

SNY	854
ENY	581
CNY	1979
Parish	6056
Rec'd	01/09/1999

**FORMER BOROUGHBRIDGE LAUNDRY SITE,
LANGTHORPE, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION
AND RECORDING**

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

NYCC HER	
SNY	854
ENY	581
CNY	1979
Parish	6056
Rec'd	01.09.99

FORMER BOROUGHBRIDGE LAUNDRY SITE,
LANGTHORPE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION
AND RECORDING

Report no: 1998/66.R01
Version: Final
Date: July 1999

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Crest Homes (Northern) Limited
Crest House
2 North Park Road
Harrogate
North Yorkshire HG1 5PA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECORDING, FORMER BOROUGHBIDGE LAUNDRY SITE, LANGTHORPE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former Boroughbridge Laundry site in Langthorpe, North Yorkshire (NGR SE39306720), by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) on behalf of Crest Homes (Northern) Limited, during the initial groundworks and excavations for a housing development.
- 1.2 The laundry was housed in buildings which were originally constructed for use as a brewery and are shown as such on early 19th century Ordnance Survey maps of the area. The site of the 14th century Battle of Boroughbridge also lies to the south-east, and it was considered possible that some action might have extended into the proposed development site.
- 1.3 The watching brief recovered no evidence for any pre-19th century activity on the site. Some post-medieval wall footings located in a northern part of the development site are probably associated with part of the now demolished 19th century Tower brewery complex.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 In compliance with a planning condition imposed by Harrogate Borough Council, Crest Homes (Northern) Limited commissioned Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) to undertake a programme of archaeological observation and recording (a watching brief) during the initial groundworks for a housing development at the former Boroughbridge Laundry site at Langthorpe, North Yorkshire (planning application 6.56.79.G.FUL).
- 2.2 The scale and scope of the archaeological watching brief was defined by a scheme of work produced by EDAS, which was subsequently approved by North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Unit (see Appendix 1). On-site monitoring and recording took place at intervals during early October and late December 1998, with report and archive production occurring a short while later.

3 SITE LOCATION AND OTHER DETAILS

- 3.1 The development site, which is centred on NGR SE39306720, is situated on the north bank of the River Ure within the village of Langthorpe, immediately to the north-west of the town of Boroughbridge (see figure 1). Although within the parish of Langthorpe, the site lies within the Boroughbridge Conservation Area.
- 3.2 The site covers some 2.4 hectares and is bounded to the south by the River Ure. The north-east and east sides of the site abut the rear of residential properties fronting onto Leeming Lane and Station Terrace, and the northern boundary is marked by the line of the former Boroughbridge branch of the North East Railway which was closed to traffic in 1950.

- 3.3 Apart from the now disused railway embankment, the site rises slightly away from the river to a maximum height of approximately 16m AOD. The underlying geology is undifferentiated Triassic (Bunter) sandstones overlain by silts and clays generally associated with glacial lake deposits. The site was formerly occupied by Warwick's Anchor Brewery and more recently by Anchor Marine Stores and the Boroughbridge Laundry; both these firms ceased trading in the 1980s, and the site has been largely derelict since then.
- 3.4 The site has a considerable planning history, with some 32 applications on part or all of the site being presented since 1974. In 1987 Harrogate Borough Council drew up a Development Brief in which all aspects for the development of site for housing were considered (Harrogate Borough Council 1987).
- 3.5 The site was also subject to a geotechnical assessment in March 1998, and a series of trial pits and boreholes showed that there was a 0.15m-1.2m thick cover of topsoil and/or made ground overlying variable strata of sandy clay, clay sand and silt; this was up to 3.2m deep and was typical of the glacial deposits seen elsewhere in the area (ARP Associates 1998).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 There are three main elements to address when considering the archaeological and historical interest of the development site.

Roman Road

- 4.2 The course of Leeming Lane, which runs in a north-west/south-east alignment along the east side of the development site, is thought to represent or follow the route of Dere Street, a major Roman road running north from York through Aldborough (*Isurium*) to Catterick and beyond (Margary 1973, 428). Whilst it is likely that deposits associated with the Roman road near Station Terrace will have been destroyed by the now disused adjacent railway embankment and bridge, and the cutting for the existing road, it is possible that some roadside features could survive in the area.

The Battle of Boroughbridge

- 4.3 In 1322 the Battle of Boroughbridge took place to the south-east of the development site, between the forces of Edward II and his rebel cousin Thomas Earl of Lancaster. Lancaster attempted to cross the River Ure at the main bridge and a nearby ford but was thwarted by the Warden of Carlisle, Sir Andrew de Harcla, and a force of some 4,000 men. The rebels were successfully repulsed and the Earl of Lancaster was captured and subsequently executed (English Heritage 1995; Clark 1997, 25-36).
- 4.4 Although the actual battle site lies further to the south-east, it is possible that some action extended into the area of the proposed development. The latter has been considerably disturbed in the past with no record of human remains

being encountered but, as with all battlefield sites, there is still the possibility of such a find in the surrounding areas.

The Brewing and Malting Industry

- 4.5 The development site also has a considerable and significant history of brewing and malting, being the location of Warwick and Company's Anchor Brewery. The original maltings of c.1850 lie towards the east central part of the site, adjacent to Millbrook House (see figure 2). In 1856 new brewery buildings incorporating a tower were constructed immediately to the north-east, and a larger maltings was later built in c.1875 across the railway line to the north. Since the takeover of Warwick's Brewery by John Smiths in 1925, the buildings have only been used sporadically, most recently as Anchor Marine Stores (the original maltings) and Boroughbridge Laundry (tower brewery). These two firms ceased trading in the 1980s, from when the site became disused (Hatcher 1985, 137-138).
- 4.6 The three brewery and maltings complexes are of considerable industrial archaeological interest, and the three main structures are all listed as being of Special Architectural and Historic Interest (Grade II), namely the Anchor Marine Stores (the original maltings), the Laundry Building (Tower brewery), and the Maltings and Kilns of Warwick's Anchor Brewery (Department of the Environment 1987, 19-21; see Appendix 2).
- 4.7 The original maltings building ("a" on figure 2) is a three storey brick-built range measuring c.25m by 8m and aligned north-west/south-east. It dates to c.1850 but is of two phases. The main range is of three bays with a square, two storey kiln at the south-east end. The listed building description notes that the floors of the main range are carried on cast-iron girders supported by slender cast-iron columns and, while the floors in the kiln are missing, the iron doors separating the main range and kiln remain *in situ*. This building is probably the oldest surviving structure of its type in the country (Hatcher 1985, 137-138), and the Association for Industrial Archaeology notes that the cast-iron girders and iron doors represent particularly fine surviving features (Harrogate Borough Council 1987, Appendix 7).
- 4.8 The tower brewery ("b" on figure 2) lies in the centre of the site. The complex consists of a four storey tower structure, a rear range reduced in height, some attached ancillary buildings, a terrace of three two-storey houses to the rear, and a detached building to the immediate south-east of the tower. The tower is dated to 1856, and is probably an early example of the brewing process developed in the 1860s in which beer was prepared in successive stages on different floors of a tall brewhouse; water was pumped to the top by steam power and the liquor passed down through the various processes by gravity.
- 4.9 The new maltings, to the north of the current development site beyond the railway embankment ("c" on figure 2), is a three storey, brick-built, rectangular structure measuring 52m by 16m. The section containing the malting floors is gable-ended, but a pair of kilns at the north-east end have

pyramidal roofs terminating in flat-topped flues. There is also a single storey section beyond the kilns.

- 4.10 Other structures within the site include a group of five buildings by the side of the river ("d" on figure 2), which might have been stables used to serve the brewery and maltings, and Millbrook House ("e" on figure 2), a substantial late Victorian house in the centre east of the site and which might have been built for the owner or manager of the brewery.
- 4.11 It should be noted that the archaeological watching brief was confined to below-ground archaeological deposits, and it is understood that the brewery complex and associated structures were recorded by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments for England in advance of their demolition and/or alteration. The RCHME report was not complete when this watching brief account was prepared.

5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any sub-surface archaeological features and deposits which might be present on the site and which would be affected by the proposed development. The scope and methodology for the work was defined by an EDAS project design (see Appendix 1) which was approved by North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Unit.
- 5.2 All preliminary groundworks for the foundations and services for three blocks of housing units were monitored, as well as the groundworks for any adjacent roads and sewers (Areas A, B and C on figure 3). In the north-east part of the site, the excavations and drainage works for a new access road leading off Leeming Lane were also inspected (Area D). The excavations were carried out using a 360 degree tracked excavator with a toothed 90 centimetre bucket attached, and/or a JCB mechanical excavator.
- 5.3 A 1:500 scale site plan was produced, based on a plan provided by the client. The four areas of groundworks were recorded at a scale of 1:200 and a photographic record (colour 35mm prints) was made. Features of potential archaeological importance were recorded by means of annotated sections and plans, as appropriate, and each discrete stratigraphic entry (eg. a cut, fill, or layer) was assigned an individual context number; a total of nine archaeological contexts were recorded and these are given in the following text as three digit numbers (eg. 005). In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recording information was cross-referenced as appropriate. It is important to note that, on occasion, the depth and instability of some of the groundworks prevented close inspection, and the section drawings illustrated in figure 5 are annotations rather than scaled representations.
- 5.4 As can be seen from the following text, little of archaeological importance was observed during the course of the project. As a result, and given that a high proportion of the site had been sampled, the watching brief was

curtailed and no further recording was carried out during the subsequent development of the site. This action was discussed and agreed with the North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Unit.

- 5.5 No finds or artefacts were uncovered or retained from the excavations. In accordance with standard archaeological procedure, and with the agreement of the client, the project archive has been deposited with Harrogate Museum (site code BLS 98; museum accession code to be allocated).

6 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 6.1 Trenches for house foundations were dug in three areas, referred to as Areas A, B and C (see figure 3). The fourth area (Area D) to be examined was the junction of the new site access road with Leeming Lane in the north-east corner of the site.

Area A

- 6.2 Area A measured approximately 15m by 13m and trenches were excavated for the foundations of Units 1, 2 and 3 in the far south-west corner of the site near the River Ure (see figure 4). The foundation trenches reached a maximum depth of 2.5m at the north-east end of the area, shallowing to 0.8m at the south-west end. The trenches cut through bands of natural clay (004 and 005), and were overlain by black clinker and modern brick rubble (002 and 001) at the south-west and a shallow cut filled with red-brown boulder clay mixed with modern building rubble (003) at the north-east end of the trench (see Section 1, figure 5).

Area B

- 6.3 Area B measured approximately 54m by 15m and trenches were excavated for the foundations of Units 4 to 13 near to the southern edge of the development site (see figure 4). The trenches were cut to an average depth of 1.16m. The exposed deposits consisted of layers of silt and clay overlain by red-brown boulder clay, the latter similar to that seen in Area A (003).

Area C

- 6.4 Trenches were excavated for the foundations of Units 23 to 30 along the north edge of the development site (see figure 4 and plate 1). The trenches measured approximately 45m long by 9m wide and were situated in an area formerly occupied by the north part of the 19th century Tower brewery complex. Post-medieval wall footings associated with part of the former brewery complex and with a north-east/south-west alignment were observed in part of the southern part of the area.
- 6.5 A representative section of the wall footings was recorded in the south-east part of the main excavation trench. The footings (006 and 007) survived to an approximate overall height of 1.0m and were 0.56m wide, and overlay a layer of hardcore 0.50m deep (008), which in turn rested on a natural green-brown clay (009). The individual bricks measured on average 0.24m long

and 0.10m wide. Some of the lower brick courses (007) were set at right-angles to those above (006).

Area D

- 6.6 The excavated drainage trench into Leeming Lane formed an L-shape measuring approximately 13m south-west/north-east and 14m north-west/south-east. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.80m below the existing tarmac, and 3.0m below the top of the adjacent railway embankment.
- 6.7 The deposits encountered were predominantly a red sandy clay and some patches of yellow sand probably associated with the railway embankment; no archaeological deposits were identified. The excavations for the associated access road did not extend below the level of the brick retaining wall of the railway embankment and no archaeological horizons were observed. Any former ground surfaces that might survive are likely to be situated below the railway embankment and below the depth of the current excavations.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 No evidence for medieval or early post-medieval deposits was found within the areas examined by the watching brief. No pre-19th century activity was identified on the site, and there was no evidence for any burials associated with the Battle of Boroughbridge, or for any Roman deposits associated with the adjacent Roman road. It is likely that ground disturbance in the areas of, and associated with, the brewery, laundry and railway line will have destroyed or disturbed any archaeological deposits that might have been present.
- 7.2 No structures are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1855 6" (sheet 138) or 1910 25" (sheet 138/2) maps in Areas A and B, and no evidence of archaeologically significant activity was recorded in the foundation trenches here. Brick foundations noted in Area C along the northern edge of the development site are likely to be associated with part of the 19th century Tower brewery and laundry complex that until recently survived on the site. Any early Roman or medieval ground surfaces that might survive in Area D probably lie at a considerable depth, below the level of the present excavations.

8 REFERENCES

ARP Associates 1998 *Desk Study and Ground Investigation Report at Boroughbridge Laundry, Leeming Lane, Boroughbridge* (report no 224/36)

Department of the Environment 1987 *78th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* (published 11.3.1987)

English Heritage 1995 *Battlefield Report: Boroughbridge*

Clark, D 1997 *Battlefield Walks: North*

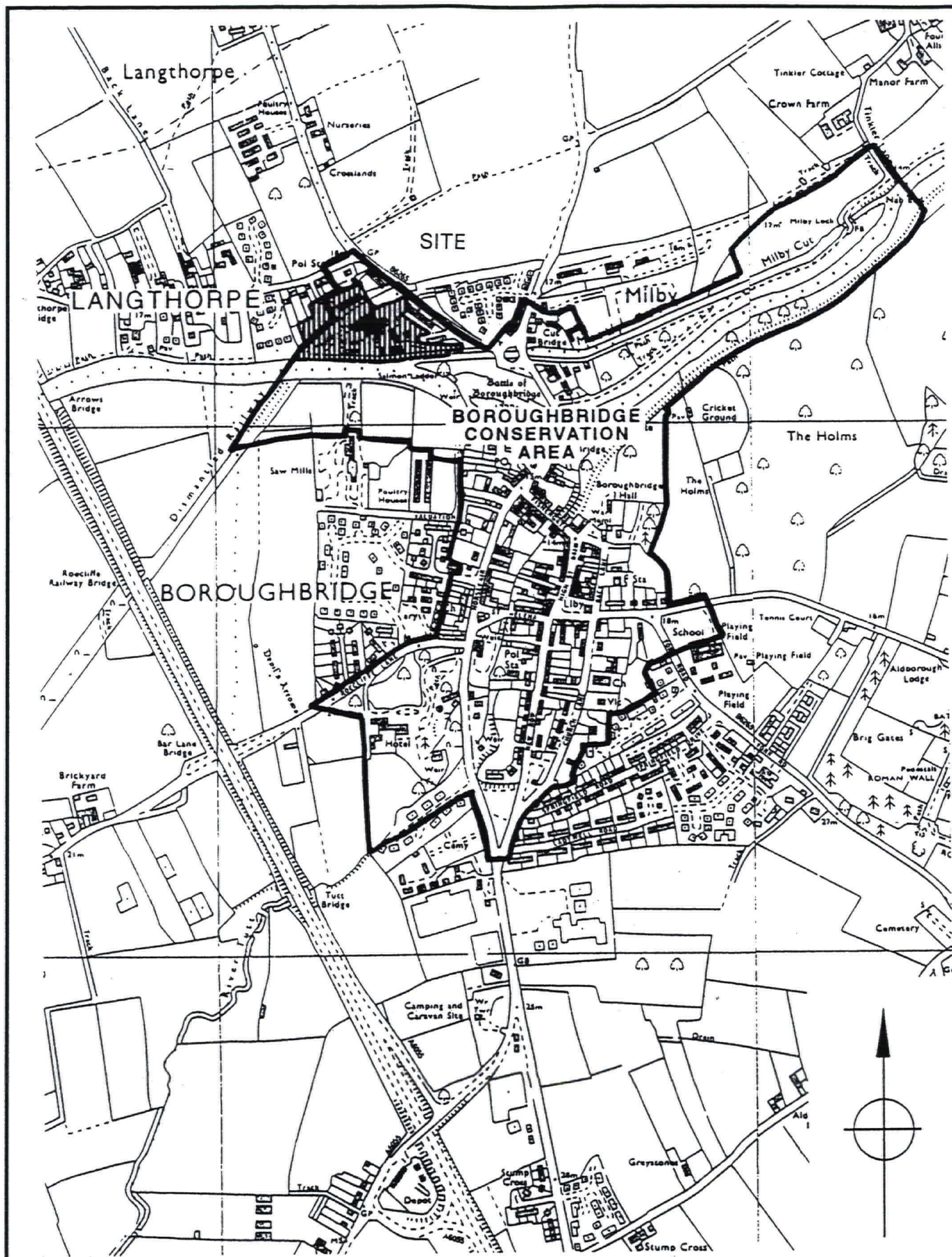
Hatcher, J 1985 *The Industrial Architecture of Yorkshire*

Harrogate Borough Council 1997 *Former Brewery/Maltings, Boroughbridge: Development Brief*

Margary, I D 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain* (3rd edition)

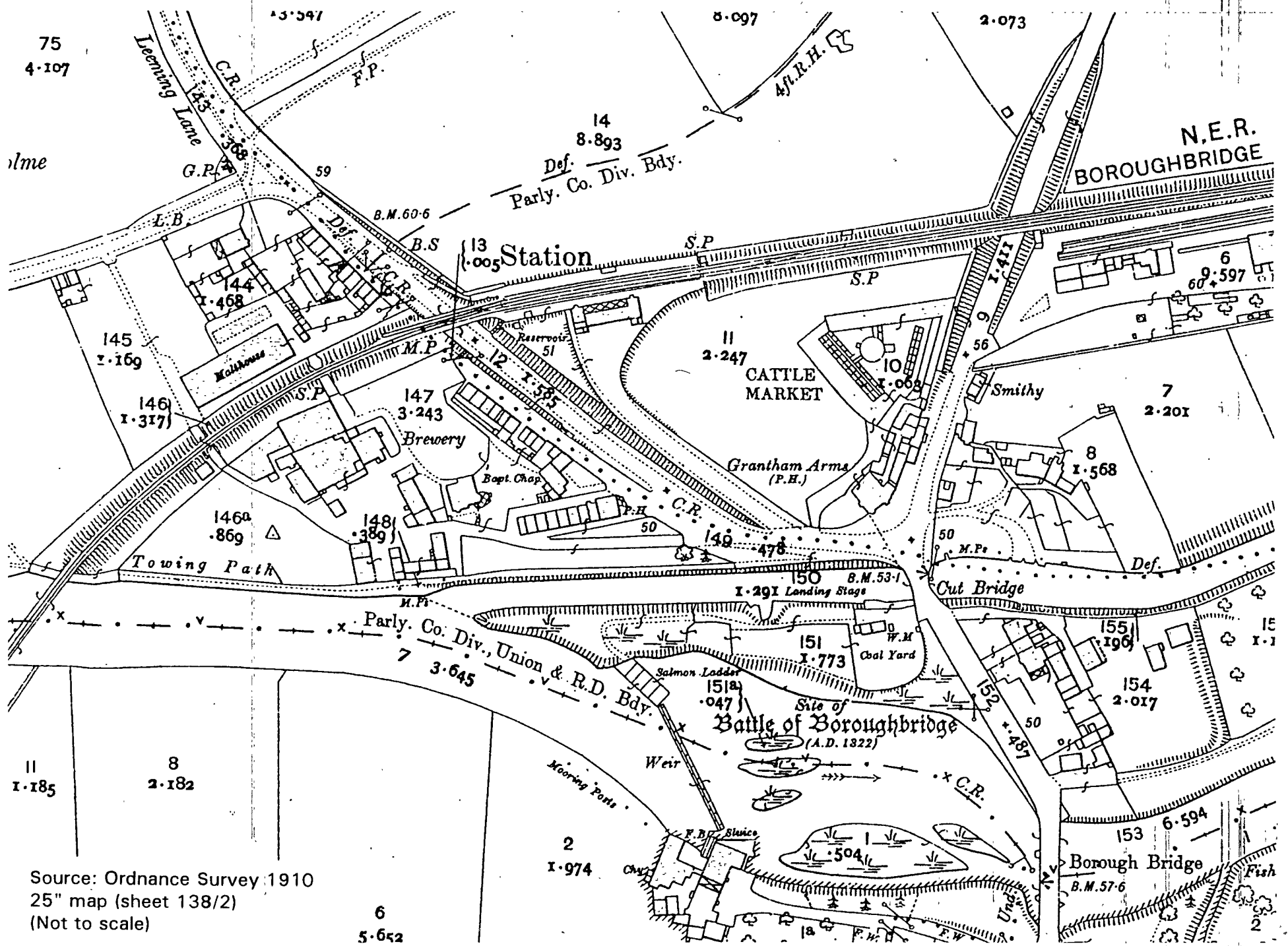
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 EDAS would like to thank Crest Homes (Northern) Limited for their co-operation in carrying out the watching brief, particularly Mr D Whittaker, Mr S Taylor and Mr A MacLaren. Thanks are also due to Ms V Fiorato and Ms L Smith for the supply of information from the North Yorkshire SMR.
- 9.2 The watching brief was undertaken by D Cudlip and J Gosling of Northern Archaeological Associates on behalf of EDAS, with additional administrative support provided by Ed Dennison and P Abramson. The site records, photographs and archive were produced by D Cudlip and J Gosling, who also produced draft reports. The final report and figures were produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.

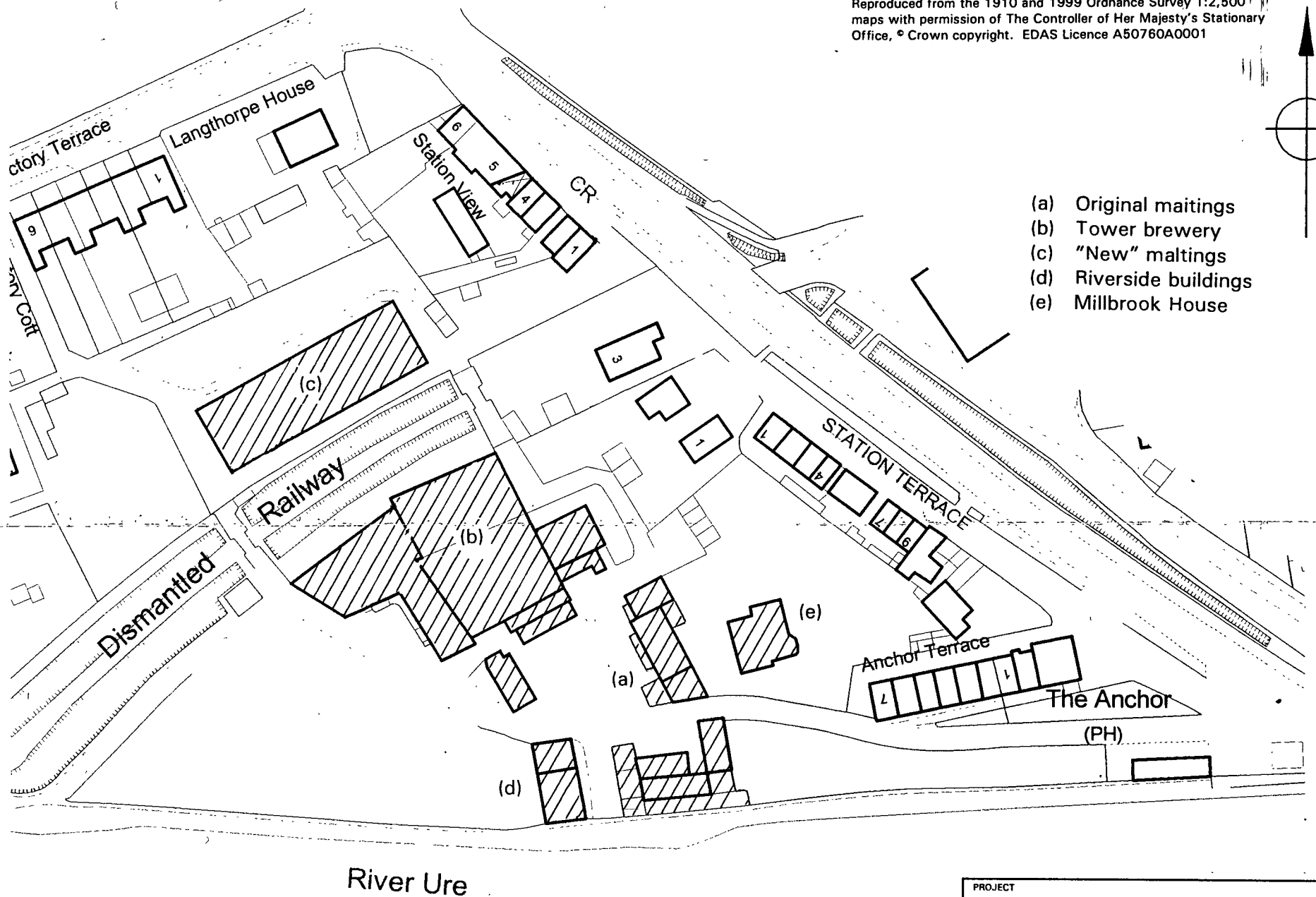


Reproduced from the 1974 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown copyright. EDAS Licence A50760A0001

	SCALE 1:10,000	PROJECT BOROUGHBRIDGE LAUNDRY SITE	EDAS
	DATE JUL 1999	TITLE GENERAL LOCATION	FIGURE 1

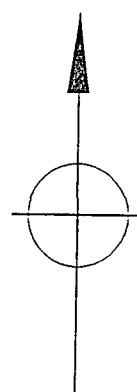
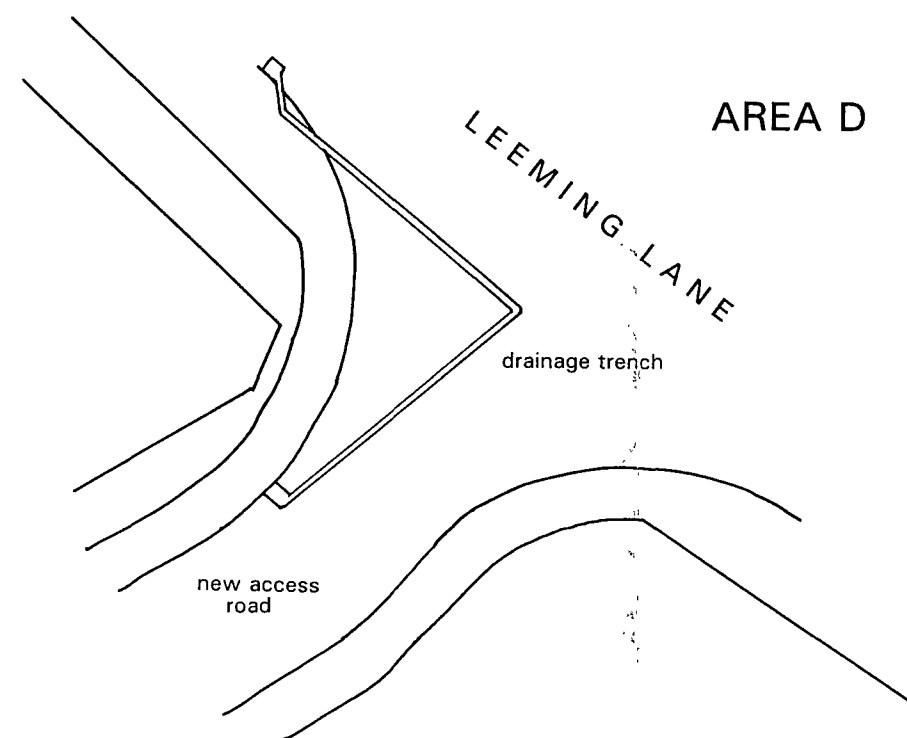
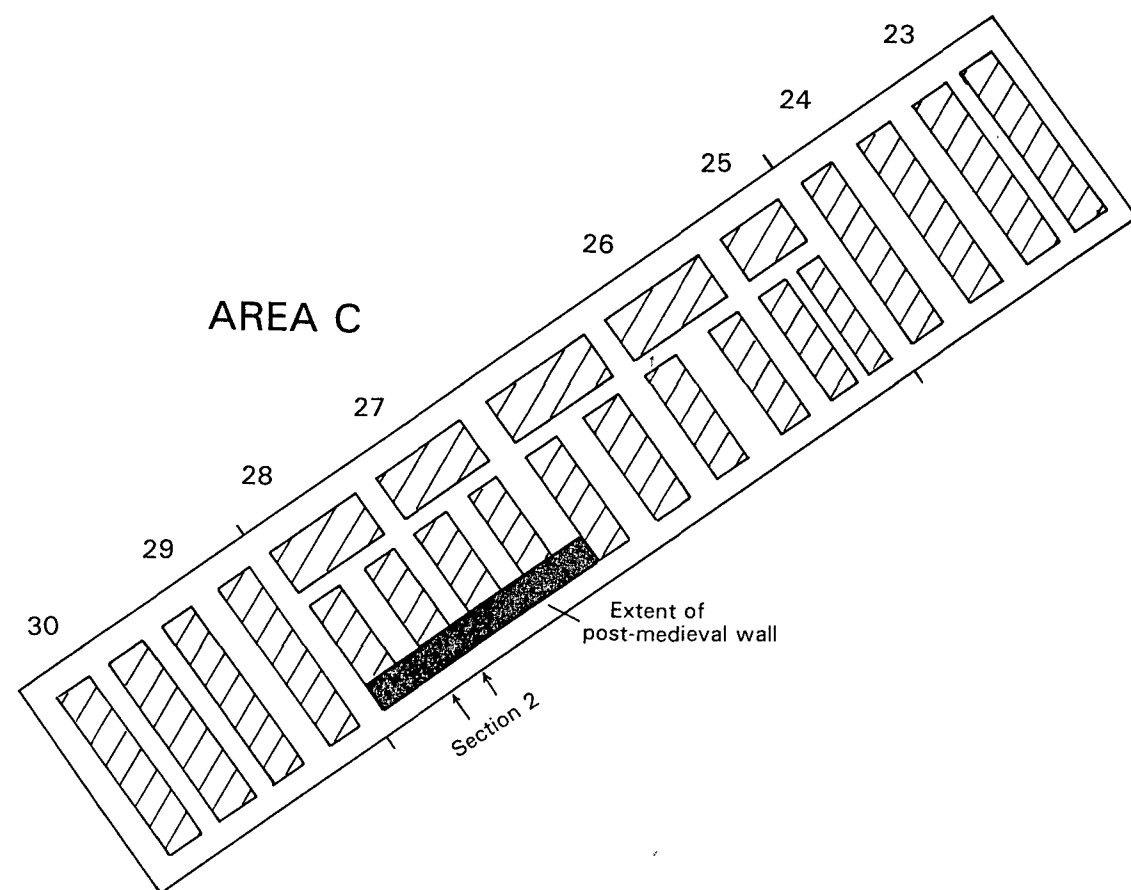
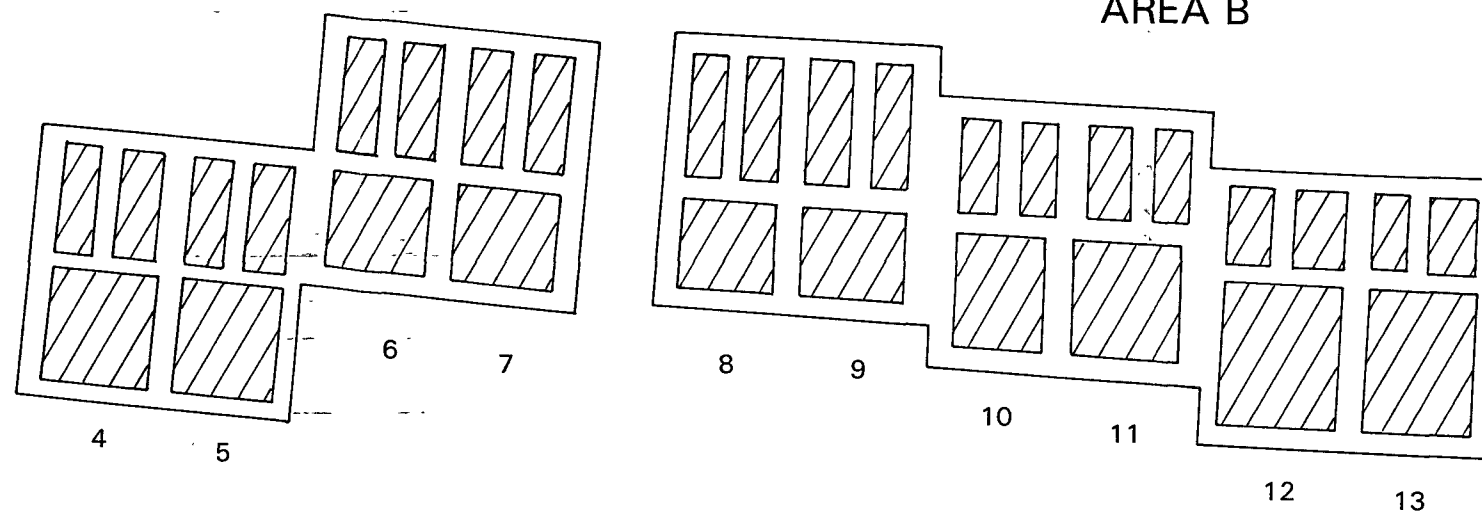
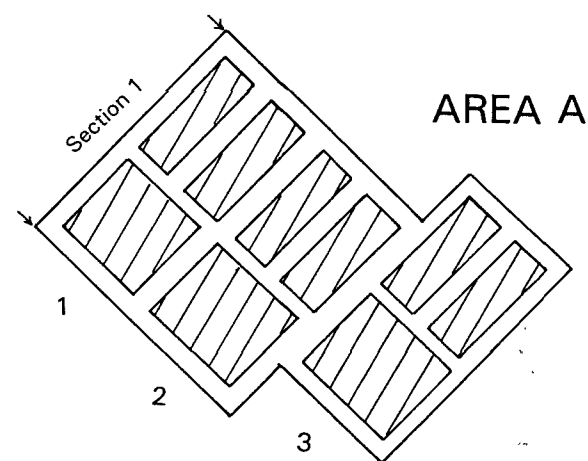


Reproduced from the 1910 and 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 maps with permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, © Crown copyright. EDAS Licence A50760A0001

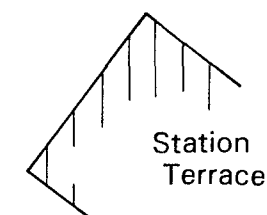


Scale: 1:2,500

PROJECT BOROUGHBRIDGE LAUNDRY SITE	
TITLE SITE PLANS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUL 1999
EDAS	FIGURE 2



0 20m

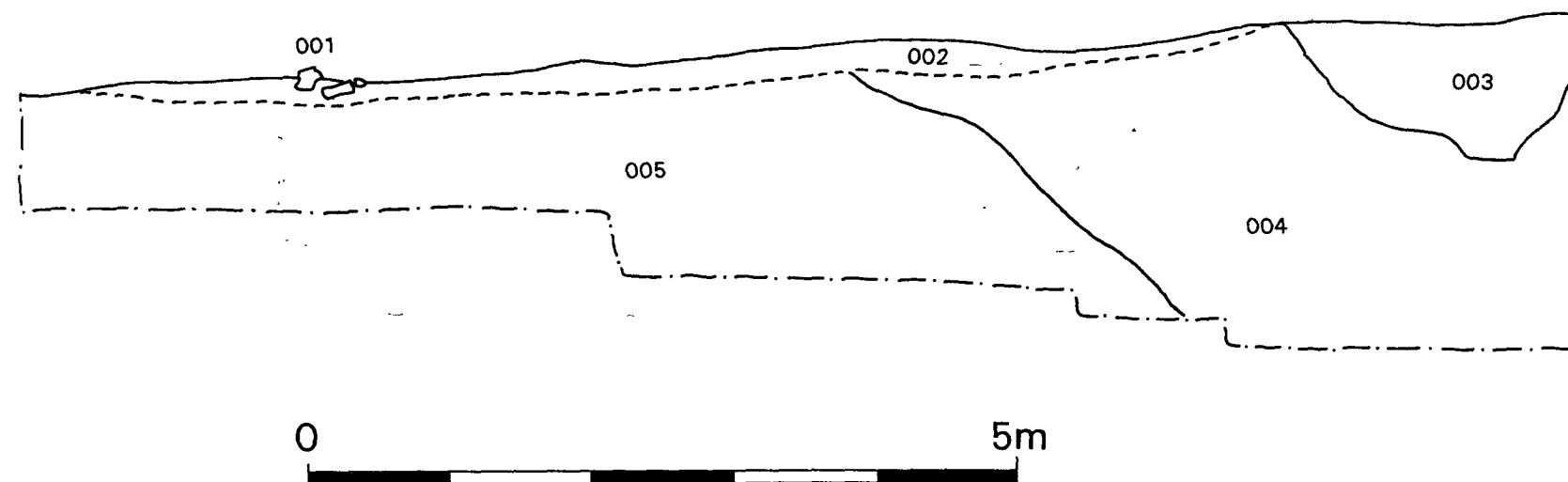


PROJECT BOROUGHBRIDGE LAUNDRY SITE	
TITLE GROUND PLANS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUL 1999
EDAS	FIGURE 4

AREA A SECTION 1

SW

NE

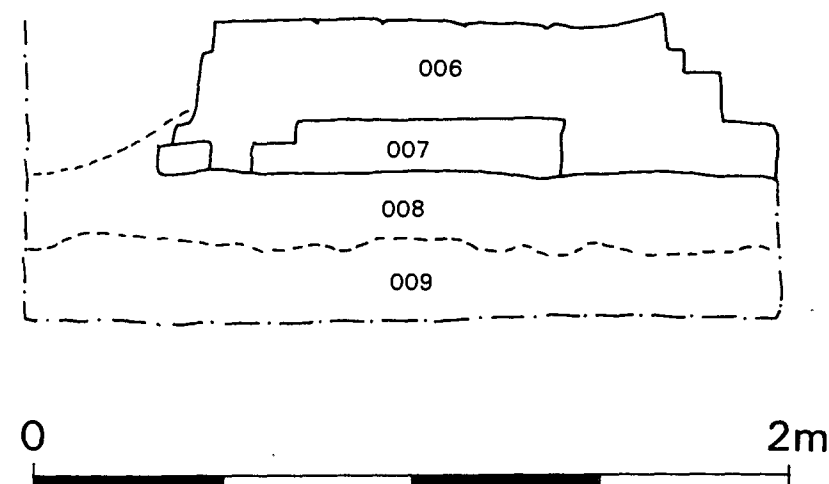


- 001 Modern brick
- 002 Black clinker
- 003 Red boulder clay, pebbles and modern building rubble
- 004 Mid-brown clay
- 005 Blue-grey clay

AREA C SECTION 2

SW

NE



- 006 Modern red brick
- 007 Modern red brick at right angles to 006
- 008 Hardcore and mixed rubble
- 009 Green-brown clay

PROJECT BOROUGHBRIDGE LAUNDRY SITE	
TITLE SECTIONS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUL 1999
EDAS	FIGURE 5



Plate 1: General view of north side of Area 3, looking north-east



Plate 2: View of Section 2, Area C

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, FORMER BROUGHBRIDGE LAUNDRY SITE, LANGTHORPE, BROUGHBRIDGE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted for a residential development on the former Broughbridge laundry site, Langthorpe, Broughbridge. As the site lies within an area of archaeological interest, one of the conditions relates to the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation.
- 1.2 This specification has been prepared by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) on behalf of Crest Homes Limited to fulfil that condition. The contents of the specification have been discussed and approved by the North Yorkshire County Archaeological Officer.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological interest and potential. In 1322 the Battle of Broughbridge took place between the forces of Edward II and his cousin Thomas Earl of Lancaster; the King's forces won the day and the rebel Earl was captured and executed. Although the actual battle site lies further to the east and south, it is possible that some action extended into the proposed development site. The site has been considerably disturbed in the past with no record of human remains being encountered, but there is still the possibility that archaeological deposits and features relating to the battle may be awaiting discovery.
- 2.2 The site also has a history of brewing and malting, and some of the former brewery buildings associated with Warwick's Anchor Brewery are listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The site was subsequently used as a laundry, and it is possible that archaeological deposits associated with these post-medieval industries will be uncovered by the proposed development.

3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The aim of the archaeological investigation is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be present on the site and which will be affected by the proposed development. This work can be accommodated through an archaeological recording brief, which should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and approved archaeological contractor.
- 3.2 It is intended that the recording brief should not unduly delay the overall development of the site, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the building contractor. However, the developer should ensure that the archaeological contractor has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this specification.
- 3.3 It is likely that the recording brief will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits by the archaeological contractor. The number and duration of the visits will be determined by the speed of the development.
- 3.4 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable, unless agreed otherwise. Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week) of the commencement of development will be given to the archaeological contractor.

- 3.5 The archaeological contractor will be afforded access to the development site at all reasonable times to view the excavation of any groundworks associated with roads, services, house foundations, and landscaping works, or other operations resulting in ground disturbance.
- 3.6 The archaeological contractor will be given the opportunity to view the groundworks as they are being excavated, any trench sections after excavation, and be allowed time to rapidly clean, assess, and quickly hand excavate, sample and record any features and finds where appropriate.
- 3.7 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest identified within these areas, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings and written descriptions as judged adequate by the archaeologist on site, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 3.8 All archaeological work on site will be carried out with due regard for all Health and Safety considerations. As the recording brief will be carried out at the same time as the building contractor's work, regard will also be made for any constraints or restrictions imposed by the building contractor.

4 UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

- 4.1 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this specification, contact will be made with the North Yorkshire County Archaeological Officer. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording brief, in agreement with the client and his contractors.
- 4.2 Any human remains which are discovered will initially be left *in situ*, covered and protected, and the Coroner informed. If subsequent removal is necessary, this will comply with relevant Home Office and local environmental health regulations. The discovery of human burials will have implications to any post-excavation programme, and it is likely that further scientific analysis, including radio-carbon dating, as well as possible reburial will be required.
- 4.3 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any finds will be removed to a safe place, and recorded to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

5 MONITORING

- 5.1 The recording brief will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the North Yorkshire County SMR, in it's role as curator of the county's archaeological heritage. The SMR will receive as much notice as possible, and certainly one week, of the commencement of site works.

6 POST EXCAVATION WORK

- 6.1 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain the consent of the landowner for the deposition of any finds resulting from the project. The archaeological contractor will also contact the local registered museum at the start of the project to determine their requirements for the transfer and deposition of the project archive. The archaeological contractor will adhere to any specific transfer and deposition requirements which the museum might impose; these might include charges

for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive. In this case, the local museum is Harrogate Museum.

- 6.2 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists will be consulted as necessary.
- 6.3 A fully indexed field archive will be prepared, following the guidance produced by English Heritage in their publication "The Management of Archaeological Projects 2". The archive will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the site archive will be deposited with any finds in the appropriate registered museum. The NYCC guidelines relating to the transfer and deposition of archaeological archives will also be noted and compiled with.

7 REPORT PRODUCTION

- 7.1 A report will be produced following NYCC guidelines. The report will include background information such as planning details of the site, a summary of the works carried out, a description and separate interpretation of any features and finds identified, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context, and a catalogue of finds, features and primary records. All archaeological features identified will be accurately mapped with respect to fixed structures or topographic detail, together with appropriately scaled plans, sections and other drawings. Any important finds will be illustrated.
- 7.2 Details of the report's style and format will be determined by the level of recording undertaken and the nature of the records produced, but the NYCC guidelines and check-list will be followed and adhered to as necessary. The report will also include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and a copy of this specification.
- 7.3 The final report will be produced within three weeks of the completion of the site work, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case, a revised date will be agreed with the client and the North Yorkshire SMR.
- 7.4 Three copies of the report will be supplied to the client, who will pass two to the local planning authority and the County SMR, where it will be a publicly accessible document.

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

THE ORIGINAL MALTINGS ("a" on figure 2).

Formerly listed as "Anchor Marine Stores (malting and kiln of Warwick's Anchor Brewery)" (site 3/29).

"Maltings and kiln, now shop, offices and stores. c.1850 of 2 builds. Red/brown brick, English Bond, gritstone ramp, grey slate roof. 3 storeys with basement, approximately 3 bays to main range, with square 2-storey kiln at south-east end. Main range: south-west side: main entrance on first floor left, reached from stone loading platform, loading doors above. Basement area reached through board doors to right. Small square windows, to second and third storeys with cambered header-brick arches, the third-storey windows under eaves. Loading door third floor far left, gable above eavesline. Kiln to right: original central board door reached through lean-to addition. Conical flue built in headers, repaired at top, cowl missing. Interior: main range: floors carried on cast-iron girders supported by slender cast-iron columns manufactured by C Corcoran, 31 Mark Lane (possibly Leeds). Kiln: floors missing; on first floor, wall to main range has large doorway flanked by smaller openings, all with iron doors; similar small openings, boarded up, on other 3 sides. Garage doors inserted into south-east side mid C20. The malting process in this building involved the spreading out of the wetted barley on one floor of the main range. The barley was turned and ventilated for a few days before being gently dried in the kiln. The kiln was composed of a ground-floor furnace room and a drying room above, through which the warm air was drawn by the flue. The malted barley was then transferred to the brewery. The building was used by Warwick and Co's Anchor Brewery. New brewery buildings were constructed in 1856 immediately to the north-west of the maltings and a larger maltings was constructed c.1875 across the railway line to the north. The malting is probably the oldest surviving building of its type in the county and forms a group with the tower brewery (qv) and later kiln and maltings (qv). J Hatcher, *The Industrial Architecture of Yorkshire*, 1985, pp137, 138".

THE LAUNDRY BUILDING AND FORMER TOWER BREWERY ("b" on figure 2)

Formerly listed as "Laundry buildings (tower brewery of Warwick's Anchor Brewery)" (site 3/30).

"Tower brewery and brewery buildings, now laundry. Dated 1856. Red/brown brick, English bond, corrugated asbestos roof. 4-storey, 5-bay tower with rear range reduced to 2 storeys. Ground floor: central double doors under cambered arch of 3 courses of headers above loading platform; inserted door to right. Bay to right: windows out of line with floor levels of central and left bays. Tall narrow openings with either wooden louvres or small panes, stone sills, cambered arches as entrance door. Oversailing courses to eaves, hipped roof, tall brick stack with arcading and moulded cornice projects from rear right corner. Right return, tower: ground floor: paired 6-pane windows with stone sills and cambered header arches. To central floor area a large blocked opening with stone sill and iron lintel, with 2 small square windows with stone sills and large stone lintels. Third floor: central board loading door with flanking louvred openings and projecting girder below. Secondary range: datestone with anchor in relief at eaves; single pitch roof replaces higher M-shaped roof (outline visible in rear wall of tower). Lean-to buildings not of special interest. Interior not inspected. This is probably an early example of the brewing process developed in the 1860s in which beer-production took place in successive stages on different floor levels of a tall brewhouse. Water was pumped to the top by steam power and the liquor passed down through various stages by gravity (Hatcher, p135). Forms a group with the old maltings and kilns (qv). J Hatcher, *The Industrial Architecture of Yorkshire*, 1985, pp135".

THE NEW MALTINGS ("c" on figure 2)

Formerly listed as "Maltings and kilns of Warwick's Anchor Brewery" (site 3/31).

"Maltings and kilns, now disused. Mid-late C19. Red/brown brick, grey slate roof. Large rectangular maltings, 3 storeys, 7 x 3 bays with a pair of square slightly taller 3-bay kilns attached to east end. South side: board double door with timber lintel; far left. Small square or rectangular openings throughout, blocked on ground floor, otherwise louvred or with casement windows, all having stone sills and large lintels, kilns with window only to top floor. Moulded stone kneeler to left end. Skylights and ridge louvres to main block, pyramidal roofs with elevated flat-topped flues to kilns. North side:

timber-fronted projecting loading door with gabled roof to left of centre. Interior not inspected. The building is part of the brewery group including the earlier kiln (qv) and the tower brewery (qv). J Hatcher, *The Industrial Architecture of Yorkshire*, 1985, pp138".

Source: Department of the Environment 1987 *78th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*, 19-21 (published 11.3.1987)