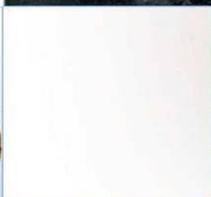
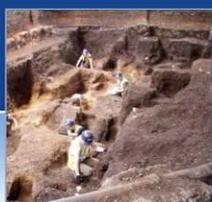


The Royal Parks Archaeological Management Strategy

Project No: 33130
January 2018



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

The Royal Parks Archaeological Management Strategy

On Behalf of: The Royal Parks
The Old Police House
Hyde Park
London
W2 2UH

AOC Project No: 33130

Prepared by: Matt Parker Wooding

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Approved by: Melissa Melikian

Date of Assessment: January 2018

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures

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1 THE STRATEGY

The Royal Parks recognises the importance played by the historic environment in the development, understanding and enjoyment of the Parks.

The Royal Parks, their employees and sub-contractors will protect and enhance the historic environment, through active engagement and use of the archaeological mapping tools available and give due consideration to the potential effects their works may have on the historic environment.

The historic environment is a finite resource which requires appropriate measures to ensure its preservation for this and future generations. The Royal Parks aspires to be at the forefront in protecting and promoting the historic environment within their Parks.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Historic England and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service describe the significance of archaeology within London as:

Archaeological remains constitute a unique and vital source of information about the communities who have lived in the London area during the last 400,000 years. A rich variety of archaeological sites, ranging from traces of the earliest hunter-gatherers right up to the monuments of London's recent industrial past, survive within the modern metropolis. These sites:

- contain irreplaceable information about our past,
- contribute to our sense of place, and
- are valuable assets for education, leisure and tourism

Some are designated as heritage assets but many more have yet to be discovered and reveal further insights into the rich history of the capital. Once destroyed, by accident or design, these assets cannot be replaced (Historic England 2011).

2.1.2 AOC Archaeology has been commissioned by The Royal Parks to undertake the production of an Archaeological Management Strategy for The Royal Parks (**Figure 1**). This report details the criteria and methodology employed in the creation and usage of the Strategy.

2.1.3 The Royal Parks became a charitable trust 2017, which manages the parks and additional land on behalf of the Crown. The Royal Parks charitable objectives are:

- to protect, conserve, maintain and care for the Royal Parks, including their natural and designed landscapes and built environment, to a high standard consistent with their historic, horticultural, environmental and architectural importance;
- to promote the use and enjoyment of the Royal Parks for public recreation, health and well-being including through the provision of sporting and cultural activities and events which effectively advance the objects;
- to maintain and develop the biodiversity of the Royal Parks, including the protection of their wildlife and natural environment, together with promoting sustainability in the management and use of the Royal Parks;
- to support the advancement of education by promoting public understanding of the history, culture, heritage and natural environment of the Royal Parks and (by way of comparison) elsewhere;

- to promote national heritage including by hosting and facilitating ceremonies of state or of national importance within and in the vicinity of the Royal Parks.

2.1.4 AOCs task is to produce updated archaeological assessments for each Royal Park to enable the better understanding of the archaeological significance and potential within the boundaries of The Royal Parks sites and to be able to disseminate this information to Park employees and contractors through GIS applications with the aim that this information can contribute to the site specific management plans.

- 2.1.5 This document provides the overarching Archaeological Management Strategy which will cover the way heritage and archaeology is approached during the day to day management and maintenance process within the Royal Parks by employees, contractors and park managers.
- 2.1.6 The Archaeological Management Strategy is the principal strategic document for the management of archaeology within the Royal Parks. It is intended for use in combination with other policy and strategy documents to assist park managers in the management of these Registered Parks.
- 2.1.7 Each Royal Park is entered on the Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The Register contains many examples of differing landscapes and gardens and planned open spaces from throughout history. The Register was created in 1983 under the National Heritage Act and includes almost 1,650 sites. The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) sets out that Registered Parks and Gardens are designated heritage assets of the highest significance.

2.2 The Royal Parks

- 2.2.1 The Royal Parks are located across Greater London and are:
- Kensington Gardens;
 - Hyde Park;
 - Regents Park & Primrose Hill;
 - Green Park;
 - St James Park;
 - Richmond Park;
 - Greenwich Park;
 - Bushy Park and the Longford River.
- 2.2.2 The Royal Parks also has authority over the following sites:
- Brompton Cemetery;
 - Victoria Tower Gardens
- 2.2.3 The detailed Register of Parks and Gardens List Descriptions of each Royal Park can be found in Appendix B within the accompanying appendices.
- 2.2.4 The Royal Parks origins are mainly during the medieval and post-medieval periods, principally as deer parks or private hunting grounds although Hyde Park was originally in the hands of Westminster Abbey. The Parks have grown organically and their shape is as much a result of the early origins as of the ministrations of the post-medieval landscape designers working on behalf of the Crown.

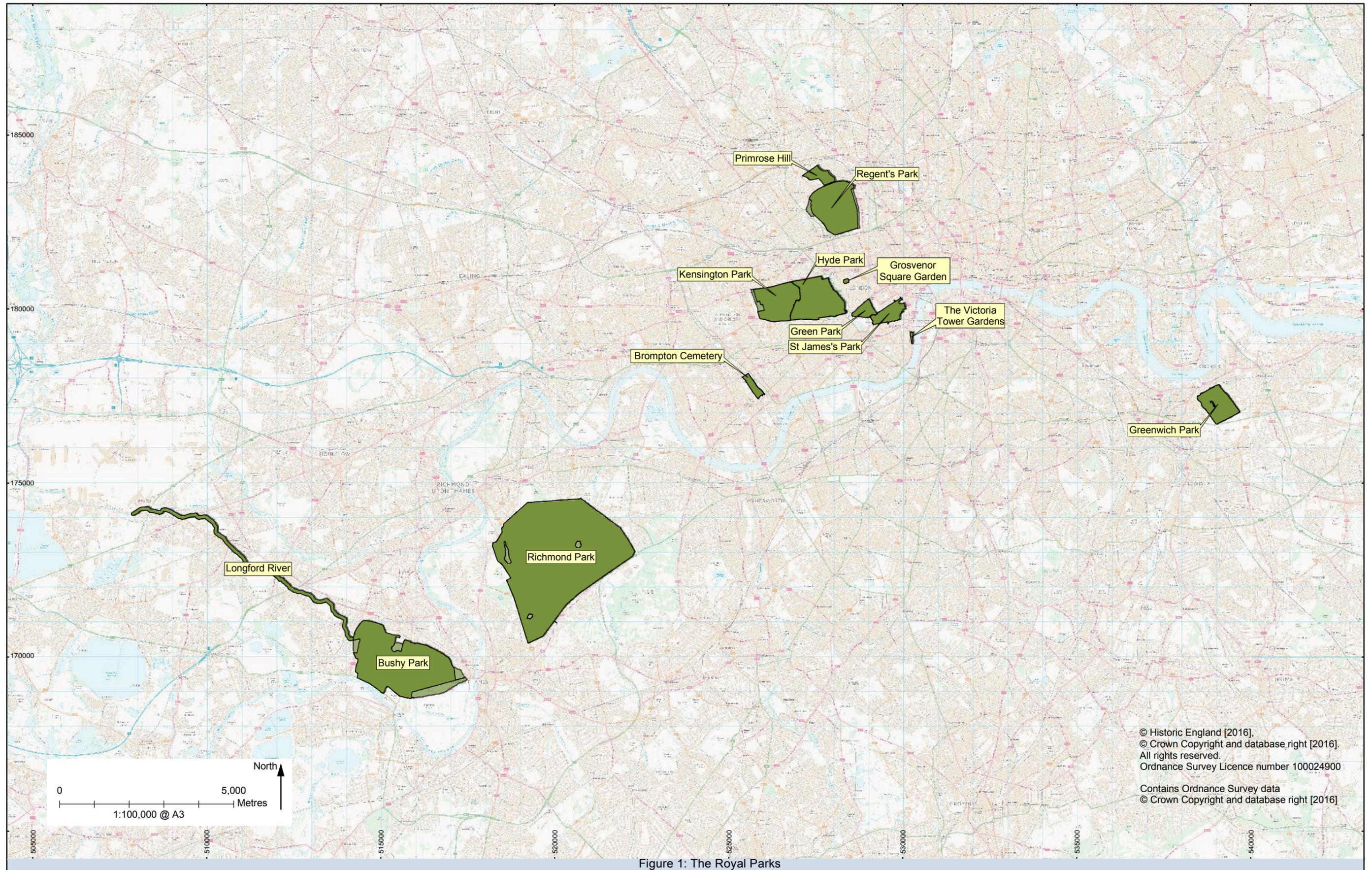


Figure 1: The Royal Parks

3 POLICY AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Methodology & Criteria for Assessment of Significance

- 3.1.1 The assessment aims to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the site and the relative value or importance of such a resource / asset. The criteria for assessing these factors are set out in Table 1 and based on the guidance and legislation listed below.
- 3.1.2 The assessment also aims to establish the cultural value of protected designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area, including a focus on any contributions to that value made by their settings. It will also establish the sensitivity of these assets to changes to their setting (referred to here as Relative Sensitivity) in particular it will consider how such changes may reduce the cultural value of the assets. In this, regard will be given to Historic England's Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (March 2015).
- 3.1.3 The criteria set out in Historic England document Conservation Principles (2008) is relevant for the assessment of significance of the heritage assets within the Royal Parks, whether previously unrecorded or known.
- 3.1.4 Conservation Principles sets out the idea of 'significance' which lies at the core of these principles. Significance is a collective term for the sum of all the heritage values attached to a place, be it a building an archaeological site or a larger historic area such as a whole village or landscape.
- 3.1.5 Conservation Principles describes the method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place. People value historic places in many different ways; Conservation Principles shows how they can be grouped into four categories. These are:
- Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
 - Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative.
 - Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
 - Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.
- 3.1.6 The Royal Parks includes within their aspirations the enhancement of biodiversity within the heritage of the Parks. Consequently, the following is included within the values which can be ascribed to places
- Biodiversity value: value derived from the locales contribution to the natural environment.
- 3.1.7 The criteria for assessing archaeological significance and sensitivity to change is expressed in this document as ranging between the scales of Red/National, Amber/Regional or Green/Local/Negligible (**Table 1**). This has been added to Park-specific maps and a flow chart (**Figure 2**) to assess what actions may be required during the day to day management and maintenance of Parks. These criteria have been in part derived from the assessment methodology set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Highways Agency 2007).

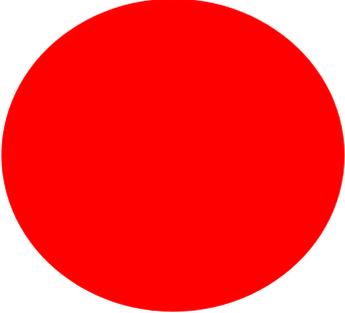
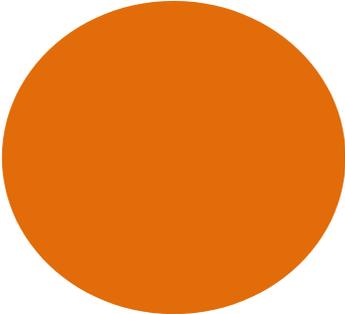
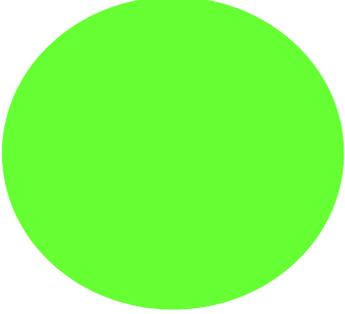
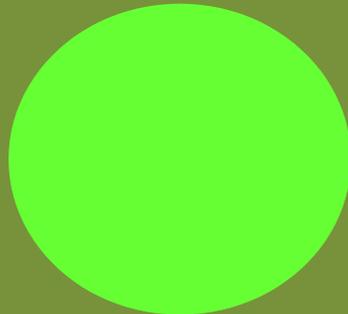
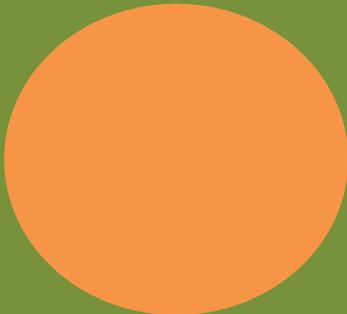
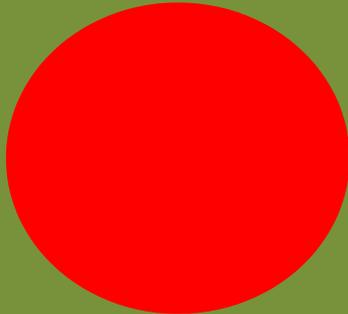
| TRAFFIC LIGHT SYSTEM OF HERITAGE POTENTIAL/HERITAGE ASSET SIGNIFICANCE | |
|--|--|
| <p>RED/NATIONAL</p>  | <p>This is the highest category of archaeological potential or significance, whereby any works should be preceded by appropriate archaeological consultation and assessment and, where works are unavoidable, archaeological mitigation should be agreed.</p> <p>Areas which have been assigned to the Red Category have the greatest known significance or the potential to contain heritage assets of significance or fragility/sensitivity to change.</p> <p>Assets may include Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Listed Buildings, well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)</p> |
| <p>AMBER/REGIONAL</p>  | <p>This category covers most of the known archaeological assets within the parks where there is no demonstrable evidence for prior truncation or disturbance and that heritage assets of significance could exist. Any ground works should have been preceded by appropriate consideration of the archaeological implications and any necessary archaeological enabling works implemented.</p> <p>Known assets may vary in significance or may be resistant to change.</p> <p>Assets may include well preserved structures or buildings of historical significance, including historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and agricultural features such as ridge and furrow.</p> |
| <p>GREEN/LOCAL/NEGLIGIBLE</p>  | <p>This category covers substantial areas of Parks of lower archaeological risk and most works can proceed without archaeological consideration.</p> <p>It comprises areas where there has been substantial prior development or truncation which has removed most potential for heritage assets to exist within the vicinity or prior archaeological investigations have ruled out the potential for heritage assets. Also includes heritage assets which are highly resistant to change.</p> <p>Examples include sites such as historic field systems and boundaries, ephemeral archaeological evidence, destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds.</p> |

Table 1: Scales of Traffic Light System of Heritage Potential/Heritage Asset Significance.

Protecting the Historic Environment:
Flowchart for conducting ground works within The Royal Parks



Are you expecting to undertake ground disturbance work?

Yes

No

Park Manager to contact Historic England Archaeological Advisor

No action required

Are you expecting to dig deeper than 300mm?

Yes

No

Is the ground previously unexcavated?

Yes

No

Park Manager to contact Historic England Archaeological Advisor

No action required

No action required

No action required

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Gillian King | Laura O’Gorman | Mark Stevenson | Sandy Kidd |
| 0207 973 3732 | 0207 973 3242 | 0207 973 3737 | 0207 973 3215 |
| gillian.king@historicengland.org.uk | laura.o'gorman@historicengland.org.uk | Mark.stevenson@historicengland.org.uk | Sandy.kidd@historicengland.org.uk |
| Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, Green Park, St James Park, Victoria Tower Gardens, Brompton Cemetery, Richmond Park, Regents Park (western part) & Bushy Park | Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, Green Park, St James Park, Victoria Tower Gardens, Brompton Cemetery, Richmond Park, Regents Park & Bushy Park | Greenwich Park | Regents Park (eastern part) |

- 3.1.8 Each Royal Park has undergone an assessment which identified the known archaeological potential of each site; the relative value or significance of such a resource / asset and the fragility of the heritage assets. The sources consulted for each Park has been listed in Section 7.
- 3.1.9 Most Park operations will have no impact on archaeology but where activities require ground disturbance the archaeological mapping resource for the specific park and the procedural flowchart (**Figure 2**) should be consulted.
- 3.1.10 Levels of significance and higher risk management in the report are colour coded. Red equates to National significance and/or highly fragile archaeological remains. Amber is archaeological remains of regional significance or those remains which are more durable. Remains within the Green category are of local significance or comprise of areas where no archaeological material has previously been recorded.
- 3.1.11 The value or significance of heritage assets is determined firstly by reference to existing designations – for example Scheduled Monuments are already classified as nationally significant. The National Planning Policy Framework does recognise that certain non-designated archaeological assets can be of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments and should be subject to the same protections. For sites where no designation has previously been assigned, the likely importance of that resource has been based upon the available evidence and professional knowledge and judgement, taking into account the regional archaeological framework, Historic England and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance. The significance of the heritage asset is based on the categories set out in Conservation Principles (Section 3.1.5) and may be evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal.
- 3.1.12 The Archaeological Resource Mapping has been produced through a combination of sources of information. The main data sets were the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England surveys which were undertaken during the 1990s for each of the Royal Parks, and the Greater London Historic Environment Records. These were supplemented by walkover surveys, analysis of historic mapping held by the National Archives, the London Metropolitan Archives, in-house sources, documentary archives held by The Royal Parks and reports held by the Archaeology Data Service. A full list of the sources is located in Section 7.
- 3.1.13 New information from archaeological works may lead to the reassessment of a site in terms of its significance. This could heighten or reduce the significance from new discoveries. Consequently the Archaeological Resource Mapping should not be considered as a static data set but as a tool which evolves based on recent works.

3.2 Limitations

- 3.2.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of the Royal Parks and their partners. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology's professional knowledge and understanding of current (April 2016) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 3.2.2 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AOC Archaeology does not accept responsibility for advising the Royal Parks or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future. Measurements should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed planning or design purposes.

4 PLANNING & NON_PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Identified Heritage Assets & Key Considerations for Project Planning

- 4.1.1 All of the Royal Parks are recorded on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens held by Historic England. In addition to this, Brompton Cemetery is a Grade I entry on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. Victoria Tower Gardens is Grade II Listed and Grosvenor Square is also Grade II Listed.
- 4.1.2 Scheduled Monuments are located within Bushy Park, Greenwich Park and Kensington Garden. At Bushy Park, the Old Brew House is a Scheduled Monument. Kensington Gardens contains the Scheduled Monument of Kensington Palace. Greenwich Park contains three Scheduled Monuments; the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Greenwich Observatory and the Romano-Celtic Temple. The Royal Parks and third parties can nominate features as Scheduled Monuments but designation is the responsibility of Historic England.
- 4.1.3 Greenwich Park is within the Greenwich Maritime World Heritage Site. No other sites are located within World Heritage Sites. Victoria Tower Gardens is adjacent to the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church World Heritage Site.
- 4.1.4 There are no Registered Battlefields within the Royal Park sites.

4.2 Planning Policy and Permitted Development

- 4.2.1 The Archaeological Management Strategy is aimed at works which are outside of the planning process, such as those which fall under permitted development or those which are part of the routine maintenance of the Parks. It is also intended to set best practice and establish a mechanism for providing protection for the historic environment within park management.
- 4.2.2 Works which require planning permission will be assessed in accordance with the national and local planning policies, which include archaeological safeguards. This Archaeological Strategy is not intended to replace or override the planning process but to be utilised alongside it in cases where planning permission is not needed. The types of consent are as follows:
- Listed Building Consent
 - Conservation Area Consent
 - Planning Permission
 - Scheduled Monument Consent
 - Consent for Registered Parks, Gardens & Battlefields
 - Tree Consents
- 4.2.3 In particular, for works affecting a Registered Park or Garden, Historic England and the Gardens Trust (previously known as The Garden History Society), need to be consulted on certain applications, with those affecting Grade I and II* Parks and Gardens requiring consultation with both Historic England and the Gardens Trust and those affecting Grade II Parks and gardens only needing to consult the Gardens Trust. These works requiring planning permission are contained within Article 18 and Schedule 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. Most day to day Park management and maintenance tasks are not likely to require consultation as they are outside of the planning system.
- 4.2.4 Permitted development rights are set out in the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015. Permitted development rights are listed below. This list is not exhaustive and merely reflects those most likely to occur within one of the Royal Parks:

- PART 2 Minor operations
- PART 4 Temporary buildings and uses
- PART 10 Repairs to services
- PART 11 Heritage and demolition
- PART 13 Water and sewerage
- PART 15 Power related development
- PART 16 Communications
- PART 19 Development by the Crown or for national security purposes

4.2.5 It is likely that a number of water, gas, electric and communication utility companies will therefore have permitted development rights extending to land and their apparatus already extant within The Royal Parks.

4.2.6 There is a range of exclusions which apply to permitted development rights in England. For instance, there are protected areas known as article 2(3) land, these cover:

- Conservation Areas
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- National Parks
- The Broads
- World Heritage Sites

4.2.7 Registered Parks and Gardens are not included on this list of exemptions. Greenwich Park is within the Greenwich Maritime World Heritage Site and thus comes under the special provisions within article 2(3).

4.2.8 Permitted development rights can be removed by the local planning authority, either by means of a condition on a planning permission, or by means of an article 4 direction. The restrictions imposed will vary on a case by case basis and the specific wording of such conditions or directions. An article 4 direction is a direction under article 4 of the General Permitted Development Order which enables the Secretary of State or the local planning authority to withdraw specified permitted development rights across a defined area.

4.3 National & Local Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework

4.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework was published on the 27th March 2012 and it immediately superseded a number of Planning Policy Statements and Guidance, including Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

4.3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out 12 Core Planning Principles of which the conservation of heritage assets is one. One of the National Planning Policy Framework's core principles is that 'planning should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.'

4.3.3 Where designated assets are concerned great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that loss of significance should require 'clear and convincing justification'. Impacts upon non-

designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration. Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to *'record and advance the understanding of the significance of the heritage asset's [...] in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and should make this evidence publicly accessible.* (Paragraph 141)'.

The London Plan March 2015 (FALP)

- 4.3.4 The London Plan including the Further Alterations London Plan (FALP) was adopted in March 2015 and includes the Revised Early Minor Alterations to the London Plan (REMA), which were published in October 2013. The 2015-16 Minor Alterations (MALPs) affect only parking and housing and do not have any relevancy to this document.
- 4.3.5 The London Plan states the following in Policy 7.8, Heritage Assets and Archaeology, "new development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset".
- 4.3.6 Policy 7.9, Heritage-led Regeneration, states "Regeneration schemes should identify and make use of heritage assets and reinforce the qualities that make them significant so they can help stimulate environmental, economic and community regeneration. This includes buildings, landscape features, views, Blue Ribbon Network and public realm".
- 4.3.7 Policy 7.10, World Heritage Sites, pertinent for Greenwich and potentially for works within Victoria Tower Gardens, states "Development in World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones, should conserve, promote, make sustainable use of and enhance their authenticity, integrity and significance and Outstanding Universal Value... In particular, it should not compromise a viewer's ability to appreciate its Outstanding Universal Value, integrity, authenticity or significance.
- 4.3.8 Policy 7.11, London View Management Framework, states "The Mayor has designated a list of strategic views that he will keep under review. These views are seen from places that are publicly accessible and well used. They include significant buildings or urban landscapes that help to define London at a strategic level... Within the designated views the Mayor will identify landmarks that make aesthetic, cultural or other contributions to the view and which assist the viewer's understanding and enjoyment of the view... The Mayor will also identify strategically important landmarks in the views that make a very significant contribution to the image of London at the strategic level or provide a significant cultural orientation point. He will seek to protect vistas towards strategically important landmarks by designating landmark viewing corridors and wider setting consultation areas. These elements together form a protected vista. Each element of the vista will require a level of management appropriate to its potential impact on the viewer's ability to recognise and appreciate the strategically important landmark. The following are identified views which are within or include Royal Park sites:
- Primrose Hill to Central London
 - Greenwich Park to Central London
 - Bridge over the Serpentine, Hyde Park to Westminster
 - St James' Park to Horse Guards Road
 - King Henry VIII's Mound to St Paul's Cathedral

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDANCE & TECHNIQUES

5.1 Guidance

5.1.1 The following archaeological techniques should be considered for investigation of areas within the Royal Parks either preceding works or during construction. All works will be undertaken in accordance with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (2015) and Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

5.2 Consultation

5.2.1 Consultation is a key component for the Royal Parks given their significance and history. It is recommended that consultation is undertaken by Park Managers or subcontractors working within the Park or their archaeological contractors, if appointed, with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service if any work is being considered with Red or Amber Category areas of the Royal Parks and it has been flagged as meriting consultation within the flowchart.

5.2.2 Prior to undertaking any archaeological investigations, particularly field work, consultation should be undertaken with the appropriate Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service advisor seeking their advice on the suitability and appropriateness of any investigations.

5.2.3 The Greater London Archaeological Advisors for Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, Green Park, St James Park, Victoria Tower Gardens, Brompton Cemetery, Richmond Park and Bushy Park are Gillian King and Laura O’Gorman. Regents Park is split with the western portion, everything to the west of the Broad Walk, being under the remit of Gillian King and Laura O’Gorman, and the eastern portion being within the purview of Sandy Kidd. Greenwich Park is within the jurisdiction of Mark Stevenson. Contact details for these Archaeological Advisors can be found in section 6.

5.3 Archaeological Techniques

5.3.1 The following are possible archaeological methods and techniques which can be employed to aid the identification, assessment, characterisation and preservation of historic environment assets.

- Desk-based Assessment
- Aerial Photographs/Map Regression
- Geophysical Survey
- Geotechnical Monitoring
- Evaluation Trenching
- Excavation
- Watching Brief/Monitoring during Construction

5.3.2 The above techniques are those most commonly utilised during archaeological investigations. Usage of these should only be undertaken following the Archaeological Traffic Light Map and flowchart and in conjunction with consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. Any work involving field investigation, whether intrusive or non-intrusive, should only be conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the relevant GLAAS Advisor.

- **Desk-based Assessments** are a useful technique which utilise existing data to build a baseline of the known historic environment of the site and surrounding area and assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological sites to exist within the locality. These typically rely on

Historic Environment Records, historic maps, geotechnical investigation results and previous archaeological investigations. A site visit is also usually undertaken. A desk-based assessment can be produced in a relatively short period of time, normally 3 to 4 weeks.

- **Aerial Photographs/Map Regression** looks at the historical photographic and map sources for an area and can be done as part of a desk-based assessment or as a stand-alone project (although may be lacking context if done as a stand-alone). Historic mapping can usually be obtained from the local archives but aerial photographs may have to be procured from a specialist repository. Can take several weeks to obtain and assess.
- **Geophysical Surveys** are a relatively cheap 'non-intrusive' technique for assessing what is below the ground surface. There are several differing types of survey available and a geophysical archaeologist can advise on the most suitable technique for a specific site. This has the added bonus of revealing a subsurface whilst not actually damaging any potential archaeology. Survey and report will take a few weeks. Will need a Written Scheme of Investigation.
- **Geotechnical Monitoring** utilises the ground investigations of the geotechnical contractor and monitors their works. Effectively this can aid an archaeologists understanding of the subsurface geology, and allow them to assess the potential for archaeological material to exist within a site. Obviously this needs to be planned in at an early stage to allow the geotechnical team and the archaeologists to work out logistics. Usually relatively cheap and quick, with the report taking a couple of weeks.
- **Evaluation Trenching** is an intrusive archaeological technique which can cost more than non-intrusive methods of investigating a site. However, it can provide much more certainty on whether archaeological remains are within the area and allow the archaeologist to get an idea of the date and nature of the remains. The works can take some time and need to be planned as early as possible. Will need a Written Scheme of Investigation.
- **Excavation** or Strip, Map and Record, is effectively removing the archaeological asset and preserving it by record. Although some parts can be preserved in situ, this method should be the last resort and only used where no other option is possible to avoid the archaeology. Can be both time consuming and costly as a full record of the archaeological material must be made and published. Will need a Written Scheme of Investigation.
- **Watching Brief/Monitoring during Construction** is commonly used where the proposed works are quite insubstantial and/or there is some doubt on presence or survival of archaeological remains. It is not an appropriate mitigation technique and should only be used to determine whether further archaeological works are required or if the monitoring is sufficient to assess and record any archaeology present. Can be either rapid or time consuming depending on the scope of the Park works. Will need a Written Scheme of Investigation.

5.3.3 Any archaeological work can take time and should be considered at an early stage of any project, as unexpected archaeological discoveries can cause delays and increased costs if not planned for and affect the outcome of any works. Standard maintenance task and activities should be reviewed to assess the archaeological risk and whether changes should be made to the way day to day activities are conducted.

6 FURTHER INFORMATION

6.1.1 Further information on the Royal Parks and their heritage can be obtained in the reports accompanying each Park Archaeological Mapping Resource and at the below contacts:

www.royalparks.org.uk

The Old Police House,
Hyde Park,
London
W2 2UH
Tel: 0300 061 2000
Email: hq@royalparcs.gsi.gov.uk

- 6.1.2 Further information on the archaeology of Greater London can be obtained from the following source:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/>

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Gillian King | Laura O’Gorman | Mark Stevenson | Sandy Kidd |
| 0207 973 3732 | 0207 973 3242 | 0207 973 3737 | 0207 973 3215 |
| gillian.king@HistoricEngland.org.uk | laura.o’gorman@HistoricEngland.org.uk | mark.stevenson@HistoricEngland.org.uk | sandy.kidd@HistoricEngland.org.uk |

- 6.1.3 The City of London and Southwark have their own provisions for archaeological advice.

Southwark:

http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200023/design_conservation_and_archaeology/653/archaeology_in_southwark

City of London:

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/environment-and-planning/planning/heritage-and-design/Pages/archaeology-and-ancient-monuments.aspx>

- 6.1.4 A number of Archaeological companies work within the Greater London area. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists holds a list of Registered Archaeological Organisations which can be accessed here:

<http://www.archaeologists.net/regulation/organisations>

- 6.1.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists also publishes standards and guidance for undertaking archaeological works which all Registered Archaeological Organisations adhere to. A list of these standards and guidance is located here:

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

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8 GLOSSARY (FROM NPPF)

Archaeological Priority Area: generic term used for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries

Archaeological Interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Article 4 Direction: A direction which withdraws automatic planning permission granted by the General Permitted Development Order.

Conservation (for heritage policy): The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Designated Heritage Asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Heritage Asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic Environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic Environment Record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

Potential: In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence. Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

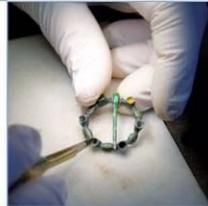
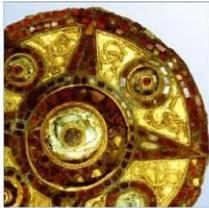
Research framework: A suite of documents which describe the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the 'resource assessment'), identifies major gaps in knowledge and key research questions (the 'agenda') and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published and a strategy is in preparation.

Setting of a Heritage Asset: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may

make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Sensitivity: The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of the asset's vulnerability and fragility.

Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.



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