appropriate archaeological response outside the planning process (eg ecclesiastical development, coastal erosion, agriculture, forestry, and countryside management, works by public utilities and statutory undertakers).

### 2.2 Site specific objectives

- 2.2.1 The archaeological brief is essentially limited to establishing where, if at all, archaeological deposits survive (presence/absence), recording where necessary, and to ensuring that the proposed groundworks do not involve the destruction of any archaeological deposits of national significance.
- 2.2.2 The watching brief will involve a MOLA Site Supervisor in attendance on the Principal Contractor’s (or any other contractor employed by them or the client) activities and able to make such records as may be possible *without interrupting the progress of the contractors’ activities*.. This may typically include taking photographs, making quick sketches or written records, retrieval of finds and taking levels on observations. The primary purpose of watching briefs will normally be the identification of the limits of features – size, depth, alignment.
- 2.2.3 Bulk finds will not normally be recovered in the watching brief areas, though finds of specific and unique intrinsic interest may be.
- 2.2.4 Where an agreed area is set aside for ‘controlled excavation’ the terms of limitations of paras 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 do not apply. Agreement must be reached on a) the research aims for ‘controlled excavation’; b) the size and safe demarcation of any such agreed area; and c) appropriate time allocated by the client for the ‘controlled excavation’ to take place. Controlled excavation will then be carried out, finds will be recovered and samples taken in accordance and complying with the CIFA Standard and Guidance for Excavation (2014). The curator may decide that an additional wsi, or at least a supplement to the present document, is also required.
- 2.2.5 The limited nature of the proposed works and the watching brief upon them makes it unreasonable to establish many specific archaeological research



objectives. Nevertheless a few research questions can be outlined:

- What is the nature and level of natural topography? Do untruncated natural gravels survive within the area of the site?
- What are the earliest deposits identified?
- What evidence is there for post-medieval activity on the site? Do buried structural remains survive? If so, what date are the earliest post-medieval buildings and can they be identified on historic maps?
- Is there any evidence for 19th-century burials associated with the Tavistock Chapel surviving on the site? Alternatively, is there evidence that the burials were cleared when the chapel was demolished in 1900?
- What are the latest deposits identified?
- What is the extent of modern disturbance across the site?

## 3 Watching brief methodology

### 3.1 Archaeological considerations

- 3.1.1 A watching brief will cause minimal disruption to site works and will take place within agreed constraints. Watching briefs are not recommended in circumstances where important or complex archaeological remains are liable to be discovered, resulting in a risk of conflict between the need to record archaeological finds and the need to allow building works to proceed.
- 3.1.2 Initial breaking out and/or ground clearance by the Principal Contractor will be monitored by MOLA staff.
- 3.1.3 A MOLA Site Supervisor will monitor the work and record any archaeological remains revealed in the appropriate manner (plans, sections, field notes and/or pro-forma 'context sheets'). Any necessary photographic records will be made using digital or conventional media as deemed appropriate. All recording will be carried out in accordance with national standards (CIFA 2014).
- 3.1.4 Subject to 2.2 and 3.1.1 above, where archaeological deposits survive in any area of the proposed groundworks, the contractors will allow the MOLA archaeologist(s) reasonable time and access to record deposits as required.
- 3.1.5 In areas of archaeological interest the excavation and removal of deposits by the Contractor will, as far as possible and subject to 2.2 above, proceed according to the reasonable advice and guidance given by the attending archaeologist.
- 3.1.6 Subject to 2.2 above some areas might need to be re-scheduled in order to provide a safe environment for archaeological recording.
- 3.1.7 Provision will be made, at the earliest stage of development programming, for specified blocks of time to be made available for unrestricted archaeological access to areas of groundworks to carry out the watching brief and any 'controlled excavation' deemed necessary under para 2.2.4, for example if human burials area uncovered.
- 3.1.8 Any finds of human remains will initially be left *in situ* and, if necessary, covered and protected while a consultation period takes place between MOLA, Historic England and the client, in order to reach an agreement of cost and methodology that would be required to facilitate their excavation and removal from site.
- 3.1.9 In accordance with Historic England and APABE guidance, and following consultation with GLAAS, any human remains will be excavated under the appropriate Faculty jurisdiction, Ministry of Justice (Coroner's Division) licence, environmental health regulations, coroner's permission, and if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act. Prior written notice will also be given to the local planning authority. It will be necessary to ensure that adequate security is provided.
- 3.1.10 Because MOLA is providing a monitoring service to an on-going construction programme, the timing of which can vary considerably, it remains the client's responsibility to ensure that their Principal Contractor informs MOLA no later than one week in advance of the start of any proposed groundworks where a watching brief is required.

## 3.2 Recording systems

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- 3.2.1 A unique-number site code (TVK18) has been agreed with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA).
- 3.2.2 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, and those required by the Archive Receiving Body, the Museum of London.

## 3.3 Treatment of finds and samples

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- 3.3.1 Where necessary, a strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation between MOLA, the client and the local Planning Authority. Subsequent on-site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by MOLA specialists.
- 3.3.2 All retained finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the Museum of London.
- 3.3.3 All finds of gold and silver, or other objects definable as 'treasure', will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.3.4 Advice will be sought from the LPA Archaeological Advisor and the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor throughout the project, as appropriate.

## 3.4 Ownership of finds

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- 3.4.1 Whereas ownership of any finds on the site lies with the landowner, it is necessary that the landowner gives the necessary approvals, licences and permissions to donate the finds to the Museum of London, to enable that body to carry out its obligations to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the archaeological Archive from this site.
- 3.4.2 These approvals, licences and permissions shall be *either* confirmed in the Agreement and Contract regulating the archaeological works *and/or* confirmed by the completion of the relevant Deed of Transfer form (draft appended).
- 3.4.3 The client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of the Deed of Transfer Form by the client or, if the landowner is different to the client, by the landowner.
- 3.4.4 Notwithstanding the above, subsequent arrangements may be made if required between the landowner and/or the client and the Museum for the conservation, display, provision of access to or loan of selected finds in or near their original location.

## 3.5 Reports and archives

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- 3.5.1 A *Watching Brief report* will be made available to the client and the Local

Planning Authority within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

- 3.5.2 If further to paras 2.1.3 and 2.2.4 the need for further 'controlled excavation' is identified during the course of the watching brief, any additional such controlled excavation carried out by MOLA will normally lead to a post-excavation assessment report as per MAP2 (English Heritage 1991). The need for a post-excavation assessment report may also be determined by the local authority if significant finds or environmental samples have been recovered during the watching brief, even if an area of 'controlled excavation' has not been defined during the fieldwork. Any post-excavation assessment report will normally subsume the overall watching brief report.
- 3.5.3 A short summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to the Greater London HER and NAR (using the appropriate OASIS archaeological report form) and for publication in an appropriate academic journal.
- 3.5.4 Details of the project will be submitted to the online database maintained by the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project
- 3.5.5 GIS data will also be made available to the GLHER.
- 3.5.6 Finds and records will be curated by the Museum of London and be available for public consultation in a site archive compatible with other archaeological archives in the Museum of London and adhering to standards set out in the following:
- Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation (2011)
  - Museum of London, General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London, (2009),
  - Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992),
  - Society of Museum Archaeologists' draft Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1992).
  - Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
  - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990)
- 3.5.7 Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the Museum.
- 3.5.8 Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator of the Museum within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the local planning authority).

## 4 Programme, staffing and attendances

### 4.1 Timetable and staffing

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- 4.1.1 The timing and overall duration of the archaeological watching brief on the groundworks will be determined by the contractor's programme and the nature and extent of any surviving remains. It is envisaged that a Senior Archaeologist will monitor the groundworks. Other archaeological specialists may be called in if necessary.

### 4.2 Attendances

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- 4.2.1 For watching briefs, the attendances required by MOLA tends to be minimal as archaeologists are in fact attending the on-site works. However, some provision for welfare and working conditions will need to be anticipated. Some or all of the following attendances may be required and supplied by the client or client's agent.
- 4.2.2 If additional 'controlled excavation' is required as per para 2.2.4 there may be a need for additional or more extensive attendances. These will have to be discussed and agreed between the client and MOLA but will be as appropriate to and necessary for safe working conditions and adequate site facilities for any additional staff required.
- 4.2.3 Safety guard-rails and suitable access points into the site and areas of excavation, away from any site traffic and machinery.
- 4.2.4 Ladders into all areas of excavation when the excavated depth requires such access.
- 4.2.5 If ground-water is encountered in the trenches, adequate pumps will be required to remove it in order to complete the excavations.
- 4.2.6 A suitable security system to operate overnight, weekends and holidays.
- 4.2.7 Labourers to assist in the removal of spoil from deeper areas of excavation.

## 5 Funding

- 5.1.1 The developer has already agreed to fund the appropriate archaeological watching brief coverage and the costs will be agreed in a separate document.

## 6 Bibliography

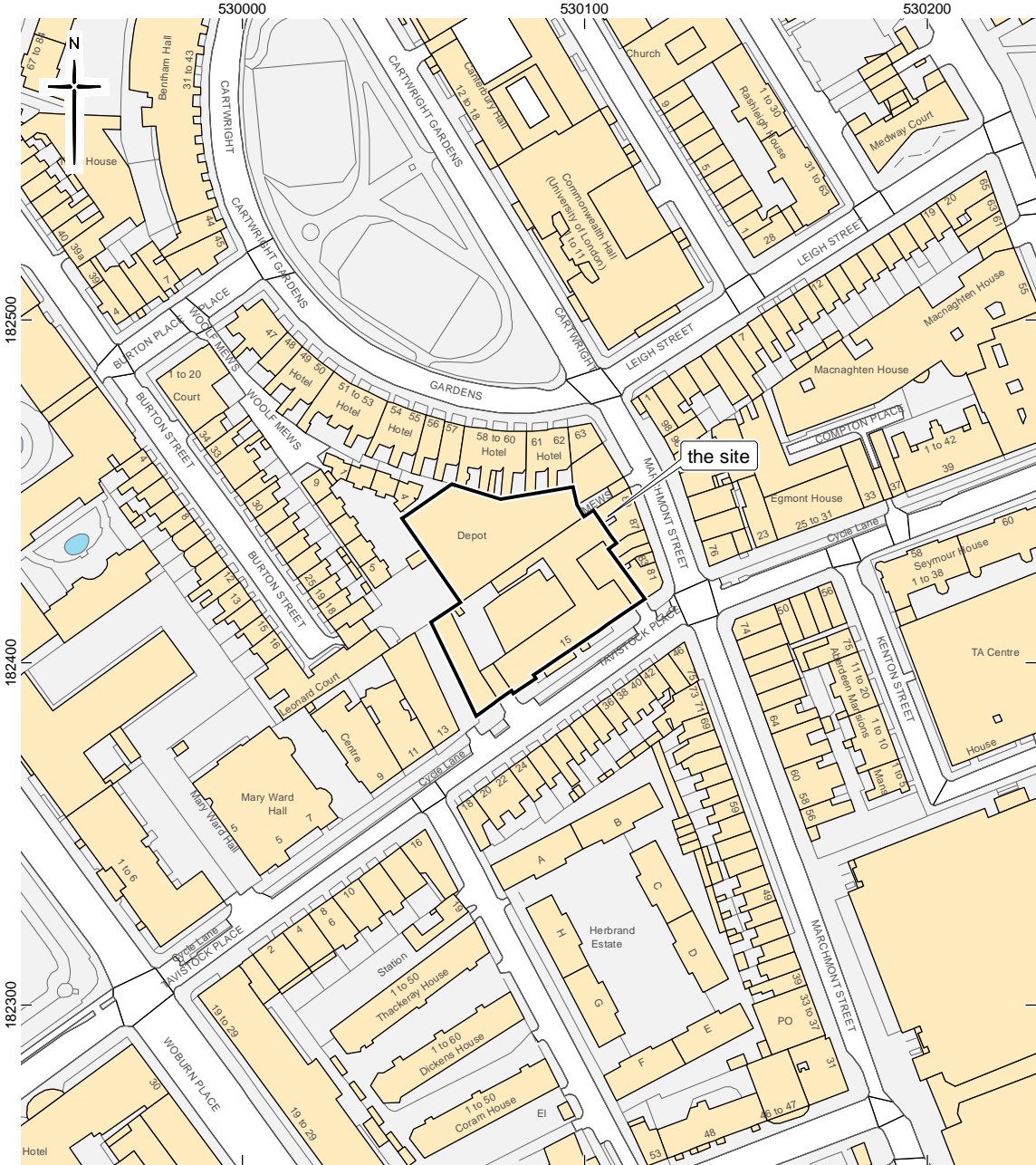
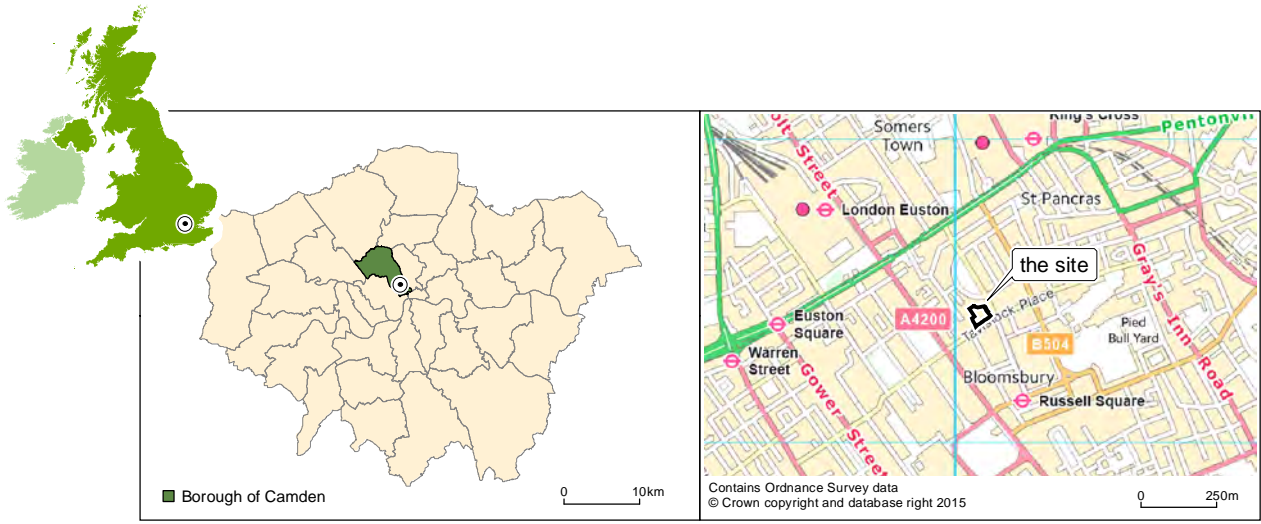
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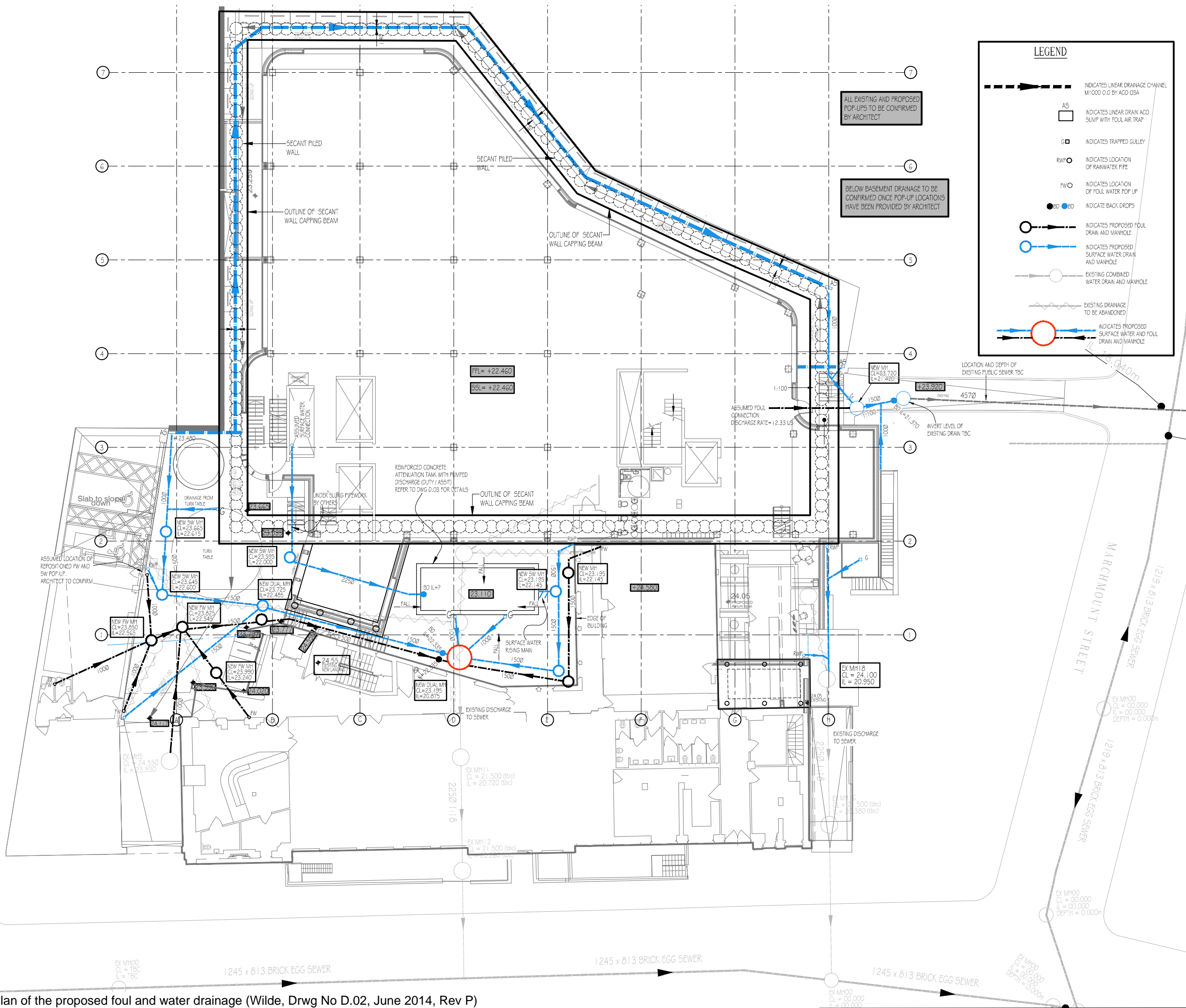
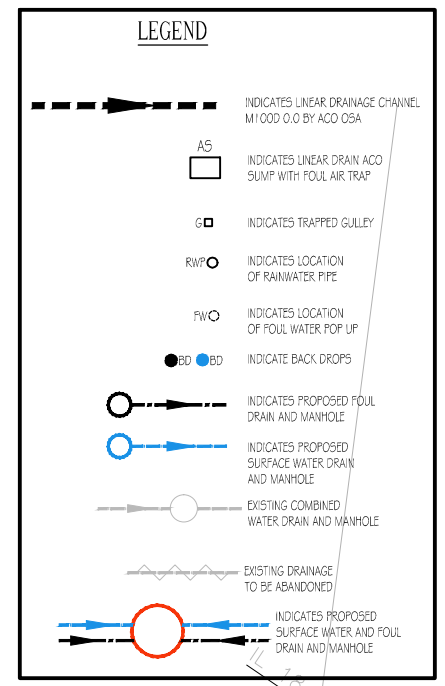
scale 1:2,000 @ A4

Fig 1 Site location





- NOTES**
- THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS DETAILS.
  - ALL WORK IS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT EUROCODES, CODES OF PRACTICE AND BUILDING REGULATIONS.
  - THE EXACT POSITION, LEVEL, SIZE AND USE OF EXISTING SEWERS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE. ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEERS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
  - ALL UNCOVERED AND SHALLOW PIPEWORK TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC AS PART OF THE CONTRACTORS TEMPORARY WORKS REQUIREMENTS.
  - PROPOSED DRAINAGE PASSING THROUGH NEW FOUNDATIONS TO BE SIZED WITH CAST-IN OVERSIZED PIPEWORK.
  - COVER LEVELS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE FINAL EXTERNAL WORKS AND LANDSCAPING SCHEME.
  - 'POP UP' POSITIONS FOR FOUL WATER APPLIANCES ARE SHOWN APPROXIMATE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF UNDERSLAB DRAINAGE. EXACT LOCATIONS TO ARCHITECTS SETTING OUT TO SUIT INTERIOR LAYOUTS ETC. TO ENSURE CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE INTERNAL AND BELOW GROUND DRAINAGE. A SUITABLE 'POP UP' DRAWING WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL CONTRACTOR, ALL PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF DRAINAGE WORKS.
  - ALL ABOVE GROUND AND INTERNAL SURFACE AND FOUL PIPEWORK TO SPECIALISTS DESIGN/DETAIL. NOT SHOWN HERE.
  - WHERE NO WCs ARE CONNECTED UPSTREAM, UNDERSLAB FW DRAINAGE TO BE LAD AT 1:40 MIN. AFTER CONNECTION OF AT LEAST 1 No. WC A MIN. FALL OF 1:80 APPLIES.
  - SEE ARCHITECTS DETAILS FOR ALL SETTING OUT DIMENSIONS TO BUILDING AND BOUNDARIES ETC.
  - ALL RWP'S AND SWP'S TO BE FITTED WITH RODDABLE ACCESS PLATES. ALL FOUL DRAINS TO HAVE RODDABLE ACCESS.
  - CONNECTIONS TO FOUL TERMINAL FITTINGS TO BE 100mm NOMINAL BORE PIPEWORK SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION OF ABOVE GROUND PIPE DIAMETERS AND/OR DESIGN FLOW. NO PIPEWORK TO BE DOWN-SIZED IN THE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
  - ALL FOUL CONNECTIONS TO BE VENTED TO ATMOSPHERE. ALL POP UPS LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF DRAINS TO BE VENTED ABOVE GROUND. ABOVE GROUND DRAINAGE DETAILS TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE W/E CONTRACTOR.
  - ALL BURIED PIPEWORK TO BE PVC-U TYPE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 14011:1998 APPLICATION AREA CODE UJ, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
  - AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PVC-U, BURIED PIPEWORK UP TO AND INCLUDING 1500 MAY BE 280mm STRENGTH CLAYWARE TO BS EN 295-1:2013.
  - AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PVC-U, BURIED PIPEWORK ABOVE 1500 UP TO AND INCLUDING 3000 MAY BE 360mm STRENGTH CLAYWARE TO BS EN 295-1:2013.
  - ALL PIPEWORK ENTERING AND EXITING MANHOLES TO BE CONNECTED WITH PIPE SLOTTED LEVEL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
  - PRE-FORMED CHANNELS TO BE USED AT ALL MANHOLES.
  - PIPE BENDS TO BE PROVIDED TO SUIT DIRECTION OF FLOW.
  - ALL SOFT SPOTS ENCOUNTERED IN THE TRENCH FORMATION TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH GRADED GRANULAR MATERIAL UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE.
  - ALL SPECIALIST ATTENUATION TANKS TO BE INSTALLED AS PER MANUFACTURERS INSTALLATION DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
  - THE DESIGN OF ANY TEMPORARY WORKS REQUIRED SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.



ALL EXISTING AND PROPOSED POP-UPS TO BE CONFIRMED BY ARCHITECT

BELOW BASEMENT DRAINAGE TO BE CONFIRMED ONCE POP-UP LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED BY ARCHITECT

**PRELIMINARY**

Rev	Date	By	Approved

This drawing is not to be used for construction unless signed approved.

Signature:.....for Carter Clack Partnership Ltd

**Wilde**  
**CARTER-CLACK**  
Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

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Architect/Client:  
UCL

Job Title:  
BLOOMSBURY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (BRI)

Drawing Title:  
UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE

Scale	Date	Drawn By	Check
1:125 @ A1	JUNE 2014	ASP	TJS

Job No.	Dwg No.	Rev
4159	D.02	P

Fig 4 Plan of the proposed foul and water drainage (Wilde, Drwg No D.02, June 2014, Rev P)

## 7 Appendix: Draft Transfer of finds ownership form

DATED

20

[ ]

**-AND-**

**THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF  
THE MUSEUM OF LONDON**

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

Site Code [ ]

---



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

2.1.3 [to the best of its knowledge and belief ***delete as appropriate***] at the date of this Deed the Site Owner has the unfettered right to transfer ownership and possession of the Finds to the Museum;

2.1.4 the Site Owner will at its own cost take all steps which are or may be necessary at any time to cure any defects in the title to the Finds; and

2.1.5 the Site Owner warrants that it or its contractors have complied with all of the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 and any statutory modification or re-enactment of that Act, and all other legislative requirements relating to the Excavation.

2.2 The Site Owner will indemnify the Museum against any and all claims, demands, proceedings, costs, expenses, loss or damage, of whatever nature which may be made or brought against or incurred by the Museum arising out of or in connection with any breach of the warranties given respectively by the Site Owner in clause 2.1.

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

3.1 This Deed will be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of England and Wales regardless of the place of execution or performance. The English Courts will have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with any dispute or other difference arising out of or in connection with this Deed, unless the Museum chooses to invoke, or voluntarily submits to, the jurisdiction of some other tribunal.

**IN WITNESS** of which the parties hereto have executed this document as a Deed on the date first written above

**[ ]**  
By means of these signatures:

Director

Director/Secretary

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

Chairman

Secretary



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

A *Health & Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement* has been prepared by MOLA to accompany this wsi but will be printed out and submitted separately as appropriate.