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**BARTON ROPEWALK
BARTON-UPON-
HUMBER**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-
BASED and HISTORIC
BUILDINGS
ASSESSMENT 2009

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BARTON ROPEWALK,

Waterside Road, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED and HISTORIC
BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT**

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BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY

For

**Development Planning Partnership LLP
on behalf of
Tesco Stores Ltd.**

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Barton Ropewalk, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire

Archaeological Desk-Based and Historic Buildings Assessment, September 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>SUMMARY</i>	i
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background to the Project	1
2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	1
2.1. Site Location	1
1.1. Geology	2
1.2. Statutory Designations	2
2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
2.1. General Aims and Objectives	2
2.2. Project Specific Aims and Objectives	2
3. METHODOLOGY	3
3.1. Documentary Research	3
3.2. Walkover Survey	3
3.3. Historic Buildings Assessment	3
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT	3
4.2. Early Development	3
4.3. The Anglo-Saxon Period	4
4.4. The Medieval Period	4
4.5. The Post-medieval Period	5
4.6. The Modern Period	5
4.7. Known Archaeological Sites	6
5. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK	7
5.2. Within the Development Site	7
5.3. Within the Study Area	7
6. WALKOVER STUDY	8
7. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE	8
8. MAP REGRESSION	9
8.1. Early Maps	9
8.2. Later Ordnance Survey Maps	10
9. HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT	11
9.1. Introduction	11
9.2. The Buildings	11
9.3. Conclusions and Significance	12
10. DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS	13
10.1. Archaeological Potential of the Study Area	13
10.2. Possible Impacts of Development	13
10.3. Relevant Planning Policy and Guidance	14

10.4. Suggested Archaeological Mitigation.....	14
11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	15
12. LIST OF SOURCES.....	15
12.1. Cartographic Sources.....	15
12.2. Sources.....	15

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Site plan
- Figure 3: SMR data
- Figure 4: Aerial view of the development site (Courtesy of Google Earth).
- Figure 5: A Plan of the Town and Old Enclosure of Barton-on-Humber 1796 (North Lincolnshire SMR).
- Figure 6: The Enclosure Plan of Barton-on-Humber 1797 (Lincolnshire Archives).
- Figure 7: An Early 19th-century Sketch of the area (From Fenton 2007).
- Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1 inch to the mile map 1824 (North Lincolnshire SMR).
- Figure 9: A Plan of Barton Waterside 1855 (From Fenton 2007).
- Figure 10: Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Edition 1887.
- Figure 11: Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Revision 1908.
- Figure 12: Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 3rd Edition 1932.
- Figure 13: Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map, 1st Edition 1968.
- Figure 14: Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map, 1st Revision 1971.
- Figure 15: Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map, 3rd Edition 1994.

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Barton Ropewalk from south, development site to the right of photo.
- Plate 2: Development site from southwest.
- Plate 3: Section A from east.
- Plate 4: Section A from south.
- Plate 5: Moulded eaves course Section A.
- Plate 6: Section A interior from west.
- Plate 7: West facing elevations.
- Plate 8: Section B interior from west.
- Plate 9: Section C from north.
- Plate 10: East facing elevations.
- Plate 11: Section C interior from west.

Appendix A: Glossary of terms

BARTON ROPEWALK, BARTON-upon-HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based and Historic Buildings Assessment, September 2009

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in October 2008 by the Development Planning Partnership LLP, acting on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd, to undertake an archaeological desk-based and historic buildings assessment at a site near the Ropeworks, Waterside Road, Barton-upon-Humber, North Lincolnshire NGR TA 0296 2275. In September 2009 the scope of the assessment was widened to include a wider geographical area, and the original report revised accordingly.

The assessment comprised a search of the readily accessible documentary and historic cartographic sources and a site walkover including inspection and assessment of standing buildings.

The research was carried out in order to gain an understanding of the archaeological, and historic development, and the significance of the site. The information collated will be in the decision making process about the future development of the site.

Information about the Prehistoric and Roman periods is scanty, but the area was strategically site on the edge of the Beck waterway, close to its confluence with the River Humber. Evidence for significant riverine traffic in the Humber wetlands during prehistory is embodied in the remains of a considerable number of boats that have been recovered from the area, including some from sites on the Ancholme to the south of Barton-upon-Humber. Early material from Barton itself is not so forthcoming, although chance finds suggest some prehistoric activity.

Geotechnical tests on the proposed development site revealed a subsoil of waterlogged soft peats and clays described as alluvial/estuarine deposits. It would be expected that such material would be capable of preserving organic material, and that should archaeological data of this nature have been deposited here, then there is a good chance that it will have survived. Given the high incidence of wooden finds in the wider Humber wetland area, artefactual evidence may be a possibility, but, at the very least there is a high potential for palaeo-environmental material.

Prior to the enclosure of the town in the late 18th-century the development site appears to have been marshland. Following enclosure it was set aside as a brick close, and was then part of the ropeworks complex of the Hall family which remained in use until the late 20th-century. The building within the development site, which has been assessed as part of this study, was not constructed until the late 19th/early 20th century and initially consisted of two separate structures built at a similar time. These were altered throughout the course of the 20th century and were united in the later decades of the century with the addition of an infill block. As few original fixtures and fittings survive, it is difficult to gain an understanding of the original function of these structures.

The proposed development, which might involve piled foundations up to 20m deep and the installation of below ground petrol tanks at a depth of 4m below ground level, is likely to impinge on the waterlogged peat deposits, and is therefore likely to have an impact on any archaeology. Demolition of the ropeworks building is also proposed. Suggestions for mitigation are put forward.

BARTON ROPEWALK, BARTON-upon-HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based and Historic Buildings Assessment, September 2009

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Project

- 1.1.1. In October 2008, Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and historic building assessment of a building adjacent to Barton Ropewalk, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, in order to gain an understanding of the history and significance of the site prior to decisions being made on its future use/redevelopment. The assessment was commissioned by Matthew Birkinshaw of Development Planning Partnership LLP, acting on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd.
- 1.1.2. In September 2009 the scope of this assessment was widened to include a larger area. The current report outlines the results of this extended assessment, which was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA, 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA 2008).
- 1.1.3. The assessment conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology, 2008).
- 1.1.4. This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of September 2009. Details of archaeological terms used in this report are given in the glossary appended as Appendix A.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1. Site Location

- 2.1.1. The proposed development site is located at Barton Ropewalk, Waterside Road, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, approximately 600m north of Barton-upon-Humber town centre (Figures 1 and 2). The site covers a total area of 2.3 hectares centred on NGR TA 0296 2275.
- 2.1.2. It is bounded to the north by 20th-century housing, and to the south and partly to the east by Maltkiln Road. At its northern end the site narrows from the east, where it is restricted by the semi-detached residential area of 52-78 Maltkiln Road. To the west the site is bounded by Barton Ropewalk (Plate 1), a Grade II listed historic industrial building, beyond which is Barton Haven, now little more than a drain in this area, and Waterside Road, which links the town centre to the south bank of the River Humber some 600m to the north.
- 2.1.3. Much of the site is occupied by a Tesco supermarket and its associated car park, while at the northern end is an older building which is described below as part of this assessment. The historic Despatch House, which played an important part in the ropeworks complex, is located outside the site, 90m to the southwest (Figures 3 and 4).

2.1.4. For the purposes of the current assessment, a buffer zone of 500m around the development site boundary has been included to place the site within its immediate archaeological and historical context. The development site and buffer zone together are referred to hereafter as the 'study area'. Where relevant, sites located beyond the study area have been included, where they have been shown to be of direct significance to the understanding of the study area within its local context.

1.1. Geology

1.1.1. The underlying geology of the study area comprises bedrock of the Ferriby Chalk Formation, which is overlain by layers of clay and silt tidal flat deposits.

1.2. Statutory Designations

1.2.1. The development site does not lie within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) nor does it lie within the Barton-upon-Humber Conservation Area which encompasses much of the historic town centre.

1.2.2. The development site does not contain any statutory or locally listed buildings, however it is located immediately adjacent to Barton Ropewalk a Grade II listed building (NLSMR 5278, Figure 3).

1.2.3. In addition, the wider study area includes 22 listed buildings all of which are post-medieval in date, the majority domestic in nature. However, they also include historic inns, hotels, mills, and industrial buildings (See Table 1 below).

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. General Aims and Objectives

2.1.1. The general aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment, as stated within the WSI, was to collate existing archaeological and historic information relating to the proposed development site and its immediate environs (the study area), to enable informed decisions to be made regarding any further archaeological input which may be required by means of mitigation as the proposed development proceeds through the planning process.

2.1.2. The general aim of the historic buildings assessment was to gain an understanding of the standing buildings within the development site in order to assess their development.

2.1.3. The objective of the project was to gain an understanding of the archaeological and historical development of the development site and wider study area, and thereby assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains and gain an understanding of the historic buildings.

2.2. Project Specific Aims and Objectives

2.2.1. Project specific aims, as outlined in the WSI, were as follows:

- An assessment of the historical development of the site and buildings;
- An assessment of the potential for below-ground archaeology.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Documentary Research

- 3.1.1. A search was made of the readily available primary and secondary historical sources held at the Lincolnshire Archives, and the libraries of the University of Birmingham. The North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the primary source for archaeological information for the region, was also consulted.

3.2. Walkover Survey

- 3.2.1. Subsequent to the completion of initial documentary research as outlined above, a walkover survey of the proposed development area was undertaken in order to assess the topography and any above-ground archaeology, including standing buildings.

3.3. Historic Buildings Assessment

- 3.3.1. An inspection of the buildings in order to compile analytical descriptions detailing their structural development and to assist in assessing their significance.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.1.1. This section of the assessment summarises the known archaeological and historical development of the study area within the context of the development of Barton-upon-Humber and its environs as a whole; the development of the development site itself is described in more detail in Section 8 below.

4.2. Early Development

- 4.2.1. The Humber wetlands are well known as an area from which a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age boats have been recovered. Chief amongst these finds, perhaps are those from North Ferriby on the north side of Humber, almost directly opposite Barton, which include the remains of three Early Bronze Age boats and two Late Bronze Age/Iron Age vessels (Van de Noort 2004, 81-3). Boats dating from the Late Bronze Age have also been discovered to the south of Barton-upon-Humber at Appleby and Brigg, on the River Ancholme, and at Brigg a Late Bronze Age/Iron Age log trackway has been recorded, which possibly gave access to a jetty (*Ibid.*, 86). Further evidence of riverine exploitation comes from New Holland, only 3 miles to the east of Barton Haven, where a Bronze Age wooden fish trap has been excavated (*Ibid.*, 43-4).
- 4.2.2. There is some other evidence of Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the town. Jeffrey May in his 'Prehistoric Lincolnshire' mentions a possible prehistoric trackway 'Barton Street' which ran from Barton to Alford 40 miles to the southeast (1976, 9). Historic trade directories also allude to prehistoric finds in the town such as creamy white flint axes and bronze bosses (White's Directory), and a Bronze Age sword fragment has been recorded from the foreshore to the east of the Haven mouth (Schofield *et al* 2002, 18).
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- 4.2.3. The terminus of Ermine Street, which linked Lincoln with the Humber in the Roman period was at Winteringham, 5½ miles to the west of Barton (Whitwell 1970, 49), where there was a trading settlement. A Roman road led from Winteringham to another settlement at South Ferriby, 2½ miles west of Barton (Van de Noort 2004). Whilst there is very little evidence for any Roman activity or settlement at Barton-upon-Humber (NLSMR 4668), the Romans did settle on a site to the east of the modern town on the east side of the Beck stream (The Conservation Studio 2002, 7).

4.3. The Anglo-Saxon Period

- 4.3.1. The town of Barton-upon-Humber is Anglo-Saxon in origin. The first thing to allude to this Anglo-Saxon provenance is the town's name. The place name element Barton can be traced back to the Old English *beretun* or *baertun* which derive from *bere* which means barley or corn and *tun* which means threshing floor (Ekwall 1960).
- 4.3.2. Another clear indication of the town's Anglo-Saxon origins is St. Peter's Church which has a tower dating from the late 10th or early 11th-century. By the time of the Domesday Book (1086) Barton was "already the most important town in north Lincolnshire" (Pevsner and Harris 1964, 121). Barton at this time had a population of c. 900, which enjoyed the use of a market, mills, and a ferry. The nature of this relatively large town in this period is reflected in the archaeological record. Whilst St. Peter's church contains 11th and 12th century fabric, excavations beneath the nave have uncovered the remains of 5th and 6th century buildings (The Conservation Studio 2002, 8).
- 4.3.3. Further Anglo-Saxon buildings have been uncovered near Beck Hill, and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, containing the graves of c. 200 of Barton's inhabitants in the 6th and 7th centuries, has been excavated in the town centre in the area around Castledyke South and Whitecross Street. This is the only Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Lincolnshire "with a substantial number of relatively well-preserved skeletons" (Sawyer 1998, 42). In addition traces of extensive ditches and palisades built before the 10th-century have been found immediately east of St. Peter's Church. Sawyer presumes that these protected important residences (1998, 84). These may be related to the Castledyke (NLSMR 410, an early medieval defensive feature mentioned in documentary sources, and a possible castle, both of which have yet to be revealed in the archaeological record.

4.4. The Medieval Period

- 4.4.1. Following the Domesday survey the town spread westwards and consisted of two linked settlements; the original settlement around St. Peter's Church and the 12th-century St. Mary's Church, and around Fleetgate and Newport near the small port of Barton Haven (NLSMR 17907). The town continued to prosper, becoming the most important port on the Humber, being a centre of trade particularly in tanning, wool, fish, and chalk quarrying, and an early centre of British brick and tile-making (Denby Local Board 1858). Barton's regional importance dwindled however when Edward I decided to use the settlement of Wyke on the north bank of the Humber as a base for his Scottish campaigns in the early 14th-century. Wyke was renamed Kingston-upon-Hull and soon usurped Barton's importance as the region's principal port. Remnants of the medieval period are still evident in Barton-upon-Humber in the form of its street pattern and streetnames such as Fleetgate, Hungate, Holydyke, and Finkle Lane; and in the fabric of some of its

buildings. The best examples of surviving medieval buildings in the town centre are the two churches, and the 15th century timber framed buildings at 51 Fleetgate and Tyrwhitt Hall.

4.5. The Post-medieval Period

- 4.5.1. Despite the continuing growth of Kingston-upon-Hull, Barton managed to expand, if slowly, in the post-medieval period, with a number of substantial properties being built by Barton or Hull-based businessmen in the 17th and 18th centuries (The Conservation Studio 2002, 7). The most important event of this period was the enclosure of Barton's open fields in the late 18th-century, which has been described as the "most important epoch in the history of Barton" (Ball 1856, 69). This saw the conversion of 5920 acres of open land into compact land and distinct closes, and is characterised by the large fields, hedges, and footpaths now seen in the surrounding countryside.
- 4.5.2. During this period the Haven seems to have been maintained as a navigable waterway. During the excavation of foundations for a pumping station at the southern end of the Haven, approximately 65m to the southwest of the development site, a wooden revetment was discovered on the east side of the trench which was interpreted as having formed the eastern side of a hollow on the southwest side of the Haven (Schofield *et al* 2002, 9-10). This evidence seems to correspond with the enclosure map of 1797 which shows a small harbour roughly in this position (Figure 6).
- 4.5.3. Enclosure acted as a spur for further development and during the 19th century Barton reaffirmed its status as an important market town and port, albeit in the constant shadow of its now much larger neighbour on the opposite bank of the Humber. Pevsner notes that the impression of the town today is of 18th and early 19th-century development on a modest scale and contains a "surprising homogeneity of late Georgian housing (Pevsner and Harris 1964, 121 and 127). Barton's residents continued to rely on its industries for employment finding work in the town's brick and tile works, ropeworks, boatyards, malting, and a host of other manufactories which included chemical factories, whiting processing plants, and a bicycle factory.
- 4.5.4. This expansion is reflected in the number of listed buildings which were constructed during this period, most of which are domestic or industrial in nature (see Table 1 below for those listed buildings from this period within the study area). The principal building material used in Barton at this time was red brick, most likely produced in the brickworks to the north of the town, whilst local clay pantiles were the main roofing material until the 19th-century when Welsh slate became fashionable, no doubt influenced by the coming of the railways to the area in the mid 19th-century.

4.6. The Modern Period

- 4.6.1. Barton's steady growth throughout the 19th century stalled in the early 20th-century and many local industries declined and eventually died out. The once important boatyards relocated to Ferriby in the 1970s, whilst Hopper's Cycle factory and the ropeworks ceased operations in the 1980s. The opening of the Humber Bridge just to the northeast of the town has seen the town become part of the commuter region for Hull, and an industrial estate on the edge of the town has provided much needed employment.

4.7. Known Archaeological Sites

4.7.1. A total of 25 sites are registered on the North Lincolnshire SMR within the study area; of these, none of which are located within the development site itself.

TABLE 1: Sites registered with the North Lincolnshire SMR within the Development Site and wider Study Area (see Figure 2).

NLSMR Ref.	Type*	Site name/ description	NGR Centroid	Period/ Date
4668	FS	Romano-British to Post-Medieval Pottery	TA 032 230	Romano-British to Post-Medieval
17907	AS	Barton Haven Harbour (Site of)	TA 0290 2304	Early Medieval to Post-medieval
410	AS	Castledyke (possible site of town defences)	TA 0334 2247)	Medieval
407	AS	Humber Mill (Site of)	TA 0288 2260	Medieval to Post-medieval
5278	LB	Barton Ropewalk	TA 0291 2286	Post-medieval
17291	AS	Clapson's Boatyard	TA 028 233	Post-medieval
5276	LB	1-8 Humber Tce, Waterside Road	TA 0281 2335	Post-medieval
165662	LB	Date-stone on former Inn, 159 Waterside Road	TA 02837 23341	Post-medieval
165660	LB	43-49 Waterside Road	TA 02858 22688	Post-medieval
5084	LB	Windmill and adjacent house, Windmill Road	TA 0275 2265	Post-medieval
5096	LB	23 and 25 Waterside Road	TA 0285 2261	Post-medieval
5195	LB	Fleetgate House, Fleetgate	TA 0286 2245	Post-medieval
5194	LB	83 and 85 Fleetgate	TA 0285 2242	Post-medieval
5180	LB	White Swan Hotel, Fleetgate	TA 0287 2242	Post-medieval
5179	LB	64 Fleetgate	TA 0287 2241	Post-medieval
5193	LB	77-81 Fleetgate	TA 0285 2241	Post-medieval
5192	LB	Fleetgate Post Office	TA 0285 2240	Post-medieval
5191	LB	73 Fleetgate	TA 02846 2237	Post-medieval
5178	LB	56-62 Fleetgate	TA 0286 2238	Post-medieval
5189	LB	65 Fleetgate	TA 02847 2236	Post-medieval
5177	LB	48-54 Fleetgate	TA 0286 22365	Post-medieval
5176	LB	46 Fleetgate	TA 0287 2235	Post-medieval
5258	LB	94 and 96 Newport Street	TA 0288 2233	Post-medieval
5188	LB	55 Fleetgate	TA 0284 2233	Post-medieval

5264	LB	89-91 Newport Street	TA 02894 22341	Post-medieval
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*** Site Classification:**

AS: Archaeological Site
 FS: Archaeological Find-spot
 HPG: Historic Park or Garden
 LB: Listed Building
 LLB: Locally Listed Building
 PAW: Previous Archaeological Work
 SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument

5. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

5.1.1. A summary of previous archaeological work within the development site and wider study area is given below together with a brief statement of their results.

5.2. Within the Development Site

5.2.1. The North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) does not record any known archaeological fieldwork events within the development site, but a geotechnical assessment using survey data made in 1993 and 1994 revealed the character of the stratigraphy (Fairhurst 2009).

5.2.2. The northern end of the site comprised 0.2m of topsoil, then made ground consisting of soft clay and rubble fill and ash, up to 0.8m below ground level. Below the made up ground were very soft to soft peaty silts and clays described as alluvial/estuarine deposits ranging from 3.5m to 5m in thickness.

5.2.3. The southern end of the site had a similar composition but the deposits varied in depth: 0.2m of topsoil, 1.5m of made ground, dipping to 2.5m in the southeast corner of the site, and then the alluvial/estuarine peaty silts and clays between 1.5 and 3.5m thick and extending to depths of between 3.5m and 4.5m below ground level.

5.3. Within the Study Area

5.3.1. The North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) records 13 archaeological fieldwork events within the wider study area.

5.3.2. An archaeological watching brief (ELS 2346) was carried out at the Despatch House, c. 90m to the southwest of the current site, in 2005 as a condition of planning permission for a 3-storey extension and change of use. This archaeological intervention revealed evidence for an earlier structure, which, the excavators concluded, was likely to have been constructed 'just before' 1807 when the main period of the ropeworks began. Evidence included horizontal timbers, vertical posts, and a stub of brick wall which lay c.10m to the north of the Despatch House.

5.3.3. A standing building survey of the Barton Ropeworks (ELS2295), c. 10 m to the west of the development site in 2004 was carried out in advance of refitting the building. This survey revealed that the current buildings were in place by 1803 when it was damaged by fire. Manufacturing continued at the buildings until 1989 and although much of the ropewalk complex was demolished at some point after this the listed ropewalk and the unlisted despatch building survived. The historic building recording provided a plan

and photographic record of all fixtures and fittings. Surviving evidence for rope production was identified in the form of mounted supports known as 'skirders', posts and pulleys, and trackways along the floor.

- 5.3.4. A number of LIDAR survey flights (ELS2581) took place over the study area in the period between 1998 and 2005.
- 5.3.5. A series of 5 archaeological trial trenches carried out in land off Dam Road in 2008 following an archaeological desk-based assessment (ELS 2772) revealed few features of archaeological significance. Another previous archaeological evaluation in the Dam Road area (ELS20635) revealed a medieval sherd and post-medieval pits.
- 5.3.6. An archaeological watching brief at Castledyke West (ELS2289) prior to the construction of a detached bungalow revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

6. WALKOVER STUDY

- 6.1.1. At the northern end of the site is the historic brick building that is assessed below as part of this study. Scarring on the west wall of this building and on the concrete surface between it and Barton Ropewalk suggest that there were once further structures located between the two. The surviving structure is immediately surrounded to the east and north by a brick walled derelict yard. The historic Despatch House, which played an important part in the rope works complex, is located 90m to the southwest.
- 6.1.2. Occupying much of the western side of the site to the south of this building is the car park pertaining to the Tesco store, only the grassed southwestern corner remaining unmetalled. The eastern side of the site is occupied by the retail store, an L-shaped configuration with an area of hard standing with the angle between the two arms at the northeast corner. To the south of the store is a larger grassed area.

7. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT SITE

- 7.1.1. This section of the assessment describes the known archaeological and historical development of the proposed development site. It is based upon information current and readily available as of September 2009. Other areas of archaeological or historical importance, not presently recorded, may be identified during subsequent phases of field investigation.
- 7.1.2. Little is known about the nature of the land on which the development site lies prior to the post-medieval period. Cartographic evidence (as can be seen from section 9 below) that the land was designated as marshland until the enclosure of the town in the late 18th-century. Following the enclosure the area was set aside as brick closes, and was later purchased by the Hall family for use as a ropery in the early 19th-century. The Hall family, who had had a ropeworks in the town since 1767, constructed the present ropewalk building prior to 1803 when it was damaged by fire (Preconstruct Archaeology 2004). The Hall family were originally from Hull, and were successful merchants and ship owners "securing great wealth from trading to Baltic and European ports" (Fenton 2007, 1). It is believed that they chose to locate their business in Barton due to the extensive local hemp supplies and to exploit an existing workforce (Fenton 2007, 11 and 18), which suggests that Barton already had skilled ropemakers operating there at that time.

- 7.1.3. It was John Hall who began the development of ropemaking in earnest when in 1808 he filed a patent for an improvement in the process (Fenton 2007, 2), heralding a period of major development in the ropeworks complex, including the constructing of the Despatch House, and various industrial buildings.
- 7.1.4. Fenton (2007, 17) draws together various sources to provide an understanding of the site in the mid 19th-century:
- “The whole site consisted of a modest collection of brick buildings bounded by the Haven on the west side. Many of the works buildings were carefully protected to prevent the spread of fire; the tar sheds and hemp stores being free standing for this purpose. There was a large room for hatchelling, or the hand-preparation of fibres. Adjoined to this would be a room for the spinning of hemp into yarn, although this could have been continued outdoors at this time. Nearby would have stood a brick boiler house and steam engine and, attached to this, a form of mill housing basic steam powered machinery for the making of ropes”.
- 7.1.5. The map regression below provides an understanding of the development of the ropeworks complex from the late 18th-century.

8. MAP REGRESSION

8.1. Early Maps

- 8.1.1. The available early maps provide an excellent insight into the development of the development site and the wider study area from the late 18th-century onwards.
- 8.1.2. The earliest of these maps is ‘A Plan of the Town and Old Enclosure of Barton-on-Humber’, which was produced in 1796 (Figure 5) as part of plans for the Enclosure of the town in 1797. It is clear from this map that the development site is located outside of the town and old enclosure in an area to the north of Butts Road which forms the northern extent of the urban area, and to the Haven, which linked the town to the River Humber. The area is marked in which the development site stands is marked ‘Little Marsh’ which presumably is descriptive of the topographic conditions prevailing in the area at that time.
- 8.1.3. The Enclosure Plan of Barton-on-Humber produced in the following year (1797, Figure 6) illustrates the major effects that enclosure had on the topography and morphology of the town and its environs. The area immediately surrounding the development site has been divided up into three distinct long and thin tracts of land which ran from Butts Road to the southern bank of the Humber. The two most westerly tracts were owned by a Mr G. Uppleby Esq. and his wife Sarah, the other tract was owned by a Mr. M.N. Graburn Esq. These parcels of land were collectively described as ‘brick closes’ which was either indicative of their previous use prior to enclosure or their new use following enclosure. Also notable in this plan is that Waterside Road had been laid out to the west of the Haven.
- 8.1.4. An Early 19th-century sketch (Figure 7) shows how quickly the brick close area was divided up. There does not appear to have been any development in the current site, but there are two buildings to the north which may be related to the early ropeworks.

- 8.1.5. The scale of the Ordnance Survey 1 inch to the mile Map 1824 (Figure 8) means that it is difficult to determine if there had been any development at the site. The surrounding area does not appear to have been in use as brick closes any longer and this area to the north of the town is labelled Barton Marshes. The ropewalk building to the west of the site had been constructed and at least two buildings had been built to the east of it, within the current development site, although it is doubtful whether either of these relates to the surviving building.
- 8.1.6. A Plan of Barton 'Waterside' 1855 (Figure 9) gives a much clearer indication of how the ropeworks complex had developed in the early 19th-century. The long ropewalk building is clearly shown, and is obviously different in scale and shape to any of the other buildings shown on this plan. An 'L' shaped building had been constructed along the southeast side of the ropewalk in the approximate vicinity of the existing building.

8.2. Later Ordnance Survey Maps

- 8.2.1. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Figure 10) gives a clear indication of the components of the ropeworks complex at this time. The main element was the long ropeworks building whose south terminal was formed by an amorphous shaped structure which perhaps contained the offices or warehouses of the ropeworks. There also appears to have been a smaller ropewalk structure to the east of the main ropewalk building. The surviving building itself appears to be in some form of enclosure, perhaps a yard, with walls to the north and east, and small outbuildings occupying the southwest corner and part of the eastern boundary. The area to the immediate east of the development site was occupied by what appears to have been a lawn and tree plantation. Further to the east was a clay pit and fish pond. Barton Station, which would have been important for the exportation of the ropeworks wares throughout the country, was located 300m to the south.
- 8.2.2. By the time of the Revised 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 1908 (Figure 11) some changes had taken place within the development site and the wider ropeworks complex. One of the buildings seen on the previous map had been labelled 'The Hall', it perhaps being the residence of the owner or site manager. The smaller ropewalk building to the east of the main building had been demolished by this time. Perhaps the most significant change that had taken place in the period since the previous map had been produced was in the development site itself. Two rectangular-shaped buildings are located within the development zone. Both run from east to west and are separated by a central yard. There is no indication of what the function of these buildings was, however their proximity to the ropewalk suggests that they were part of the ropeworks complex.
- 8.2.3. By the time of the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map 1932 (Figure 12) the building previously marked as 'The Hall' had been demolished to be replaced by a row of detached residential buildings fronting Chemical Street to the east, and by a large square-plan structure lining Ropery Lane to the south, and attached to the ropeworks complex. Not noticeable on the map is the reconstruction of the north part of the ropewalk building following a freak tide in 1921.
- 8.2.4. The 1968 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13) demonstrates the beginning of the end of centuries old industry in the wider area with the tileries located to the north of the ropeworks being demolished and cleared. There had been

some extensions to the main ropeworks buildings, and some extensions, marked tank, to the north side of the southern building in the development site.

- 8.2.5. The 1971 and 1995 Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 14 and 15) show very few changes to the development site or the wider ropeworks complex despite the fact that the ropeworks ceased operations in 1989.
- 8.2.6. The recent 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Not illustrated) shows that most of the ropeworks buildings have been demolished and cleared since the previous map. All that remains is the ropewalk building, the Despatch House, and the buildings on the current development site, which now appear as a single building with the central yard being in-filled. The building is currently being used as a storage area for the nearby Tesco supermarket.

9. HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

9.1. Introduction

- 9.1.1. As seen from the map regression the buildings within the proposed development site clearly form part of the ropeworks complex. Originally two separate structures, these, according to the Ordnance Survey maps, were constructed in the late 19th/early 20th century. These buildings were subsequently linked by an infill development later in the 20th century (See Figure 3 for Section Outline).

9.2. The Buildings

- 9.2.1. The buildings are clearly divided into three distinct sections which also reflect the main phases of construction on the site. Section A, which is the most southerly section, dates from the late 19th-century. Section C, the most northerly section, appears to post-date Section A and is probably of a late 19th/early 20th-century date. Section B represents an infill phase of construction built in the mid/late 20th-century. Sections A and C are by no means in a complete state, however, despite much alteration during the course of the 20th-century, it is possible to identify, read and interpret their original form and fabric.

- 9.2.2. The original phase of **Section A** (Plates 2 to 6) was constructed with an orangey red brick measuring 8 7/8 ins x 3 ins x 4 ins, which was laid in English garden wall bond. This is rectangular in plan and is abutted to the north by Section B which is clearly of a later construction. The pitched gabled asbestos tiled roof is clearly not an original feature. The only surviving remains of the original fenestration scheme on the exterior is on the east elevation which has 2 (now blocked) round arched brick windows, the most northerly of which has a moulded brick sill whilst the other has a cut stone sill. These flank an inserted brick soldier arch headed doorway which may mark the position of an earlier doorway. The long south wall is devoid of any evidence of fenestration but does have an attractive moulded brick eaves course which becomes an oversail brick eaves course towards the south of the building. The west elevation has been greatly altered with an inserted (now blocked) machinery entrance, and both east and west gables have been reconstructed in the mid/late 20th-century.

Internally **Section A** provides further evidence of its original appearance. This is a single cell room, and few fixtures and fittings remain to provide an

insight into its original function. What do remain are glimpses of its original form. The poured concrete floor is unlikely to be original but it does contain some cut vertical I-beam stumps. Unusually the south wall does not provide any evidence of any previous fenestration or other openings, which may be related to its original function. The north wall, now truncated in the middle bays to provide access from Section B, was clearly once an exterior wall. This retains two of its original round headed arch windows (now blocked) similar to those on the east wall. Much of the roof structure appears original. Six queen post trusses spring from piers on the north wall. The western three are wooden and are held together by cast-iron braces, and appear to be an original feature. The eastern three are also of queen-post truss construction, however the horizontal beam is in the form of an iron 'I'-beam. This appears consistent with the variation in eaves course on the south wall and may represent another phase, or more likely repair.

- 9.2.3. **Section B** has clearly been added in the latter half of the 20th-century (Plates 7, 8, and 10). The Ordnance Survey maps suggest that this was sometime after 1995, however the fabric suggests an earlier date than this. The exterior has been constructed in a mottled red brick and this clearly abuts Sections A and B of the building. What clearly suggests an earlier date than 1995 is the asbestos tile covered roof which is similar in nature to the roof on Section A.

Internally the roof is carried on a steel superstructure. The east and west walls are clearly the former exterior walls of Sections A and C.

- 9.2.4. The original phase of **Section C** (Plates 9 to 11) was constructed in a reddish orange brick measuring 9 1/8 ins x 3 ins x 4 1/2 ins, and is laid in English garden wall bond. The north elevation has seven bays of segmental arch windows (now blocked) with brick sills. The east elevation also contains one of these original windows in addition to two inserted windows and a doorway. The west elevation has undergone a lot of repair and has an inserted machine door with steel lintel. The pitched gabled roof is covered in clay Roman tiles, which do not appear to be an original feature. Scarring and staining on the east wall suggests a previously adjacent building running towards the historic ropewalk building.

Internally **Section C** has an inserted concrete floor, and an early/mid 20th-century office/toilet cubicle in the northeast corner. The central section of the south wall has been demolished to provide access to Section B; however two original windows with 12-pane frames survive on either side of this opening. The seven roof trusses appear similar to those iron queen-post trusses on the east side of Section A.

9.3. Conclusions and Significance

- 9.3.1. The earliest phases of this accretive structure date from the late 19th/early 20th-century. The original function of this building is not apparent from the surviving fabric or in the readily available documentary sources. The size and form of the earlier phases would perhaps suggest a warehouse/storage function. Section A would appear to have been the first phase constructed. This was built in the late 19th-century and was soon followed by Section C. Both of these were greatly altered in the mid/late 20th-century with alterations including new roof surfaces, doorways, windows, and flooring. The main alteration was the infilling of the space between these two structures

with Section C which for access and usage purposes necessitated the demolition of large sections of earlier fabric.

- 9.3.2. The earliest phases of this structure are most likely to have been part of the ropeworks complex. However, these elements were rather late additions to the ropeworks, and have suffered much alteration in the latter half of the 20th-century. Whilst the original form of the separate structures is readable, there is nothing in the historic fabric, design, or structural detail, to suggest that these buildings are in themselves of any great significance. Their main interest lies in the fact that they are one of the last remaining structural vestiges of the ropeworks complex along with the Grade II listed ropewalk and the recently extended Despatch House. It is this association with an industry that characterised this area for almost 200 years, together with the close proximity of the Grade II listed ropewalk, which provide this structure with some measure of interest. Nevertheless, this significance has been greatly eroded by later alterations and additions, and loss of context during the 20th century.

10. DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

10.1. Archaeological Potential of the Study Area

- 10.1.1. The strategic situation of the site close to the confluence of the Haven and the Humber on former marshland, and the high potential within the Humber Wetlands in general for the preservation of organic material raises the possibility that artefactual and palaeo-environmental material dating from the prehistoric and other periods might be preserved. Certainly, the peat and clay deposits beneath the development site are the type of material within which organic remains might be expected to survive.
- 10.1.2. Specific evidence for the development site is hard to pin down, but archaeological finds and sites in the wider area tentatively suggest some that some form of activity may have taken place in this part of Barton-upon-Humber during the prehistoric period.
- 10.1.3. Otherwise the assessment has shown that the proposed development site appears to have been undeveloped until the present buildings were constructed in the late 19th/early 20th-century. Prior to this the cartographic and documentary evidence suggests that, prior to enclosure in the late 18th-century, the site formed part of the open fields of the Barton-upon-Humber hinterlands. At the time of enclosure the land was officially set aside as brick closes, a function which it may have had prior to this. In the early 19th century the land was purchased and converted for use as a ropeworks, but although this involved the construction of a number of ropeworks buildings, the site itself was not built upon until the end of the 19th century.
- 10.1.4. As seen above, the historic buildings in the development site are of little significance apart from their location adjacent to the Grade II listed Barton Ropewalk, and the fact that they are one of the few remaining vestiges of the ropeworks complex.

10.2. Possible Impacts of Development

- 10.2.1. While the design of the proposed development has yet to be finalised, provisional plans include an extension to the existing retail store, the construction of a petrol filling to the south west of the store, and the

demolition of the ropeworks building at the north end of the site. These are all items which have the potential to impact on the archaeology.

- 10.2.2. The recommendation of the geotechnical report is that the retail unit and store extension would rest on piled foundations up to 20m in depth below ground level. While a raft foundation is considered adequate for the petrol filling station building, the installation of the below ground petrol tanks will be at a depth of approximately 4m below ground level. Work on both these areas would obviously have a major impact on any below-ground archaeology. For this reason, some form of archaeological mitigation would have to be agreed by the local planning archaeologist.
- 10.2.3. The proposals for the site involve demolition of the existing building, which would undoubtedly have an impact on the setting and context of the Grade II listed Ropewalk building to the west of the development site. Therefore any proposals would need to be examined and approved by the local planning authority as part of the planning permission process.

10.3. Relevant Planning Policy and Guidance

- 10.3.1. *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16; DoE, 1990) Section B, para.30 states that:

'No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.'

- 10.3.2. *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15; DoE 1994) requires local authorities to have special regard to the setting of listed buildings when considering applications for planning permission. Within this context, the scale, height, massing, alignment and materials of any proposed new development should seek so far as is possible to reflect the proportions of the listed buildings within and around the study area, while the setting of the buildings within the streetscape should also be a material consideration.

10.4. Suggested Archaeological Mitigation

NB The comments made in this report are subject to review and revision by the planning archaeologist.

- 10.4.1. Given the potential for archaeological deposits within the development site, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation may be required ahead of development by way of mitigation. Trial trenching, including environmental sampling of the waterlogged peat material, would be an appropriate initial response, with further archaeological work being contingent upon the results of the evaluation. The area designated for the installation of the petrol tanks, which is currently grassed over, would be the most accessible place for such an investigation.
- 10.4.2. With regard to the ropeworks building at the north end of the site, it is recommended that historic building recording be carried out prior to demolition or wholesale alteration of the structures. An appropriate response in these particular circumstances would be a record equivalent to a Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage (2006) which would require written descriptions, plans, and a photographic record to be carried out. It is also

recommended that further documentary research be carried out, particularly of the ropeworks records, in order to gain a more exact understanding of the original function of these buildings and their role within the wider ropeworks complex.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1.1. The project was commissioned by Development Planning Partnership LLP working on behalf of Tesco Stores Ltd; thanks are extended to Matthew Birkinshaw and Claire Whittaker of Development Planning Partnership LLP for their help and cooperation throughout the course of the project. Thanks are also due to the Mike Hemblade of the North Lincolnshire SMR and the staff of Lincolnshire Archives and the Libraries of the University of Birmingham
- 11.1.2. The initial historical research and site assessment were undertaken by Shane Kelleher of Birmingham Archaeology who also produced an earlier version of this report. Illustrations were the work of Shane Kelleher and Nigel Dodds, and the report was edited by Dr Malcolm Hislop who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology. Subsequent work on revising report was undertaken by Malcolm Hislop.

12. LIST OF SOURCES

12.1. Cartographic Sources

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- 1797 The Enclosure Plan of Barton-on-Humber (Lincolnshire Archives).
- An Early 19th-century Sketch of the area (From Fenton 2007).
- 1824 Ordnance Survey 1 inch to the mile map (North Lincolnshire SMR).
- 1855 A Plan of Barton Waterside (From Fenton 2007).
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APPENDIX A: Glossary of Terms

Archaeological Periods and Date Ranges

Period	Date Range
Prehistoric	
Paleolithic	500,000 BC – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 BC – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 BC – 2,400 BC
Bronze Age	2,400 BC – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 – AD 410
Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1539
Post Medieval	AD 1540 – AD 1900
Industrial Revolution	c.AD 1750 – AD 1825
Modern	AD 1901 - present

Statutory Designations

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

'Scheduling' is the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection. A schedule has been kept since 1882 of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC, see below) for any work to a designated monument.

Conservation Area (CA)

Conservation Areas are any areas of '*special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*' and are designated by Local Authorities. There are now more than 8,000 conservation areas in England. Designation introduces a general control over the demolition of unlisted buildings and provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest.

Listed Building (LB)

A 'Listed Building' is a structure that has been placed on the statutory lists of buildings of '*special architectural or historic interest*' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on advice from English Heritage. When a building is listed, it is listed in its entirety, which means that both the exterior and the interior are protected. In addition, any object or structure fixed to the building, and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, are treated as part of the listed building.

Locally Listed Building (LLB)

A Locally Listed Building is a building, structure or feature which, whilst not Statutorily listed by the Secretary of State, a local authority feels makes a significant contribution to the local environment and an important part of an area's heritage due to its architectural, archaeological significance or historical associations. Inclusion on a Local List does not give a building any statutory protection.

Registered Parks and Gardens

The *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England*, compiled and maintained by English Heritage, currently includes nearly 1450 sites, divided into three grade bands. The majority of the sites identified through the *Register* as being of a sufficiently high level of interest to merit a national designation, are designated Grade II. Around 30% of the 1450 are considered to be of exceptional historic interest and are awarded a star giving them Grade II* status while a further 10% are of international importance, and are classified as Grade I.

Historic Battlefields

The English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields identifies forty-three important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to promote a better understanding of their significance.

The Planning Process

Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC)

The Secretary of State must be informed about any work which might affect a monument above or below ground, and English Heritage gives advice to the Government on each application. In assessing each application the Secretary of State will try to ensure that damage done to protected sites is kept to a minimum. **Written consent must always be obtained before any work can begin.** Some development may also need planning permission.

Listed Building Consent (LBC)

Listed Building Consent (LBC) is required in order to carry out any works to a Listed Building which will affect its special value for listing purposes. This will almost certainly be necessary for any major works, but may also be necessary for minor alterations and possibly even repairs and maintenance. LBC may also be necessary for a change of use of the property. **It is a criminal offence to carry out work which needs listed building consent without obtaining it beforehand.**

The Archaeological Process

The principal stages for handling archaeology within the planning process, in line with the Government's *Planning Policy Guidance notes PPG 15 and PPG16* are:

- **Pre-determination:** desk-based assessment, archaeological evaluation;
- **Post-determination:** preservation *in situ*, preservation by record (excavation).

Stages of Archaeological Work

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Any programme of archaeological work will normally be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), clearly stating the scope and extent of work, the aims and objectives, and the methodology to be employed during the course of work. The WSI will be prepared by the contracted archaeological organisation and approved in advance of work by the archaeological officer of the relevant LPA.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) constitutes a first stage, non-invasive assessment of the archaeological potential of a site, undertaken in advance of any development. Research will normally comprise a search of all readily available documentary and archival sources pertaining to a site combined with an on-site 'walkover' survey to assess surviving archaeological remains/ built heritage of the area.

Archaeological Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is a limited programme of intrusive or non-intrusive fieldwork undertaken to establish the extent of survival of archaeological deposits within a site and to determine the character, date, state of preservation and potential significance of any buried remains. An evaluation is often required prior to the determination of a planning application for development and will normally be undertaken subsequent to a desk-based assessment. A variety

of techniques may be employed including geophysical survey, fieldwalking, trial trenching and test pitting. The results of evaluation will be used to establish the necessity for and determine the requirements of any further stage of archaeological work.

Archaeological Excavation

An archaeological excavation is a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork, normally undertaken by means of open area excavation, with the purpose of examining and recording archaeological deposits, features and structures identified by documentary research and/ or archaeological evaluation. Archaeological excavation will normally lead on to a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication.

Archaeological Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within an area or site where there is a possibility of archaeological deposits being disturbed or destroyed. Groundworks will normally be undertaken by a principal contractor under the supervision of an attending archaeologist.

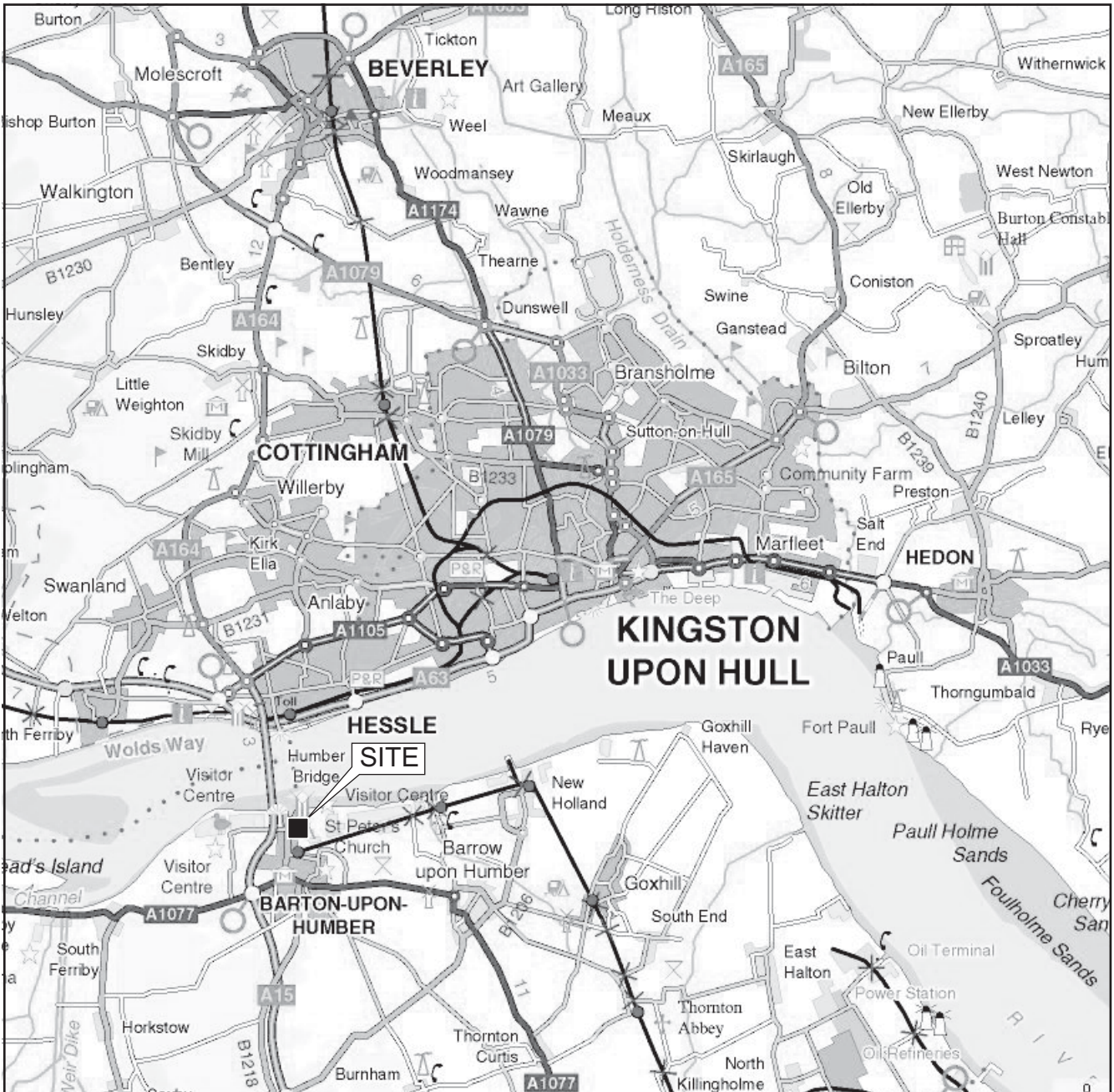
Preservation in-situ

Foundation design to avoid or minimise impact on archaeology may be sought. This might include locating buildings to avoid archaeology; display of remains; sympathetic location of piled foundations and piling techniques; raising floor or ground beam levels; the routing of services; management of ground water. Landscaping and planting may also be constrained. Monitoring over a number of years after completion may be needed to assess if the preservation techniques have been successful.

Historic Building Recording (HBR)

A Historic Building Record (HBR) is a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure or complex and its setting. A programme of historic building recording will often be required as a condition of planning consent/ listed building consent, to be taken in advance of (pre-determination) and/ or during building refurbishment/ alterations/ demolitions (post determination).

HBR can be undertaken to a range of different levels (Levels 1 – 4 as defined by English Heritage) dependent upon the significance of the building under consideration and the extent of the proposed works.

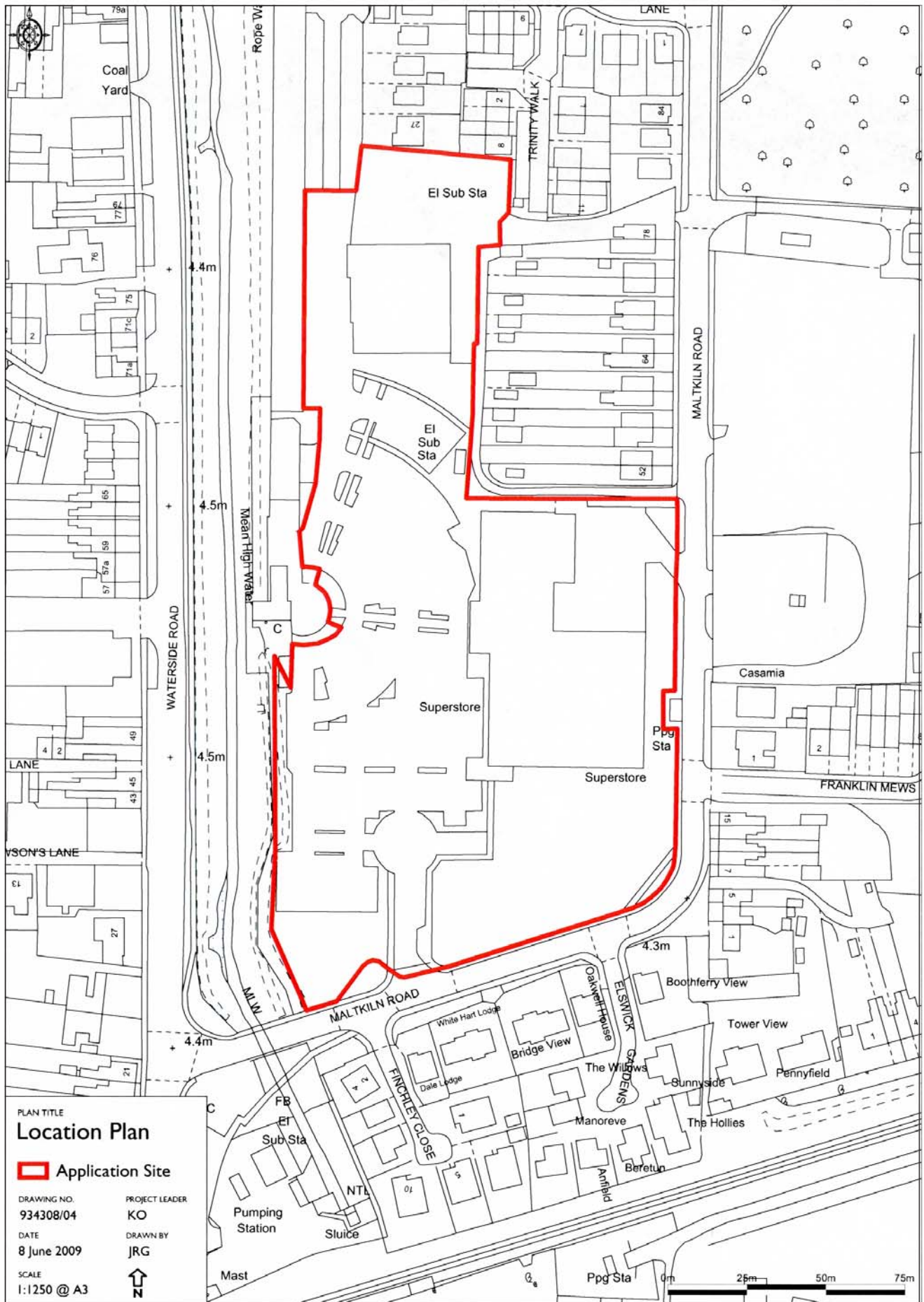


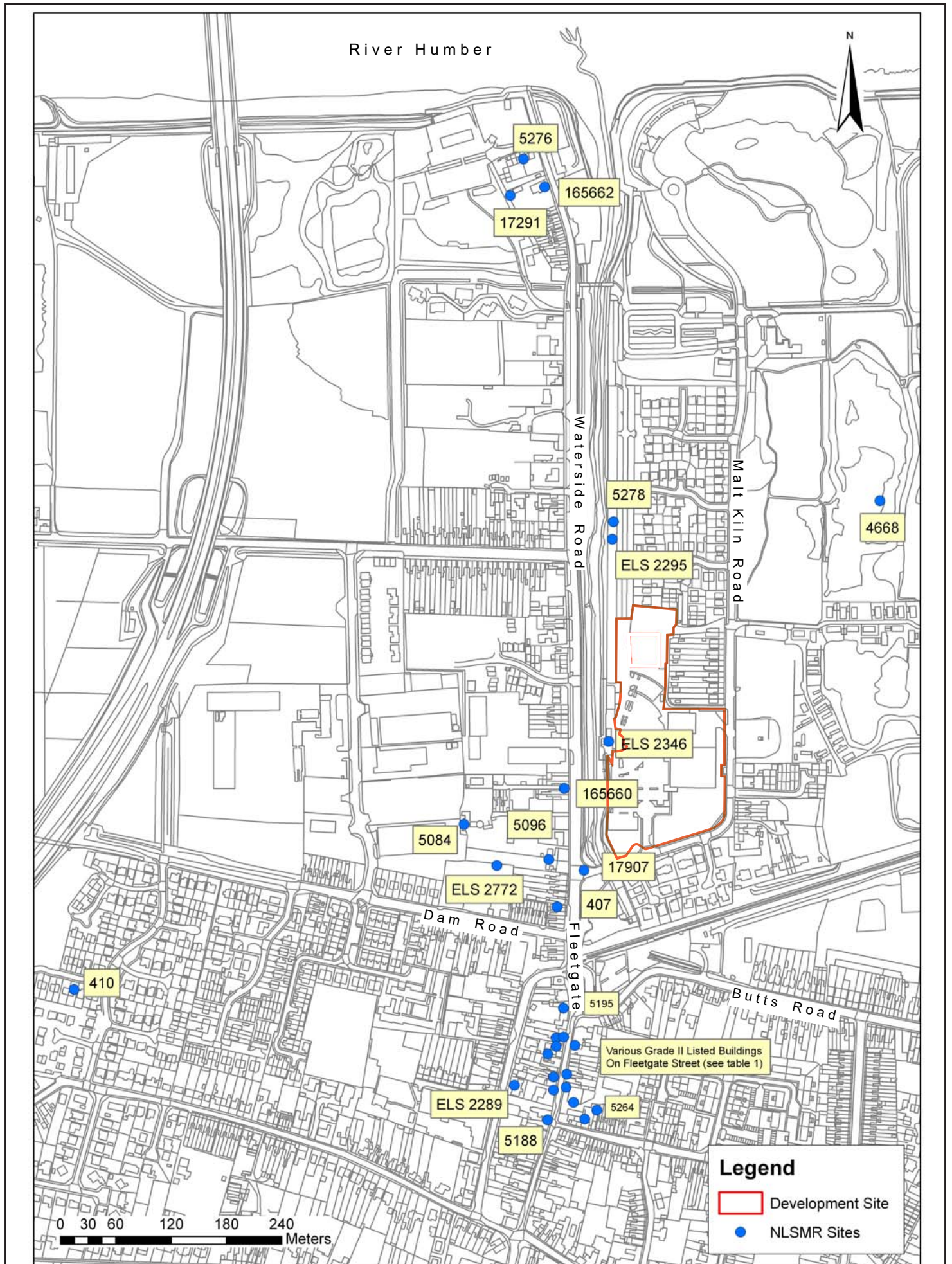
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PN: 1984
Barton Ropewalk

Figure 1: Site Location





Legend

- Development Site
- NLSMR Sites

Figure 3: Site plan (including SMR data)

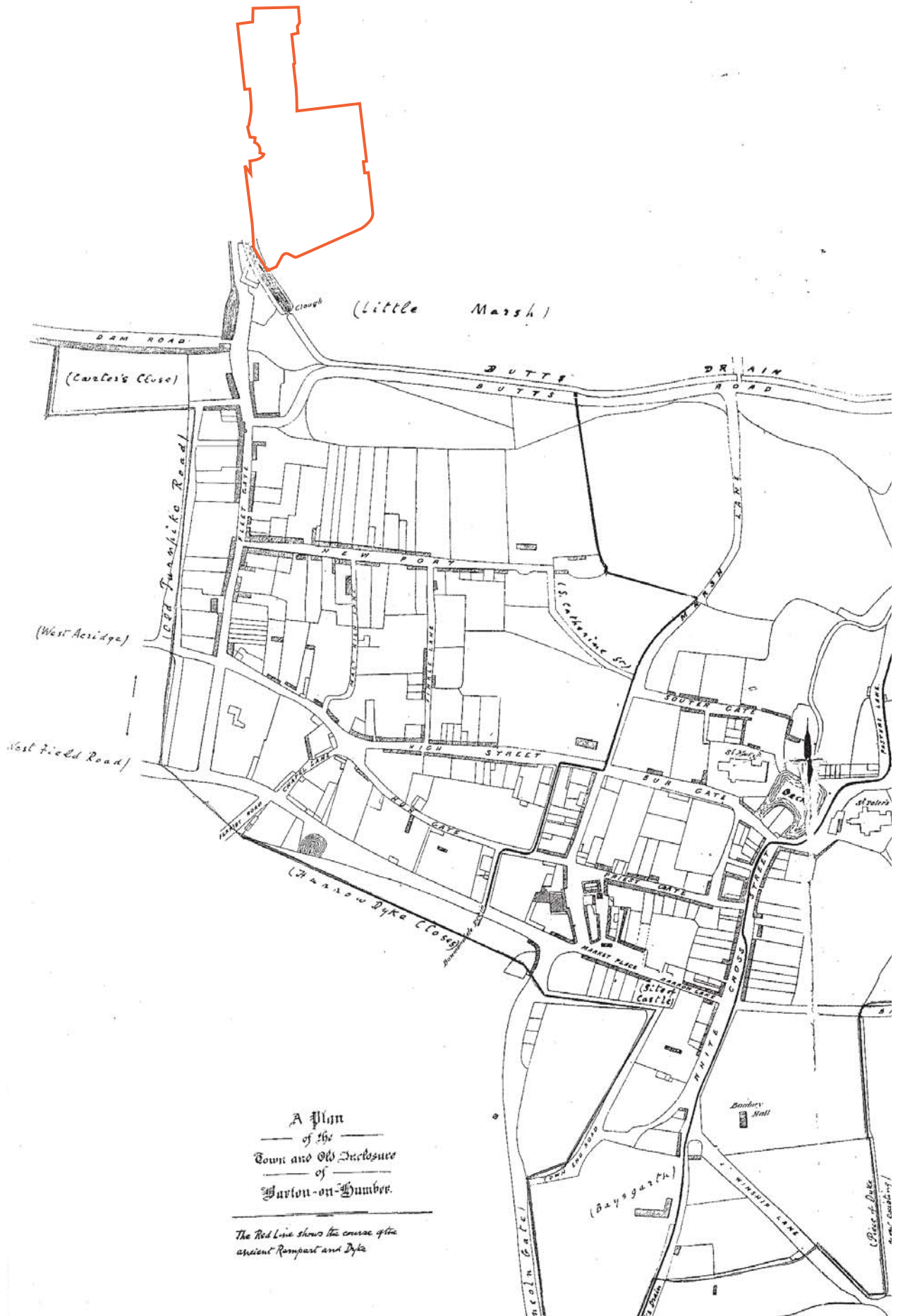


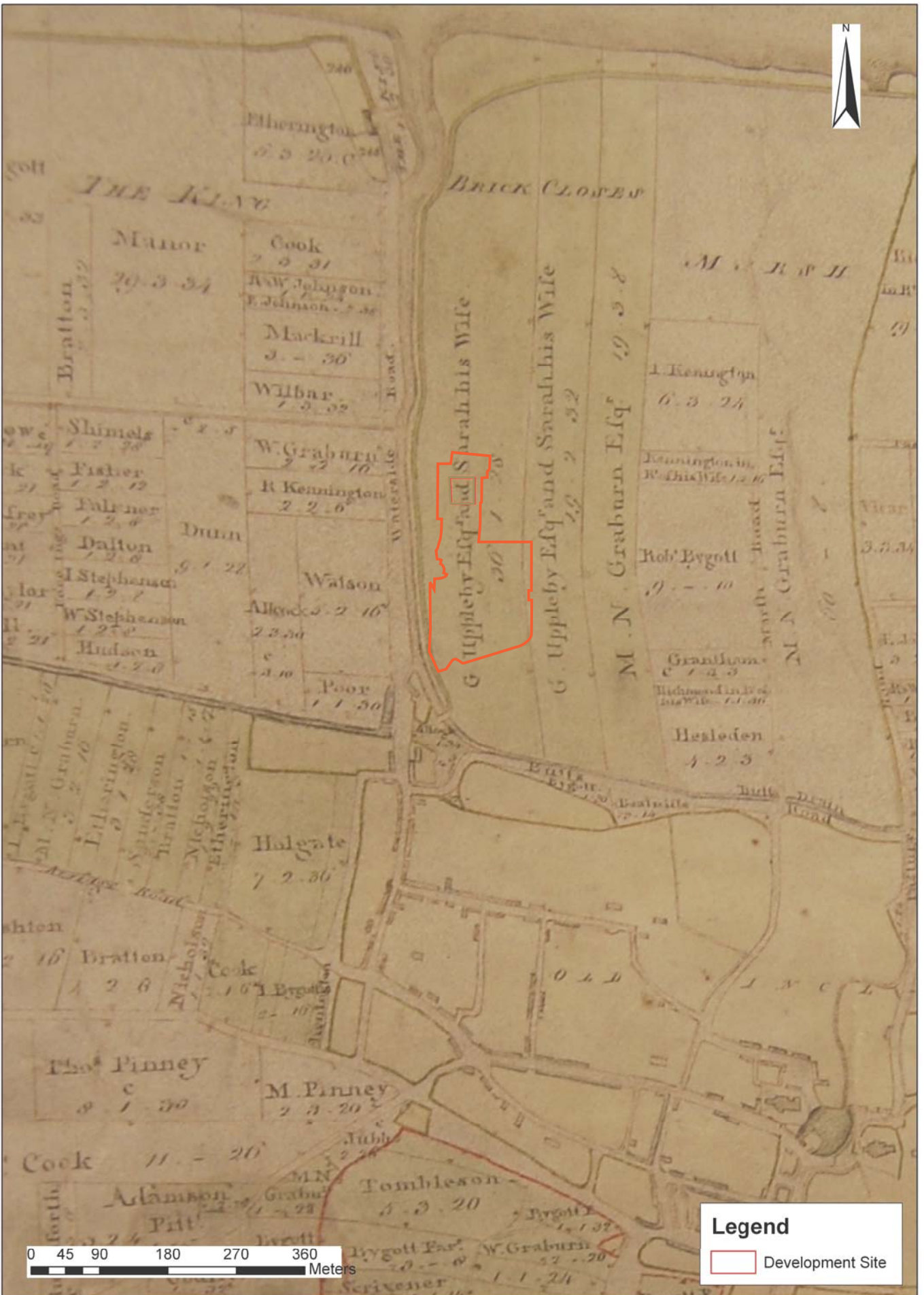
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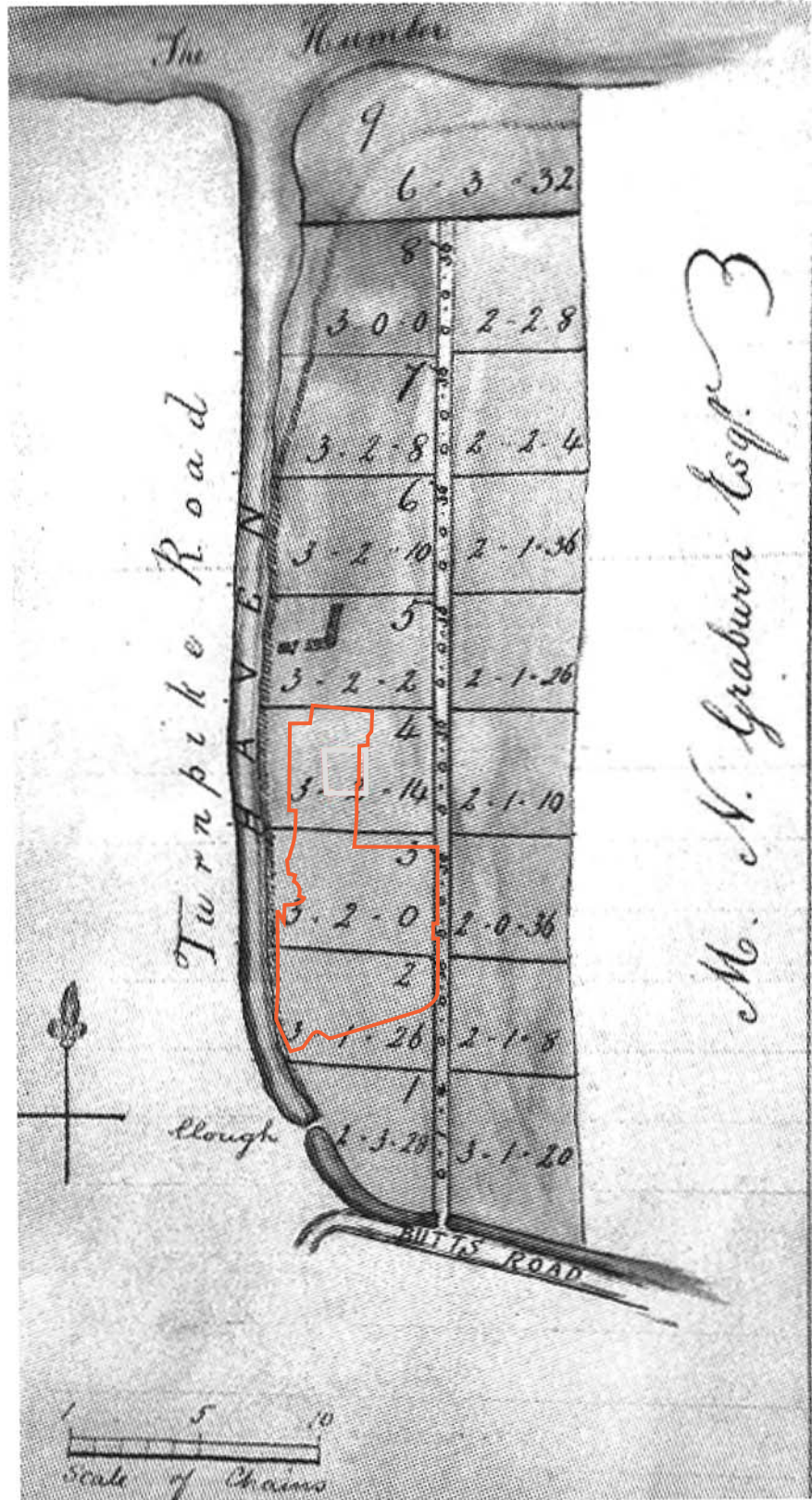
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Legend
 Development Site

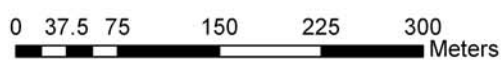
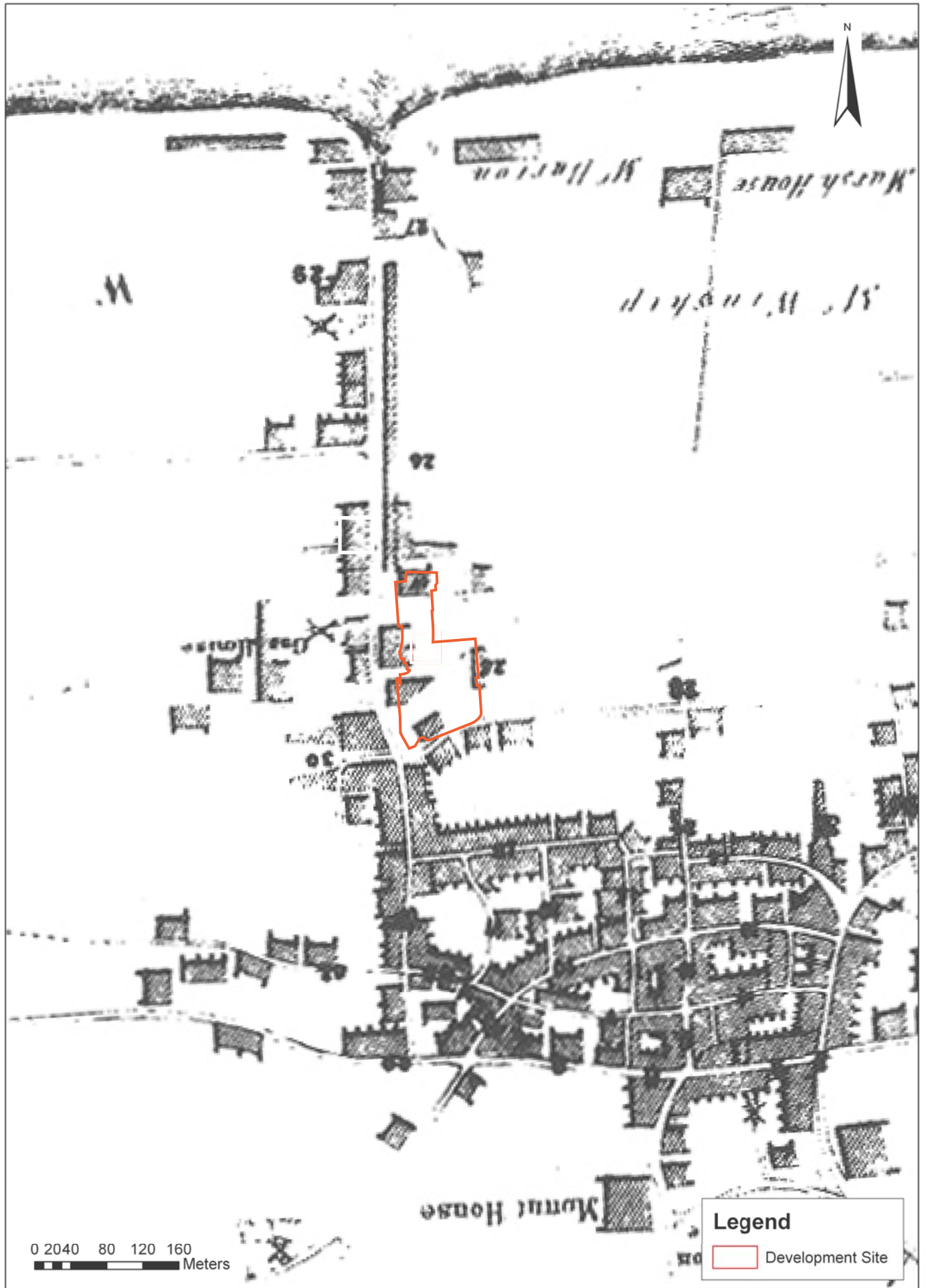
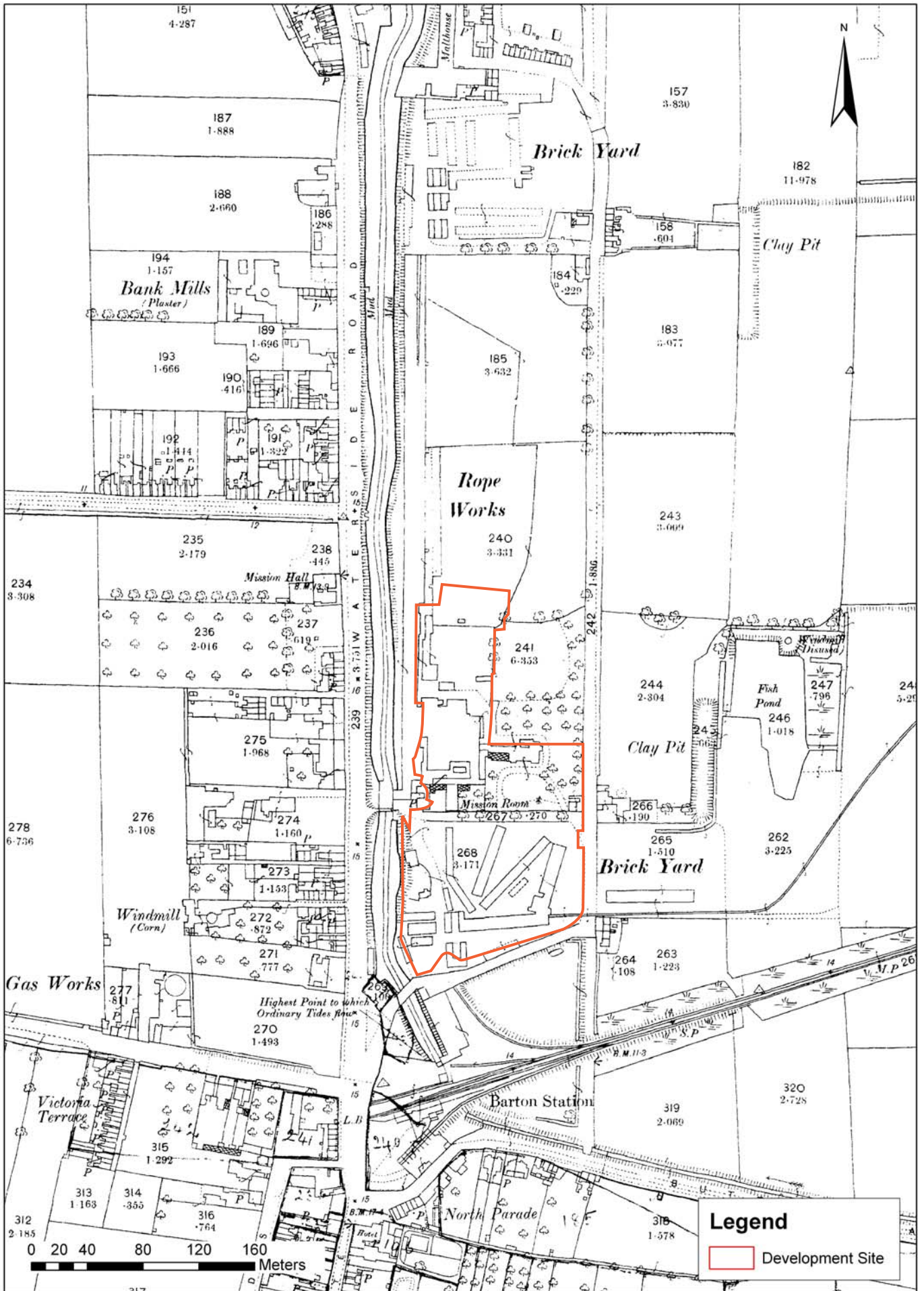
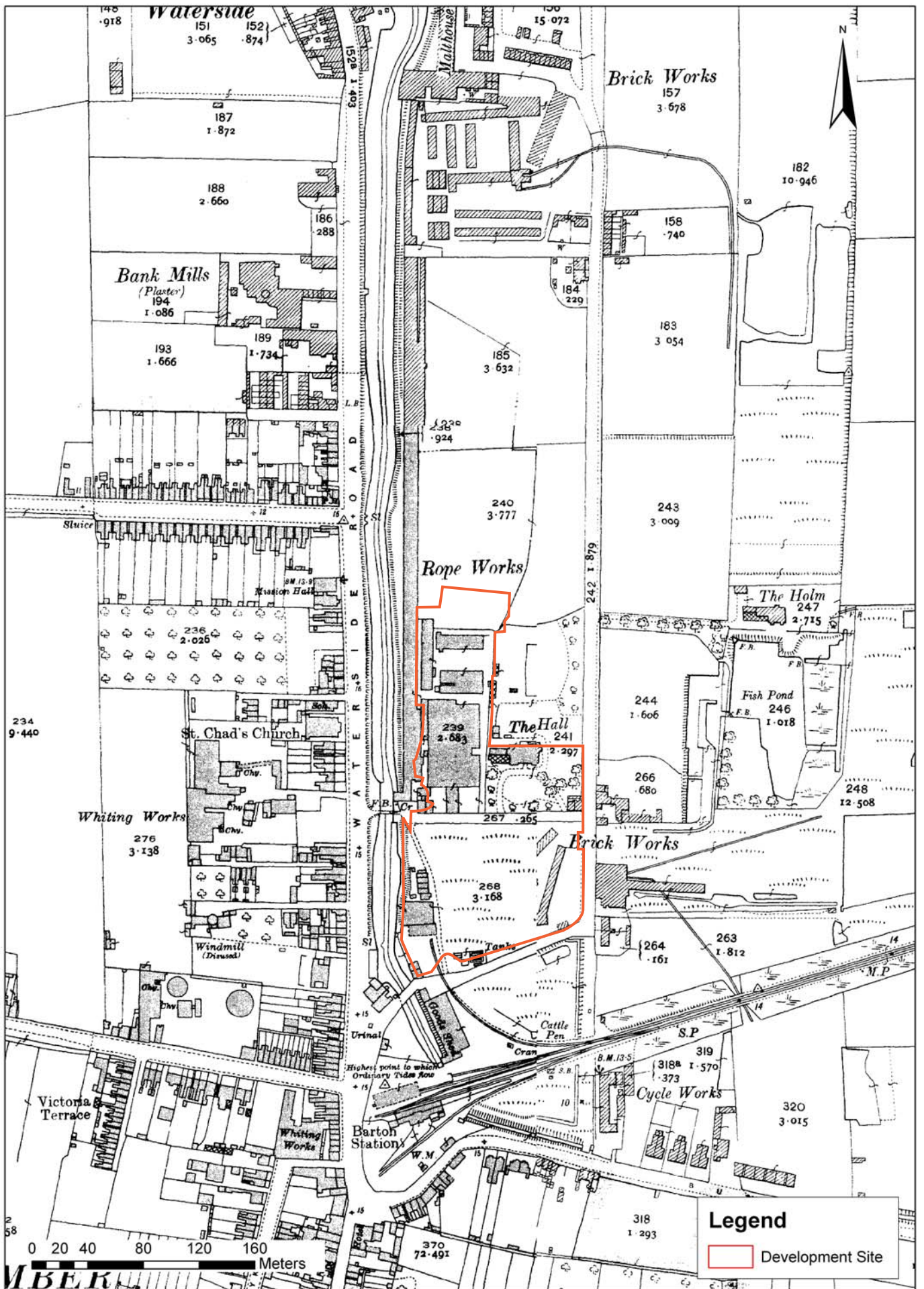


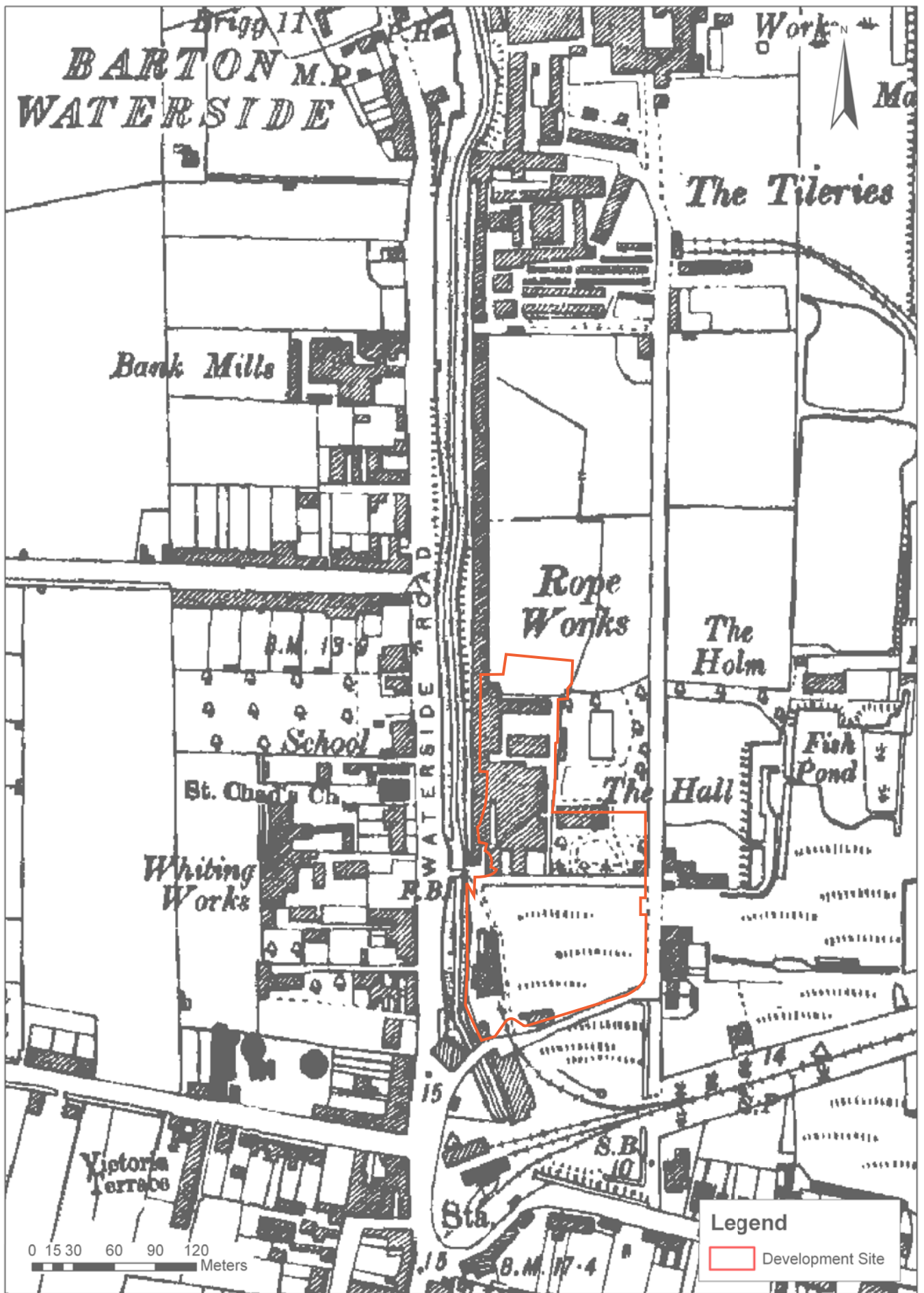
Figure 7: An Early 19th century Sketch of the area (from Fenton 2007)

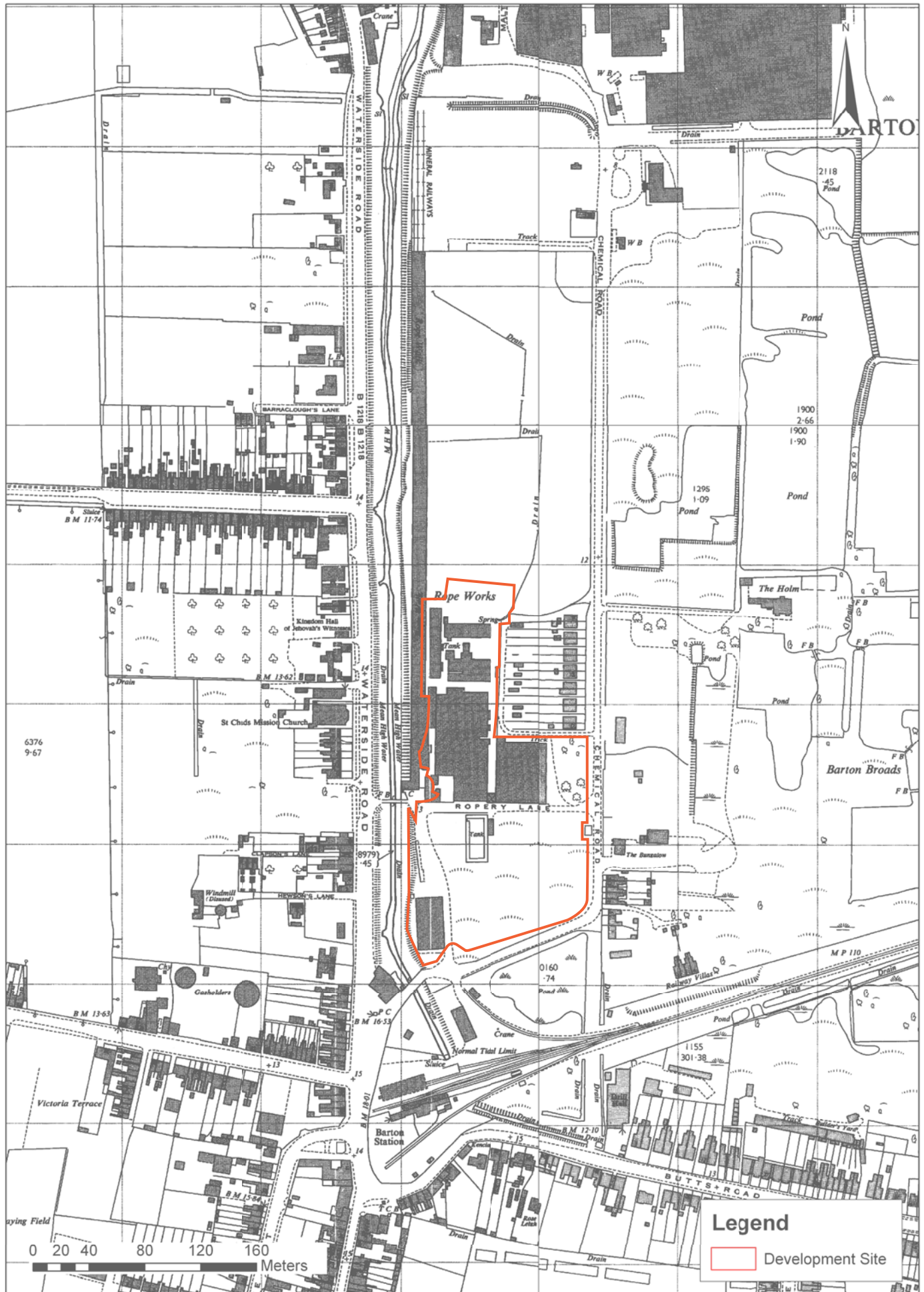


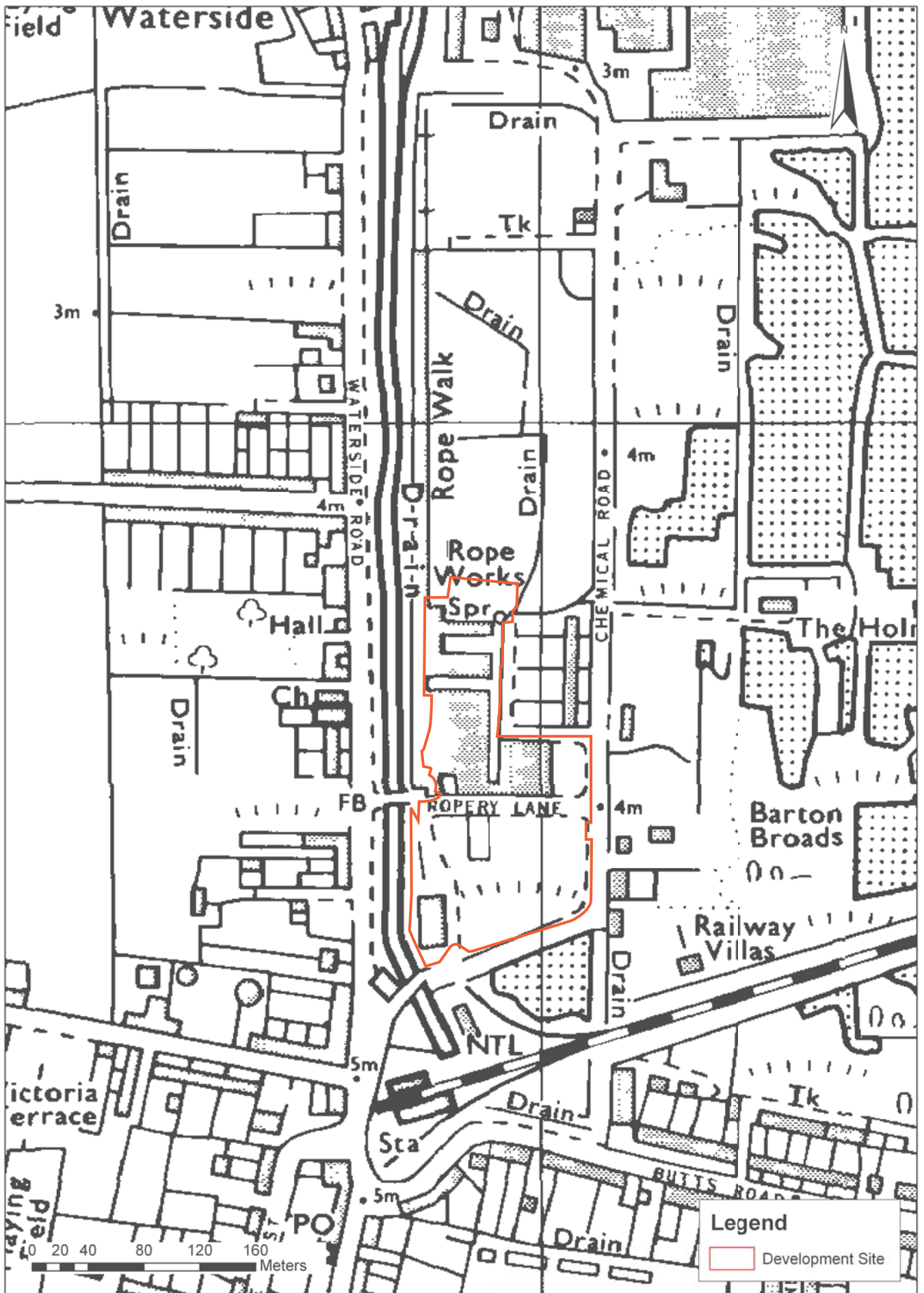


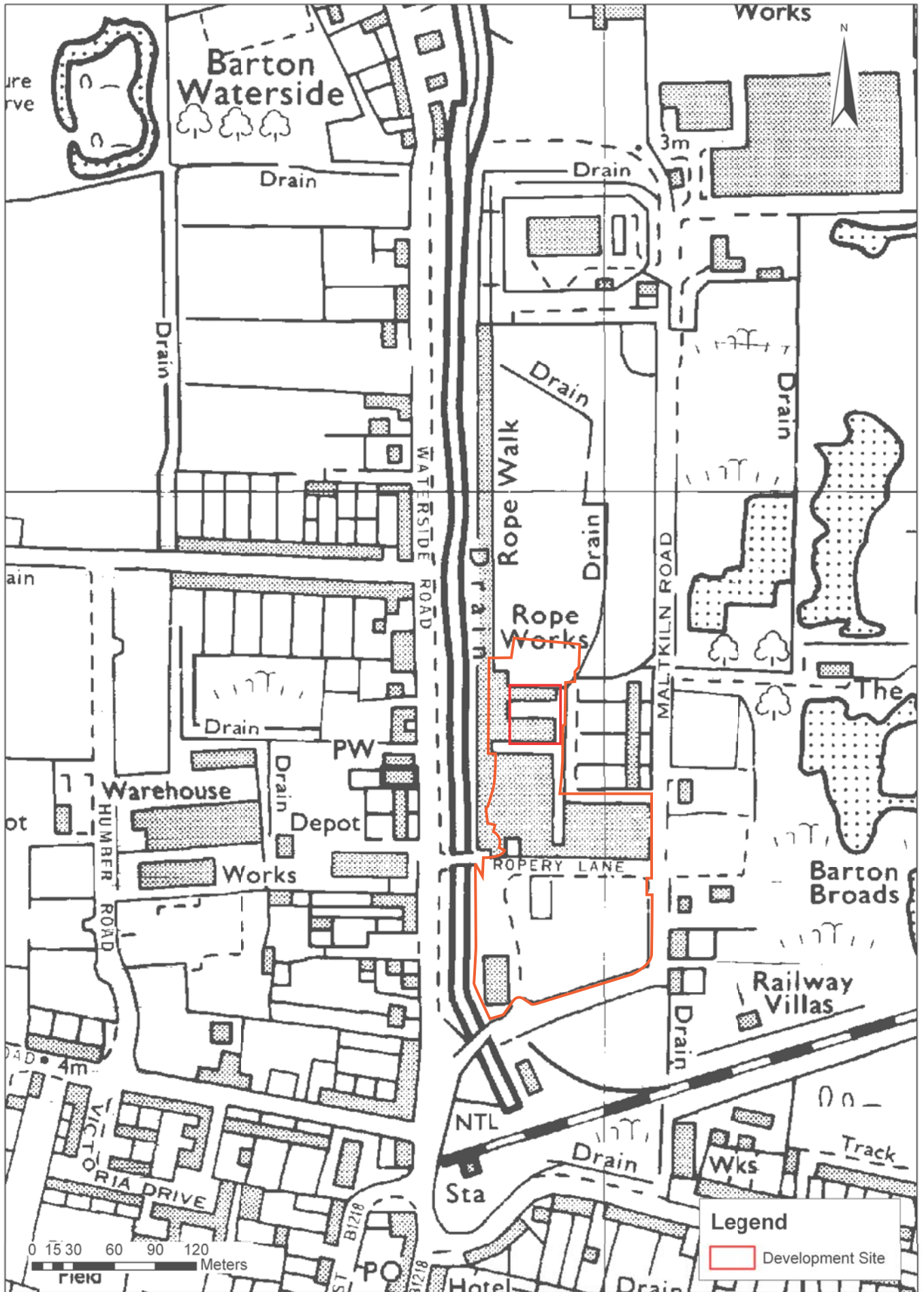














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