

1EWo2 Enabling Works – Area South

Project Plan for a Historic Building Recording of the National Temperance Hospital's Insull Wing

1EWo2-CSJ-EV-PLN-Soo3-000006

Revision: Co3

WP Reference: WPoo7



MDL Reference: TBA

Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Approved by	Revision Details
Co3	15-08-2019	Luke Tremlett (MHI Buildings Archaeologist)	Matthew Ginnever (MHI Project Manager)	Simon Davis (MHI Project Director)	Issued for Acceptance
Signature					

REVISION CHANGES, AUTHORISATION & ISSUE RECORD

Version	Date	Sections revised	Brief description of the revision	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Reason for Issue	CSJV Acceptance Decal Code
Co1	04-12-2017		Original version	Marit Leenstra (MHI assistant project manager)	Simon Davis (MHI Project Manager)	Sorina Spanou (MHI Project Director)	For Acceptance	
Co2	28-09-2018	General, 1.1.4 and 2.2.8, 2.1.2, 2.2.1 and general, CE1, KCH1, 4.2.2, 8, Figure 1	Comments addressed as per comments sheet, additional scope added to cover monitoring and conservation of commemorative plaque and time capsule	Fraser McFarlane (MHI Project Officer)	Simon Davis (MHI Project Manager)	Sorina Spanou (MHI Project Director)	For Acceptance	
Co3	15-08-2019	General, 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 8, 9	Comments addressed as per comments sheet Co2.	Luke Tremlett (MHI Buildings Archaeologist)	Matthew Ginnever (MHI Project Manager)	Simon Davis (MHI Project Director)	For Acceptance	

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		<p>Date:</p> <p><i>28-Aug-15</i></p>	
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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Project Plan details proposed methodologies, techniques and deliverables for a historic building recording of the National Temperance Hospital, Insull Wing, Hampstead Road, London Borough of Camden, London, NW1 2LW. The project plan also covers the potential recovery of a time capsule. The site is bounded by the National Temperance Hospital site to the north; St James Gardens to the east; the National Health Service (NHS) Margarete Centre to the south; Hampstead Road runs along the west of the building. Guidance for the monitoring and conservation of a plaque and time capsule during demolition works is also detailed in this Project Plan.
- 1.1.2 The National Temperance Hospital building was originally built in 1879. The Insull wing memorial wing was an expansion to the existing outpatient building in 1932. It consisted of adding 5 floors onto the existing building and a walkway to connect the wing with the rest of the hospital. The hospital went out of use in 1990, but the Insull Wing remained in use as a co-working space through the Camden Collective.
- 1.1.3 The National Temperance Hospital (NTH) buildings have been demolished as part of the HS2 works at Euston in 2017 and were recorded before demolition (C251, 2017, Report of Historic Building Recording of the National Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, Camden, P1S3-ETM-EV-REP-SSo6_SL16-000001_Po1). The Insull Wing is the last part of the hospital still extant and will be recorded in advance of demolition.
- 1.1.4 The NTH and its Insull Wing are not listed structures but were included on Camden's local list.
- 1.1.5 The historic building recording is required to survey and record the Insull Wing and it will contribute to the following specific objectives:
- CE 1: Marking and Communicating the Changes to Landscapes and Environments
 - KC51: How do 19th and 20th century recreation and community buildings reflect social and economic change and contribute to community identity? Can different trajectories in the development of these amenities be recognised?
- 1.1.6 The purpose of this Project Plan is to:
- define the scope of the historic building recording;
 - outline the aims of the investigation and how they will contribute to the specific objectives of the GWSI: HERDS;
 - recover and record the time capsule during demolition (if present),
 - describe the methodology to be employed; and
 - set out the proposed deliverables and reporting mechanisms.

2 Location and Site Background

2.1 Site location

- 2.1.1 The National Temperance Hospital's Insull Wing is located at Hampstead Road, London Borough of Camden, London, NW1 2LW (Fig 1). The site is bounded by the National Temperance Hospital site to the north; St James Gardens to the east; the National Health Service (NHS) Margarete Centre to the south; and Hampstead Road to the west.
- 2.1.2 The surrounding landscape is largely characterised by brick built 20th century buildings. However, a small number of 19th century buildings are present including; 115-119 Hampstead Road, a small group of houses; the Prince of Wales Public House (grade II listed) on the west side of Hampstead Road; and the NHS Margarete Centre at 108 Hampstead Road, a classically styled Edwardian building formerly the 'Saint Pancras Female Orphanage' dating to 1904. On Cardington Street to the east is the Thistle Hotel, formerly a print works that was largely modernised in the 20th century.

2.2 Site Background

- 2.2.1 The National Temperance Hospital (NTH) building in Camden was founded in 1879 as the "London Temperance Hospital" and was associated with the temperance movement and its principles of abstinence. The building developed in several phases until its closure in 1990. This Project Plan focuses on the Insull Memorial Wing, which was constructed in 1932. After the opening of the Insull Wing the Hospital's name changed to the "National Temperance Hospital".
- 2.2.2 The Insull memorial wing was constructed in 1932 as an extension to the outpatient building. The wing was named after Mr Samuel Insull, a wealthy business man whom contributed the largest donation towards its construction. This extension consisted of five floors added onto the existing building and the installation of a link bridge on the first floor which connected the wing with the extant building.
- 2.2.3 The Insull Wing was built in the modern style by architects Claude Ferrier and William B. Binnie. The wing retained the plan of the existing outpatients' building (ground and first floor) but was elevated with five floors using a box-girder construction. The third, fourth and fifth floors were tiered in steps that accentuated the curving form. The original ground floor was covered in a channelled stucco rustication; the additional five floors were in a grey brick built in Flemish bond with simple classical detailing.
- 2.2.4 The Insull Wing contained private wards and visitors rooms on each new floor; sterilising rooms, bathrooms, and modern lavatories on the second and third floors and a surgical theatre on the fifth floor. However, all new floors were similar in lay-out. The wards were

fitted with large windows to allow for sufficient sunlight, which was considered to have healing properties.

- 2.2.5 The ground and first floor remained in use as outpatients' department and specialist departments such as the x-ray facilities in the basement.
- 2.2.6 Although the hospital went out of use in 1990, the Insull Wing remained in use as a co-working space through the Camden Collective.
- 2.2.7 The National Temperance Hospital (NTH) buildings were demolished as part of the HS2 works at Euston in 2017 and were recorded before demolition (C251, 2017, Report of Historic Building Recording of the National Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, Camden, P1S3-ETM-EV-REP-SSo6_SL16-000001_Po1). This recording did not include the Insull Wing which is the last part of the hospital still extant and needs to be recorded in advance of demolition.
- 2.2.8 Two time capsules were recovered from the demolition of the National Temperance Hospital in 2017 (see National Temperance Hospital Time Capsule Recovery Record (1D037-EDP-EV-REP-SSo6_SL16-000002) and Report on the conservation of the two time capsules found at the site of the former National Temperance Hospital (1EW02-CSJ-EV-REP-S001-000028). Documentary evidence suggest that a third might be present beneath the Insull Wing.
- 2.2.9 The NTH building, including the Insull Wing, was not listed but was included on Camden's local list.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Need and Aims

- 3.1.1 The historic building recording is required to assess and record the character, extent and significance of the Insull Wing. The building will be demolished for the HS2 new Euston station construction. The building will be recorded to a Level 2 standard (HE, 2016), which consists of a descriptive and photographic record of the interior and exterior of the building. Particular consideration will be given to the use and character of the building (pre-and post-hospital) and of any elements of particular architectural or historic significance. The plaque and time capsule discovered during demolition works will be subject to monitoring and conservation as detailed in 4.3 below.
- 3.1.2 The aims of the building recording are to:
- Search and collate archival sources relating to the design, construction, use and alteration of the building
 - record the extent and character of the Insull Wing;

- assess the extent and completeness of building remains;
- suggest provisions to be made during demolition, where applicable, for the salvage of material of architectural or historic significance which has the potential for reuse;
- compile a lasting record of the building and its setting, and
- contribute to the delivery of GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives as specified in Section 3.2.

3.2 Contribution to Specific Objectives

3.2.1 Beyond the aims and objectives set out in Section 3.1, the delivery of this Level 2 building record will also contribute to the following specific objectives:

Table 1 Contribution to Specific Objectives

Specific Objective	Contribution
KC51: How do 19th and 20th century recreation and community buildings reflect social and economic change and contribute to community identity? Can different trajectories in the development of these amenities be recognised?	The role of the NTH in the community is an important one and the building recording could provide further insights in this movement and the place the hospital had within the community. The discovery of a commemorative plaque and time capsule will potentially further elucidate the contribution the NTH made to community identity as well as potentially providing evidence of social change. The building recording could add to baseline data regarding the differing development trajectories of community buildings during the 19 th and 20 th century.

4 Scope and Methodology

4.1 Building Recording Scope

4.1.1 The building recording will comprise a Level 2 survey, as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice (HE, 2016). This will provide a sufficient level of recording to both assess the character and use, and any changes thereof, of the building over its lifetime, including a photographic record of the building and its immediate setting. It will also enable an identification of any significant architecturally non-standardised features. A Level 2 recording and its specification, as set out in section 5 of the Historic England document (2016), is summarised here: *"A higher level of descriptive survey when further works are not envisaged. The interior and exterior will be inspected and the written account will be accompanied by photographs and some drawing. The survey will enable a general statement of significance to be made."*

4.2 Standing Building Recording methodology

- 4.2.1 The building recording will be undertaken in accordance with specific guidance produced by HS2, namely the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS) (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015).
- 4.2.2 Tasks and activities that will be undertaken include:
- Desk based additional archival research, to identify and examine documents relating to the Insull Wings construction.
 - A site walkover survey, both to inform a descriptive record of the interior and exterior of the building and its immediate setting, and also to take photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the Insull Wing;
 - A potential second site walkover once soft-stirp of the building interior has taken place, if there is potential for additional elements of the original building to be revealed
 - A written description of the building, and account of its character and immediate setting;
 - A photographic record to accompany the written description;
 - A drawn record showing a sample of floor plans, in accordance with the Historic England guidelines for a Level 2 record, sufficient to illustrate the history of the building;
 - Identification of significant features/structures in the building, including recommendation for salvage of any features if appropriate;
 - A photographic record of the building within its immediate setting;
- 4.2.3 The building recording will be informed by consulting the following sources:
- Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS) (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015);
 - HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement and Supplementary Environmental Statements HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036);
 - the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2- HS2-EV-STD-000-000035);
 - the Technical Standard: Recording of the Setting of Heritage Assets (HS2-HS2-EV- STD-000-000037)

4.3 Commemorative Plaque and Time Capsule Monitoring Scope

- 4.3.1 The EWC and the Archaeological Contractor have devised an appropriate monitoring and conservation methodology for the retrieval and subsequent conservation of commemorative plaque and time capsule during demolition works at the Insull Wing. This will provide a sufficient level of protection to the plaque and time capsule during demolition works.

4.4 Commemorative Plaque and Time Capsule Monitoring Methodology

- 4.4.1 Tasks and activities that will be undertaken include:
- The Demolition Contractor will construct protective timber box around the plaque to allow demolition to continue. Demolition works will be completed in all areas aside from stair core (plaque is embedded in exterior northern elevation of main stair core). Stair core will then be reduced using top down approach until the upper section of the plaque and any void behind it is encountered.
 - The Demolition Contractor will be advised on what other protection may be required.
 - MHI conservators will be in attendance for the last stages of demolition around the plaque and provide advice on its extraction and packaging. A protective flexible adhesive fabric layer will be placed across to provide a protective barrier and improve structural integrity of the ceramic tile and byzantine mosaic detail before lifting.
 - Plaque will be assessed and if possible pushed out from within the void to reduce damage by breaking from exterior
 - The time capsule may be extracted before the plaque if it is possible to access this from the rear. An MHI conservator will be in attendance for the removal of the time capsule and will package it appropriately.
 - The capsule will be assessed and stabilised at MOLA's London office at Mortimer Wheeler House. Depending on the condition and contents further conservation work is likely, including specialist paper conservation.
 - A report on the time capsule will be prepared and submitted as an appendix to the report.

5 Post-investigation reporting and archiving

5.1.1 A single building survey report will be produced with the following structure:

- Introduction
- Summary of project's background (including Specific Objectives addressed)
- Description and illustration of the building location, including of its setting
- Previous work(s) relevant to the building recording (e.g. DBA, DDBA, previous surveys)
- Objectives of the building recording survey
- Methodology of site-based and off-site (reporting) work
- Results and observations including quantitative report, accompanied by illustrations (including any constraints on site)
- Consideration of the results and conclusions within their wider context
- Publication and dissemination proposals (in addition to survey report)
- Archive deposition
- Bibliography
- Appendices, including:
 - Illustrations, including location plans with scale and grid co-ordinates
 - A photographic record of the building and its setting

5.1.2 The following figures will accompany the survey results and interpretation:

- General location plan
- Cartographic, pictorial and image data
- A representative sample of plans or drawings showing the existing building and the location of features of interest including location of the commemorative plaque and time capsule
- Survey drawings showing areas of building identified for salvage etc.

6 Information Management

- 6.1.1 GIS deliverables will be provided in accordance with the *Employer's* Cultural Heritage GIS Specification (HS2-HS2-GI-SPE-000-000004). CAD files will be GIS compatible and follow standards set out in the same Specification. Figures may be produced using CAD but final deliverables must be supplied in GIS format.
- 6.1.2 Mapping and spatial data deliverables will conform to the *Employer's* GIS Standards as set out in HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000002 and other associated referenced documents.
- 6.1.3 The *Employer's* standard template for reports (HS2-HS2-PM-TEM-000-000004) will be used.

7 Quality Assurance Processes

- 7.1.1 Built Heritage reports will be prepared and conducted by suitably qualified, experienced and competent built heritage professionals.
- 7.1.2 The reports will be checked and then reviewed by senior qualified, experienced and competent professionals prior to issue to the *Employer* for acceptance. Final reports, following comments, will be checked and reviewed again prior to issue.

8 Evidence of engagement

- 8.1.1 Stakeholder engagement related to the National Temperance Hospital and its Insull wing were incorporated into general stakeholder engagement with St James's Gardens and other sites in the Euston station area.
- 8.1.2 Throughout the course of works around Euston station and its environs, the MWC have pursued a proactive approach to stakeholder engagement. A detailed presentation providing information on the archaeological approach was presented to representatives from GLAAS (Sandy Kidd) and Historic England (Jim Williams) on 30th November 2017.
- 8.1.3 Additional information relating to the site has been placed on the HS2 Commonplace website and a representative of the MWC has attended all HS2 community drop in events.
- 8.1.4 The methodology has been discussed at length with Historic England (Jim Williams and Simon Mayes) and GLAAS (Sandy Kidd) during several consultations and revisions (July-August 2018).

9 References and glossary of terms

9.1 Glossary of terms

9.1.1 The following terms have been used in this report:

Contractor – the organisation undertaking the evaluation on behalf of the Employer.

Detailed Desk Based Assessment (DDBA) – analytical document that builds on the information gathered previously in the Environmental Statement to address particular issues, questions or uncertainties within a given area. It may be developed to provide a more detailed understanding of the resource in an area to inform design development or construction programming.

Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS) – the framework for delivering all historic environment investigations undertaken as part of the HS2 Phase 1 programme.

Location – a specific HS2 worksite or group of worksites that are being addressed as a combine historic environment investigation programme of assessment, evaluation and investigation.

Project Plans – specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk based assessment, excavation, recoding project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget.

Works – the specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or investigation works at each location.

9.2 References

Title	Reference
C251, 2017, Report of Historic Building Recording of the National Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, Camden	P1S3-ETM-EV-REP-SSo6_SL16-000001_Po1
HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement and Supplementary Environmental Statements	CH-001-001 ES 3.5.2.1.3
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
HS2 Technical Standard: Specification for Project Plans and Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036
Technical Standard: Historic Environment Physical Archive Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039
Technical Standard: Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040

9.3 List of acronyms

AIMS	Asset Information Management System
BIM	Building Information Modelling
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DDBA	Detailed Desk Based Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GWSI: HERDS	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HE	Historic England (formerly English Heritage)
HER	Historic Environment Record
LS-WSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations
PDF	Portable Document Format
QA	Quality Assurance
RICS	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
TBM	Temporary Bench Mark
TSA	The Survey Association
TST	Total Station Theodolite

Table 2 Figures

Figure title	Description
Figure 1 Site location (required)	Location and outline of Insull Wing

