

NYCC HER	
SNY	8472
ENY	2042
CNY	
Parish	650/8070-71
Rec'd	2003

Appendix H: Archaeological Desk Study

Rec 2003
NYC 3307 + 3308.
NYS 8472
NYE 2042



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

Tadcaster Flood Alleviation Scheme
Tadcaster, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Assessment

Report No. 1037

September 2002

CLIENT
Halcrow Group Ltd.

NYC 3307 + 3308
NYE 2042
NYS 8472

Tadcaster Flood Alleviation Scheme

Tadcaster, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Assessment

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. General Historical Background
4. Catalogue of Archaeological Sites
5. Catalogue of Listed Buildings
6. Conclusions

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Sources

Tadcaster Flood Alleviation Scheme

Desk-based Assessment

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS were contracted by the Halcrow Group Ltd. to carry out a desk-based assessment of an area proposed for flood alleviation works on the eastern and western banks of the river Wharfe, including part of the historic core of the town. The study area, centred on the town (including parts of the parishes of East and West Tadcaster), covers an area of approximately 9km². Within this the flood alleviation scheme impact zone occupies an irregular area of approximately 2km² (Figs 1 and 2).
- 1.2 Tadcaster (SE 485 435) is situated on the A64, about 10 miles to the south-east of York. The nucleus of the town is situated on the western bank of the river Wharfe where the undulating Upper Magnesian Limestone topography rises to about 30m OD. The flatter boulder clay deposits around the eastern part of the town rarely rise higher than 15m OD. The soils of the area tend to be brown calcareous earths with areas of glacial sands and gravel and outcrops of Lower Red sandstone and alluvium in low-lying areas of the flood plain (Bartley 1962; Ordnance Survey 1974). The alluvium is over 4m thick in places.
- 1.3 The purpose of this study is to identify archaeological sites of the town and the surrounding area that are potentially under threat from the flood alleviation scheme.

2. Methodology and Presentation

- 2.1 This work has collated readily available material held at the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Yorkshire Archaeology Society library, the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research and various county archives. Information has also been derived from local history libraries, the archive material held by Samuel Smith Old Brewery and local interest groups. Details of the sources consulted are provided in the Acknowledgements and Bibliography.
- 2.2 General period summaries of archaeological evidence within the general vicinity of the proposed development are provided to help place it within an historical and archaeological context (Section 3). More specific information on individual sites and listed buildings is provided in catalogue form (Sections 4 and 5).
- 2.3 Where data has been acquired from the North Yorkshire SMR their unique SMR Number (if one has been allocated), with the prefix NYM, has been used. The study considers 97 archaeological sites and 46 listed buildings. The

archaeological sites in Section 4 have been catalogued in approximate west-east order. However, the sites external to the flood alleviation zone have been segregated. Consequently, catalogue entries 1-47 address sites outside the zone, whilst 48-97 detail the sites falling firmly within it. Listed buildings are summarised in the same order as their listing (DoE 1985). Locations of archaeological sites and listed buildings are shown on distribution maps Figures 2 and 3 respectively.

3. Historical Background

3.1 The history of Tadcaster has commanded considerable attention from travellers, antiquarians and local historians through the ages. Their observations, findings and resultant interpretations, have been compiled and published in some detail (Bogg 1904; Speight 1902 and 1905; and Page 1907-13). The town has been the subject of small-scale archaeological research and investigation on an irregular basis over the last century. Nevertheless, despite the known documentary and archaeological evidence, the nature of Tadcaster's early development remains obscure.

3.2 The Prehistoric Period

3.2.1 A considerable number of prehistoric finds suggest early activity in the Tadcaster area. In view of the proximity of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age henge at Newton Kyme, 2km up the Wharfe valley, such activity might be expected. A number of artefacts, including flint, stone and copper alloy artefacts point to Bronze Age activity in the general area of Tadcaster (Page 1907, 1912). The former contents of the Ark Museum, now held by Samuel Smith Old Brewery, include two prehistoric stone axe heads and some flint artefacts. Whilst many of these artefacts have no provenance and are no longer extant, recent excavations at Chapel Street have provided some further evidence of prehistoric activity, through flint scatters, within the area of the town itself (Roberts and Morris 1993; Holbrey 1995).

3.3 The Roman Period

3.3.1 In Roman times Tadcaster was known as *Calcaria*, in reference to it as a source of limestone that was worked from this period (Page 1912, 376-7). Tadcaster was also an integral part of quite a complex Roman landscape in the hinterland of York (*Eboracum*). Roman villas are known at Dalton Parlours and Kirby Wharfe, and there was a Roman fort at Newton Kyme. The apparent complexity of the Roman road network to the west of Tadcaster has also been discussed by Ramm (1976). The river crossing point at Tadcaster was a focus for south-west to north-east routes leading to York, the principal routes being Margary's roads 28b and 72b, from Castleford and Ilkley respectively (Margary 1957).

3.3.2 The former course of the Roman road through the modern town is far from certain. However, it is generally accepted (though the evidence is circumstantial) that it ran from Station Road between the church and castle to a ford at the river. The nature of the Roman presence in Tadcaster is not clear. The majority of provenanced finds, mainly pottery and coins, have come from

the castle earthworks and the general vicinity to the north of Westgate. Excavations behind the 'Old Fleece' (Whyman, 1989) encountered deposits of broadly Roman date and some possible structures. It is likely that Roman activity was centred in this area, possibly protecting the river crossing, though as yet there is no firm evidence for a fort or fortlet.

- 3.3.3 A total of 21 Roman coins are known to have been recovered from the vicinity of the castle hill, ranging in date between AD 218-392. Also, allegedly from the town, is a collection of Roman artefacts that includes pottery (including samian), tiles, glass, a leather shoe and ballista ammunition, all listed in the inventory of the former contents of Ark Museum. That Roman finds have been recovered from the town for centuries is testified by Defoe's (1742) account.

3.4 The Saxon Period

- 3.4.1 There is a reasoned etymological argument for the continuation of settlement at Tadcaster into the immediate post-Roman period. The name *Kaelcacaestir* was used by Bede in the 7th century. It is thought to be directly derived from the Roman *Calcaria*, with a suffix *caestir*, providing the literal meaning 'limestone place and/or fortified town'. There is some reason to suppose that quarrying continued at Tadcaster in the Saxon period (Jope 1964 95n, 112). Tadcaster (along with Newton Kyme and Aberford) is also cited as one of possible locations for the foundation of a monastery in AD655 (Wheater 1882, 7), although a more likely location is perhaps Healaugh.
- 3.4.2 By the late Saxon period the *kaelca* element was replaced by the name *Tada* (Smith 1965, 76-7). By the 11th century there was obviously quite a large late Saxon settlement at Tadcaster. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* relates how the town was significant enough for King Harold (Godwinson) to draw up his levies here, and moor his fleet, before marching to fight the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066 (Garmonsway 1972; Stenton 1971, 589, 594fn). In 1086 the Domesday Book alludes to a sizeable manor valued at twice as much as many of the surrounding settlements that had increased in value since 1066 (Faull and Stinson 1986):
- In Tadcaster Dunstan and Thorketill had 8 carucates of land taxable, where 4 ploughs are possible. William de Percy has there 3 ploughs; and 19 villagers and 11 smallholders who have 4 ploughs. 2 mills, 10s; 1 fish pond, 5s. There is a meadow, 16 acres. The whole manor, 5 furlongs long and 5 wide. Value before 1066, 40s, now 100s.*
- 3.4.3 Tangible evidence of activity in the Saxon period is sparse. Early Saxon evidence comes in the form of some possible Anglian pottery and potential *grubenhausers* (sunken-floored buildings) have been identified to the north of Westgate (Whyman 1989). Later is restricted to a few 10th-century coins of King Olaf of Northumbria, apparently in residence in the 940s AD, when Tadcaster was a Scandinavian stronghold (Clark 1881, 338). Earthworks recorded in the last century (Ordnance Survey 1849; Tyler 1976) may represent the defences of a Scandinavian or Saxon *burh*, though such a notion remains to be confirmed archaeologically.

3.5 The Medieval Period

- 3.5.1 Tadcaster was one of a hundred manors granted to William de Percy by William the Conqueror. The earliest settlement nucleus was probably focussed on the northern quarter of the present town, around the motte and bailey castle and the church. The castle, an early stronghold of the Percy family, may well have been superimposed upon an earlier Roman fortified site. Large amounts of Roman pottery and building materials have been recovered from the motte and peripheral earthwork banks (Ramm 1966). However, no formal investigations of the castle have been made and its form and date remain a matter of conjecture. On the face of it the present remains seem to conform to the classic model of a late 11th-century motte and bailey castle. Today there is no extant evidence to confirm that the castle ever had a stone phase.
- 3.5.2 The church, immediately to the south-east of the castle, dates to the late 11th/early 12th century. It is documented as having been destroyed in the Scots raids of 1318 and the present remains are essentially 15th century. Due to flooding the church was totally dismantled in the late 19th century, when evidence of its early form came to light (Fowler 1875). The earliest vicar is recorded in 1290, commensurate with the earliest phases of the town's medieval vicarage, to the west of Kirkgate (Wrathmell 1989). In addition there was a 12th-century hospital in the vicinity of the church, and a later chantry chapel on the eastern side of the river, believed to have been near the bridge.
- 3.5.3 Apart from the documentary record there is very little definite evidence for the medieval town. The town was obviously significant in its proximity to York and the Great North Road, for both road and river transport and trade. There are references to transporting stone by river in the 13th and 14th centuries (Bogg 1904, 168), implying the existence of substantial wharves and moorings. By 1258 the town possessed three water mills, though by this time the manor house court and garden (presumably the castle) were in decay (Speight 1905, 22). Henry de Percy obtained a charter for a market and a fair in 1270 (Speight 1905, 19-20) and at least two breweries/inns were in existence by 1341 (Speight 1905, 25-6). The Tadcaster poll tax records of 1378 record the presence of 60 married couples and 23 single adults. Included were four inn keepers, three merchants, four blacksmiths, two shoemakers, a fuller, a tailor, a draper and a mason, the remainder being agricultural workers. The population of the town at this time has been estimated at about 400, with occupations beginning to reflect the town's function as a staging post on the Great North Road (Speight 1905, 25-6).
- 3.5.4 With the present level of information the best hypothesis for the medieval town's development would see Kirkgate, a wide thoroughfare leading from the church and castle to the main road and bridge, as the principal market street in the early medieval town. In the later medieval period Tadcaster became a bridging point and coaching station, rather than a seat of power for the Percy lords. Consequently, its focus shifted to High Street and Bridge Street on the western side of the river, and as ribbon development as Commercial Street on the eastern side. Whether the town possessed defences at any stage is unclear. Certainly the earthworks shown on early maps (see above) could equally have medieval origins as Saxon ones.

3.6 Post-Medieval period

- 3.6.1 A map dated 1611, and a comprehensive survey and map dated 1616, held in the Petworth Collection of the West Sussex Record Office, provide a detailed layout of the township in the early 17th century. The town itself is portrayed as an essentially linear settlement on the High Street-Commercial Street axis, as the town began to expand eastwards on the eastern bank of the Wharfe, its role as a bridging point and staging post now firmly established (Tadcaster Historical Society 1998, 17-19). The castle (or manor) had not existed for some time and the only important buildings shown on the map are the church and vicarage.
- 3.6.2 Tadcaster had strategic importance during the Civil War and thus played a significant part at times. The main incident occurred in 1642 when Fairfax's parliamentarians defended the western part of the town against Newcastle's Royalists attacking from the east (Tadcaster Historical Society 1998, 14-16). A trench associated with this defence is purported to run parallel to the river bank from the bridge to the churchyard up until the mid-19th century (Bogg 1904); whilst certain earthwork anomalies on the castle site have been attributed to other defensive measures at this time (Radley 1968). The inventory of the contents of the former Ark Museum records the existence of a cannon ball, a granado and a bag of musket balls from the town.
- 3.6.3 There is some evidence to suggest that the brewing concerns known from the 14th century continued to thrive in the early post-medieval period, with many 17th century brewhouses supplying ale widely on a commercial basis. In 1728 Thomas Beaumont owned a brewery in New Street which was the basis of the brewing enterprise run by the Hartley family until their bankruptcy in the early 19th century which eventually resulted in the purchase by the Smith family. The expansion of the industrial population in the West Riding resulted in an expansion of the brewing market and in 1873, at the sale of Lord Londesborough's estate, John Smith purchased a large tract of land along Centre Lane for the site of a new brewery. Around the same time three other breweries were established in the town, in addition to the *Old* and *New* breweries owned by Smiths, though today only one of these survives (Tadcaster Historical Society 1998, 26-29).

4. Catalogue of Archaeological Sites and Findspots (Fig. 2)

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Cropmark | NYM 5156 | c.SE 470 430 |
| | Cropmarks of former linear field boundaries and possible enclosures, of unknown date and function, immediately to the west of Inholmes. Air photos PVA 5762, 154-6; 0762, 31-2; AJC 78/15, 16; 19/9-14 | | |
| 2. | Manor House | NYM 16911 | SE 4707 4362 |
| | Smaws Farm represents the site of the former settlement of Smaws that dates from at least the 12 th century. In the medieval period it was the home of the Normanville family and later the Fosters. During the construction of Healaugh Priory in the early 13 th century the craftsmen were located at <i>Smahuses</i> . In | | |

1904 Bogg described the farm as having an adjacent '..old circular mound, suggesting the burial place of a Celtic chieftain; [with] still remaining portions of the ancient farm buildings, a chapel-like columbarium or pigeon cote, remnants of antique garden, walls and a few fragments of the old hall demolished a generation ago.' (Bogg 1904, 165, 219-20).

3. **Cropmark** **NYM** **c.SE 474 436**
Linear cropmarks, of unknown date and function, immediately to the west of Smaws Farm, north of Inholmes. Air photo 50
4. **Cropmark** **NYM** **SE 476 437**
Cropmarks, possibly part of an enclosure, trackway and other features, of unknown date, to the south of Wetherby Road, north-west of the town. Air photos PVA 77/4:04/24A, 25A; AJC 075/12
5. **Cropmark** **NYMs 16966-16968** **c.SE 475 423**
Cropmarks of former linear field boundaries, possible enclosures and ring ditch, all of unknown date and function, immediately to the east of Garnet Lane (following the course of the Roman Road), to the south-west of the town. Air photos PVA 0762, 033.
6. **Windmill (Site of)** **NYM 16951** **SE 4757 4200**
Site of former windmill, immediately north of the A64 to the south-west of Garnet Lane. Air photo AJC 66/25.
7. **Earthworks** **NYM** **c.SE 477 446**
Extensive ridge and furrow earthworks, oriented NE-SW and NW-SE to the north of Healaugh Manor Farm. APs 67 and 68 AJC 4/11
8. **Healaugh Manor Farm** **NYM 5188** **SE 479 445**
The site of an Augustinian priory founded c.1218 on the site of an earlier hermitage. Little is known of the earlier foundation, although the pillow stone of a 'Celtic' priest was allegedly excavated in 1840 (Anon. 1915). The Augustinian priory was dissolved in 1535 and the land acquired by Sir Thomas Wharton who converted it into an Elizabethan manor house. In 1711 the site passed the Brooksbank family and in c.1800 much of the old priory was demolished for stone for a new house called Healaugh Manor. Stone from the old priory was also used in building works at Tadcaster bridge. Healaugh Manor was destroyed in 1944 (Robinson n.d.).
9. **Brewery** **NYM** **SE 480 436**
Tower Brewery, located to take advantage of the railway off the present Wetherby Road when it was established in 1883.
10. **Lime Kilns** **NYM** **SE 481 436**
Site of 'Limekilns' lying to the south-west of the viaduct, just north of Wetherby Road, as shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Figs 5 and 6).

11. **Workhouse** NYM SE 484 434
Originally situated midway along St Joseph's Street, as mapped by the O.S. (1849) and Bogg (1904, 162), upon the line of the former defensive ditch (Figs 5 and 6).
12. **Railway Station (Site of)** NYM SE 4815 4315
As portrayed on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5).
13. **Swimming Pool** NYM SE 4842 4352
Excavations in advance of and during the construction of Tadcaster Swimming Pool identified evidence of early and late Roman activity, as well as investigating a large section of the western part of the medieval castle ditch. The Roman evidence took the form of a possible structure and a series of ditches. The castle ditch proved to be 1m in width and up to 5m deep. Its lower fills were not waterlogged and few finds were recovered. The ditch appears to have been deliberately in-filled before the town was surveyed in 1611 (Roberts 1996).
14. **Burial** NYM SE 4840 4348
A human burial was revealed on Station Road during work for the new Swimming Pool in 1994. The remains were partly truncated but appear to represent the lower part of a flexed adult skeleton, the grave for which had been cut through a Roman wall. The possible post-Roman date of the burial was further suggested by the presence of a copper alloy clasp with Anglian parallels (Roberts 1996).
15. **Town Defences** NYM SE 4845 4342
An east-west trench was excavated by Blackburn and Wigglesworth Associates in advance of development at 43 Chapel Street in 1986. The trench revealed the presence of a rock-cut ditch 8m from Chapel Street, oriented approximately north-south (pers. comm.). The ditch was about 10m wide and over 4m deep and, being roughly of similar proportions, may be the southern extension of that ditch circumscribing the castle, excavated on the Swimming Pool site (see Cat. No. 13). Possible subsidence in the garden wall of 30 Westgate further supports the notion of a defensive line within the perimeter of the defences recorded by the 1846 O.S. and Bogg (1904, 162). It is conceivable that this represents an earlier defended enclave, containing the medieval castle, church and early settlement, the line of which perhaps has earlier origins in focussing upon ford and early Roman settlement.
16. **Cross** NYM 16939 SE 4848 4343
Site of the market cross referred to in 1260, remnants of which stood at the top of Chapel Street in Westgate, later occupied by the War Memorial at the beginning of the 20th century (Bogg 1904; Speight 1905, 62).
17. **Workhouse** NYM SE 4785 4310
The Tadcaster Union Workhouse, shown on the second edition O.S. mapping of 1891, was opened in 1872 on a site to the west of the town and station. By the 1930s it had become known as the Public Assistance Institution and, after

later becoming an old peoples home known as The Beeches, the building was demolished in 1987 (Chadwick 1996).

18. **Chapel Street Excavation** NYM SE 4848 4331
Investigations in 1993 and 1994 revealed evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity in an area lying approximately between 3-23 chapel Street and 12-18 St Joseph Street. The features comprised mainly medieval pits and post-holes relating to former earth-fast structures and a boundary ditch, the earlier finds assemblages being largely residual. The earliest and most significant of these was a collection of nearly 300 Mesolithic flints (Roberts and Morris 1993; 1995). A subsequent archaeological watching brief during trenching by Yorkshire Water, along the full length of St Josephs Street, failed to reveal ant archaeological evidence (Clarke 1994).
19. **Borehole Survey** NYM c.SE 4854 4355
A site investigation in 1987 for a proposed supermarket to the north of High Street, between Chapel Street and Kirkgate, indicated a modern overburden of between 0.7m and 0.9m overlying potential archaeological deposits (Morton 1987).
20. **Brewery** NYM SE 4855 4330
Benjamin Braime's small brewery was established in the 1870s next to the site of new Smith's brewery, whilst the Wilson and Cundall brewery was established in Maltkin Square, the site of the present market and car park. The latter ceased trading soon after 1893, after which the premises were occupied by the relocated Braime's Brewery until 1906.
21. **Field-name** NYM c.SE 4840 4325
Layde Pittes is the name given to the field, presumably containing limestone quarries, on the south-western side of the town in 1611 (Petworth 3422). The western approach to High Street, now Leeds Road, was originally known as Lady Pits, as it ran along the southern edge of this field (O.S. 1849; 1891).
22. **Chapel Street** NYM c.SE 4854 4326
An archaeological watching brief during street enhancement works at the corner of Chapel Street and High Street identified walls and cellars of possible 18th century date (Clarke 2000).
23. **Burial** NYM 16928 c.SE 485 431
Undated inhumation burial, now within the site of John Smith's Brewery. No further information available.
24. **Burial** NYM 16929 c.SE 485 431
Another undated inhumation burial, now within the site of John Smith's Brewery. No further information available.
25. **Findspots** NYM 16930-2 c.SE 485 431
A number of finds are known to have come from the general vicinity of John Smith's Brewery, although there are few details. Bogg (1904, 173) reports that a number of finds came from the sand and gravel beneath the cellar of the John

Smith brewery in c.1870. These included several flint arrowheads, an (?flint) axehead with an 8 inch blade and some 'chisel-shaped' flints, along with several other flint artefacts. Also found was a skeleton which was supposed to be that of an 'Ancient Briton'. The SMR presently records the finds thus. Stone axe: NYM 16930; Flint arrowheads: NYM 16931; Unclassified stone artefacts: NYM 16932.

26. **Field-name** NYM c.SE 484 430
Camp Close, shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5), was the field to the south-west of Centre Lane, west of *Surgeons Close*, and is now occupied by the brewery buildings. The name is suggestive of an enclosure or fort, but does not appear to have any obvious derivation. In 1611 this field was mapped as *Corne Close* (Petworth 3422), whilst in 1616 it was recorded as *Carr Close* (Petworth 3072).
27. **Earthworks** NYM c.SE 481 423
 Ridge and furrow earthworks, oriented NW-SE, in Tadcaster Ings, to the north and west of Cock Bridge. Air photos AJC 87/6; PVA 076 034.
28. **Ridge and Furrow** NYM c.SE 483 425
 Extant ridge and furrow earthworks were observed to the south and east of the Old Brewery Gardens in East Tadcaster, between them and the A64 in 1993.
29. **Findspot** NYM 16955 SE 4839 4228
 Roman gold coin found to the south of the town near Cock Bridge.
30. **Findspot** NYM 16956 SE 4839 4228
 Human burial of unknown date found to the south of the town near Cock Bridge in the same vicinity as Cat. No. 29.
31. **Ridge and Furrow** NYM SE 485 444
 Extant ridge and furrow earthworks were observed in 1993 to the west of Wighill Lane, north of the viaduct on the upper river terraces.
32. **Earthworks** NYM c.SE 488 444
 Extensive ridge and furrow earthworks, oriented NE-SW and NW-SE to the north of Tadcaster East, as far as Broad Acres, and to the north-east of Wighill Lane. AP 54 DNR 1551/13
33. **Mill** NYM SE 487 443
 A mill is shown to the north of the brickyard (see Cat. No. 34) on Lord Londesborough's auction plan of 1873. It was presumably a water mill exploiting a small stream that issued into the Wharfe just north of the viaduct (see Cat. No. 55) and was probably associated with the brickyard. Approximately the same location was known as *Sykes Pastur* in 1611 (Petworth 3422) and is annotated *Osiers* (basket working or place where willow is grown for basket work) on the first edition mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5). It lies close to the northern township boundary of Tadcaster on the eastern side of the river, mapped and annotated in 1611 thus: *Here beginneth the Bounder of Tadcaster..*(Petworth 3422).

34. **Brickyard** NYM SE 4875 4420
Site of brickyard near the northern boundary of the township on the eastern bank, as shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5).
35. **Earthwork** NYM 17020 c.SE 4922 4441
Recorded as a 'Park Pale' but seems to correspond to position of township boundary. See Cat No 33.
36. **Field-name** NYM c.SE 492 443
Chappell Carr 1611 (Petworth 3422).
37. **Mill/Field-name** NYM c.SE 487 438
A Windmill is indicated on Jefferys' map of 1775 (Fig. 4). However, the field names *Miln Field Flatt* and *Milne Field* recorded 1611 and 1616 will almost certainly relate to the water mill on the east bank of the Wharfe (see Cat. No. 60).
38. **Brick Kiln** NYM SE 489 439
Site of brick kiln to the east of Wighill Lane, now in the vicinity of Ingleby Drive, as shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5).
39. **Findspot** NYM 16921 SE 491 439
A stone font, allegedly from the Gallows Hill or, perhaps significantly, the Chapel Carr area in 1611/1616 (Petworth 3422, 3072) on the eastern side of the river.
40. **Findspot** NYM 16948/16947 SE 4950 4400
Polished Neolithic stone axe and palstave discovered, on the basis of the recorded grid reference, in the eastern part of the town to the east of Gallows Hill. No further details available.
41. **Rosemary Row** NYM SE 4880 4375
In 1972 an excavation at the junction of Rosemary Row and Wighill Lane, by the Yorkshire Museum, failed to locate any evidence of Roman or medieval activity (Tyler 1976).
42. **Findspot** NYM 16917 SE 4900 4359
A Bronze Age axe/palstave of bronze found in the garden of 17 Grange Road in 1953. Now in the Yorkshire Museum.
43. **Burial Ground** NYM 16937 SE 4901 4351
Non-conformist burial ground in Oxton Lane, dating back to the 17th century (Speight 1905, 62-3).
44. **Oxton Hall** NYM SE 496 435
Hall and Grounds off Oxton Lane, within *Hargarth Field* to east of Tadcaster East. It lies on site of house called Mount Pleasant portrayed on Jefferys' map of 1775 (Fig. 4), and is mapped as Oxton House on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5).

45. **Earthworks/Field-name** NYM 16993 c.SE 495 432
Haggarth or Hargarth Field 1611/1616. Ridge and furrow earthworks, oriented NE-SW, from Tadcaster East towards Oxton Farm. Partially lost due to the imposition of Oxton Hall and the A64. Elements of a possible enclosure (NYM 16994) is also visible as cropmarks underlying the ridge and furrow south of Oxton Hall. Air photo 13, 58 AJC 41/40; PVA 78/02-3
46. **Cropmarks** NYM c.SE 495 443
Two small rectilinear enclosures, east of Broad Acres, to the north-east of Tadcaster East. AP 64 ANY 187/11, 191/11. A possible trackway and linear field boundaries possibly related to probable medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in the same area. Air photos 6, 13 and 57.
47. **Cropmark** NYM c.SE 498 430
Linear cropmark, of unknown date and function, immediately to the north of Broad Acres, to the north of Tadcaster East. Air photo 60
48. **Deer Park** NYM c. SE 480 440
Created since 1611 in an area previously called the *Burdining Field* (Petworth 3072; probably meaning the field near the fortification on the hill). The deer park is shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5). Part of the grounds of Healaugh Hall, separated from it by the river. The river forms the northern edge of the park, Smaws Ings the west and Wetherby Road the south. The eastern boundary cut across part of the former *Burdining Field* as shown on the 1611 plan (Petworth 3422).
49. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4804 4410
TP14, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 0.9m thick before encountering blue clay at least 2.8m thick.
50. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4815 4405
TP13, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 1.5m thick before encountering blue clay at least 2m thick.
51. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4822 4407
TP12, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 1.8m thick and blue clay 3.3m thick before encountering limestone gravel at a depth of 5.1m.
52. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4827 4400
TP11, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 3.2m thick before encountering blue clay.
53. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4834 4393
TP10, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 2m thick before encountering blue clay 2.6m thick, before giving way to limestone gravel at a depth of 4.6m.

54. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4838 4388
TP9, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 3.5m thick before encountering blue clay.
55. **Viaduct** NYM SE 4845 4385
Rail viaduct built by George Hudson, listed grade II (8/87; see Section 5). Although not complete until 1849, the viaduct is shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849, surveyed in 1846-7 (Fig. 5). The earthwork that runs eastwards is annotated 'Proposed Line' (of railway) was never constructed due to financial problems. The rail link across the viaduct to the Corn Mill on the northern bank of the Wharfe at the weir (Cat. No. 60) was not established until 1882. The viaduct has not been used for goods traffic since the 1950s (www.tadcaster.uk.com).
56. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4843 4373
TP8, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 2.8m thick before encountering limestone bedrock.
57. **Earthworks/Field-name** NYM c.SE 483 437
The field-name *Aplegarth* is given to the land to the north of the castle on the 1611 and 1616 town plans (Petworth 3422; 3072). The plans give no reference to quarrying in this area to explain the large earthworks which were termed 'quarry' in the 1844 Tithe Award (Borthwick Institute TA 531M). The field still contains a number of large enigmatic earthworks that are probably a remnant of quarrying activities. Clark (1879-80) referred to 'three isolated conical mounds, about 30 to 40 ft high, and about 40 ft in diameter on the flat top'. He clearly saw them as potential monuments and saw the large north-western mound as 'distinctly a moated mound', which had been 'much mutilated to supply materials for banking out the river.' It is possibly one of these mounds that is portrayed in rectangular form on Jefferys' map of 1775 (Fig. 4). The nature and origin of the earthworks remains unclear, although the southernmost linear depression running around the northern part of the castle is almost certainly the continuation of the wide castle ditch encountered during the Swimming Pool excavation (Roberts 1996; Cat. No. 13).
58. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4836 4365
TP7, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 0.8m thick before encountering limestone bedrock.
59. **Findspots (River Wharfe)** NYM 16913 SE 4853 4370
A ?Roman soldiers helmet (NYM 16913) allegedly dredged from the river at Tadcaster in the 1930s. Very little reliable information is available (Pearson 1936, 68). See also Cat. No. 74 and below.
60. **Water Mill** NYM SE 486 437
A water mill at the weir on the east bank of the river Wharfe is shown on the early 17th century town plans of 1611 and 1616 (Petworth 3422; 3072). It is this site that probably gives rise to the field names *Miln Field Flatt* and *Milne Field* recorded at that time. However, it seems likely that the mill site is much

older, being a good candidate for one (or more) of the two water mills recorded in 1086 or the three recorded in the 13th century (Speight 1905, 22).

A watching brief carried out during excavations for a new sewer identified the remains of a substantial limestone wall bedded onto clay and, in places, timber piles. The wall has been dated, on the basis of a single sherd of pottery, to the 16th century and may relate to associated with the former mill complex. There is also tentative interpretation for a causeway, pre-dating the above wall, leading to a ford upstream (Briden 1995).

Observation pit (OP1), excavated to the east of the weir on the eastern bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, encountered structural remains in the form of a brick wall upon a sandstone foundation/earlier wall. These and the remains of a brick floor are presumed to relate to one of the later phases of the former mills in this area.

61. **Trial Pit** **NYM** **SE 4837 4360**
TP5 excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 1.1m thick before encountering limestone bedrock.
62. **Trial Pit** **NYM** **SE 4847 4361**
TP6, excavated on the western bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, removed alluvial deposits 2m thick before encountering limestone bedrock.
63. **Trial Pit** **NYM** **SE 4865 4362**
TP1, excavated on the eastern bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, encountered mainly alluvial deposits to a depth of 4m. An 'ashy' tip line was observed interrupting the depositional sequence.
64. **Motte and Bailey Castle** **NYMs 16922 and 20688** **SE 4854 4355**
Tadcaster castle was an early stronghold of the Percy family. The date of its foundation is unknown although it would appear likely that it was constructed soon after the Conquest in the late 11th century. A substantial stronghold existed by 1209 when King John allegedly visited the castle (Bogg 1904, 174; Speight 1905, 14). It may well have been superimposed upon the site of an earlier Roman site. Large amounts of Roman pottery and building materials have been recovered from the site (Ramm 1966, 563-4; Roberts 1996) and the motte is composed of distinct earth layers containing Roman material (Roberts 1997).

The castle remains, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Monument 26941), occupy an area of some 5000m² covering a series of terraces in the private garden to the rear of 32 Westgate, which is now owned by Samuel Smith Old Brewery (N. Campling pers. Comm.). To the south the earthworks have been cut into by the construction of the properties once belonging to North Yorkshire County Council and the former Adult Education Centre. The castle appears to conform to a typical motte and bailey earthwork castle, there being no evidence that it ever progressed to a stone phase. However, whilst there is no extant evidence of stonework the possibility of a shell keep recorded by Clark (1889), and the tradition that the bridge was built using

stone from the castle (Camden 1607, 699; Pevsner 1959, 499; Toulmin Smith 1907, 43-4), may allude to something more than a mere earth and timber structure. However, the stonework that has been recovered from the castle is thought to relate to its former arrangement as a pleasure garden (Page 1912, 39).

When the castle went out of use is unclear, though it was certainly before 1611 as it is not represented on the town map of that date (Petworth 3422). The content of the SMR file (AA 21141/1) asserts that 'the castle became neglected from the 12th century when the Percy family ceased to have a dwelling there'. The statement is not qualified and, given the alleged visit by King John, may be open to question. Nevertheless, the available information might point to a relatively early demise.

The earthen motte was already much reduced by the beginning of the 20th century when Page (1912, 39) describes part of it having been cut away for some cottages on the eastern side, whilst on the western side the motte was truncated to make a flat terrace. Following initial observations of motte erosion in 1961, a small investigation was carried out in 1965 by the Royal Commission for Historical Monuments. This work recovered Roman building debris and 2nd-3rd century pottery, as well as early Norman pimply ware pottery from a section of the motte (Ramm 1966, 563-4), possibly in the same area as the section recorded in 1997. A survey by the Tadcaster Historical Society suggested that the motte had been re-shaped as a bastion in the Civil War in tandem with the creation of another bastion at the west end of the bailey rampart (Radley 1968).

Hitherto unrecorded excavations were reported verbally to the author in 1993 by Mr Michael Fox, the then occupier of Castle House, Westgate, the rear garden for which then constituted a large part of the outer bailey earthworks. Mr Fox recalled the excavation, carried out in the late 1960s/early 1970s (by, he thought, C.V. Bellamy as part of a WEA class field exercise). The investigation involved a trench 4m by 2m cut across the line of the ditch between the motte and bailey. The trench allegedly descended to a depth of 19 feet (5.7m), cutting through a thick black layer of soil at a depth of 14 feet (4.2m), below which was a deposit of large blocks of limestone, building material and plaster, as well as at least one Roman coin. Elsewhere, along the southern edge of the outer bailey, Mr Fox reported the discovery of two human skeletons, thought to relate to Civil War activity that is also attested to by discoveries of musket balls on the site.

The castle ditch was excavated to the west of the bailey when Tadcaster swimming pool was constructed. It was found to be up to 11m wide and 5m deep (Roberts 1996). The ditch appears to have continued around the northern side of the castle earthworks and possibly linked with the river. Its southern course is less certain, but it may have been part of an integrated defensive circuit for the early town (see Cat. No. 15).

65. **Trial Pit** NYM SE 4865 4359
TP2, excavated on the eastern bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, encountered brick and concrete rubble at a depth of 1.1m.
66. **2-10 Westgate Excavation** NYM SE 4853 4349
Trial excavations to the rear of 'The Old Fleece' (now 'The Calcaria') revealed features and deposits of Roman and early medieval date at a depth of c.0.5m (c.12.30m OD). The linear features were mainly of Roman date, possibly forming ditched land divisions, with some evidence for former Roman structures. A *grubenhauser* and two sherds of Anglian pottery attest to early post-Roman activity on the site (Whyman 1989).
67. **Hospital/Grammar School** NYM 16936 SE 4855 4350
Founded together in 1558 by the Bishop Oglethorpe, bishop of Carlisle (Page 1907, 478), between the castle and church (Fig. 6). The twelve almshouses that comprised the hospital were pulled down in the 19th century and the land incorporated into the grounds of the grammar school. An earlier foundation, recorded as early as 1186, was given by Maud de Percy to Sawley Abbey. The same may possibly have continued as the leper house (*leprosarium*) recorded in 1385 (Page 1913, 332; Tyler 1976). When the almshouses were pulled down they were found to have been constructed using early medieval stonework, such as elaborately carved foliated cross-slab grave cover (Speight 1905, 284). A human skull (NYM 16926) was found with part of an earthenware ball near the grammar school steps in 1901. A skeleton was also found in the garden behind the school (Speight 1905, 41fn).
68. **St Mary's Church** NYM 16923 SE 4859 4350
Situated immediately to the south-east of the castle motte the church dates from the late 11th/early 12th century. In 1180 the Percy family granted the church to Sawley Abbey and in c.1188 Maud de Percy gave it to the Abbot of Clairvaux. It is documented as having been destroyed in the Scots raids of 1318 and the present fabric is essentially 14/15th century in date (Kirk 1939; Page 1913, 36, 156; Tyler 1976). As a consequence of flooding the church was dismantled between 1875-77, when evidence of its earlier form first came to light, though much of this had already been removed by 15th century alterations. (Fowler 1875, 443-5). Elements of the earlier churches and churchyards are to be found incorporated into the present structure. These include a fragment of a late Anglo-Saxon cross (NYM 16924) in the west wall of the south aisle (Collingwood 1915, 242-3; Collingwood 1927, 88, 195), a Norman arch with decorated capitals and other Norman features (Pevsner 1959, 499) including two 12th-century cross slab grave covers: one built into a window of the west wall.
69. **Roman Road/Ford** NYM SE 4860 4355
Tadcaster was a midway river crossing point on the road between Castleford (*Lagentium*) and York (*Eboracum*), the respective sections between Castleford and Tadcaster and Tadcaster and York having been numbered 28b and 28c by Ivan Margary (1957, 149). In the adjacent rural areas the course of the roads have been identified from preserved sections of *agger*, which investigations have shown to be nearly 11m wide and 1.2m high (Ramm 1976, 3). However,

the route of the road through the town is far from certain. It is generally accepted, though the evidence is circumstantial, that the road ran from somewhere in the vicinity of the south side of Station Road, between the church and the castle, down to a ford in the river, its course on the eastern side of the Wharf being reflected by Rosemary Lane (Bogg 1904, 162; Ramm 1976, 3) (Fig. 6). In 1902 a portion of a metalled surface of water worn stones was found 0.45m below the surface of Station Road/Westgate during excavations for a sewer (Bogg 1904, 170; Clark 1905, 261; Tyler 1976). There is no detail of the exact location, nor any certainty that the observed surface was in fact Roman.

- 70. Burial and Wall** **NYM 16940** **SE 4865 4350**
A stone coffin containing a skeleton and a piece of late Roman Castor Ware pottery was found at a depth of 1.2m in a garden immediately to the west of the churchyard in 1935. The coffin, which was 2m long and 0.67m wide, was preserved in works on the bridge (Kitson-Clark 1938, 219; JRS 1936, 244).
- Also in this general location has been observed a strong but rudely constructed wall. It was revealed along the river, bordering the eastern side of the churchyard in c.1860. It was recorded as being some 4 feet (1.2m) thick and was interpreted as a staith to prevent river erosion, although its date is unknown (Speight 1905, 10).
- 71. Civil War Defences** **NYM** **c.SE 4865 4350**
The remains of a trench associated with the Parliamentary defence of the town in 1642 is recorded as being still visible in the 19th century. Bogg shows it to have run parallel to the western river bank either side of the bridge, and as far north as the castle (Bogg 1904, 162; Fig. 6).
- 72. Trial Pit** **NYM** **SE 4868 4357**
TP3, excavated on the eastern bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, revealed part of a modern brickwork structure and Magnesian Limestone at a depth of 1.3m.
- 73. Trial Pit** **NYM** **SE 4872 4354**
TP4, excavated on the eastern bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, encountered alluvial deposits to a depth of 3.7m.
- 74. Findspot (River Wharfe)** **NYM 16918** **SE 487 435**
A late 13th-century sword allegedly dredged from the Wharfe at Tadcaster in the late 1960s (Wilson and Hurst 1970, 164). See also Cat. No. 59 and below.
- 75. Chapel (site of)** **NYM 16938** **SE 4878 4358**
Site of chapel that the SMR grid reference places at the corner of Mill Lane, behind 3-9 Commercial Street. However, given the location of the land named *Chappell Carr* on the early 17th century town plans, it is possible that the site of the chapel may have lain more to the east, perhaps in the vicinity of 21-45 York Road.

- 76. Manor House (?site of) NYM 16933/16950 SE 488 435**
Possible site of the manor house. A 15th century piscina (NYM 16934), thought to be from the attached chapel, was found whilst digging in the cellar of the 'old manor house' in 1881 (Speight 1905, 23, 42). This seems to accord with Bogg's account of a piscina, embossed with the arms of Percy, Neville and Warren, being found embedded in the floor of an old 'Tudor' house known as the 'Priest's House', which lay just over the bridge on the east side of the river. (Bogg 1904, 164).
- A Chapel of St. John the Baptist (NYM 16950) is also recorded in the general vicinity of the Manor House. It was founded in 1504 by William Vavasour. Popular until its suppression in 1547, especially when St Mary's parish church was flooded, it has traditionally been located near the bridge, possibly on Commercial Street on the eastern side of the river, and was (Speight 1904; Tyler 1976).
- 77. Shann House Excavation NYM SE 4855 4340**
Two small trial trenches to the rear of Shann House in 1993 revealed deposits containing 13th and 14th-century pottery at a depth of 1m. No evidence of Roman activity in this area was found (Roberts and Staddon 1993).
- 78. Wharves NYM SE 4870 4345**
The western bank especially may contain Roman and/or medieval wharves used for loading limestone onto barges before despatching it down river. There were seemingly facilities for ships at Tadcaster in 1066, for this is where the Saxon fleet retired to in the face of Harald Hardrada's arrival at Riccall, prior to the battles at Fulford Gate and Stamford Bridge (Garmonsway 1972; Stenton 1971, 589, 594fn). Tyler (1976) has postulated that Wharfe Bank Terrace, now some 40m from the present river bank, may represent the line of a former wharf.
- 79. Bridge NYM SE 4875 4345**
A stone bridge, Listed grade II, comprising seven arches (DoE 1985, 8/88). Pevsner (1959, 499) states that it was built in the early 18th century using stone from the castle, reiterating a legend first recorded by Leland in the 16th century (Toulmin Smith 1907, 43-4). However, whilst there were several phases of rebuilding in the 18th century, probably using stone from Heaulaugh Priory (Robinson n.d.), documentary and cartographic evidence shows that the first bridge was established in the medieval period. Bogg (1904, 165), citing the Healaugh Cartulary, states that the bridge was erected between 1235-45, which is presumably the 13th-century toll bridge referred to by Speight (1905, 21). In the mid 16th century Leland described the bridge at Tadcaster as having '8 faire arches of stone' (Toulmin Smith 1907, 43-4). A copy for an assessment for repair, dated c.1601 resides in the Bodleian Library, Oxford as part of the Richard Frank collection (Bodleian Lib. TY c.36 fol. 137), whilst accordingly a many-arched bridge is portrayed on the town plans of 1611 and 1616 (Petworth 3422; 3072). Inspection of the bridge reveals to essentially consist of two bridge structures of approximately equal size built one against the other in parallel. One of these may well relate to the original medieval bridge, whereas the later addition may be the basis of the widening and rebuilding

operations that took place from the late 18th century. A variety of mason's marks are to be found on the underside of the bridge arches. A cursory inspection suggests that the medieval ones lie predominantly on the northern structure, although these may be a consequence of re-used materials.

80. **Battle Field Site** NYM 16925 SE 4877 4348
The town was a point of Civil War conflict in December 1642. Fairfax's parliamentary force of about 1000 men defended the town against the earl of Newcastle's Royalist force of about 7000 men attacking the bridge from the east (Bogg 1904, 180; Page 1913, 421-2). The parliamentary forces were, according to Bogg, entrenched around the south-western foot of the bridge, with the trench running off parallel to the river, to the castle in the north and perhaps as far as the town moat to the south (see Cat. No. 71).
81. **Observation Pit** NYM SE 4877 4347
OP2, excavated beneath the bridge arch on the eastern bank of the Wharfe in Summer 2002, encountered silty material that may indicate an open river arch in the past. Alluvial deposits were found to a depth of 2.4m, with blue/grey clay between 2.4 and 2.8m. At 2.8m the foundations of the bridge were observed founded on clay.
82. **Old Vicarage** NYM SE 4854 4339
A fifteenth century vicarage, listed grade II*, consisting of a two-bay solar wing and hall range (DoE 1985, 8/10001). Many of the original roof trusses and timbers survive despite re-use over the years, most recently as a British Legion club house (Abramson 1986, 39). A number of documentary references relate to this building, the earliest dating to the 16th century, describing 'le Vicaredge with garth, orchard and garden'. A Terrier of 1727 states the vicarage had a rear garden of about half an acre with a garth and foldstead at the front. The building was considerably altered in 1891-2 and a Terrier of 1911 describes a building of stone, roofed with slates, comprising an entrance hall, four rooms, two pantries and a scullery on the ground floor, six rooms and bathroom on the floor above and outbuildings of stone. The building ceased being a vicarage in 1937 (Anon. n.d.). The earliest references to the *manse* for the vicar occur in the ordination document of 1290. Excavation and recording work carried out in 1989 found some evidence for this early vicarage being on the same site as the later medieval building (Wrathmell 1989). A watching brief carried out during restoration work in 1996 identified further features and deposits of predominantly 18th-20th century date (Abramson 1996).
83. **The Ark** NYM SE 4859 4340
Timber framed 15th-century building, listed grade II*, occupying 33 Kirkgate (DoE 1985, 8/120). Originally an open hall with a kitchen range at the south-west end and a solar at the north-east, giving an H-plan arrangement. A two-storey extension was added to the front of the solar in the 16th century. Over the centuries the building became encased by later structures, principally the old *Falcon Inn*. The name 'The Ark' is said to derive from the two heads on the corbels on the front of the building, commonly known as Noah and his

wife, although the building was known as *Morley Hall* in the 17th century, after an old local family (Anon. 1987; Ryder 1983, 133).

84. **Burial/Findspot** **NYM** **c.SE 4857 4335**
 A human skeleton was discovered during the extension of Braime's Brewery in 1886. The burial is of unknown date. At the time it was initially considered to be of Civil War date, although the presence of a 'hard blue stone axe' found in the skull gives some reason to suppose it may have been prehistoric (Speight 1905,7).
85. **4-8 High Street Excavation** **NYM** **SE 4861 4334**
 Investigations in 1993 revealed archaeological deposits at a depth of c.0.3m. The 200m² excavation revealed evidence of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity. Mesolithic flints and Roman pottery occurred as residual finds within medieval and post-medieval deposits, although one linear feature and a child burial may be Roman in date. The earliest tangible phase was represented by medieval pits and burgage plot divisions running off the medieval frontage of High Street. A stone-lined latrine pit produced large quantities of late medieval and early post-medieval artefacts and animal bones. A well and stone trough appear to be contemporary with the cellar of the later post-medieval house formerly occupying the plot. The finds assemblage is particularly notable for a collection of post-medieval copper alloy thimbles and lead weights, as well as significant quantities of pottery, tobacco pipes, animal bone and preserved organic material, including textile fragments (Roberts and Staddon 1993; Roberts and Morris 1995).
86. **New Crane Wharf** **NYM** **SE 4882 4332**
 As shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849, just south of the bridge on the western bank (Fig. 5).
87. **The Grange** **NYM** **SE 4902 4342**
 Earliest portrayal of the *Grange*, originally established in the medieval period by the monks of Sawley Abbey (Tadcaster Historical Society 1998, 4), is on the town maps of 1611 and 1616, situated in a seemingly uncultivated field between *Hargarth Field* and the river, to the south of Tadcaster East. The house and grounds now lie between Grange Crescent and Beech Close, off Ouston Lane.
88. **New Street** **NYM** **SE 4866 4324**
 An archaeological watching brief during trenching by Yorkshire Water, along the full lengths of New Street, failed to reveal any archaeological evidence (Clarke 1994).
89. **Town Defences** **NYM 16927** **SE 4875 4316**
 Other than those associated with the castle there are no extant earthworks relating to the town defences. Camden (1607) describes a ditch around the town and a 'trench that surrounded the town' is referred to by Langdale in 1822. The first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1846 duly shows a bank or terrace which, together with property boundaries between Chapel Street and St Joseph's Street (formerly Back Street), formed a continuous line

around the western side of the town (Tyler 1976). The north-western part of this earthwork may be portrayed on the 1873 Grimston Park Estate plan of the town. The line, extending to the south of High Street, with a southern corner reflected by the course of Centre Lane and Roman Moat exactly reflects the site of the moat recorded by Bogg (1904, 162, 172-3; Fig. 6). Significantly, the line of these streets also encompasses the whole town as it is portrayed on the town maps of 1611 and 1616 (Petworth 3422; 3072). The date of these defences is not known. Camden interpreted them to be part of the defences of the Roman town, whilst Langdale (1822) and Speight (1904) supposed them to be the product of the Civil War. Barley (1975, 58-9) considered the defences to be of post-Conquest date.

90. **Gasworks** NYM SE 487 431
As portrayed on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5).
91. **Old Crane Wharf** NYM SE 4895 4320
Shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849, on the western bank to the south of the town, accessed via Centre Lane/Roman Moat (Fig. 5).
92. **Steam Mill** NYM SE 490 432
Site of steam mill shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849 (Fig. 5).
93. **Field-name** NYM c.SE 485 430
Surgeons Close, shown on the first edition O.S. mapping of 1849, was the field to the south of Centre Lane, now occupied by the brewery buildings (Fig. 5). The name is derived phonetically from *St Johns Close*, as marked on the 1611 and 1616 estate plans (Petworth 3422, 3072), as indeed could be Centre Lane, albeit perhaps indirectly via the surname *Saintor* (Bogg 1904, 173fn).
94. **Watching Brief** NYM SE 4845 4290
Observations during piling operations for building work at John Smith's Brewery revealed coherent archaeological deposits. Ash and silt overlay natural to a depth of c.0.5m (Marwood 1990).
95. **Ridge and Furrow** NYM SE 483 427
In 1993 extant ridge and furrow earthworks were observed to the south-west of the town, either side of the road to Sherburn, on land above Tadcaster Ings north of the A64, extending into the study area.
96. **Earthworks** NYM c.SE 494 428
Ridge and furrow earthworks oriented NE-SW immediately to the south of Gelpits Barn. Air photo 57
97. **Deserted Medieval Village** NYM 17328 SE 500 425
Ouston Farm

Unprovenanced finds from the town

River Wharfe

In addition to the catalogued discoveries above, a large number of artefacts of all periods have been recovered without any known or meaningful provenance. Many of these have come from the riverbed of the Wharfe. They include Roman and medieval pottery and coins. One large ceramic vessel is recorded as having been 'packed with human bones' suggesting a cremation urn (Bogg 1904, 171-2), whilst two complete green glazed medieval jugs (NYM 16919) were initially misidentified as Roman vessels by Bogg (1904, 172). A medieval wrought iron anchor has also been recovered from the riverbed (Speight 1905, 12). A Bronze Age stone battle-axe (NYM 16920) is also reported to have been recovered from the riverbed, though no further information is available.

General

Other artefacts of significance from the town include a bronze armlet (NYM 16915) and a jet bead (NYM 16916) of Early Bronze Age date. They were subsequently attached to a Bronze Age socketed axe or celt (NYM 16914) which was found in or near Tadcaster prior to 1807 (Page 1907, 413; Speight 1905; Anon. 1807, 362, Pl. LIV). The object, almost certainly of Bronze Age date, is presently in the British Museum. Details of a spearhead from the town remain elusive (Speight 1905, 41fn).

5. *Catalogue of Listed Buildings*

The following catalogue is a summary of the Listed Buildings published by the Department of Environment (DoE 1985) for the parishes of East and West Tadcaster. The order of presentation is the same as that used by the DoE and the locations of the buildings and structures concerned are indicated on Figure 3.

<i>Tadcaster East</i>			
8/85	16 York Road Mid-Late 18 th century house	Grade II	SE 4894 4370
8/86	18 York Road Mid 18 th century house	Grade II	SE 4895 4371
8/87	Disused Railway Viaduct Constructed in c.1846-49 for York and North Midlands Railway Company, with eleven arches, seven of which are over land. See Cat. No. 55 above.	Grade II	SE 4843 4943
8/88	Bridge Early 18 th century bridge with seven segmental headed arches. See also Cat. No. 79 above.	Grade II	SE 4875 4345
<i>Tadcaster West</i>			
8/90	1-5 Bridge Street Eighteenth century houses with 19 th and 20 th century additions.	Grade II	SE 4871 4340
8/91	11 Bridge Street Late 18 th century house.	Grade II	SE 4870 4337

8/92	13-17 Bridge Street	Grade II	SE 4868 4336
	Three late 18 th century houses with 19 th century shop fronts.		
8/93	19 Bridge Street	Grade II	SE 4868 4335
	Late 18 th century house with 19 th century alterations.		
8/94	21 Bridge Street	Grade II	SE 4867 4334
	Late 18 th century house with 19 th century alterations.		
8/95	23 Bridge Street	Grade II	SE 4867 4334
	The Angel and White House Inn, dating from the 18 th century.		
8/96	25 Bridge Street	Grade II	SE 4867 4334
	The Old Brewery, formerly the Londesborough Hotel. Late 18 th century with 19 th century alterations.		
8/97	Barclays Bank	Grade II	SE 4866 4336
	Early 20 th century.		
8/98	Centre Lane	Grade II	c.SE 4854 4323
	Late 19 th century malt tower and adjacent ranges of John Smith's brewery.		
8/99	1-3 Chapel Street	Grade II	SE 485 433
	Two mid-late 18 th century houses.		
8/10001	The Old Vicarage	Grade II*	SE 4855 4338
	Medieval vicarage with later alterations. See Cat. No. 82 above. Grading amended to II* in 1994.		
8/100	1 High Street	Grade II	SE 4863 4330
	Early-mid 19 th century Town Hall.		
8/101	3 High Street	Grade II	SE 4863 4330
	Mid-late 18 th century house with 19 th and 20 th century alterations.		
8/102	5 High Street	Grade II	SE 4863 4330
	Mid-late 18 th century house with 20 th century alterations.		
8/103	7-9 High Street	Grade II	SE 4862 4329
	Mid-late 18 th century houses with 20 th century alterations.		
8/104	High Street	Grade II	c.SE 4856 4322
	Chimney of John Smith's Brewery, dated to c.1883.		
8/105	High Street	Grade II	c.SE 4856 4322
	Enquiry Office etc. and gate of John Smith's Brewery, dated to c.1883.		
8/106	High Street	Grade II	c.SE 4856 4322
	Mid 18th century house, now offices of John Smith's Brewery.		

8/107	High Street	Grade II	c.SE 4856 4322
	Offices of John Smith's Brewery, dated to c.1883.		
8/108	Centre Lane	Grade II	c.SE 4850 4322
	Office, walls, piers and gate of John Smith's Brewery.		
8/109	10 High Street	Grade II	SE 4860 4331
	Late 18 th century house with 19 th and 20 th century alterations.		
8/110	14 High Street	Grade II	SE 4860 4331
	Late 18 th century house with 19 th and 20 th century alterations.		
8/111	16 High Street	Grade II	SE 4859 4330
	Late 18 th century house with 19 th and 20 th century alterations.		
8/112	18 High Street	Grade II	SE 4859 4330
	Late 18 th century house with 19 th and 20 th century alterations.		
8/113	24-26 High Street	Grade II	SE 4858 4329
	Two early 18 th century house later alterations.		
8/114	28 High Street	Grade II	SE 4856 4328
	Late 18 th century house with later alterations.		
8/115	32-36 High Street	Grade II	SE 4852 4327
	Methodist Church, built in 1828 and restored in 1981.		
8/10002	3-5 Kirkgate (Outside)	Grade II	SE 4864 4334
	Type K6 telephone kiosk, dated to 1935.		
8/116	24 Kirkgate	Grade II	SE 4860 4341
	Mid-18 th century house with 20 th century alterations.		
8/117	32 Kirkgate	Grade II	SE 4859 4344
	Early 19 th century house and offices.		
8/118	St Mary's Church	Grade II*	SE 4860 4351
	Medieval church, rebuilt in 19 th century. See Cat. No. 68 above.		
8/119	Churchyard	Grade II	SE 4858 4350
	Sun dial in St Mary's churchyard, about 10m south of the porch.		
8/120	33 Kirkgate	Grade II*	SE 4858 4340
	The Ark, a medieval timber framed house with later alterations. See Cat. No. 83 above.		
8/121	47 Kirkgate	Grade II	SE 4858 4342
	Late 18 th century house, now converted to a hotel.		

8/122	49 Kirkgate Late 18 th century house, now converted to offices.	Grade II	SE 4857 4343
8/126	Westgate Sunday School on south side of Westgate, dated 1788.	Grade II	SE 4850 4344
8/127	1 Wharfe Bank Terrace Includes 2 Bridge Street. Two late 18 th century houses.	Grade II	SE 4870 4342
8/128	3 Wharfe Bank Terrace Late 18 th century house.	Grade II	SE 4870 4342
8/129	5-7 Wharfe Bank Terrace Mid-late 18 th century house with later alterations.	Grade II	SE 4868 4344
8/130	9 Wharfe Bank Terrace Mid-late 18 th century house with later alterations.	Grade II	SE 4868 4345
8/131	11 Wharfe Bank Terrace Early 19 th century house with 20 th century alterations.	Grade II	SE 4867 4346
8/132	2 Wharfe Bank Terrace Mid-late 18 th century house.	Grade II	SE 4872 4338

6. **Conclusions**

- 6.1 The available evidence for the historic town of Tadcaster and the surrounding rural area is indicative of an archaeological rich landscape that has been exploited from earliest prehistoric times. Several of the known sites possess significant archaeological potential. However, the impact of the proposed flood alleviation scheme on the archaeological resource is essentially dependent upon the depth and extent of the proposed ground works at various the locations within the study area. Until the proposed ground works are known it will not be possible to assess and mitigate the threat posed to the archaeology. However, the following sections detail those sites within the study area that would be sensitive to extensive ground works.
- 6.2 Clearly the greatest implications on the known heritage exist within the historic core of the town; principally the western bank, although there are some sites of significance on the eastern side of the river that need to be taken into account.
- 6.2.1 *Eastern Bank*
Amongst others, three sites of obvious potential lie on the eastern side of the river.
- i) Although the investigations on the site of the water mill (60) have so far only revealed evidence of relatively recent structures, there is potential for the

remains of an early medieval mill in this vicinity, and certainly one dating to the early 17th century.

ii) The exact locations of the late medieval manor house and chapel (76) are uncertain, though the available evidence indicates a location close to the bridge off the present Commercial Street.

iii) The original complex of The Grange, built by the monks of Sawley Abbey, is thought to date from the 12th century. The nature and extent of the Grange is unknown and the remains of medieval structures may lie within the study area.

6.2.2 *Western Bank*

The western bank is the site of the early settlement and as such it is perhaps the most likely location for early wharves (78). These might date from the Roman period, with the distinct possibility of several phases representing later Saxon and medieval activity. There is too the potential for well preserved waterlogged remains. Although it has been postulated that the site of Wharfe Bank Terrace may be location of an earlier wharf, they could in fact lie anywhere between the bridge and the weir, and possibly to the south of the bridge also. A further linear feature that has been recorded running parallel to the western riverbank is the remains of the Civil War defences of 1642 (80).

In addition there are six sites of obvious significance that lie on the western side of the river, that could be threatened.

i) The large earthworks in the field to the north of the castle (57) are supposedly the result of quarrying. However, there is, as yet, no known archaeological evidence to confirm the nature and date of their origin.

ii) The western motte of the motte and bailey castle (64) appears to have suffered some terracing and truncation in the past. The area between the river and the extant earthworks of the present scheduled monument may contain the truncated remains of the castle motte and defensive ditches. Moreover, given that the castle appears to have been constructed upon an earlier Roman site, it is conceivable that Roman remains in this area are very close to the surface.

iii) The supposed course of the Roman road and location of the ford (69) lie immediately to the south and south-east of the castle. Whilst this location might ultimately prove to be in error, there is a strong likelihood that any linear development along the riverbank will intersect the course of the road at some point.

iv) The church and churchyard (68) have been prone to flooding in the past, a factor which may have resulted in the preservation of any underlying Roman and early medieval deposits in this area. Additionally, the eastern extent of the medieval churchyard is unknown and it is possible that human remains may lie beyond the present churchyard boundaries.

v) Whilst the northern termination of the postulated town defences probably coincided with the point where the castle ditch met the river, their southern

defensive circuit (89) must have approached or met the river in the vicinity of Old Crane Wharf (91), or at a point to the north of it.

6.2.3 *General*

A number of sites that have been placed outside the flood alleviation study area may have associated landscape features that extend into this area and which could be affected by any ground works. These sites are Healaugh Priory (8), the Deer Park (48), cropmark/ridge and furrow sites (28, 31, 45 and 46) and the deserted medieval village of Ouston (97).

Other than site specific considerations, the evidence would suggest that there is considerable early prehistoric activity in the general area and that there is a high probability of prehistoric remains being disturbed by any ground works in the vicinity.

Within the historic core of the town it is not unreasonable to suppose that any deep groundworks are likely to have potential archaeological implications. Here too are situated the vast majority of the town's listed buildings. However, although most lie within the flood alleviation study area, only the viaduct (55) and the bridge (79) are likely to require direct consideration in the development of a programme of work.

Acknowledgements

Report: Ian Roberts BSc MIFA
Illustrations Mark Whittingham
Alistair Hancock

Bibliography

- Abramson, P. (ed.), 1986, Tadcaster, The Old Vicarage, North Yorkshire, *CBA Forum 1986*, Annual Newsletter of CBA Group 4
- Abramson, P. 1996, An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Old Vicarage, Tadcaster, NAA Rep. 96/46, unpublished
- Anon., n.d., Old Vicarage
- Anon., 1807, Appendix, *Archaeologia* 16, 362
- Anon., 1915, Proceedings in 1913: Healaugh Church, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 23, 109-10
- Anon., 1987, *A Brief History of the Ark Museum*

- Barley M.W. 1975, 'Town Defences in England and Wales after 1066', in Barley, M.W. (ed.), *The Plans and Topography of Medieval Towns in England and Wales*, CBA Research Report 14
- Bartley, D.B., 1962, 'The stratigraphy and pollen Analysis of Lake Deposits Near Tadcaster, Yorkshire', *New Phytologist*, 61, 77-87
- Bogg, E., 1904, *Lower Wharfedale*
- Briden, C. 1995, An Archaeological Watching Brief at Mill Lane, Tadcaster, unpublished
- Camden, W., 1607, *Britain; or a chronological description of the most flourishing Kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland*, enlarged by E. Gibson 1722
- Chadwick, A., 1996, *Tadcaster Workhouse*
- Clark, E.K., 1905, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 20, 261
- Clark, G.T., 1879-80, Observations on some moated mounds in Yorkshire, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 6, 109-112
- Clark, G.T., 1881, The castles of England and Wales in the latter part of the 12th century, *Archaeological Journal* 38, 338
- Clark G.T., 1889, Contribution towards a complete list of moated mounds or burhs, *Archaeological Journal* 46, 197-217
- Clarke, A., 1994, Tadcaster 1994: Archaeological Watching Brief, unpublished
- Clarke, A., 2000, Archaeological Watching Brief at Chapel Street/High Street, Tadcaster, unpublished
- Collingwood, W.G., 1915, Anglian and Anglo-Danish Sculpture in the West Riding, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 23, 242-3
- Collingwood 1927
- Defoe, D., 1742, *A tour through England and Wales*
- DoE, 1985, *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, District of Selby (incl. Parishes of Tadcaster East and Tadcaster West)*, Department of the Environment
- Faull, M.L. and Stinson, M.(eds), 1986, *Domesday Book, Yorkshire, Pt. 1*
- Fowler, J., 1875, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 442-5
- Garmonsway, N. (ed.), 1972, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 197-8

- Holbrey, R., 1995, Archaeological Excavation at 3-17 Chapel Street, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: Interim Report and Finds Assessment, ASWYAS Report 217, unpublished
- Horsley, 1732 *Britannia Romana*
- Jope, E.M., 1964, The Saxon stone building industry in southern and midland England, *Medieval Archaeology* 8, 91-118
- Taylor, M.V. (ed.) 1936, Roman Britain in 1935, *Journal of Roman Studies* 26, 244
- Kirk, G.E., 1939, *The Parish Church of St Mary, Tadcaster, Yorkshire*
- Kitson-Clark, M. (ed.), 1938, Roman Yorkshire in 1936, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 33, 219
- Langdale, T., 1822, *A topographical dictionary of Yorkshire; etc.*
- Margary, I., 1957, *Roman Roads in Britain*, Vol. 2, 147-9
- Marwood, R., 1990, Watching Brief at John Smith's Brewery, YAT 1990.5004, unpublished
- Morton, G.M., 1987, Borehole investigation on the site of a proposed supermarket, Tadcaster, Blackburn and Wigglesworth Associates, unpublished
- Page, W. (ed.), 1907-13, *The Victoria History of the County of York*, Vols 1-3 (1907, 1912; 1913)
- Pearson, F.R., 1936, *Roman Yorkshire*
- Pevsner, N., 1959, *The Buildings of England, Yorkshire: The West Riding*
- Radley, J. (ed.), 1968, The Yorkshire Archaeological Register in 1967, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 42, 116
- Ramm, H.(ed.), 1966, The Yorkshire Archaeological Register in 1965, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 41, 563-4
- Ramm, H., 1976, 'The Roman roads west of Tadcaster', *York Historian*, 1, 3-12
- Roberts, I., 1996, 'Archaeological Investigations at Tadcaster Swimming Pool', ASWYAS Report 304, unpublished
- Roberts, I., 1999, 'Tadcaster Castle Motte, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire', ASWYAS Report 544, unpublished
- Roberts, I. and Morris, C., 1993, Chapel Street, Tadcaster: Archaeological Evaluation, ASWYAS Report 159, unpublished

- Roberts, I. and Morris, C., 1995, Archaeological Excavation at 4-8 High Street, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire, ASWYAS Report 235, unpublished
- Roberts, I. and Staddon, M., 1993, Shann House, Kirkgate, Tadcaster: Archaeological Evaluation, ASWYAS Report 156, unpublished
- Roberts, I. and Staddon, M., 1995, High Street, Tadcaster: Archaeological Evaluation, ASWYAS Report 158, unpublished
- Robinson, n.d., MS in North Yorkshire SMR files containing information provided by F. and D. Longman to North Yorkshire Highways Section
- Ryder, P.F., 1983, *Medieval Buildings of Yorkshire*
- Smith, A.H., 1965, *The Place-names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, EPNS vol. 33 pt. 4, 75-79
- Speight, H., 1902, *Lower Wharfedale*
- Speight, H., 1905, *Two thousand Years of Tadcaster History*
- Stenton, F., 1971, *Anglo-Saxon England*
- Tadcaster Historical Society, 1998, *A Brief History of Tadcaster*
- Toulmin Smith, L. (ed.), 1907, *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the years 1535 - 1543*
- Tyler, A., 1976, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire Historic Towns Studies, NYCC, unpublished
- Wheater, W., 1882, *The History of Sherburn and Cawood*
- Whyman, M., 1989, 'Excavations at 2-10 Westgate, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: Interim Report', York Archaeological Trust, unpublished
- Wilson, D.M. and Hurst, D.G. (eds), 1970, Medieval Britain in 1969, *Medieval Archaeology* 14, 164
- Wrathmell, S., 1989, The Old Vicarage, Tadcaster, WYAS, unpublished

Old and Specialist Maps Consulted (in chronological order)

[Surveyor not named but probably Robert Norton] 1611: *A Survey and Plotte of the Manor of Tadcaster Beelonge to the Righte Honorable the earle of Northumberlande taken in the yeare of our Lorde 1611*, Sussex Record Office: Petworth House Archives 3422

Robert Norton, 1616, Map accompanying *Survey of the manors of Tadcaster, Catto cum Membris, and Leconfield, by Francis Mayson, surveyor, 1613*, Sussex Record Office: Petworth House Archives 3072

Tithe Award Map for Tadcaster East, 1840, TA 458M, Borthwick Institute for Historical Research

Tithe Award Map for Tadcaster, 1844, TA 531M, Borthwick Institute for Historical Research

Thomas Jefferys, 1775, Map of Yorkshire (Fig. 4)

Ordnance Survey, 1849, First edition mapping at six inches to the mile (Fig. 5)

Grimston Park Estate, 1873, Property of the Rt Hon. Lord Londesborough offered for auction, 6 inches to mile

Plan of Tadcaster, 1873, Tadcaster Estate belonging to the Rt Hon. Lord Londesborough for sale by auction, 12 inches to mile

Ordnance Survey, 1891, Second edition mapping at 25 inches to the mile

Annotated plan of Tadcaster dated 1902; in Bogg, E., 1904, *Lower Wharfeland*, 162 (Fig. 6)

Ordnance Survey, 1974, Geological Drift Map, Sheet 70

Archives and Repositories Consulted

Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, York

Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook, Hall, I., 1979, facsimile of Landsdowne MS 914, British Library

North Yorkshire County Record Office

North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record

Samuel Smith Old Brewery, Tadcaster

Sussex Record Office: Petworth House Archives

Tadcaster Library

West Yorkshire Archives Service

Yorkshire Archaeology Society Library

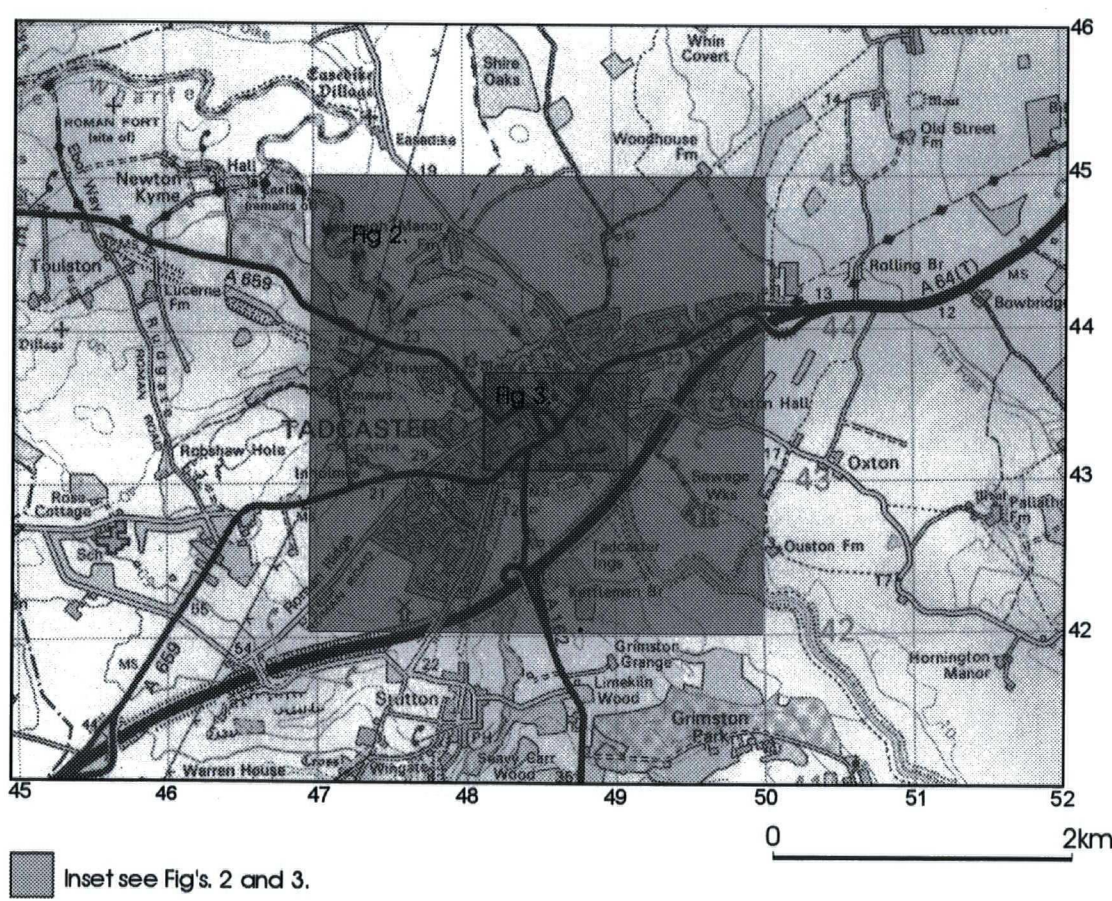
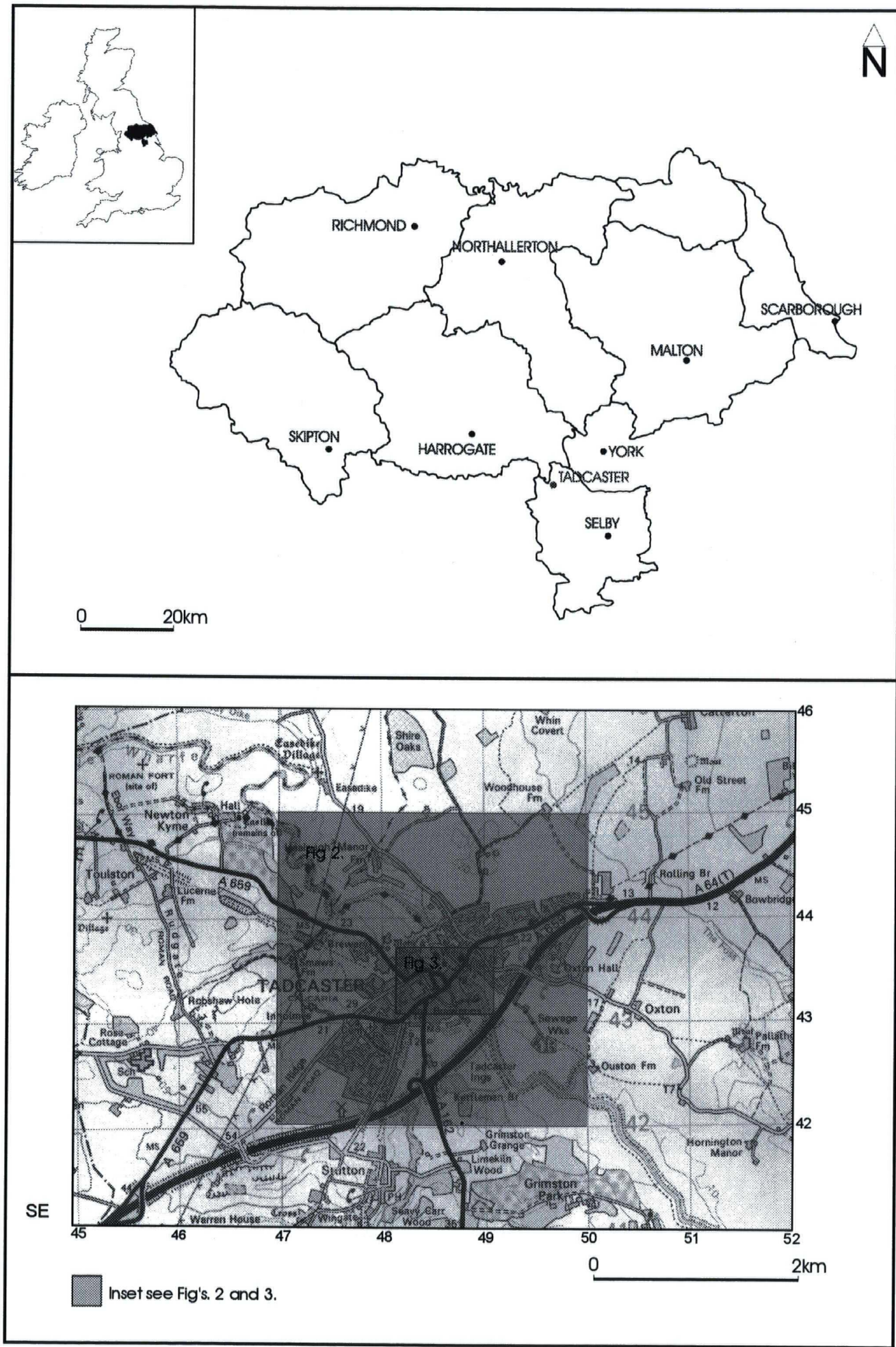


Fig. 1. Site Location

SNY8472

FIGURE 2 NOT SCANNED