

## 1EWo2 Enabling Works – Area South

### Document Title: Heritage Agreement Method Statement for the Installation of Drinking Fountain in St James Gardens at St Pancras New Church

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C02	J. Critchley Built Heritage Consultant	K. Luker Built Heritage Consultant	J. Timothy Built Heritage Consultant	24-10-20	Issued for Acceptance
Signature					

#### STAKEHOLDER REVIEW REQUIRED (SRR)

- ☐ COUNTY/DISTRICT/LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL
- ☐ LOV
- ☐ LUL
- ☐ NRL
- ☐ TFL
- ☐ UTILITIES COMPANY
- ☐ OTHER



#### PURPOSE OF SRR

- ☐ ACCEPTANCE
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ NO OBJECTION
- ☐ CONSENT

## REVISION CHANGES, AUTHORISATION & ISSUE RECORD

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## CSJV Review and Acceptance Decal

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<p>Reviewed/Accepted by:(signature)</p> 		<p>Name:</p> <p>Giles Mann</p>	<p>Position:</p> <p>Senior Engineer</p>
		<p>Date:</p> <p>25/11/2020</p>	
<p>Acceptance by CSJV does not relieve the designer/supplier from full compliance with their contractual obligations and does not constitute CSJV approval of design, details, calculations, analyses, test methods or materials developed or selected by the designer/supplier.</p>			

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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. "Schedule 18" refers to Schedule 18 of the High Speed Rail (London – West Midlands) Act 2017 (the Act). Paragraph 1 of Schedule 18 disapplies some of this legislation, and in particular the requirement for listed building consent for the purpose of demolition, alteration or extension, 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 Drinking Fountain in St James Gardens, Camden is identified in Table 1 of Schedule 18 to enable the listed structure to be relocated from St James's Gardens, where it was identified as being located on the National heritage list. However the fountain had already been removed from St James' Gardens by Camden Borough Council and placed in storage for safety, following vandalism in 2012. The fountain will be installed at a new location in St Pancras New Church. HS2 Ltd entered into a Heritage Agreement with London Borough of Camden (PH1-HS2-EV-AGR-010-000003) dated 20th February 2017. The agreement requires HS2 Ltd to submit method statements concerning the relocation of the fountain to London Borough of Camden for approval.
- 1.1.6 HS2 Ltd have an Undertaking and Assurance (U&A) with London Borough of Camden to provide the council with funding for the restoration of the drinking fountain. The obligations in the Heritage Agreement concerning the re-location of the drinking fountain (PH1-HS2-EV-AGR-010-000003) come into force upon the Council giving notice in writing to HS2 Ltd that it has completed repair of the drinking fountain and that it is ready for re-erection.

## 1.2 Scope of the Method Statement

- 1.2.1 The drinking fountain can only be re-erected once a method statement covering all of the above is approved by London Borough of Camden. The re-erection will be carried out following the restoration of the Drinking Fountain, undertaken with funding from HS2 Ltd.
- 1.2.2 In accordance with a Heritage Agreement between HS2 Ltd and London Borough of Camden, this method statement has been prepared to address:
  - a) the process for the identification of an appropriate site for the re-erection of the Drinking Fountain;
  - b) how the drinking fountain is to be transported to that site following restoration works; and
  - c) the process for re-erection.
- 1.2.3 Clause 2.1 of the Heritage Agreement with London Borough of Camden requires the Nominated Undertaker to carry out decontrolled works as specified in particulars submitted by themselves to the council.
- 1.2.4 Clause 2.3 requires HS2 Ltd to submit details of the works to relocate the drinking fountain to London Borough of Camden for approval in writing.
- 1.2.5 Under Clause 2.4, HS2 Ltd must at the same time send that information to the National Amenity Societies concerned (Ancient Monuments Society, the Victorian Society, the Council for British Archaeology and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings) and the Council must not approve the works details submitted to it unless either a period of 6 weeks has elapsed after the submission, or the National Amenity Societies have either given their comments to the Council or indicated that they do not intend to comment
- 1.2.6 A U&A has been agreed between HS2 and London Borough of Camden which states 'The Promoter will require the Nominated Undertaker to relocate the drinking fountain in accordance with the provisions of a heritage agreement relating to it made between the Promoter and the Council or, in the absence of such agreement, in accordance with Schedule 18 to the Bill (Listed Buildings).'
- 1.2.7 This document seeks to addresses heritage constraints and outlines a method statement for the relocation of the Drinking Fountain in a manner which best befits its conservation.

## 1.3 Summary of the Proposed Work

- 1.3.1 In summary, the proposed work includes the identification of a new site for Drinking Fountain in St James' Gardens (hereafter referred to as the Drinking Fountain), transportation from storage to the new location, and re-erection in the south of the Churchyard of St Pancras New Church, centred at TQ 29822 82547.
- 1.3.2 Works will be undertaken by hand, and in accordance with the methodology specified in the Heritage Agreement Method Statement, as best befits the asset's conservation.

## 1.4 Assumptions and Limitations

- 1.4.1 This report has been produced using the best available information, as provided by the contractor, at the time of writing. Due to Covid 19 restrictions, a visual inspection of the asset has not been undertaken by the author, and assessment of the asset and its condition is based on reporting by other parties.

## 2 Heritage asset description and history

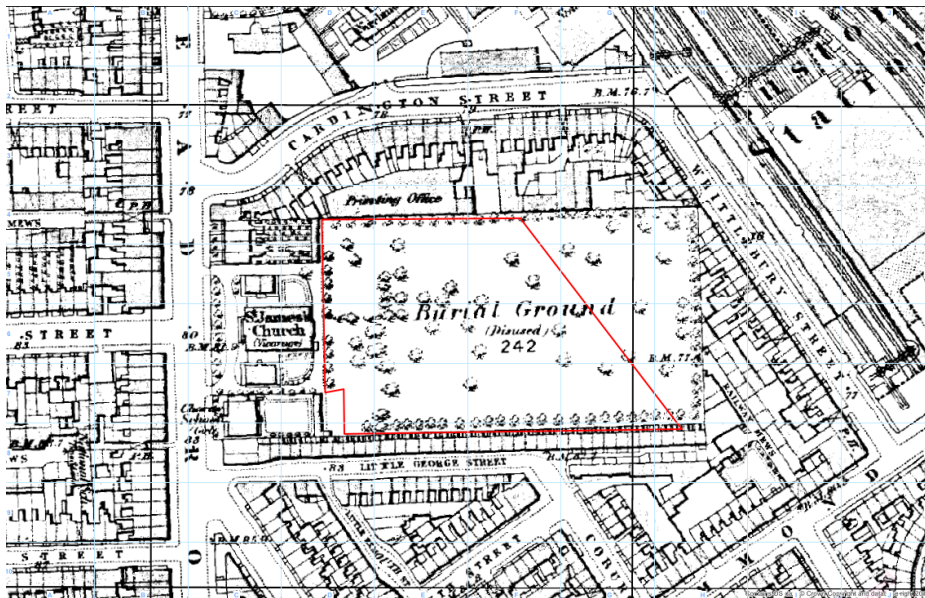
### 2.1 General information

- 2.1.1 The Drinking Fountain comprises of an ornate cast iron drinking fountain, in the Gothic style. It was erected after 1885 and was designated as Grade II listed in 1987.
- 2.1.2 After a century in various locations in the gardens, the fountain was damaged in an arson attack in 2012. The damaged fragments of the asset were stored to prevent further damage at a Camden Council depot at Waterlow Park until they were removed for restoration in 2019. Subsequent to restoration the asset has been returned to storage as the original site of the asset at St James Gardens has now been fully excavated as part of the enabling works for the construction of a new station for High Speed 2 at Euston.
- 2.1.3 A plot centred at TQ 29822 82547 has been chosen in the Churchyard at St Pancras New Church for the installation of the Drinking Fountain.

### 2.2 Historical background

- 2.2.4 Following the closure of St James's burial ground in 1853, the area occupied by St James's Chapel was sold to enable the construction of the London Temperance Hospital. The eastern end was given over to the expansion of Euston Station and the creation of Cardington Street. St Pancras Vestry endeavoured for some time to obtain possession of the grounds with the intention of converting them into public gardens "to form healthy and pleasant resorts for the inhabitants" (1EW02-CSJ-EV-ASM-003-000001).
- 2.2.5 A plan included in the London and North Western Railway Additional Powers Act which came into effect on the 14th March 1879, shows a proposal for laying out the burial ground as a garden, with dense areas of planting and roughly diagonal paths. Although not implemented, it gives some idea of the Vestry's intentions for the site. This plan does not include a water fountain, and this appears to have been a later addition to the park.
- 2.2.6 St James' Gardens were laid out at a cost of just under £3000 with the Metropolitan Board of Works contributing half of the cost of the works. The garden was opened by Olive, the wife of Mr Harry Lawson MP and son of Sir Edward Lawson, the principal proprietor of The Daily Telegraph.

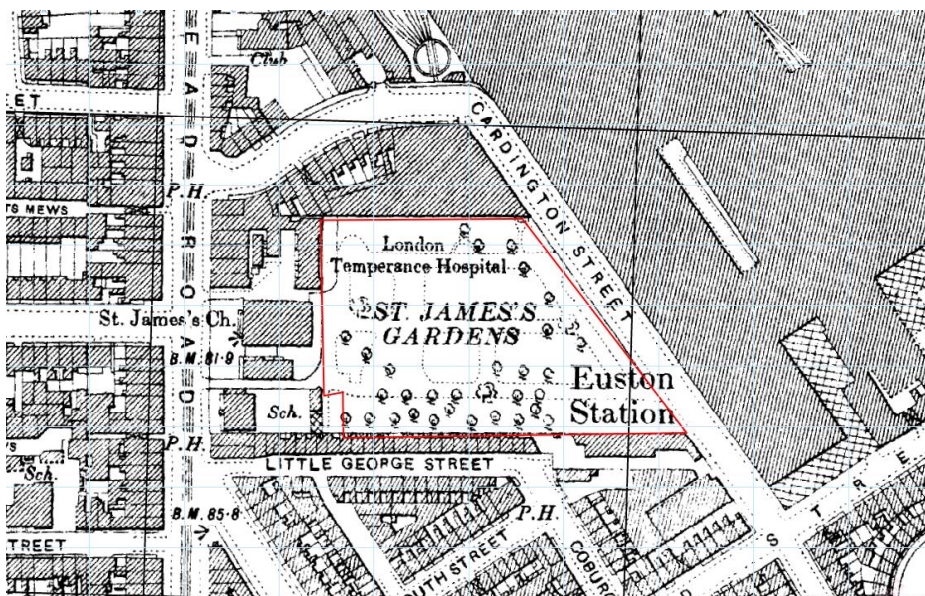




*Map 1. 1876 Ordnance Survey Plan. St James' Gardens is outlined in red*

2.2.7

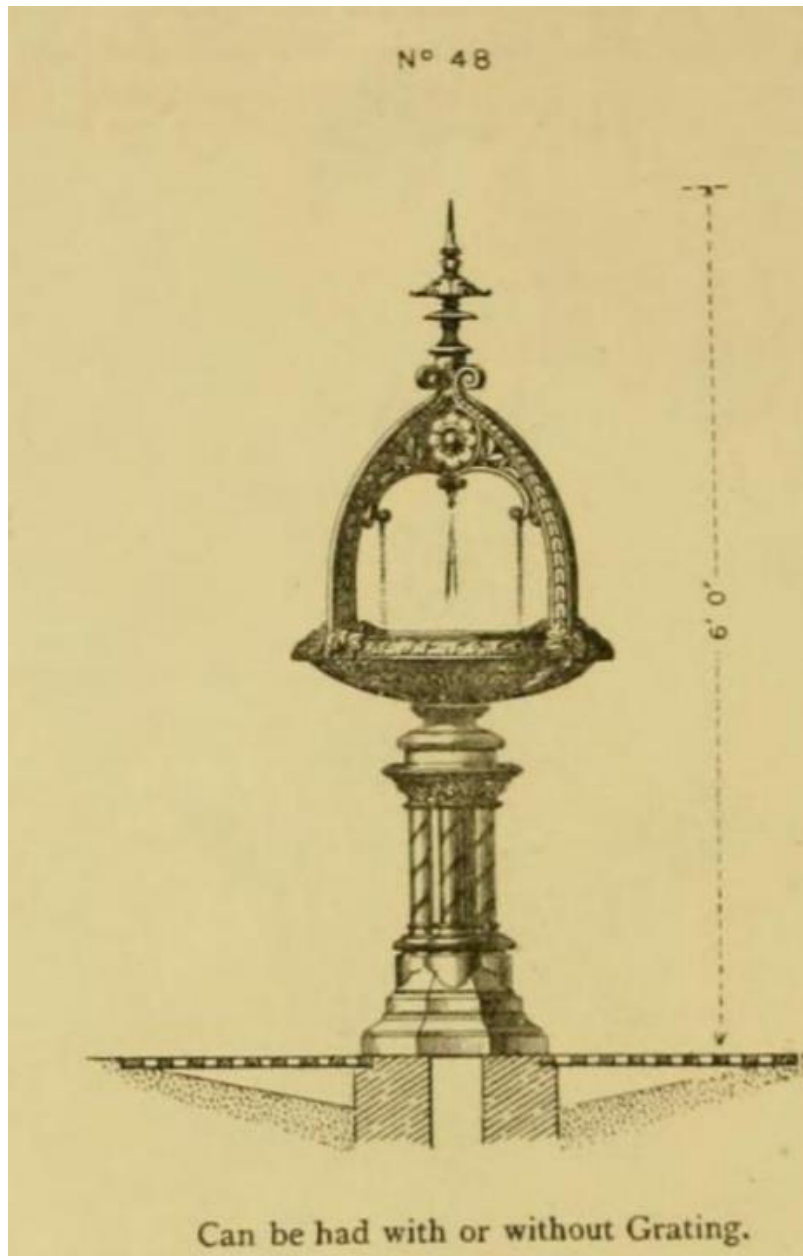
Comparison of the 1876 and 1896 Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps (Map 1 and 2) show that, as per the Vestry's intentions, a number of large trees present in the burial ground before its conversion to a garden were retained in the new layout. The 1896 OS Map below shows small areas of lawn between wide paths or areas of hardstanding, which also seems to accord with the description of the Vestry's intentions for the gardens put forward at a meeting on 3 November 1886. The map does not show the drinking fountain as present in St James's Gardens, and a review of the same map in other areas shows that drinking fountains, along with other street furniture such as fire hydrants, statues, and sundials are shown. This suggests the fountain was not omitted, but simply was not present.



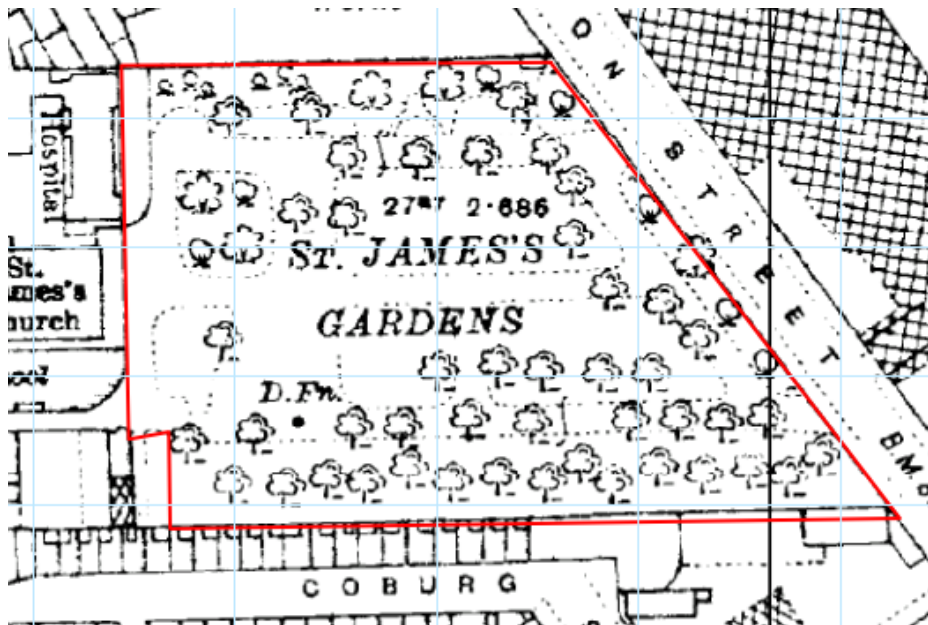
*Map 2. 1895 Ordnance Survey Plan. St James' Gardens is outlined in red*

- 2.2.8 The 1879-1898 minute book of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (MDFCTA), held at the London Metropolitan Archives, records that “an application requesting supply of water and after maintenance of a memorial fountain proposed in the garden of St James Church Yard, Hampstead Road...it was decided to grant the request”.
- 2.2.9 Although this confirms that the fountain was erected by the MDFCTA, the exact date of the minutes is not recorded. The proposal for the addition of the fountain was therefore accepted at some point between 1879-1898, although by 1895 it had not yet been installed. Catalogues of castings produced by Walter Macfarlane & Co. Limited, architectural iron founders based in Glasgow at the Saracen Foundry, show that the casting design for the fountain was available to order in 1885 and 1912 (Plate 1), and the OS 3rd Edition map of 1916 (revised 1914) (Map 3) shows the drinking fountain (labelled D. Fn.) located in the southwest of St James’s Gardens. This places the date of installation between 1895-1913.





*Plate 1. Identical drinking fountain, from the 1885 Macfarlane Foundry Catalogue*



*Map 3. 1916 Ordnance Survey Plan. St James' Gardens is outlined in red. The fountain is labelled D.Fn.*

2.2.10

In 1921 the L&NWR unveiled their memorial to the railway workers who served during the First World War at the nearby Euston Square Gardens south of Euston Station. The memorial is now known as the LNWR War Memorial at Euston Square Gardens and is Grade II\* listed (NHLE 1342044). The lamp standards with iron wreaths, although not listed themselves are contemporary with the memorial and form a key part of its setting. Their manufacture is recorded in the Bedford Lemere daybook as W Macfarlane & Co. It has been speculated that Macfarlane & Co. may also have manufactured the lamps on Mornington Street Bridge, however this is unsubstantiated. The provenance of a number of assets in the vicinity of Euston Station however suggests some relationship with the foundry (an advertisement of which showing some of their products is shown in Plate 2) for elements of the local civic design. This relationship is not entirely clear based on available evidence.



Plate 2. Walter Macfarlane advertisement, note the logo (©Graces Guide 2011)

2.2.11

The layout of St James' Gardens' and the Drinking Fountain was largely unaltered by the 1958 Ordnance Survey Plan, although a lavatory block was constructed in the northeast corner of the gardens, and a playground was added in the southeast corner. The Drinking Fountain continues to be shown in the southwest of the park on maps up to 1970.





*Plate 3. Elevated view of St James's Gardens c.1963, with the Drinking Fountain visible on the far right image no. AA071547 (©Historic England)*

- 2.2.12 Photographs of St James's Gardens taken in the 1963 (Plates 3-4) show the Drinking Fountain in the southwest corner of the park closer to the Christie Monument (also Grade II listed, NHLE 1378715) rather than in its more recent central location. These photos show the Drinking Fountain on a stepped octagonal base, probably of stone, and show general views of St. James's Gardens in the winter of 1963. It is recorded that prior to its removal for restoration in 2012, the base of the fountain had been replaced with a shallow sloped octagonal base of concrete construction (1EW02-CSJ-EV-ASM-003-000001).
- 2.2.13 In "Camden's Parks and Gardens", a Camden Council pamphlet produced in the 1970s, it is stated that "the cast-iron Victorian drinking fountain is still working".
- 2.2.14 A different garden layout, which was in use until the recent excavation of St James' Gardens, with sinuous paths between wider lawns and formal planting beds, was adopted some time before OS mapping dated 1985. The Drinking Fountain is not shown on mapping from this date but was designated as Grade II listed in 1987. At this time it was located within a circular area in approximately the centre of the park, on a sloped concrete octagonal base. It is not clear if it was still working following this relocation although it is considered unlikely.
- 2.2.15 The fountain remained in this central location until it was vandalised by arson c.2012 and moved into storage for safe keeping.



*Plate 4. Drinking Fountain in St James's Gardens c.1963, image no. AA071544 (©Historic England)*

## 2.3 History of public drinking fountains

- 2.3.16 Attempts to reduce the spread of cholera from the 1850s resulted in the closure of town and village pumps, which in turn led to moves to introduce a public supply of clean drinking water in the street. This development was supported by the Temperance Movement which sought to promote water drinking as a safe and morally preferable form of refreshment to consumption of alcohol.
- 2.3.17 Another organisation which was influential in the spread of public drinking fountains was the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (MDFCTA). Founded in 1859 by Samuel Gurney MP, a nephew of the social reformer Elizabeth Fry, it was originally called the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association. Within two years the Association had some eighty-five fountains in full working order in the metropolitan area, and by 1865 drinking troughs for dogs were attached to them; 140 fountains and 153 troughs had been erected by 1870. A map of the Association's fountains produced in 1898 shows several in the area between Regent's Park and Euston Station.
- 2.3.18 The original intention of the founders was that the Association should provide and erect the fountains and troughs but that the local authorities should undertake the maintenance and pay

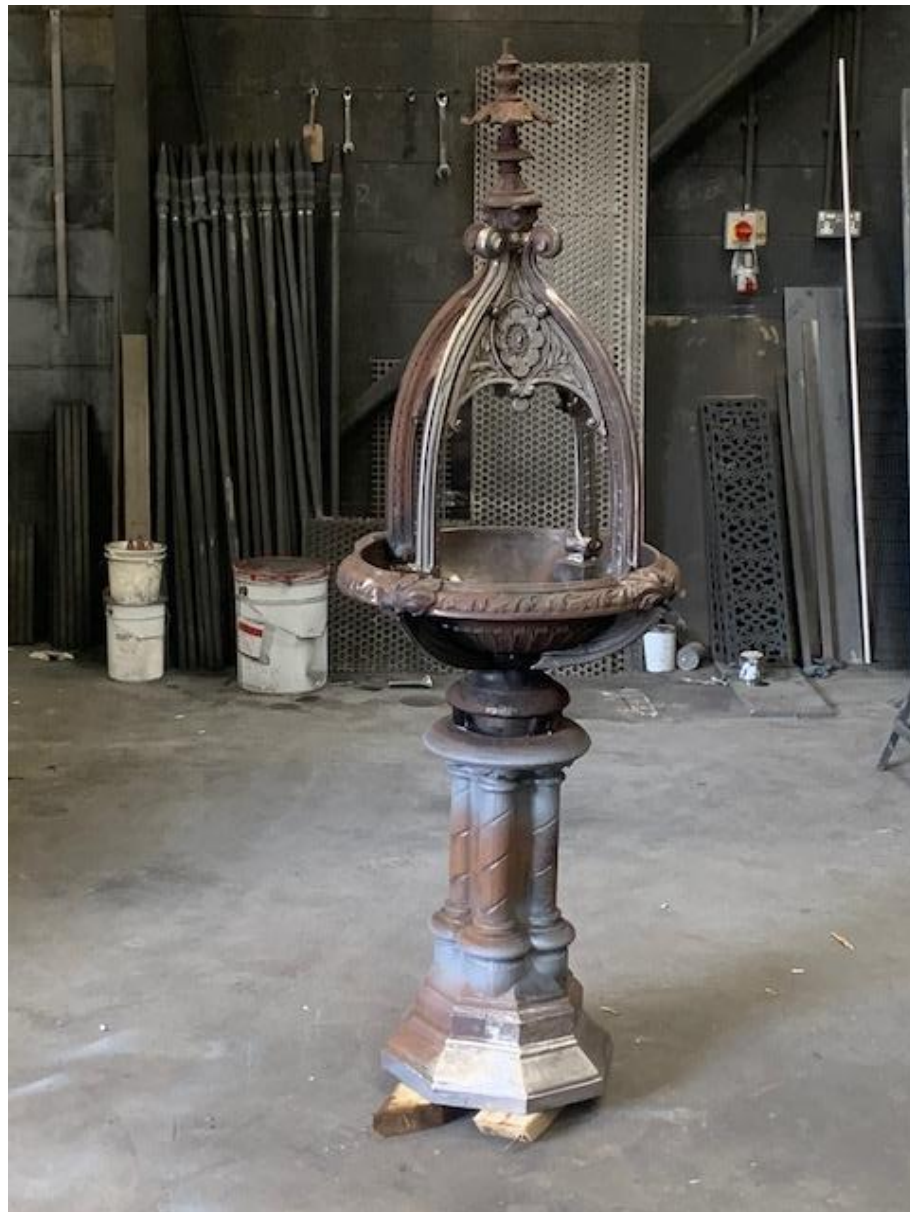
the water charges. The cause was supported by donations, subscriptions and legacies, and the Association's existence was reliant upon the personal generosity of friends and members.

- 2.3.19 However, even this was insufficient and, by 1898, liabilities were over £7,000 and the Association was being sustained by a loan from its bankers. This, and the deaths of many founder members, prompted the Association's Executive to form a committee to review the workings of the Association.
- 2.3.20 The committee produced recommendations proposing that economies should be achieved by reducing the Association's liability for maintenance charges and water rates. As a result the cumbersome and expensive works department was abolished and the work of maintenance was passed to private contract. The local authorities were approached and very soon the majority of them agreed to pay for the maintenance and water provision for fountains and troughs in their areas.
- 2.3.21 Despite its name the MDFCTA never solely served London, as early as 1862 orders for fountains were received from Ilfracombe, Dundee, New York and Sydney; and, in 1877, Queen Victoria, who had donated £100 to the Association in 1869, presented a trough and fountain which was erected in Esher, Surrey. The association continues today as the Drinking Fountain Association and its work has spread overseas.

## 2.4 Description

- 2.4.22 The Drinking Fountain comprises a cast iron drinking fountain, formerly located in the centre of St James' Gardens and now in storage. The asset is formed of two detachable pieces, the bowl and supporting structure/base (Photo 1). Two modern M12 bolts in the top collar of the base are used to bolt the base and bowl together when in position. Both pieces combined total c. 140kg in weight.
- 2.4.23 The fountain is formed of a bowl on a 4-shafted stem, in the form of a gothic pier, on an octagonal base. The bowl supports an ogive lantern superstructure on moulded ribs with scrolled finials. Three of four ribs are original, with a single example being a new fabrication.
- 2.4.24 Scrolled mouldings form a tympanum between ribs with ornate floral motif (Photo 2) and roundel with rose relief. Three of the four tympanums are modern replacements. A central tiered finial adorns the top of the fountain.





*Photo 1. Drinking Fountain after restoration, prior to painting in RAL 9005 black*



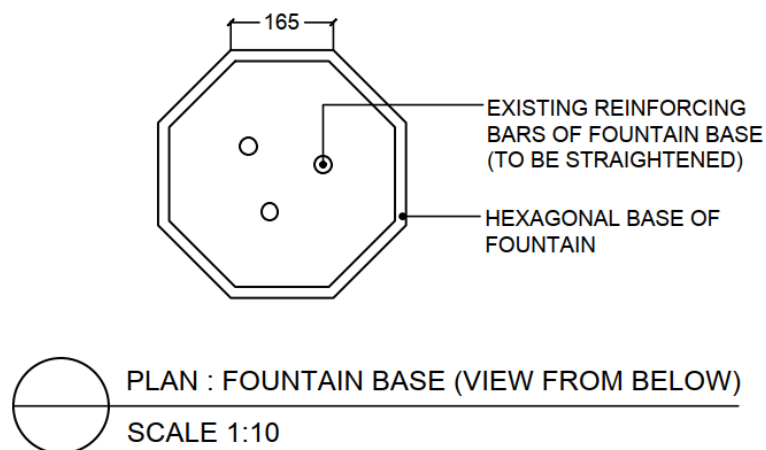
*Photo 2. Tympanum of lantern superstructure with floral motifs following restoration*





*Photo 3. Makers mark of 'Walter Macfarlane & Co. Saracen Foundry Glasgow'*

- 2.4.25 A maker's mark on the lower part of the base indicates the manufacturers as the Walter Macfarlane & Co. Saracen Foundry in Glasgow (Photo 3).
- 2.4.26 Three 12mm diameter lugs are located on the underside of the base for fixing of the fountain to a plinth (Figure 1).



*Figure 1. Detail of lugs in underside of base (reinforcing bars) (ME Landscape Studio, 2020)*

2.4.27 Approximate measurements were recorded of the fountain by a conservation specialist prior to its restoration, these are as follows:

- Base / lower section – 810mm in height
- Finial height – 420mm including pin
- Length of support arms or ribs to bowl rim – 660mm
- Depth of bowl fowl – 120mm
- Total height - c.2m
- Diameter (bowl, at rim) – c.590mm

2.4.28 A number of pieces were re-fabricated or extensively repaired in order to restore the asset. Missing or damaged parts, subsequently restored in 2019, have been highlighted in Section 2.5.

2.4.29 The fountain is painted RAL 9005 black following restoration.

## 2.5 Assessment of condition

2.5.1 The Drinking Fountain was subject to extensive restoration in 2019. This included the re-fabrication of parts which were missing, as well as the extensive repair of parts which were broken.

2.5.2 Due to weathering, and damage caused by a fire in 2012, evidence of paint schemes of the asset have been lost. This may have included evidence of the original scheme or subsequent repainting over the century in which it stood in St James' Gardens. As highlighted in section 2.4, following restoration the fountain was painted in RAL 9005 black.

### *Condition prior to restoration*

2.5.3 An assessment of condition was undertaken by a conservation specialist on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2018, while the Drinking Fountain was held in storage by Camden Council prior to restoration. The asset was identified as stored in pieces, stacked on a timber pallet (Photo 4).




*Photo 4. The Drinking Fountain prior to restoration, stored in pieces stacked with no protection on a single wooden pallet*




2.5.4 The asset at this time was in eight separate pieces, as outlined in the table below (1EW02-CSJ-EV-ASM-003-000001):






Part	Missing or Damaged Elements / Condition / Other Information	Photograph
Base	<p>The moulding at the foot of the base is damaged, with a section of the cast iron missing.</p> <p>The base is too heavy to lift and it was not possible to examine all faces.</p> <p>There is a maker's mark on the lower section of the base.</p>	



		
Bowl – main section with arm / rib attached	<p>The largest section of the bowl surviving has almost half the rim still attached as well as an arm (rib) still joined at the rim and a supporting section under the bowl.</p> <p>See 2 views of fragment in column to right.</p>	 



<p>Bowl - fragment</p>	<p>Section of bowl with rib still attached – but missing rim, apart from joint with rib.</p> <p>See 2 views of fragment in column to right.</p>	
<p>Bowl - fragment</p>	<p>Bowl – section of rim with small section of supporting arm / bracket which extended under bowl.</p>	
<p>Bowl - fragment</p>	<p>Bowl – smaller section including part of rib and joint with (missing) rib.</p> <p>See 2 photos to column at right: Top – view of fragment (centre) Bottom – Fragment to left of frame, between larger fragment at base and decorative plate above. Various bowl fragments loosely reassembled and looking down into bowl from above.</p>	

		
Arm / Rib	Detached rib	
Decorative plate	<p>Decorative tympanum from upper junction of ribs</p> <p>Only 1 of these survives of 4</p> <p>See 2 photos in column to right – far right showing how small cast plate was positioned relative to ribs</p>	 
Finial	Pin projects from base of finial, to join to ribs and decorative plates (previous item)	

2.5.5 A number of pieces were identified as missing from the fountain above the base. These include:

- Section(s) of bowl and rim (upper section)

- 1 of 4 ribs (upper section)
- Decorative tympanums (panel at junction of finial and ribs) – only 1 remains of 4 originally

## *Statement of condition prior to restoration*

- 2.5.6 A statement of the condition and suggested immediate remedial works was provided at the time of the condition assessment in 2018 by the conservation specialist:
- 2.5.7 'The upper section is in a fragmentary condition. It appears that the bowl and its rim have shattered. It is unknown if this is due to the fire and efforts to quench this, possibly with water, or to impact or other damage. Some elements of the upper section are missing (see list of these below) and these would need to be made by hand to match the existing, if the fountain is to be restored and re-assembled to form a free-standing structure in sound and complete condition.
- 2.5.8 Repair work of this kind is highly specialist. Only a handful of historic (decorative) metal work contractors exists across the UK with the experience and skills to carry out this kind of work. Re-assembly will entail a sort of three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle with missing pieces to be determined and reproduced as required. All the fragments are decorative, with floral and other enrichments, and these should be re-created in any new sections to be produced to match existing.
- 2.5.9 The fountain has lost its original (and any subsequent) decorative and protective coatings. Surface corrosion is visible to varying degrees across the various sections, from areas in relatively sound condition to pitted surfaces. Surface corrosion is apparently the reason that the maker's mark is no longer legible.
- 2.5.10 The fountain fragments should be stored in a stable, relatively dry environment at suitable temperature and relative humidity to prevent further surface deterioration due to corrosion. The fragments should not be stored in an external environment. Without treatment – corrosion removal and protective paint coatings – the surfaces are vulnerable to deterioration and loss.'

## **2.6 Assessment of significance**

- 2.6.11 The significance of the fountain therefore is derived from this historical association with the MDFCTA and with its possible association with the Temperance Movement and the nearby Temperance Hospital which was founded in 1873 on Hampstead Road to the northwest of the gardens. This association also provides an insight into the fashion for charitable benefaction by the wealthy classes during the period.
- 2.6.12 The aesthetic qualities of the Gothic design contribute to the significance of the asset through architectural interest. Through the illustration of decorative ironwork popular during the period the Drinking Fountain allows an insight into importance given to aesthetic qualities in civic commissions. Equally tangible is the perception of how these qualities reflect on the bodies commissioning such works. The creation of an object of beauty was perhaps necessary in garnering the donations required by such bodies as the MDFCTA in order to commission such a drinking fountain for the public good.

- 2.6.13 The association with the Macfarlane Foundry is of historic interest. The foundry's drinking fountains were commonly installed in public areas, and several examples survive around the world; however no other examples of design number 48 are known to survive. A Grade II listed Fountain in St Helen's Road Park (NHLE 1245756) at Ormskirk in Lancashire shares a similar style however, without the tympanums at the upper crown. The association with the foundry as well as with their commissions in the wider townscape surrounding Euston, are of historic interest and allow insight into civic design in the area from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 2.7 Setting

- 2.7.14 The Drinking Fountain has been removed from the gardens since 2012 and held in storage for safe keeping or under restoration since that time. Therefore the asset's current setting does not contribute to its significance. The original location in St James' Gardens does however contribute to the ability to understand its significance.
- 2.7.15 The close proximity to the National Temperance Hospital is of note, with the movement to provide ready access to clean drinking water supported by the Temperance movement. Access to clean drinking water in London was seen as a way to provide a safe alternative to beer and hard liquor consumption, normally drunk in public houses. The target users would have been the working classes, and both the MDFCTA and the temperance movement would have understood the locations best suited to reaching this group. In close proximity to Euston Station, and local industries such as at the print works on Cardington Street (latterly the Thistle Hotel), St James Gardens would have been a prime location. It is quite likely given proximity to of the National Temperance Hospital, and the location close to labour centres, that St James' Gardens were used by local workers. Thus the chosen location of the Drinking Fountain in St James' Gardens would be of greatest benefit.

## 3 Specification for installation of the Drinking Fountain at St Pancras New Church

### 3.1 General standards

- 3.1.1 The installation methodology is subject to a Heritage Agreement with London Borough of Camden and re-erection works will not be undertaken until this method statement has been approved by London Borough of Camden.
- 3.1.2 This section sets out general standards for the installation of the heritage asset.
- 3.1.3 This method statement has outlined the process undertaken for the identification of an appropriate site for the re-erection of the Drinking Fountain at a proposed new location; how



the drinking fountain is to be transported to that site following restoration works; and the process for re-erection.

- 3.1.4 Installation of the asset, including all stages of work from removal from storage, lifting, transporting and assembly on site will be carried out by a specialist sub-contractor, suitably skilled and experienced in the handling of historic ironwork. The specialist sub-contractor will be selected on the basis of relevant skills and experience, supported by evidence of similar projects that have been carried out successfully.
- 3.1.5 The monument will be protected at all times when work is carried out in a vicinity of less than 2m from the extant structure. To prevent impact and other damage to the surface of the asset, it will be protected as set out in the clauses below in section 3.3.

## 3.2 Proposed location

- 3.2.1 A new location has been chosen in the Churchyard of St Pancras New Church, centred at TQ 2982 8254 and depicted in Figure 2 and in Appendix 2. A concrete plinth for the base of the fountain to be fixed to has been cast in situ and comprises a two tiered plinth below ground level. The upper plinth is the same plan dimensions as the fountain and as such will not be visible above ground. As part of the landscaping design a circular area will extend around the asset and to the south, to be paved in Dutch artisan clay pavers with seating in the south looking towards the fountain (Figure 2).

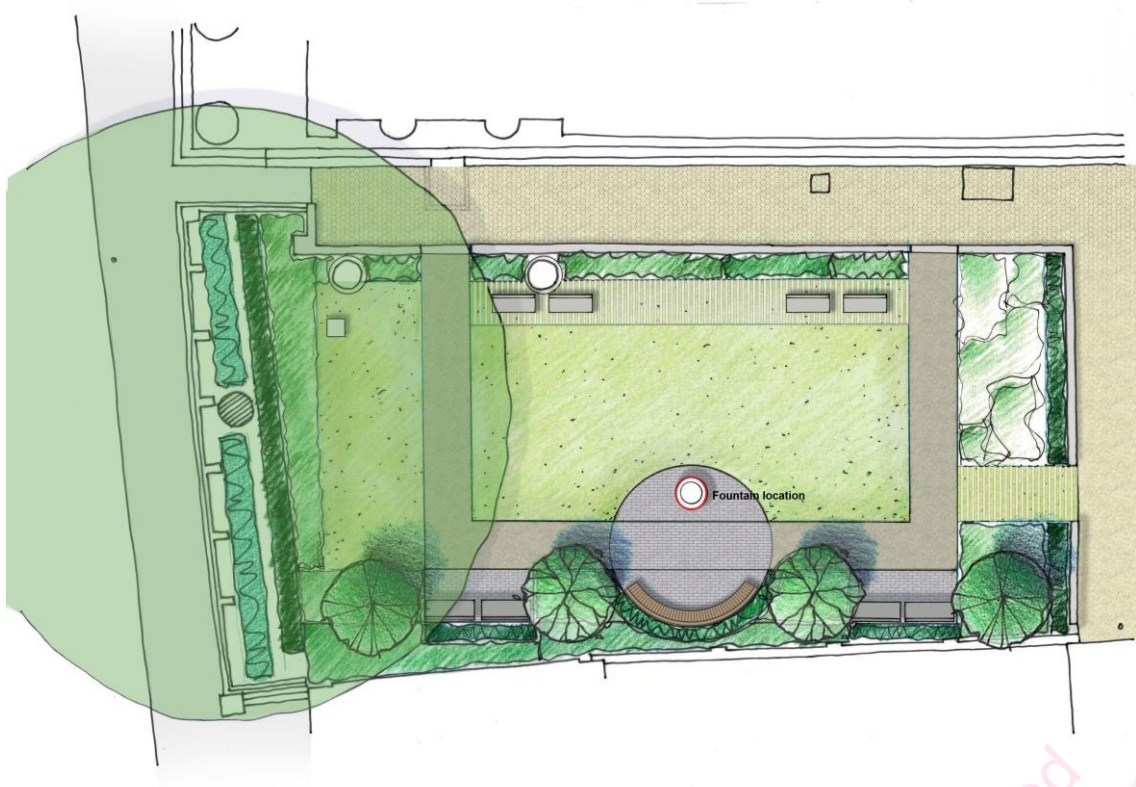


Figure 2. Proposed new location of Drinking Fountain at St Pancras New Church (ME Landscape Studio, 2020)

- 3.2.2 The proposed location for the re-erection of the drinking fountain was identified during discussions of the HS2 Ltd U&As to London Borough of Camden to fund improvements to existing open spaces in Camden. These improvements aim to mitigate the impact of construction of the authorised works on the local community. A potential location for the restored drinking fountain was identified as part of the landscape proposals for improvement works within the Churchyard of St Pancras New Church.
- 3.2.3 The Drinking Fountain's proposed new location goes some way to retaining the setting historic context of the asset. Although the historic setting with St James Gardens will be lost the new location at St Pancras New Church will retain the fountain inside of the historic borough of St Pancras, which is now defunct, and in close proximity to Euston Station. Similarly the siting in a former cemetery turned gardens is a close parallel to the historic narrative of St James' Gardens and will illustrate the intention to provide free safe drinking water in a well used public setting. This setting provides a close approximation to the original site and will maintain the legibility of the assets intended function and significance.
- 3.2.4 The choice of location within the setting of the high value asset of St Pancras New Church, which is Grade I listed (NHLE 1379062), as well as appropriate to the significance of the Drinking Fountain, is also considered to contribute to the setting of the Church. The gardens which enclose the Church at present comprise lawns which are not explicitly for public use. The development of the gardens and the inclusion of the drinking fountain offer a more inviting environment to welcome public use of the space, from which the significance of the Church can be better appreciated.
- 3.2.5 The choice of location has been undertaken with consideration of the Camden Planning Guidance: Artworks, statues and memorials (Camden, 2018).

## 3.3 Methodology for transportation and re-erection

- 3.3.1 Transport crates will be designed and made specifically to fit the two restored halves of the fountain 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 the asset. Boxes will be ventilated and lined with structural polystyrene, cut to fit and secure the individual pieces in position during transit, depending on their 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.
- 3.3.2 Cushioning and protective materials will be used to protect the two pieces of the fountain during transit to site. Materials will be maintained until they are fully installed and works are complete, with allowance for areas to be removed to allow fixings to be undertaken. Materials to be used will be comprise the following layers:



- Protection of surfaces – material in direct contact with painted ironwork is to be vapour permeable Tyvek or similar, 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 asset; no metal or other fixings will be attached to the monument in this process except bolts used in the fixing of the asset to its new plinth, and to fix the upper and lower halves together.

- 3.3.3 The fountain will be installed sequentially, beginning with the base which will be fixed to the new concrete plinth. The plinth has been cast in situ, at St Pancras New Church at the location specified above in Section 3.2, and detailed in Figure 3. 14mm anchor holes will be drilled into the top of the plinth, in accordance with the arrangement of three 12mm lugs in the bottom of the fountain base. Cement grout will be used to bond the lugs into the anchor holes.
- 3.3.4 Tamper proof M12 bolts will be used to fix the fountain bowl section to the base. Two bolt holes are located in the top collar of the base and the underside of the bowl section. Bolts should be tightened by hand using a torque wrench to the manufacturers specifications to prevent over tightening and damage to the cast iron.
- 3.3.5 A water displacing lubricant such as WD40 will be applied to the seams between the two parts of the fountain and to securing bolts. This will displace water which may otherwise become trapped during installation and will ensure the fountain is reassembled without additional stresses from friction resulting in damage to the asset.
- 3.3.6 After the completion of installation works by the specialist contractor, cushioning and protective materials will be removed.

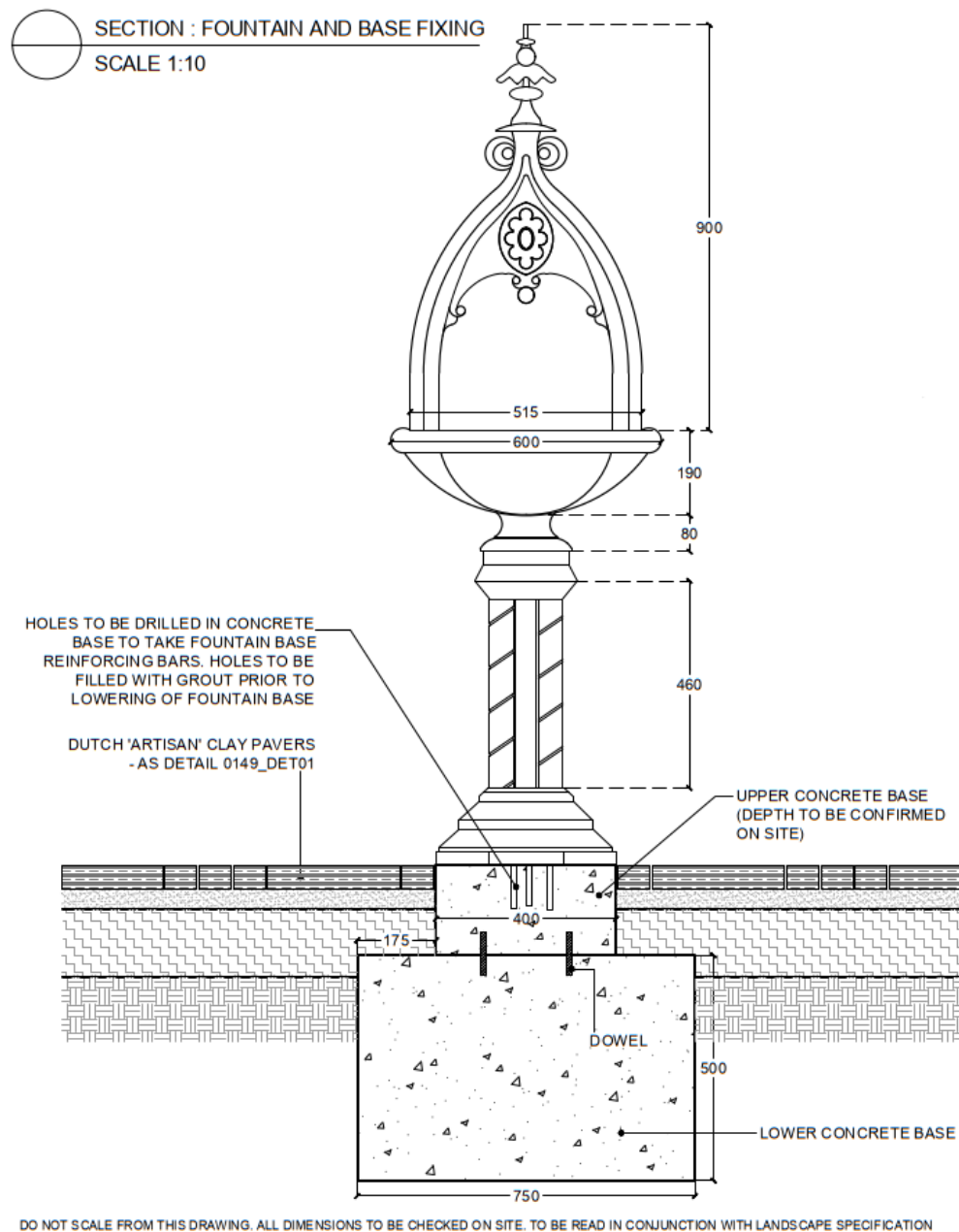


Figure 3. Cross section of Drinking Fountain on new concrete plinth at St Pancras New Church

## 4 References and Glossary of Terms

### 4.1 References

Title	Reference
HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement and Supplementary Environmental Statements	P1S3-ETM-EV-REP-SSo6_SL16-000001_P01
Cultural Heritage GIS Specification	HS2-HS2-GI-SPE-000-000004
Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
Technical Standard - Specification for historic environment investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
Table 2 Heritage Agreement	London Borough of Camden, 2017 – Table 2 Heritage Agreement
London and Birmingham Railway	Camden Railway Heritage Trust, 2010. London and Birmingham Railway [Online] Available at: <a href="http://www.crht1837.org/history/lbr">http://www.crht1837.org/history/lbr</a> [accessed 30 April 2020].
Victoria County History - Euston Station and railway works	'Euston Station and railway works', in Survey of London: Volume 21, the Parish of St Pancras Part 3: Tottenham Court Road and Neighbourhood, ed. J R Howard Roberts and Walter H Godfrey (London, 1949), pp. 107-114. British History Online <a href="http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol21/pt3/pp107-114">http://www.british-history.ac.uk/survey-london/vol21/pt3/pp107-114</a> [accessed 30 April 2020].
Historic England Listing Text	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1378714">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1378714</a>
Walter Macfarlane & co (1850-1965)	<a href="http://glasgowsculpture.com/pg_biography.php?sub=macfar">http://glasgowsculpture.com/pg_biography.php?sub=macfar</a>

	lane_w-co
The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain And Cattle Trough Association: The Historical Scene	<a href="http://www.drinkingfountains.org/hist.html">http://www.drinkingfountains.org/hist.html</a>
Street Furniture: Designation Listing Selection Guide	English Heritage 2011
HS2 Ltd 2017a Detailed Desk-Based Assessment: St James's burial ground, London	1Doo8-EDP-EV-ASM-Sooo-000001
Macfarlane's Castings: Ornamental Fountains, Park and Garden Seats &C; 1885; Saracen Foundry, Possilpark Glasgow (page 2)	<a href="https://library.si.edu/digital-library/book/macfarlanescastioowalt">https://library.si.edu/digital-library/book/macfarlanescastioowalt</a>
Abridged Illustrated Catalogue of Macfarlane's Castings; 1912, Saracen Foundry, Possilpark Glasgow (page 5)	<a href="https://issuu.com/ufpadoispontozero/docs/macfarlane_castings._acervo_da_bibl">https://issuu.com/ufpadoispontozero/docs/macfarlane_castings._acervo_da_bibl</a>
Brown, 1911, St Pancras Open Spaces and Disused Burial Grounds, Metropolitan Borough of St Pancras, London	Brown 1911

London and North Western Railway  Additional Powers Act, Reasons of the St  Pancras Vestry Against the Bill, 2 National Archives	RAIL 410. 906
Camden's Parks and Gardens (pamphlet)	Hammond for Camden Council, 1970s (exact date unknown),
1879-1898 Minute Book for the executive committee of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association	ACC 3168/003
Historic England Heritage at Risk Register  entry for drinking fountain	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/308553">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/308553</a>
Glasgow: City of Sculpture website <a href="http://www.glasgowsculpture.com/pg_biography.php?sub=macfarlane_w-co#_biography.php?sub=macfarlane">http://www.glasgowsculpture.com/pg_biography.php?sub=macfarlane</a>	<a href="http://www.glasgowsculpture.com/pg_biography.php?sub=macfarlane_w-co#">http://www.glasgowsculpture.com/pg_biography.php?sub=macfarlane_w-co#</a>
Scottish Ironwork Foundation website	<a href="http://ironworks.scran.ac.uk/">http://ironworks.scran.ac.uk/</a>
Drinking Fountain in St James' Gardens: Historical Research to inform a Heritage Deed	1EW02-CSJ-EV-ASM-003-000001
Camden Planning Guidance: Artworks, statues and memorials	Camden, 2018. Camden Planning Guidance: Artworks, statues and memorials [Online] Available at: <a href="https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/4823269/Artworks+statues+and+memorials+CPG.pdf/ae76c586-gd6e-5a10-f2e8-ccbdfcec8c92">https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/4823269/Artworks+statues+and+memorials+CPG.pdf/ae76c586-gd6e-5a10-f2e8-ccbdfcec8c92</a> [Accessed: 24/11/20]

## 4.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
CSjv	Costain Skanska Joint Venture
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HAMS	Heritage Agreed Method Statement
HS2	High Speed 2 Ltd
L&NWR	London and North Western Railway
MDFCTA	Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association
OS	Ordnance Survey



## Appendix 1 List Description

Details

CAMDEN

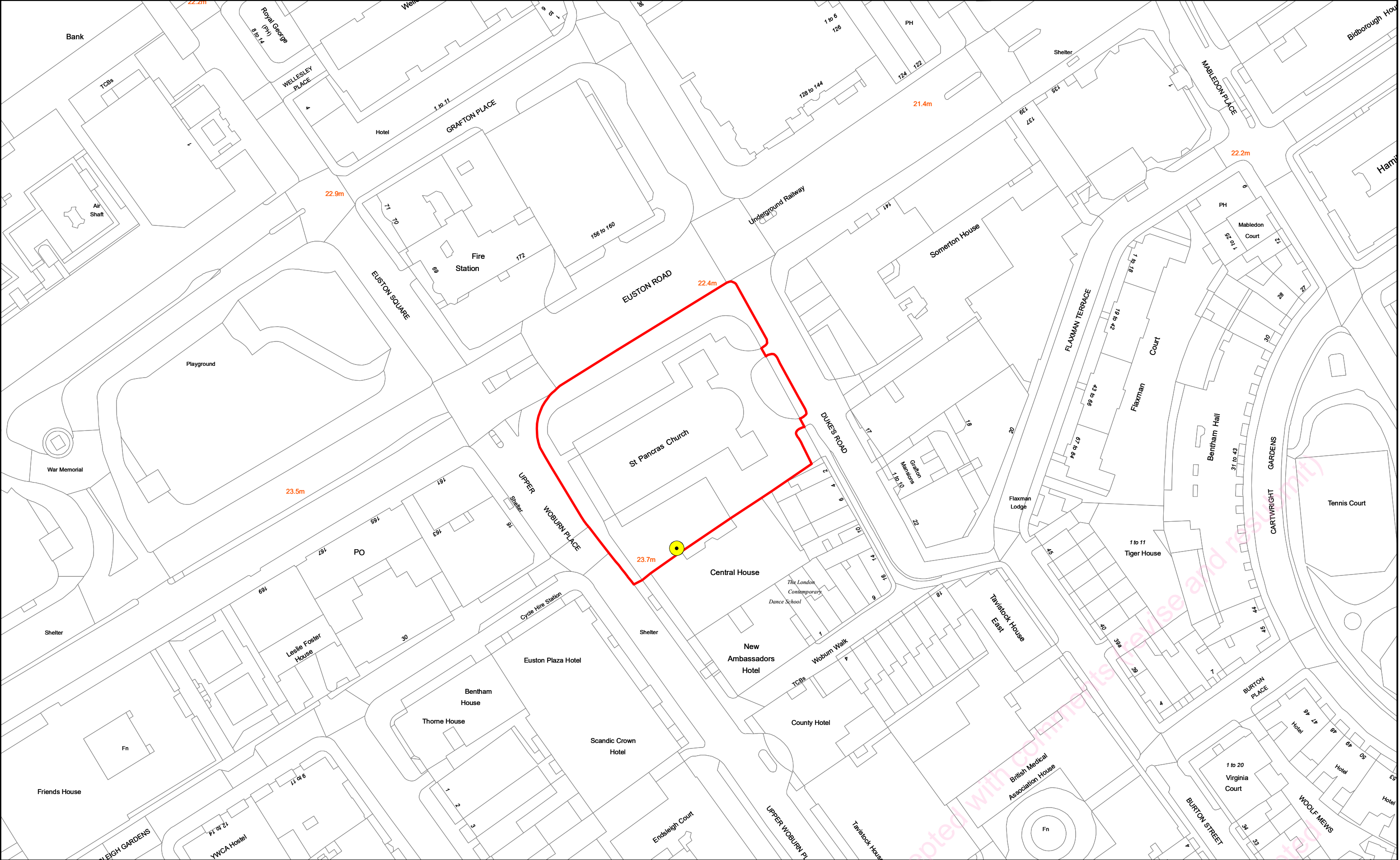
TQ2982NW HAMPSTEAD ROAD 798-1/88/1745 Drinking Fountain in St James' 01/07/98 Gardens

GV II

Drinking fountain. Probably c1886-7, the year the former burial ground of St James', Piccadilly, was laid out as gardens. Cast-iron, closely resembling a pattern illustrated in the Macfarlane's catalogue of c1880. Bowl on 4-shafted stem on an octagonal base, and supporting ogive lantern superstructure. No legible inscriptions. (Davies P: Troughs and Drinking Fountains: London: 1989-).

Listing NGR: TQ2934082718

## Appendix 2    Figures



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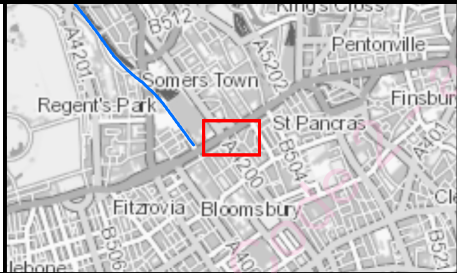
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**Legend**

**Phase One Final Preliminary Design alignment January 2017**

- Bored Tunnel
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Green Tunnel
- Retaining Wall
- Station
- Tunnel Portal
- Viaduct

● Proposed new location of drinking fountain



High Speed Two  
Location Plan of  
Proposed new location of  
Drinking Funtain in St James' Gardens

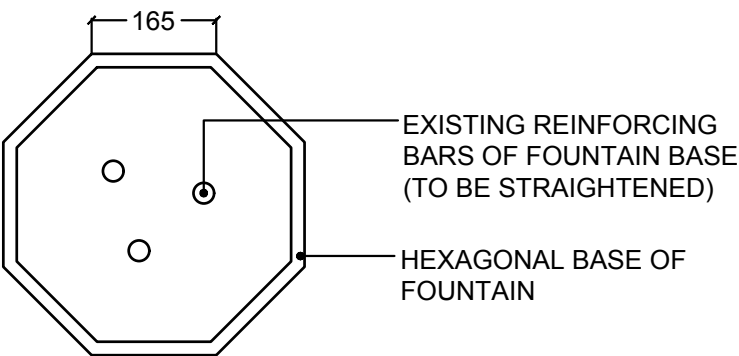
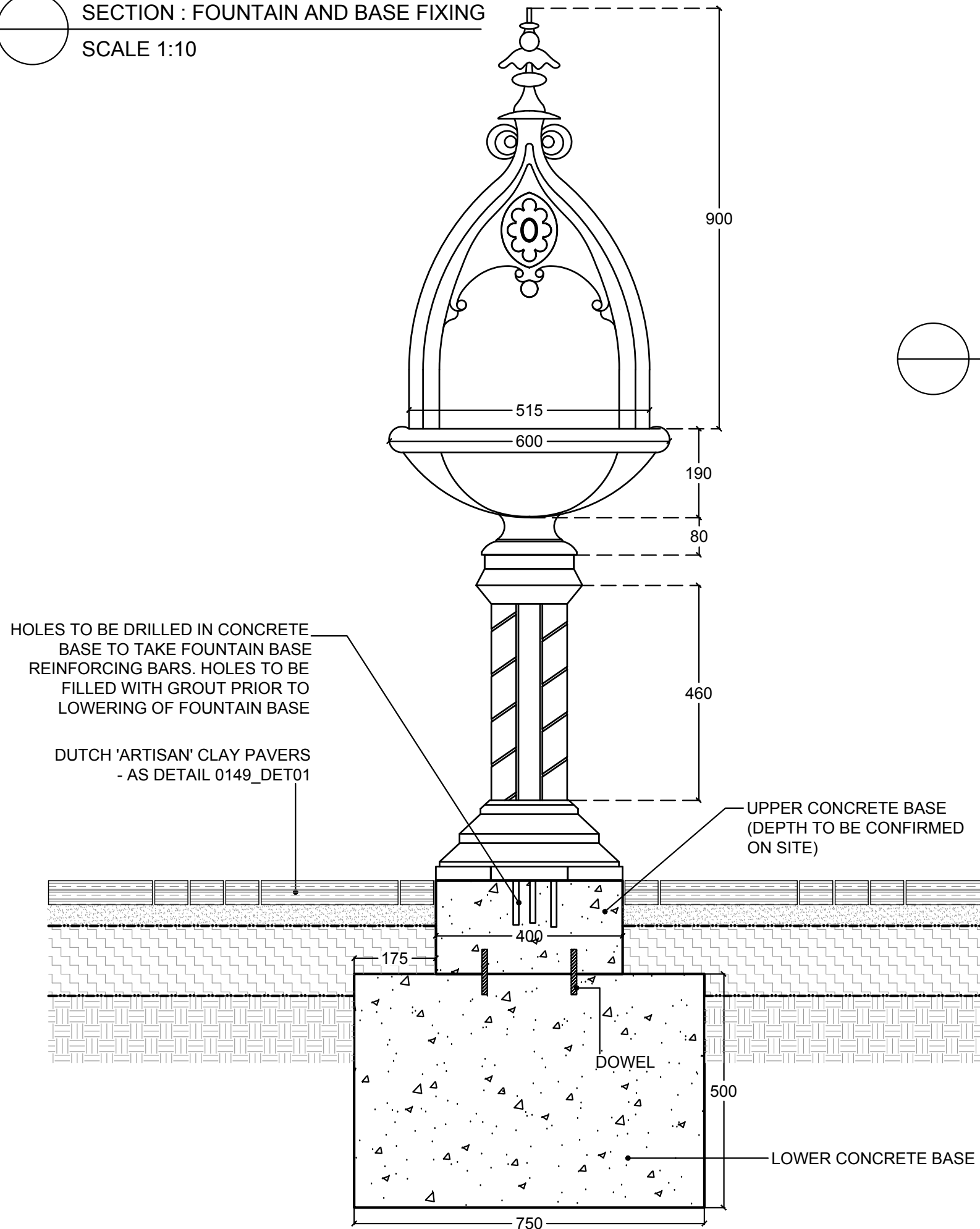
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## LB Camden

## CLIENT

# St Pancras Church

## PROJECT

## Fountain base detail

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