Extension to the Tate St Ives, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment

Historic Environment Projects

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Client	Tate St Ives
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Checked by	Andy Jones
Approved by	Andrew Young

Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.

Historic Environment, Cornwall Council is a Registered Organisation with the

Institute for Archaeologists

Cover illustration

Painting by Bryan Pearce: St Ives from the cemetery 1975. This is Barnoon Cemetery located immediately west of the site (MCO45977).

Contents

List of Figures

Abbreviations

HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE CC	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

The Tate Gallery at St Ives lies in the northern part of the town adjacent to Porthmeor beach at NGR SW 51685 40779. The proposed site of an extension to the gallery (PA12/01884/PREAPP) lies immediately south-west of the existing gallery and covers an area of approximately 0.12 hectares. Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council were commissioned by Marc Yacobi of Drivers, Jonas, Deloitte on behalf of the Trustees of the Tate Gallery to carry out an archaeological assessment to support the planning application for the proposed extension.

No sites of archaeological significance were identified within the development area during the desk-based survey and site visit, but a total of eight sites in the surrounding area were identified during the desk-based survey. Three sites were classed as sites of Regional Importance and the rest were classed as sites of Local Importance.

The field visit revealed that the northern half of the area had already been excavated down to slate bedrock when a terrace of flats was constructed during the late 20th century. As a consequence, this part of the site is devoid of any archaeological potential. The southern part of the development area, however, has some limited potential for the survival of archaeological features of either prehistoric, medieval or post-medieval date.

The only suggestion for further archaeological mitigation is that an archaeological watching brief may be appropriate during groundworks in the southern half of the site.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The purpose of this assessment is to support the planning application for a new gallery extension and new roof top terrace room on the existing building at Tate St Ives. The extension will include new gallery and storage space, office accommodation and WC facilities. The new roof top terrace room will provide new improved learning space. The application seeks full planning permission for all the proposed works mentioned and outline permission is sought for an additional 164m² of new gallery space which will be pursued should project funding allow. The assessment examines the land proposed for the new gallery extension and the whole site and surrounding area is examined to ensure that the worst case scenario is assessed.

HE projects has carried out this archaeological assessment on behalf of The Trustees of the Tate Gallery to support the planning application (PA12/01884/PREAPP) for the above mentioned project (see Figs 1 and 12).

A brief outlining required archaeological recording works was prepared by Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) (Appendix 1). Following agreement of costs, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by the author (Appendix 2). Following the approval of the WSI the archaeological assessment was carried out.

2.2 Aims

The aims of the assessment were to:

- Draw together and update the historical and archaeological information about the site.

- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.

- To identify and describe the archaeological resource within the development area.

- Produce 'statements of significance' for all designated historic assets that were identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals. Where currently undesignated assets were identified their likely significance was indicated, i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.

- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.

- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.

Key objectives were:

- To locate and identify buried prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological features within the area of the proposed development.

- To identify areas with archaeological potential.

- To identify any potential mitigation measures.

2.3 Methods

The archaeological programme followed four stages: desk-based assessment, fieldwork, archiving and reporting.

2.3.1 Desk–based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER

- Early maps and photographs (see Section 8.1)
- Published histories (see Section 8.2)

2.3.2   Fieldwork

Archaeological fieldwork comprised a walk-over survey of the site using a base map to record features and archaeological potential within the development area. Digital photographs were taken to illustrate the character of the area.

2.3.3   Post-fieldwork

The site archive was collated. This included:

- Preparation of finished measured drawings.
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files.
- Preparation of HE and Archive Index forms.
- Production of this report.
- Completion of an English Heritage OASIS form.

3 Background

3.1 Location and setting

The Tate Gallery at St Ives lies in the northern part of the town adjacent to Porthmeor beach at NGR SW 51685 40779 (see Fig 1). The proposed site of the extension lies immediately to the south-west of the existing gallery and covers an area of approximately 0.12 hectares.

The development site lies within an area which may have lain within the medieval settlement of St Ives. It occupies a steep north facing slope fronting the beach. Until recent demolition, a terrace of flats built in the 1950s occupied the southern half of the site. These had been terraced into the slope creating a building platform of solid slate bedrock (now exposed). To the south of this platform and retained by a concrete wall is a steep grassed slope.

The steep north-facing slope rises to a height of 30m OD to the south of the site reaching down to 20m OD to the north. The underlying bedrock is part of the Mylor slate formation, Metabasalt, originally igneous rocks formed by eruptions of silica-poor magma, later altered by low-grade metamorphism. A fine-grained or dense, extrusive igneous (volcanic) rock (www.cornwallinfocus.co.uk/geography).

3.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic Landscape Characterisation divides the landscape into a number of defined types characterised by certain historic features and processes. Key attributes and components are identified for each type to enable its present historic significance to be understood and to enable change to be considered in terms of its appropriateness to the area. (Dudley 2008, 17).

Only a single HLC type was identified within the assessment area which was 'Settlement older core (pre-1907)'. The historic cores of towns were taken to be their extents as shown on the OS Second Edition 1:10,560 maps of 1905-8.

3.3 Planning Policy Background

3.3.1   Historic designations

There are no statutory historic designations within the assessment area.

Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings

There are no statutory designated Scheduled Monuments or Listed buildings within the assessment area.

Conservation Areas

The assessment area is not within a Conservation Area.

Cornish Mining World Heritage Site

The assessment area does not lie within the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site.

3.3.2   National Planning Policy Framework

The following paragraphs within the above document frame planning policy relating to the Historic Environment and are relevant to this assessment:

128 *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

131 *In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of: - the desirability of sustaining or enhancing of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*

139 *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*

3.3.3   Cornwall Structure Plan

The following policies in the Cornwall Structure Plan relate to the historic environment.

Policy 1

Development should be compatible with:

The conservation and enhancement of Cornwall's character and distinctiveness;

The prudent use of resources and the conservation of natural and historic assets;

A reduction in the need to travel, whilst optimising the choice of modes, particularly opportunities for walking, cycling and the use of public transport;

Through developing the principles of Policy 1 it is intended to integrate environmental values with land use and transport policies, achieving patterns of development that reflect strong environmental protection and stewardship of resources.

Policy 2

Throughout Cornwall, development must respect local character and:

Retain important elements of the local landscape, including natural and semi-natural habitats, hedges, trees, and other natural and historic features that add to its distinctiveness;

Contribute to the regeneration, restoration, enhancement or conservation of the area;

Positively relate to townscape and landscape character through siting, design, use of local materials and landscaping.

The conservation and enhancement of sites, areas, or interests, of recognised international or national importance for their landscape, nature conservation, archaeological or historic importance, including the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site, should be given priority in the consideration of development proposals.

3.3.4 Former Penwith Plan (2004)

Although now part of Cornwall Council, Penwith District Council's policies listed in its local plan continue to be relevant.

The Saved policies of the Penwith Plan (2004) include Policy TV-14 which states that "within historic settlements proposals for development will be required to respect their medieval origins as manifested in their layout and built fabric. Where development would be likely to affect buried layers or archaeological remains conditions will be imposed, or a planning obligation sought to ensure that prior site investigations and recording are undertaken". The Tate St Ives is located adjacent to the historic settlement boundary which lies to the east of the site.

4 Site history

The following history of the town has been taken from *Couch's Factory, St. Ives Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording* (Jones 1998).

It is very probable that the site of St. Ives was occupied during prehistoric times, given its strategic location at the mouth of an estuary and the fact that the Penwith peninsula was intensively occupied throughout prehistory. However, only a few stray finds have been recorded within the town itself, probably largely due to the inundation of much of St. Ives by sand during the sixteenth century (Jones 1998).

The modern settlement of St. Ives derives its name from the medieval Irish saint *Hia* or *Ia* (Padel 1988, 100). It originated before the beginning of the thirteenth century and continued to develop throughout the medieval period into a busy market town with a seaport and two annual fairs (Noall 1978; 1979). St Ives was the largest fishing port in Penwith by 1337. By the end of the medieval period (AD 1540) the town had become a borough and was sending two members to parliament (Jones 1998).

However, much of the medieval town had to be abandoned during the sixteenth century owing to encroaching sand. Leland (*circa* 1538) recorded that *most part of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressed or overcoverid with sandes.* The most badly effected areas were the harbour and the "neck" (Jones 1998). The Tate lies at the west end of the "neck", possibly in an area of former medieval settlement. This area of land to the west of the Tate is now known as Barnoon. During the 18th century it is recorded as 'Barnewoone in Phillack' (assignment of leases CRO ref: X523/12).

The *c*1809 OS Surveyors' drawing and the Tithe Map of *c*1840 (Figs 2 and 3) reveal that most of the "neck" was not reoccupied until the middle of the nineteenth century following the growth of St Ives' pilchard fishing industry. Both maps indicate that the development area lay within fields during the first half of the 19th century. The Tithe Apportionment *c*1840 indicates that the land was part of an arable field named Middle Barnoon which was owned by George Veale Hichens and occupied by Israel Quick.

The First Edition OS map of *c*1880 (Fig 4) shows that between 1840 and 1880 the western part of Middle Barnoon field (immediately west of the site) had been developed

as a cemetery and a gas works had also been constructed to the north-east of the site. The site itself at this date remained as a field or open down land.

The Second Edition OS map of *c*1907 (Fig 5) indicates that the site remained undeveloped but that the gas works to the north-east had expanded up to the site boundary. In fact the site remained as open ground until the late 20th century when a terrace of flats was constructed within the northern half (Fig 6).

The Tate Gallery was constructed during the 1990s on the site of the demolished 19th century gas works. The two terraces of late 20th century flats, one within the site, the other immediately to the north (Figs 8 and 9) have now been demolished and the area immediately north of the site is presently a construction site for a new block of flats (Fig 11). At the time of the walkover the development area was being used for site accommodation.

5 Description of the Resource

No sites of archaeological significance have been recorded within the development area. The northern half of the area was excavated down to slate bedrock when a terrace of flats was constructed during the late 20th century rendering this part of the site devoid of any archaeological potential. The southern part of the development area, however, comprises a steep grassy slope retained by a concrete block-built wall to the north (Fig 10). This slope may have been created during the construction of the car park to the south but alternatively, may be a surviving part of the field slope shown on the 19th century maps. The southern half of the site, therefore, has some potential for containing buried archaeology. Currently the site is occupied by accommodation portacabins for the contractors working on the development area immediately to the north.

The following is a list of sites of archaeological significance identified on Cornwall HER which lie outside the development area but which highlight the types of archaeological sites in close proximity (see Fig 7 for site locations).

MCO41687   Post-medieval quay NGR: SW 5156 4080

(Local importance)

St Ives served as the port of departure for ore from the St Just mining district. In the eighteenth century particularly, mule trains conveyed tin and copper to the beach at Porthmeor where it was loaded onto ships for export.

MCO43144   Modern beach defence   NGR: SW 5164 4081

(Local importance)

These WW2 anti-invasion concrete cubes were erected to block the slipway from the road to the beach. They were removed at the end of the war, but 33 were incorporated into the wall alongside the road opposite the present Tate gallery.

MCO6924   19th century gas works   NGR: SW 5166 4079

(Local importance)

St Ives gas works, which ceased production in 1954, is shown the OS maps of 1876 and 1969. It is now the site of the Tate Gallery.

MCO7123   Medieval holy well   NGR: SW 5150 4074

(Regional importance)

St Ia's Well (or Venton Ia), is dedicated to Ia, a female saint from Ireland who gave her name to the settlement of St Ives. Entries in the borough records for 1668, 1680 and 1692 refer to sums paid for cleaning and repairs made to the well. Until 1843 the well was the main water supply for the part of the town known as 'Downalong' (Sheppard

1980). However, Henderson says that 'Pigs Town', a collection of pigsties, desecrated the well until they were removed by the sanitary authorities (Henderson 1955-60). The present structure shows no sign of antiquity (Henderson 1955-60) and the superstructure appears to have been rebuilt in comparatively modern times (Russell 1971). The modern OS maps identify the site erroneously as St La's Well.

MCO45977   19th century cemetery   NGR: SW 5154 4072

(Local importance)

A cemetery surrounding two mortuary chapels (169974) is shown on the 1st Edition 1:2500 OS Map. It is still extant.

MCO18665   Bronze Age or Iron Age hut circle   NGR: SW 514 405

(Regional importance)

Matthews (1892) records possible hut site at Ayr. Russell lists the site but records that there are no extant remains (Russell 1971). The area is now built over.

MCO4965   Ayr- Possible Medieval cross   NGR: SW 5155 4050

(Local importance)

The Tithe Award for St Ives records the field-name of 'Park an Grouse' at Ayr suggesting the site of a cross (Russell 1971). No remains are extant (Russell 1971).

MCO6474   Medieval church   NGR: SW 5182 4052

(Regional importance)

St Ia's church at St Ives was originally a chapelry to Lelant, which developed into a parish before the end of the middle ages. The relics of St Ia were kept in the church until the Reformation (Pevsner 1951).The present parish church stands on the site of a chapel licensed in 1331, and renewed in 1383 and 1400. The parishioners complained of the inconvenience of their situation, some miles from the mother church, and stated they had built a chapel at their own expense and had enclosed a suitable cemetery. Their pleas resulted in Papal bulls and the full church with right of burial was consecrated in 1428. The cemetery was consecrated in 1542. The present church is built of granite, and all of the structure can be dated to the first third of the 15th century (Pevsner 1951).

6 Assessment of Importance

6.1 Significance

The proposed development is situated in an area of 20th century expansion on the north western side of St Ives. 19th century maps show that this area was laid out as fields before the construction of flats here during the late 20th century. Earlier usage of the site remains unknown. The northern half of the site which was terraced during the late 20th century for flats no longer has any potential for buried archaeological remains. The southern half of the site, however, has some limited potential for the survival of archaeological features of prehistoric, medieval or post-medieval date. Prehistoric activity in the area is represented by a possible hut circle at Ayr (MCO18665), to the south of the site. Medieval activity may also be present since the extent of the medieval settlement of St Ives is unknown due to inundations of sand during the 16th century which buried much of the town. Known medieval sites close to the development area include a holy well (MCO7123) to the west and St Ia's church (MCO6474) to the south-east. Post-medieval activity in the vicinity includes a quay at Porthmeor beach (MCO41687) for the export of tin and copper ores.

6.2 Designations

There are no statutory designations within the development area, although the site does lies immediately west of the Historic Settlement of St Ives and the town Conservation Area.

6.3 Archaeological sites outside the development area

A total of eight sites outside the development area were identified as having some relevance to the history of the site. Three of these were classed as sites of Regional Importance and five were classed as sites of Local Importance.

7 Recommendations

It is suggested that an archaeological watching brief may be appropriate during groundworks in the southern half of the site (grass slope) in order to establish the make-up of the ground here, and if deposits prove to be undisturbed by 20th century activity, record any underlying features. No further archaeological work is suggested for the northern half of the site.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, *c*1880. *25 Inch Map* First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, *c*1907. *25 Inch Map* Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. *Mastermap Digital Mapping*

Tithe Map and Apportionment, *c*1840. *Parish of St Ives* (digital copy at HE)

8.2 Publications

Dudley, P. 2008, *Trevenson Road Improvement Scheme, Tuckingmill/Pool, Cornwall, Archaeological Assessment* HE CC report

Henderson, C. 1955-60*. Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar*. JRIC (NS) Vol 2 (part 3 & 4) Vol 3 (part2 &4)

Jones, A. 1998, *Couch's Factory, St Ives - Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording* HE CC report

Matthews, JH. 1892. *History of the Parishes of St Ives, Lelant, Towednack and Zennor*

Noall, C. 1978. *The Illustrated Past: Penwith*, Barracuda Books.

Noall, C. 1979. *Yesterdays Town: St. Ives*, Barracuda Books.

Padel, O. 1998. *Cornish Place Names*, Alison Hodge.

Pevsner, N. 1951. *The Buildings of England: Cornwall*

Russell, V. 1971. *West Penwith Survey*

Sheppard, PA. 1980. *The Historic Towns of Cornwall*

8.3 Websites

http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/   English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

www.cornwallinfocus.co.uk/geography

9 Project archive

The HE project number is **146198**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.

2. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites S\St Ives Tate gallery extension 2012

3. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites Q-T\ST IVES\St Ives Tate assessment 2012

4. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-135289

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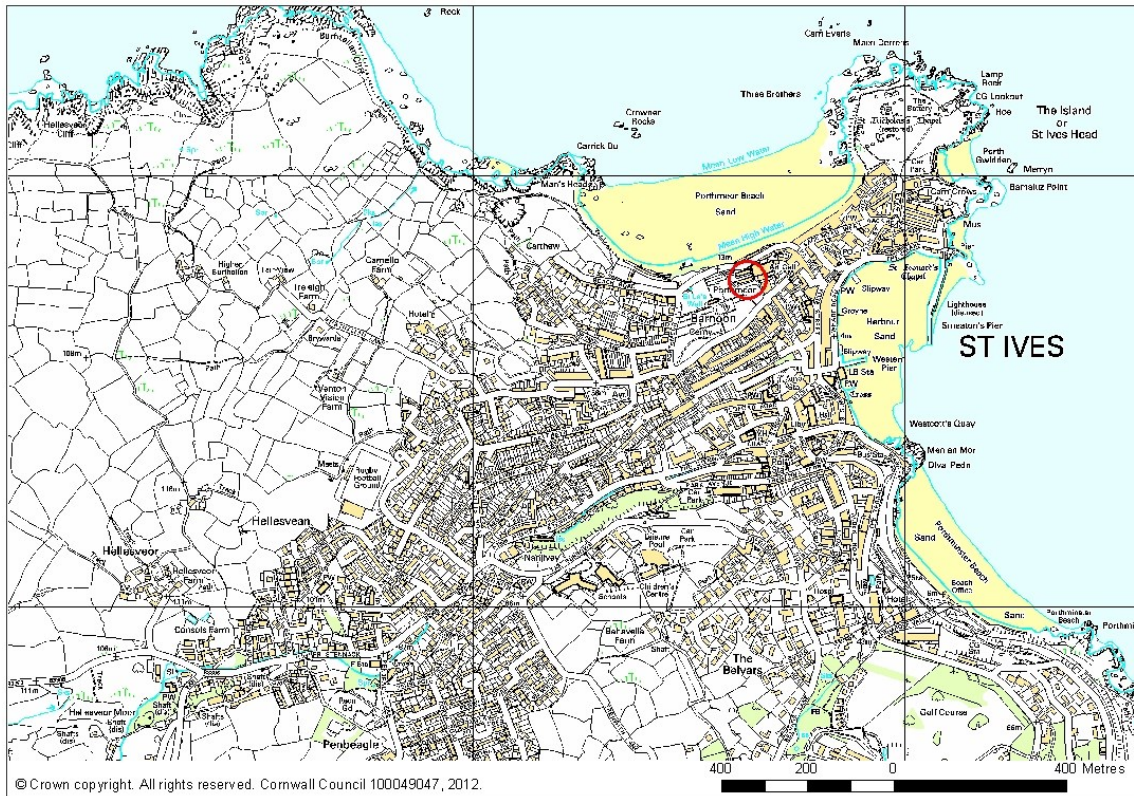
Fig 1 Location map

Fig 2 Surveyors' Drawing Ordnance Survey c1809
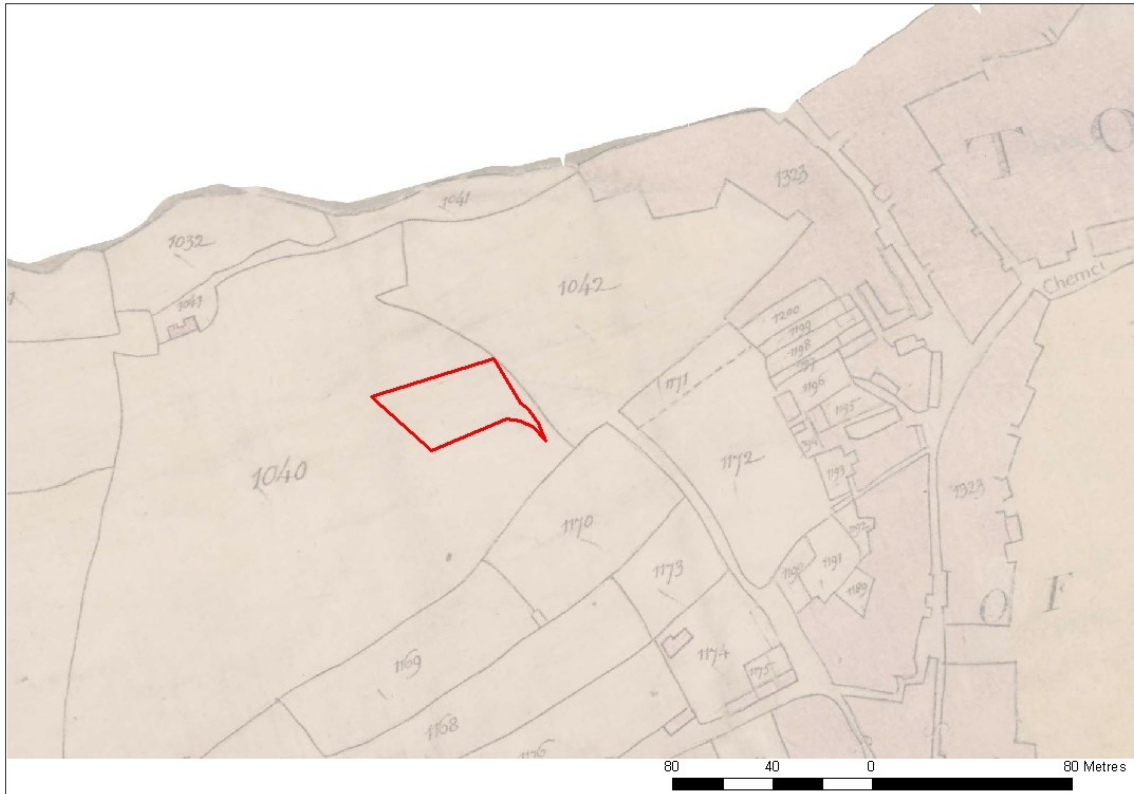
Fig 3 Tithe Map, c1840

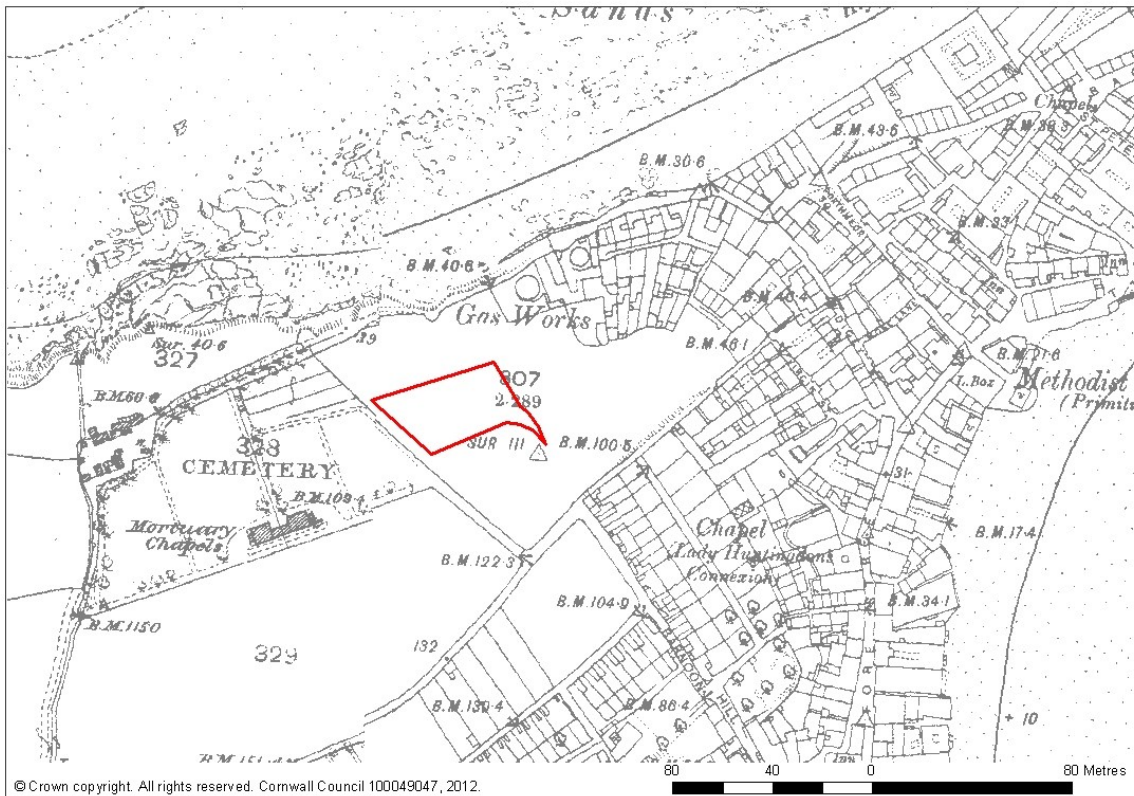*Fig 4 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880*
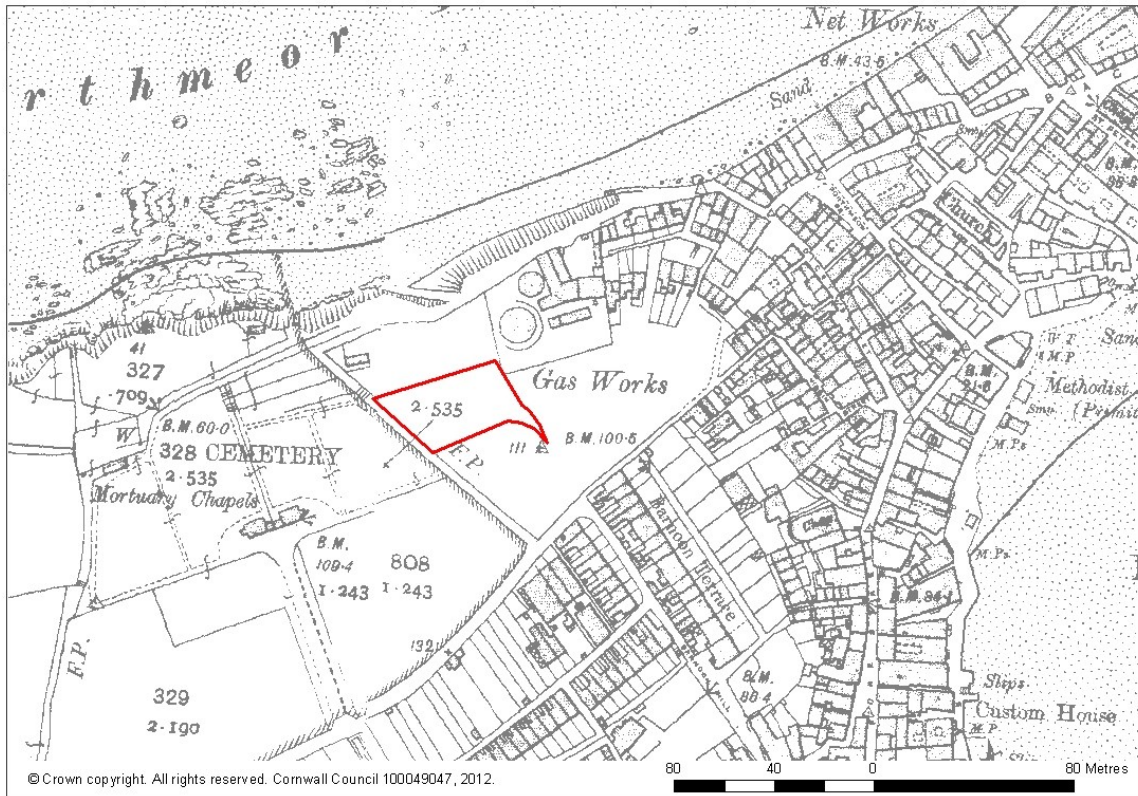
Fig 5 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907
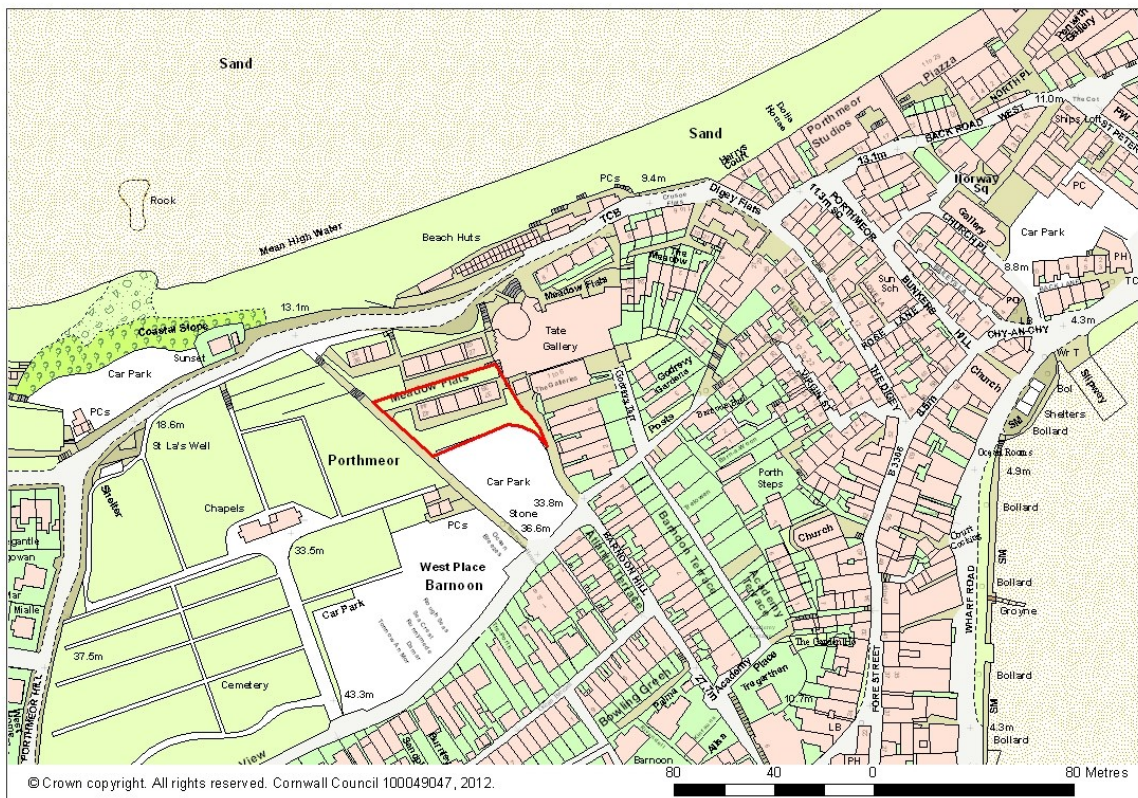
Fig 6 Ordnance Survey digital mapping showing the site and its environs (2009)
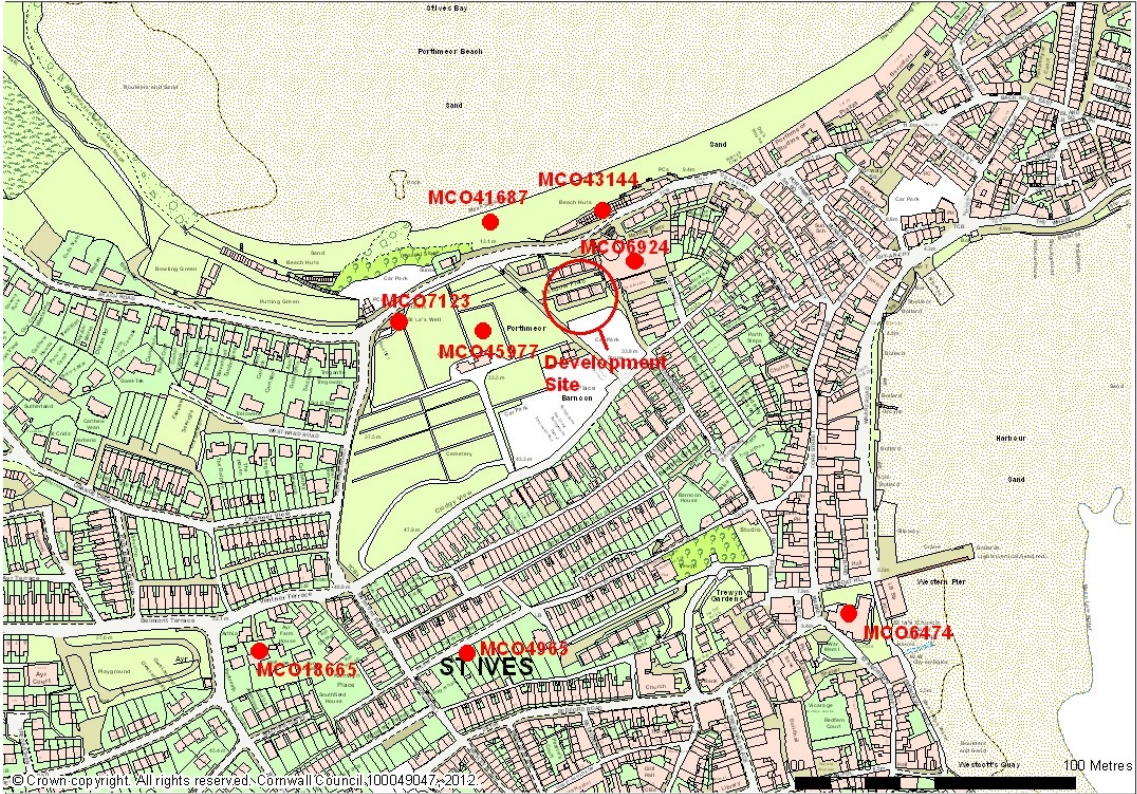
Fig 7 Location of sites of archaeological significance in the surrounding area

Fig 8 View of the Tate gallery and late 20th century flats before they were demolished to the west

18

Fig 9 View of the development area looking east

Fig 10   View of the southern half of the development area (grass slope) looking east

Fig 11   View of the northern half of the development area (excavated down to bedrock) looking east

Fig 12   Proposal drawing showing development area

10 Appendix 1: Brief for Archaeological Assessment

Date: 29th August 2012

Site: Tate Gallery St Ives, Porthmeor Beach, St Ives TR26 1TG

Application Number: PA12/01884/PREAPP

HBSMR: CCO5215

Agent: Donald Messenger, Drivers Jonas Deloitte, Athene Place, 66 Shoe Lane, London EC4A 3BQ t. 020 7303 3053 e. dmessenger@djdeloitte.co.uk

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX

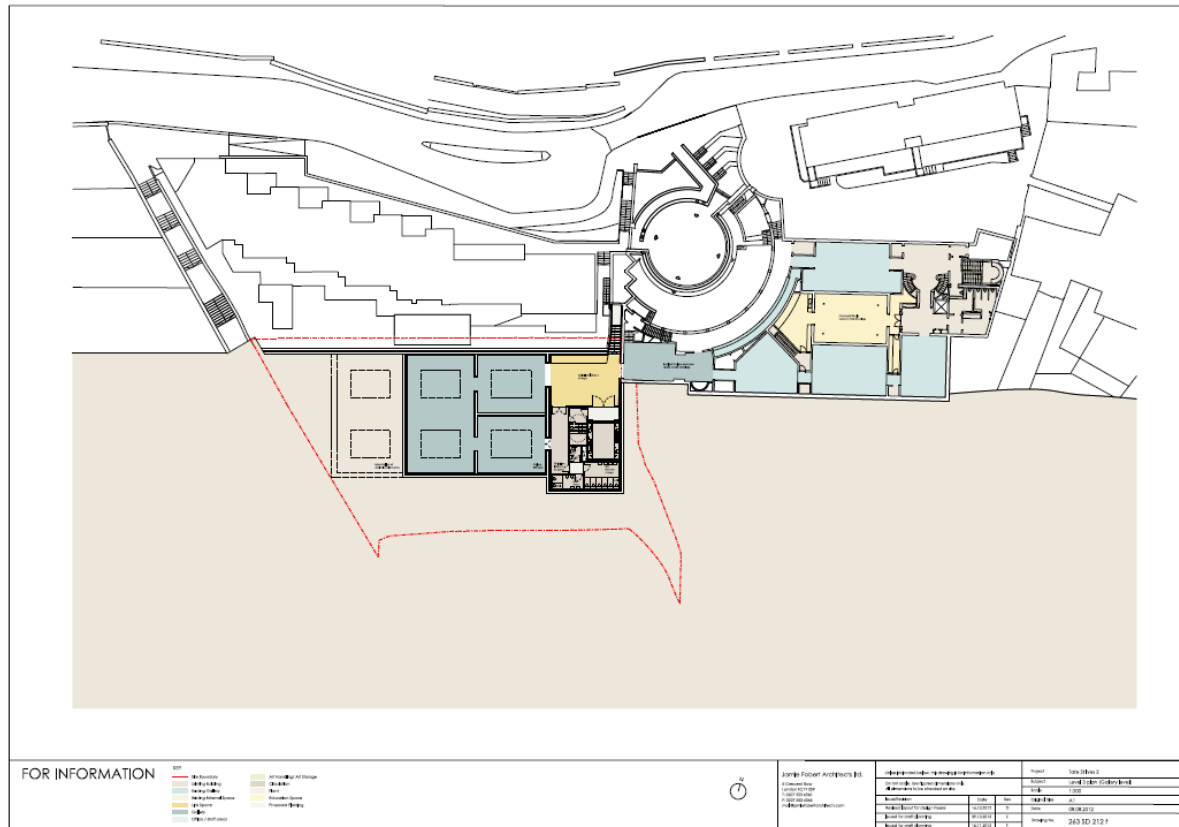t. 07973 b813572 e. pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Planning Case Officer: Jeremy Content, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX t. 01209 614064

e. Jeremy.Content@cornwall.gov.uk

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1   Introduction

1.1   This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for an archaeological assessment of the above site. An archaeological assessment will be required to provide information on the significance and potential of archaeological remains on the site and to identify the likely impact of the proposals on that significance.

2   Site Location and Description

2.1   The site is located near the north shore of St Ives at Porthmeor Beach. It is located at Ordnance Survey grid reference SW51685 40779.

3   Planning Background

3.1   The proposal is currently in the pre-application stage with Cornwall Council Planning and Regeneration Service.

4   Archaeological Background

4.1   The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record records that the site may be adjacent to the medieval occupation of St Ives. However any remains may have been disturbed by the site of a former gas works.

5   Requirement for Work

5.1   Ground works may disturb extant and buried archaeological remains. In order to understand the site and its potential for recording archaeological remains an assessment is required. This would involve a desk based assessment including a map regression plus a walk over survey of the extant remains of the site. This would provide evidence for any recommendations for archaeological recording.

5.2   The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together the historical and archaeological information about the site.
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- Whether historic/architectural features should be retained.

- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.
- Produce 'statements of significance' for all designated historic assets, that are identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals. Where currently undesignated assets are identified their likely significance should be indicated i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.

6 General Guidance

6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.

6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

7 Results

7.1 The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant and the archaeological contractor, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the Cornwall Record Office or Royal Cornwall Museum. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).

7.3 This report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.

7.4 The report must contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
- A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of historic maps and plans consulted and any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
- All specialist reports and assessments.
- A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

8 Archive Deposition

8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006* upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Royal Cornwall Museum. Please check the accessioning and deposition information on the Royal Cornwall Museum website and fill in the 'Notification of Fieldwork' form. Once this has been accepted an accession number will be provided by the museum.

http://www.royalcornwallmuseum.org.uk/policies/

8.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Cornwall Record Office as well as the Courtenay Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

8.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.

8.4   A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

8.6   Only on completion of 8.1 to 8.5 (inclusive) will there be a recommendation for the discharge of any archaeological recording condition.

9   Monitoring

9.1   The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.

9.2   Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.

9.3   Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

11 Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

1.   Background

1.1 Introduction

HE Projects has been requested by Marc Yacobi of Drivers, Jonas, Deloitte of behalf of the Tate to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation and an estimate for an archaeological assessment of a proposed development at the Tate Gallery, St Ives.

The proposed development will cover an area of approximately 0.12 HA and lies immediately to the west of the designated Historic Settlement of St Ives.

Phil Markham (Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer, Cornwall Council) has produced a brief for an archaeological assessment (dated: 29/8/2012), to establish whether further archaeological work is required. His brief has guided this project design.

1.2 Historical background

The landscape type, where the proposed development site will be located, has been classified as an 'Urban' area in the Cornwall Landscape assessment of 1994. Urban Areas have long and complex histories and often posses have a variety of building types, ages and styles, different sectors for residence, commerce, industry, storage, recreation, burial and ceremonial. Most settlements will have rich subsurface remains with the footings of buildings and features of medieval or even earlier date.

St Ives was first recorded as 'Juxta Sanctam yam Porthia' in 1284. The place-name contains the Cornish saint's name *Ia*. This also occurs in the local names of *Ay*r and *Dinas-Ia*. St Ives is now the name of a town church and harbour. It was once a chapelry of Lelant.

Known archaeological sites

The development is situated on the western edge of the historic settlement of St Ives and has the potential for the survival of medieval or post-medieval remains in particular. The Tate Gallery itself was constructed on the site of a former 19th century gas works (MCO 6924), but the area of the proposed extension appears to have been undeveloped at this date. Other sites in the vicinity include:

- MCO 41687 A post-medieval quay at Porthmeor beach to the north
- MCO 7123 A medieval holy well dedicated to St Ia, 100m to the west
- MCO 45977 A 19th century town cemetery immediately to the west

Potential sites

There is scope for the survival of unrecorded buried archaeological remains and artefacts of all periods.

2. Aims and objectives

The aims of the assessment will be:

- Draw together and update the historical and archaeological information about the site.

- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.

- To identify and describe the archaeological resource within the development area.

- Produce 'statements of significance' for all designated historic assets that are identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals. Where currently undesignated assets are identified their likely significance should be indicated, i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.

- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.

- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.

Key objectives are:

- To locate and identify buried prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological features within the area of the proposed development.

- To identify areas with archaeological potential.

3. Methodology

The assessment will consist of the following:

- Desk top study; walkover of the area; production of an assessment report.

3.1 Desk-top study

This will involve the inspection of the following sources, the plotting of archaeological and historic information onto base maps, and the initial preparation of gazetteers:

- Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (including secondary sources in HE library) be consulted.

- Historic Mapping will be consulted. This will include the 1809 First Edition OS map, the 1840 Tithe Map and the 1880 OS map.

- The Structure Plan and Local Plan will be consulted for historic designations, for example World Heritage site, Conservation Areas, Areas of Great Historic Value, etc.

3.2 Walk-over survey

Archaeological fieldwork will comprise a walk-over survey of the site to be assessed using a composite base map derived from the desk based study.

Preparation for the walk-over will include:

- Preparation of base maps with known sites.

- Liaison to arrange access to the site.

- Risk assessment (to be carried out with project manager).

The walk-over survey will achieve the following:

- Description of the site.

- Identify areas that would benefit from further stages of archaeological investigation.

3.3 Assessment report

The results from the walk-over survey and the desktop assessment will be presented in a concise report which is focussed upon establishing the significance of identified heritage assets, the potential for further assets to survive in the project area and outline recommendations for further recording. Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client, the County Archaeologist and the local and main archaeological record libraries. A PDF copy of the report will be produced.

The report will have the following contents:

- **<u>Summary</u>**:
- Description of resource, importance, initial recommendations.

- **<u>Introduction</u>**:
- Background; objectives; methods; the area.

- **<u>Description of the resource</u>**:
- General description of the resource.
- Other archaeological potential.
- Identification of areas with the potential to contain buried archaeology.

- **<u>Assessment of importance:</u>**
- Designations of the project area and the adjoining landscapes.
- Statements of significance for all designated historic assets that are identified within the project area. Where currently undesignated assets are identified their likely significance should be indicated i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.

- **<u>Recommendations</u>**
- Further archaeological recording
- Outline proposals for archaeological recording (eg, watching brief or archaeological excavation).

- HE Archive
- References
- Appendices: Gazetteer of Sites

Illustrations:

- General Location map.
- Detailed map showing location of sites and adjacent features.
- Historic mapping as appropriate.
- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI.

4 Archiving

This will comprise archiving of the following:

- Digital colour photographs (stored according to HER guidelines and copies of images made available to the client)
- All correspondence relating to the project, the WSI, a single paper copy of the report together with an electronic copy on CD, stored in an archive standard (acid-free) documentation box
- A2 drawn archive storage (plastic wallets for the annotated record drawings)

- The project archive will be deposited initially at ReStore PLC, Liskeard and in due course (when space permits) at Cornwall Record Office. Preparation of finished drawings
- The English Heritage/ADS OASIS online archive index will be completed

5.   Health and safety during the fieldwork

5.1   Health and safety statement

Historic Environment is within the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. The HE projects team follows Cornwall Council's *Statement of Safety Policy*.

Prior to carrying out any fieldwork HE will carry out a risk assessment

6.   Insurance

As part of Cornwall Council, HE Projects is covered by Public Liability and Employers Liability Insurance.

7.   Standards

The HE follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Code of Conduct and is a Registered Archaeological Organization.

As part of Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council, the HE projects team has certification in BS9001 (Quality Management), BS14001 (Environmental Management), OHSAS18001 (Health, Safety and Welfare), Investors in People and Charter Mark.

8.   Copyright

Copyright of all material gathered as a result of the project will be reserved to the Environment, Planning and Economy Directorate of Cornwall Council. Existing copyrights of external sources will be acknowledged where required.

Use of the material will be granted to the client.

9.   Freedom of Information

All information gathered during the implementation of the project will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

10.   Contract

The HE projects team is part of the Historic Environment, within Environment and Heritage, Cornwall Council. If accepted, the contract for this work will be between the client and Cornwall Council.

11.   Historic Environment - Project Staff

The project will be managed by Andrew Jones, a member of staff who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists, he will:

- Discuss the objectives and programme of the assessment with project staff, including arrangements for Health and Safety.

- Monitor progress and results for each stage.

- Edit the project report.

An experienced member of HE Projects staff will undertake the desk-based work, the archaeological fieldwork and produce the assessment report.

27/9/12

Jo Sturgess

Historic Environment Projects

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