1 INTRODUCTION

In response to a planning proposal from the Department of Transport for the construction of a bypass around the town of Selby, North Yorkshire County Council commissioned the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the route This work was funded by a grant from English Heritage, administered by North Yorkshire County Council The project aimed to locate and to define the extent and nature of any archaeological sites along the line of the route and it also sought to devise a scheme to record and report adequately all archaeological stratigraphy which would be disturbed or destroyed by the construction of the road

The programme consisted of an initial phase of desk-based research, which produced a scope of work recommending a subsequent field assessment, a short field programme, and validation of all the various data retrieved This report forms item 5 3 in the Specification for Works document (NYCC CPD 12 90)

1.1 Geology and Topography

The proposed route of the Selby bypass is situated within the southern section of the Vale of York, immediately to the north and south of the River Ouse, which here flows towards the Humber estuary through a wide valley floor The route passes through an undulating landscape, which becomes flat and featureless in the vicinity of the River Ouse The area comprises open agricultural land, largely dedicated to arable cultivation, with a sparse tree cover, except for scattered woodlands, particularly the wooded flank of Brayton Barff, and some hedgerows

The solid geology primarily consists of triassic sandstone (a reddish fine grained stone known locally as Sherwood sandstone) overlying magnesian limestone and coal measures. This sandstone outcrops at the western end of the route, most notably forming Brayton Barff In the central and northern parts of the route, the Sherwood sandstone is overlain by glacial deposits of sand, gravel and boulder clay, particularly to the east of the Selby Canal, where deep layers of clay have been identified by test drilling These were probably deposited during the Devensian glaciation, beneath an ice-dammed lake in the Humber Gap, which produced a brown silty clay, markedly laminated with bands of silt and sand.

The flood plain of the River Ouse is defined by a spread of alluvial deposits over the glacial clays These are well stratified and in places up to 11m thick The sequence of deposits is varied, consisting largely of dark clayey silt, sometimes containing fragments of wood, above a mottled sandy clay, which in turn lies above a peat with mire fen characteristics, sealing a silty peat containing a considerable amount of wood The basal layer of this sequence is normally a loose, rather coarse, sand, which deepens dramatically immediately north of the river, apparently infilling an earlier channel, 5-6m deep The precise western edge of the alluvium

is uncertain, although it terminates in the area of the Selby Canal, however, isolated patches have been recorded by test drilling between the canal and Brayton Barff (Soil Mechanics Limited, 1988)

1.2 Archaeological Potential of the Area

There has been little detailed archaeological fieldwork in the area and the most information comes from comes from aerial photographic sources Although the air photograph sites are undated, they may indicate the former presence of late prehistoric or Romano-British field systems, trackways and small settlements, particularly exploiting the better drained sandstone outcrops

The sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), which would be affected by the construction of the bypass, reflect multi-phase activity, ranging in date from the mesolithic period to the present day They are mainly confined to the sand and, gravel deposits, and the sandstone outcrops to the west of Selby, which have traditionally been regarded as more favourable to settlement However, this distribution is perhaps misleading since it is these areas which are conducive to the recovery of surface finds although, the light sands being currently subject to arable cultivation

The alluvial deposits, forming the majority of the drift geology in the vicinity of the River Ouse, which have been largely created by a tidal river unconstrained by local geology, have produced a fertile landscape, which has been farmed intensively for many centuries Dates 20km to the east of Hasholme in Holme-on-Spalding Moor (Millett and McGrail, 1987) indicate that the main period of peat growth occured between the middle of the fourth millenium and the mid first millenium BC, and these alluvial deposits may mask archaeological sites of neolithic period or of earlier date

2 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation provided an opportunity to test the archaeological potential of the area, utilising the most suitable methods of rapid assessment. It was confined to a corridor, 100m wide, centred on the mid-line of the proposed 8km route, the limits suggested by the North Yorkshire County Council

The initial phase of work consisted of preliminary documentary, cartographic and photographic reseach This provided a data set from which zones of potential significance could be detected, and also assisted in the assessment and interpretation of sites located during fieldwork

Rapid field assessment of land use along the route was followed by a brief report outlining proposals for a subsequent programme (the Scope of Work (Appendix 1)) Several sampling strategies were formulated, including an evaluation of negative areas identified during the preliminary phase, and a geophysical sampling strategy to test specific areas in the vicinity of known archaeological sites

The project also aimed to facilitate the complilation of full records for all the archaeology threatened by the construction of the bypass The records are kept in electronic format, to expedite future maintenance

2.1 Sources of Data

Sites and Monuments Record
The Sites and Monuments Record for North Yorkshire was consulted and copies of records and transcriptions of air photographs were taken of those sites considered to be immediately threatened and/or relevant to the assessment of the 100m corridor

Documentary
Several references were made to major written sources, particularly the Victoria County History of Yorkshire Other sources consulted in detail included
D Hey 1985 Yorkshire to AD 1000
HEJ Le Patourel 1973 The Moated Sites of Yorkshire
Full bibliographical entries of these and other sources consulted will be found in the Reference section (below)

Cartographic
Authorised copies of the relevant maps were acquired from the North Yorkshire County Council Records Office, and used in the field to determine the nature and *terminus post quem* of earthworks, such as relic field boundaries
They include
Enclosure maps,
1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" maps,
2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" and 25" maps,
Modern Ordnance Survey 1 10000, 1 25000, 1 50000 maps;
British Geological Survey Drift Geology map, sheet 71, 1 50000

Aerial Photographs
In addition to photographs held in the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, vertical coverage of the area was consulted at the offices of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England), in Acton Between 300-400 photographs were examined and all appropriate features were transcribed, together with the compilation of an air photographic survey form for each site In addition to providing further information for existing sites, the search revealed features previously unrecorded in the Sites and Monuments Record These sites are listed below (see 3 Gazetteer of sites those sites marked with an asterisk *)

A map of the area showing the aerial photographs in the possession of the York Archaeological Trust was also consulted Due to time constraints, the photographs have not been consulted, although assessment of the cover indicates that none are likely to contain information not previously recorded

Oblique aerial photographs held at the offices of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (England) in Swindon were not consulted because of financial and time constraints. Some of these are likely to correspond to those held by North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record

2.2 Fieldwork

Access
All of the land affected by the proposed bypass route is still in private ownership and the Unit was responsible for obtaining permission for access Many problems were encountered during these negotiations, but persistant efforts eventually achieved access for almost all of the route by late August 1991

Timetable of work
Fieldwork was originially scheduled to commence in April 1991 However, following the rapid assessment of the state of the crops it was decided, in agreement with North Yorkshire County Council, to defer fieldwork until the majority had been harvested The most suitable period was decided in agreement with the landowners and tenants, and fieldwork commenced on 16th September 1991

Following the initial Field Assessment (below), permission for subsequent earthmoving investigations was denied to the Unit by the majority of the land owners and it was not possible to formulate a cost effective programme of work This situation was discussed with Mary Lakin (County Archaeologist for North Yorkshire) Further action was therefore considered in the light of these limitations and with regard to the most suitable methods of investigation for the sites concerned

The considerable depth of peat precluded trial excavation of sub peat deposits

2.3 Field assessment

Ground reconnaissance and site verification
Fieldwalking was carried out as outlined in the Scope of Work (Appendix 1), and followed the proposed route defined by the North Yorkshire County Council Highways Department, beginning at the north western end Particular attention was given to localities with sites of known archaeological significance. It was also necessary to consider specific air photographic sites and to assess their archaeological significance The surface recovery of archaeological material reflects the distribution of known sites as well as differential field conditions

Site Recording
Because of the nature of the ground reconnaissance and site verification, both positive and negative information was recorded A written description and approximate measurements were recorded on specially prepared surveillance forms together with a sketch, where considered appropriate These constitute the basic content of the Gazetteer In addition, a colour slide and monochome print photographic record was made.

Topographical survey
Survey equipment, comprising an Elta 4 total station and data-logging computer, was used where it was considered necessary to obtain an accurate graphic record of the site This method was implemented at Brayton Hall (7), and plotted at a scale of 1·2500, in order to assist with the interpretation of the site (Figure 2)

Geophysical survey
Two sites were selected for magnetometer survey, conducted by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford on 24th September 1991, with survey grid coordinates established by the Unit The survey grids were located at Site 7, Brayton Hall (Figure 2) and Site 9, Staynor Hall (Figure 3), (see Appendix 2, Areas 1 and 2 respectively) Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36 equipment was used, but failed to identify any obvious anomalies of archaeological interest However, two discrete areas were selected which may benefit from further archaeological investigation

2.4 Assimilation

The preliminary and field assessment phases of work highlighted various aspects for which additional information was required before full assimilation of the sites was possible This information was derived from further research into cartographic sources, and the Sites Monument Record, and also from the data compiled by the Soil Mechanics Survey in 1988. It was then possible to cross reference this material in order to produce the Gazetteer (section 3) Consideration was also given to the types of construction proposed within each bypass route annex and this made possible the detailed proposals given here in the Conclusions and Recommendations

Find Assessment
An assessment of the single archaeological find recovered during fieldwork was made by the Unit Finds Manager. Details are given in the relevant Gazetteer entry
(Site 7)

3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site Index

1	Hagg Lane*	- SE 568 307	- Field system
2	Field Lane	- SE 570 306	- Field boundary
3	Brayton Barff	- SE 580 301	- Area of Mesolithic activity
4	New Farm*	- SE 593 297	- Field boundary, track?
5	Burn Bridge	- SE 596 297	- Field boundary
6	Doncaster Rd*	- SE 601 297	- Cropmark
7	Brayton Hall	- SE 604 300	- Moated Site, dismantled railway, field boundary
8	Brayton La*	- SE 614 303	- Cropmarks
9	Staynor Hall*	- SE 625 308	- Moated site, field system
10	Staynor Wood	- SE 629 311	- Trackway, land division
11	E Common La*	- SE 633 317	- Cropmark
12	Newlands Farm*	- SE 637 322	- Cropmark
13	Carr Lane*	- SE 636 316	- Parish boundary
14	Ouse valley	- SE 604 300 SE 637 322	- Environmental

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	1	**SITE NAME**	Hagg Lane
LAND OWNER	2,3	**NGR**	SE 568 307
SOURCE	FW,AP,OS	**OS 1:10K**	SE 53 SE

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	**DATE**	17 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		

TOPOGRAPHY	Very slight incline towards the north
HOD	10m
LAND USE	Recently harvested cereal crop
GROUND COVER	5% soil visiblity, 95% crop residue

SITE TYPE	Field system
PERIOD	Med/PMed
COMPONENTS	Linear earthwork

EXTENT	Within fields 2 and 3
ACTION	Ground verification, field record

DESCRIPTION

Aerial Photography
Several linear features, some of which appear to be ditched, are evident in fields to the west of Thorpe Willoughby

Fieldwork
Fieldwork revealed an ephemeral linear ridge situated in the northern half of the field, aligned approximately north-south for 15m, and measuring 20m in width and 0 20m in height. It was seen in conditions of low light and it is best preserved at the modern fence which runs south east-north west adjacent to the A63(T) It appears to be on the same line as a drain marked on the recent Ordnance Survey but only shown in the southern portion of the field.

Cartography
The Ordnance Survey 1st edition (1852) shows several boundary features which are not in use now In particular, one slightly curved boundary which is aligned north north east - south south west It is still featured on the 2nd edition (revised 1938), although several of the other boundaries are no longer depicted

Personal Communication
Mr Pearse remembers at least six fields in use c 20 years ago, both within this field and his field to the east

Assessment
Field measurment suggests that this feature corresponds in position to the curvilinear field boundary referred to above This is presumably the vestige of a relic boundary which has been degraded by ploughing

Recommendations

Although this feature is shown on 19th century maps, the possibility that it may form part of a much earlier agricultural system must be considered A watching brief during the construction of the bypass is recommended

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
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SITE NUMBER	2	**SITE NAME**	Field Lane
LAND OWNER	4	**NGR**	SE 570 306
SOURCE	FW,AP,OS	**OS 1:10K**	SE 53 SE

VISIT BY	TMO, CW **DATE** 17 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright
TOPOGRAPHY	Slight incline to south, subtle undulations
HOD	10-12m
LAND USE	Recently ploughed
GROUND COVER	80% soil visibility, 20% crop residue
SITE TYPE	Field boundary, Lynchet
PERIOD	Med/PMed
COMPONENTS	Linear earthworks
EXTENT	Within field 4 and may extend into field to west
ACTION	Ground verification, field record

DESCRIPTION

Fieldwork
A linear earthwork is situated two thirds of the way across the current field, 178m from its south east corner and 163m from the south west corner of the field It is orientated east-west and has a gradual incline to the south which spans a distance of 6-10m, and which rises to a height of 0 50m A remnant of upstanding earthwork is located to the west which measures 2m in width and 10m length Two mature oak trees are situated on the rise, 13m from the eastern edge and 10m from the western edge of the field A second ridge is situated, south of, and parallel to the first

Cartography
A field boundary is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps

Assessment
This appears to be a relic field boundary but was apparently in use at least between 1852-1938 It has subsequently been degraded by ploughing. A probable natural gravel ridge has formed a lynchet behind the earthwork

Recommendations
Although this feature is shown on 19th century maps, the possibility that it may form part of a much earlier agricultural system must be considered A watching brief during construction is recommended

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	3	**SITE NAME**	Brayton Barff
LAND OWNER	5,7,20	**NGR**	SE 585 385
SOURCE	FW,SMR	**OS 1:10K**	SE 53 SE

VISIT BY	TMO, CW **DATE** 17 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright
TOPOGRAPHY	Sandstone knoll (see Description)
HOD	20-25m
LAND USE	Recently ploughed to S , Recreation to SW
GROUND COVER	100% soil visibility, golf links, scrub
SITE TYPE	Activity area
PERIOD	Meso
COMPONENTS	Flint artefacts (SMR)
EXTENT	Vicinity of Brayton Barff - details now lost
ACTION	Field validation, field record

DESCRIPTION

SMR
09485 0010 - 09485 00016, An assemblage of seven flint artefacts was recovered from SE 585 305, no other details are known

Fieldwork
Fieldwalking took place around the southern and south western perimeter of the sandstone knoll centred at SE 585 305, which rises significantly above the surrounding topography The slope steeply declines south west towards a golf course, a disused World War 2 army encampment, and public footpath, which are situated on levelled ground. On the southern side is a more gradual slope onto agricultural

Assessment
As was anticipated, because of the current land use, ground cover, and the nature of the site type, features of archaeological significance were not visible during ground reconnaissance

Recommendations
There is no surface evidence of prehistoric activity on the route of the bypass However, such activity is likely to be spread over wide areas of favourable land (ie light sandy soils) and cannot be located precisely on available evidence A watching brief must be maintained in the vicinity of Brayton Barff during construction

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	4	**SITE NAME**	New Farm
LAND OWNER	10,11	**NGR**	SE 593 297
SOURCE	FW,AP	**OS 1:10K**	SE 52 NE

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	**DATE**	17 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		

TOPOGRAPHY	Fairly steep incline to north
HOD	8m
LAND USE	Recently ploughed
GROUND COVER	100% soil visibility

SITE TYPE	Field boundary, track?
PERIOD	Med/PMed
COMPONENTS	Linear earthwork

EXTENT	Within field 11, may extend into field 10
ACTION	Ground verification, field record

DESCRIPTION

Aerial Photography
A curvilinear feature appears to be cut by existing boundaries and drains It continues in fields 10 and 11 (East and West) south of New Farm

Fieldwork
The vestige of a curvilinear ridge, seen from the south west during conditions of low light in field 11 (East) only (No access was granted for field 10) Given its alignment to the current field boundary to the east, this is possibly an extention of the same feature

Cartography
A broad, and possibly tree lined, linear feature is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1851) only, extending from the southern field boundary of field 10 east across field 11 (East)

Assessment
The curvilinear ridge appears to correspond to the feature seen on aerial photographs, in shape and location It is also likely that it corresponds to the broad field boundary which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, and that it was originally straight and, because of its form, of some particular significance, but has later been distorted by hillwash and/or ploughing activies.

Recommendations
Although this feature is shown on 19th century maps , the possibility that it may form part of a much earlier agricultural system must be considered A watching brief during the construction of the bypass is recommended.

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	5	**SITE NAME**	Burn Bridge
LAND OWNER	7,11	**NGR**	SE 596 297
SOURCE	FW,AP	**OS 1:10K**	SE 52 NE

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	**DATE**	17 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		
TOPOGRAPHY	Slight incline to North		
HOD	8m		
LAND USE	Recently ploughed		
GROUND COVER	100% soil visibility		
SITE TYPE	Field boundaries		
PERIOD	Med/PMed		
COMPONENTS	Differential land use, part upstanding hedge		
EXTENT	Within fields 7 and 11		
ACTION	Ground verification, field record		

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photography
A linear feature is shown to the south west and on the same alignment as a current field boundary

Fieldwork
A partially upstanding hedge and differential land use marked the interface between currently distinct fields in the north east of this site Nothing was visible of the south west portion of the feature defined on the air photograph

Cartography
The 1st edition (1851) and 2nd edition (1938) Ordnance Survey maps show a long north east-south west boundary which terminates in the field to the south of New Farm

Assessment
It is likely that this is a recently ploughed out field boundary, some of which is still in use

Recommendations
Although this feature is shown on 19th century maps, the possibility that it may form part of a much earlier agricultural system must be considered A watching brief during construction is recommended

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	6	**SITE NAME**	Doncaster Road
LAND OWNER	7	**NGR**	SE 601 297
SOURCE	AP	**OS 1:10K**	SE 52 NE

VISIT BY	TMO, CW **DATE** 18 9 91
WEATHER	Overcast, rain
TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground
HOD	8m
LAND USE	Vegetable culture, 20% harvested
GROUND COVER	Vegetable crop, 20% soil visibility
SITE TYPE	Cropmark
PERIOD	Unknown
COMPONENTS	Circular features
EXTENT	Within field 7 and may extend into 8 to NE
ACTION	Ground verification

DESCRIPTION

Aerial photography
Several circular features show as cropmarks in fields to the west of Doncaster Road They appear on most aerial photographs of the area from 1947-74

Fieldwork
A narrow strip of land harvested of crops was examined but nothing was visible

Assessment
The nature of these features is unknown, but they may be the result of mineral extraction or industrial features associated with the now dismantled railway, or canal

Recommendations
Although these features are likely to be of a relatively recent industrial origin, this should be tested, as most of this area was unavailable for fieldwalking, and no cartographic evidence relating to them could be found Some further work should be undertaken prior to construction, including fieldwalking (after the removal of the crop) and also limited trial trenching A watching brief should be maintained during road construction

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	7	**SITE NAME**	Brayton Hall
LAND OWNER	8	**NGR**	SE 604 300
SOURCE	FW,OS,AP,SMR	**OS 1:10K**	SE 63 SW/SE 62 NW

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	**DATE**	18 & 20 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, occasional showers		
TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground, slight undulations		
HOD	8m		
LAND USE	Recently harvested cereal crop		
GROUND COVER	10% soil visibility, 90% crop residue		
SITE TYPE	Moated site, dismantled railway, field boundary		
PERIOD	Med/PMed		
COMPONENTS	Linear earthworks, surface artefact		
EXTENT	Within field 8		
ACTION	Ground verification, field record, topographical survey, geophysical survey		

DESCRIPTION

SMR
09540 03000 SE 60370 30340 Moat Seignorial Type A2(A), ie with attached enclosure Only the northern arm remains, now dry and overgrown
09542 00000 SE 60240 30150 Field boundaries probably removed during the construction of the railway This railway has now been dismantled and can also be seen as a cropmark

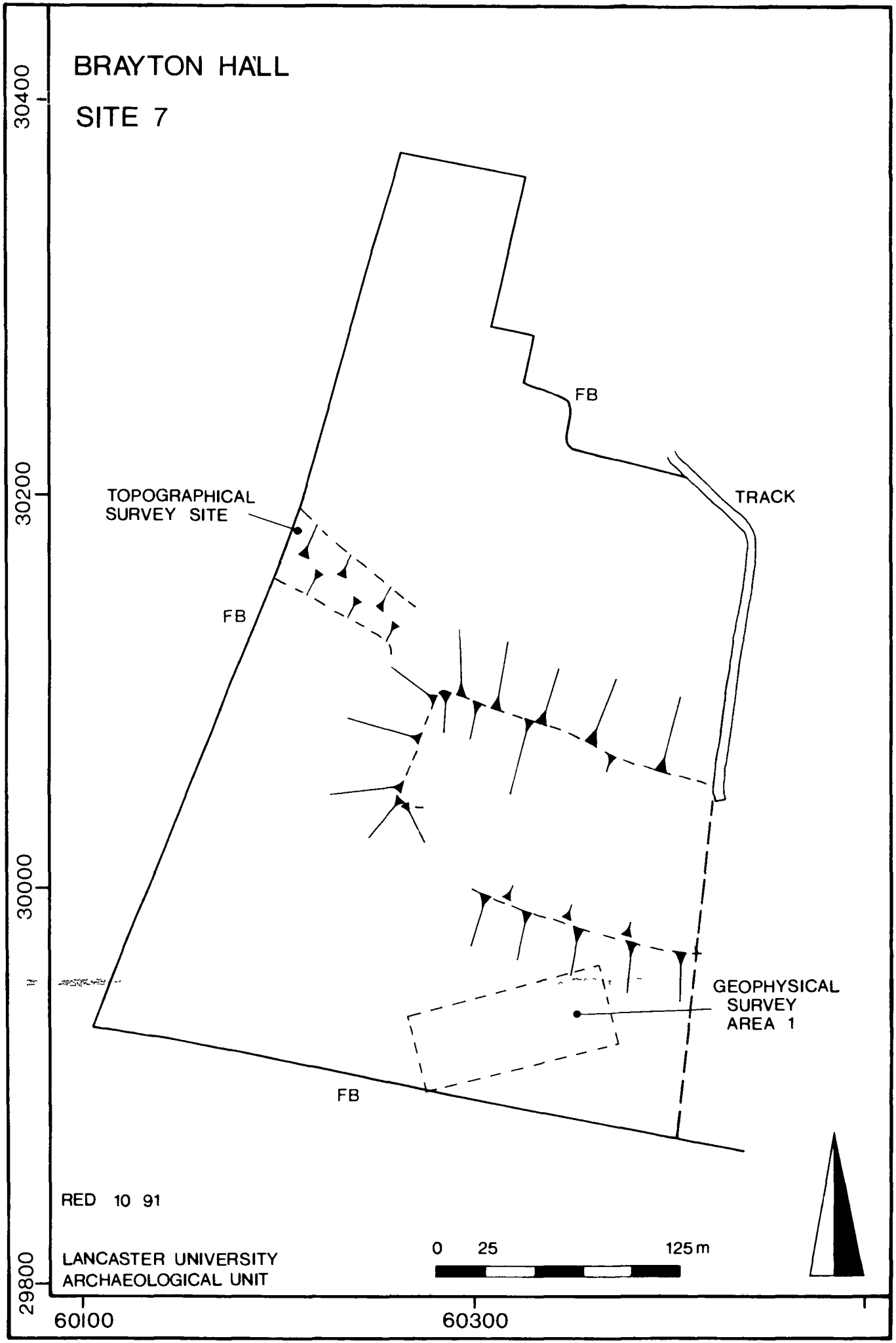
Fieldwork
Several dense concentrations of industrial residues, and a sherd of medieval green-glazed pottery were collected at SE 60209 30235 Field recording included a 1 2500 topographical survey of an ill-defined linear ridge orientated north west-south east and a sub-oval mound, a geophysical magnetic survey with 20m grids covering an area 40x100m and located adjacent to the western boundary of the field, showed weak anomalies at the north west corner of the grid These correspond to the southern edge of the mound

Cartography
The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1851 and 1938) show a field boundary situated in the southern half of the field, aligned north west-south east and was situated at the southern edge of a natural mound (8m contour) The field boundary does not feature on the 1805 Enclosure map and does not correspond to the linear ridge surveyed by LUAU which is situated further north The linear earthwork is likely to be the original line of the now dismantled railway

Find Assessment
A sherd of green-glaze pottery, part of a strap handle from a jug The reduced fabric suggests that it is probably 14th to 15th century in date

Assessment
The mound which is situated within this field is likely to be a natural sand and gravel island The owner, Mr Holland (pers comm) stated that a railway line used to run though this field and that it was in use 1905-48/59, and dismantled and 'levelled' in 1962 The quantities of slag observed during fieldwalking are likely to be dumps of ballast from the rail workings
The original extent of the moat is not known, but is probably confined to the northern portion of this fieldd, beyond the present limits of the proposed construction corridor A sketch of the old buildings is known to be in the possession of a local resident

Recommendations
The route does not seem to affect the known medieval site at Brayton Hall, however, associated field systems must be anticipated in this area, particularly in the light of the evidence for such activity at Staynor Hall (see below, Site 9) The fieldwork evidence implies that the dismantled railway is likely to have disturbed such features, but a watching brief during construction is nevertheless recommended


BRAYTON HALL
SITE 7
30400
30200
30000
29800
60100
60300
FB
TRACK
TOPOGRAPHICAL
SURVEY SITE
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GEOPHYSICAL
SURVEY
AREA 1
FB
RED 10 91
LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
0 25 125 m

FIG 2

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	8	**SITE NAME**	Brayton Lane
LAND OWNER	8,12	**NGR**	SE 614 303
SOURCE	AP	**OS 1:10K**	SE 63 SW

VISIT BY	No access	**DATE**	-
WEATHER	-		

TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground
HOD	5m
LAND USE	Vegetable culture, none
GROUND COVER	Vegetables; scrub

SITE TYPE	Cropmarks
PERIOD	Unknown
COMPONENTS	Linear features

EXTENT	Within fields 8 and 12
ACTION	None

DESCRIPTION

Aerial Photography
Several linear cropmarks, which probably represent former field boundaries, are shown within these fields

Cartography
An additional east north east - west south west boundary is depicted on the Enclosure map (1805) and the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1851) situated within the northern part of field 12 and east of Oakney Wood

Assessment
The features shown on aerial photographs, and the additional field boundary, do not appear to correspond However, it is possible that the features identified by air photography are not of archaeological origin, and perhaps relate to agricultural activity

Recommendations
Given the lack of access to these features, it is essential that they should be verified in the field prior to construction Additional fieldwork is recommended, including fieldwalking, and, if necessary, limited trial excavation is recommended A watching brief should be maintained during construction

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT SITE RECORD FORM
A63 - PROPOSED SELBY BYPASS 1991

SITE NUMBER	9	**SITE NAME**	Staynor Hall
LAND OWNER	13	**NGR**	SE 629 308
SOURCE	FW,AP	**OS 1:10K**	SE 63 SW

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	**DATE**	18 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		
TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground		
HOD	5m		
LAND USE	Recently harvested cereal crop		
GROUND COVER	5% soil visibility, 95% crop residue		
SITE TYPE	Moated site, field system		
PERIOD	Med/PMed		
COMPONENTS	Linear earthworks		
EXTENT	Within field 13 and may extend into 14 to E		
ACTION	Ground verification, field record, geophysical survey		

DESCRIPTION

SMR

09522 00000 Moat Type A1(a), ie moat surrounding a single island

Aerial Photography

A field system is clearly visible to the east of Staynor Hall, comprising an enclosed area of ridge and furrow To the west are a number of features possibly representing associated activity, particularly fishponds, but these lie outside the corridor Further linear features have been identified to the south west, which may also be part of a field system

Fieldwork

A barely discernible ridge, 8m wide, 50m long, and 0 10m high, emanates from a kink in the southern boundary of the modern field and runs north north west - south south east The geophysical survey grid, measuring 40mx60m, detected a weak linear anomaly extending from the western corner to the centre of the grid It is possible that this correponds to one of the features identified by air photography

Access to the field to the south-west (which has evidence of linear features recorded on air photography) was denied

Cartography

The Enclosure map (1808) shows several additional boundary features in the field to the south and east of Staynor Hall One of these corresponds to the north north west - south south east field boundary recorded during fieldwork Another field boundary is located at right angles to this, situated at its northern end and running across the width of the field. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1851) shows the same arrangement with an additional field created in the north

west corner containing a probable pond

Assessment
The ridge identified during fieldwalking corresponds in form and location to the boundary feature identified from the air photograph The current line of the bypass route appears avoids the moated site However, associated features such as field systems and subsidiary buildings may be disturbed during the construction on the present route

Recommendations
Given the clear evidence of associated activity in the vicinity of Staynor Hall, a watching brief is considered essential during construction, which will clearly destroy some of the enclosed ridge and furrow field system In addition, further fieldwork is necessary in the field to the south west, when crop conditions are suitable, to attempt a ground verification of features identified from aerial photographs Trial trenching may also be necessary, depending on the results of this fieldwork A watching brief must be maintained in this area during construction

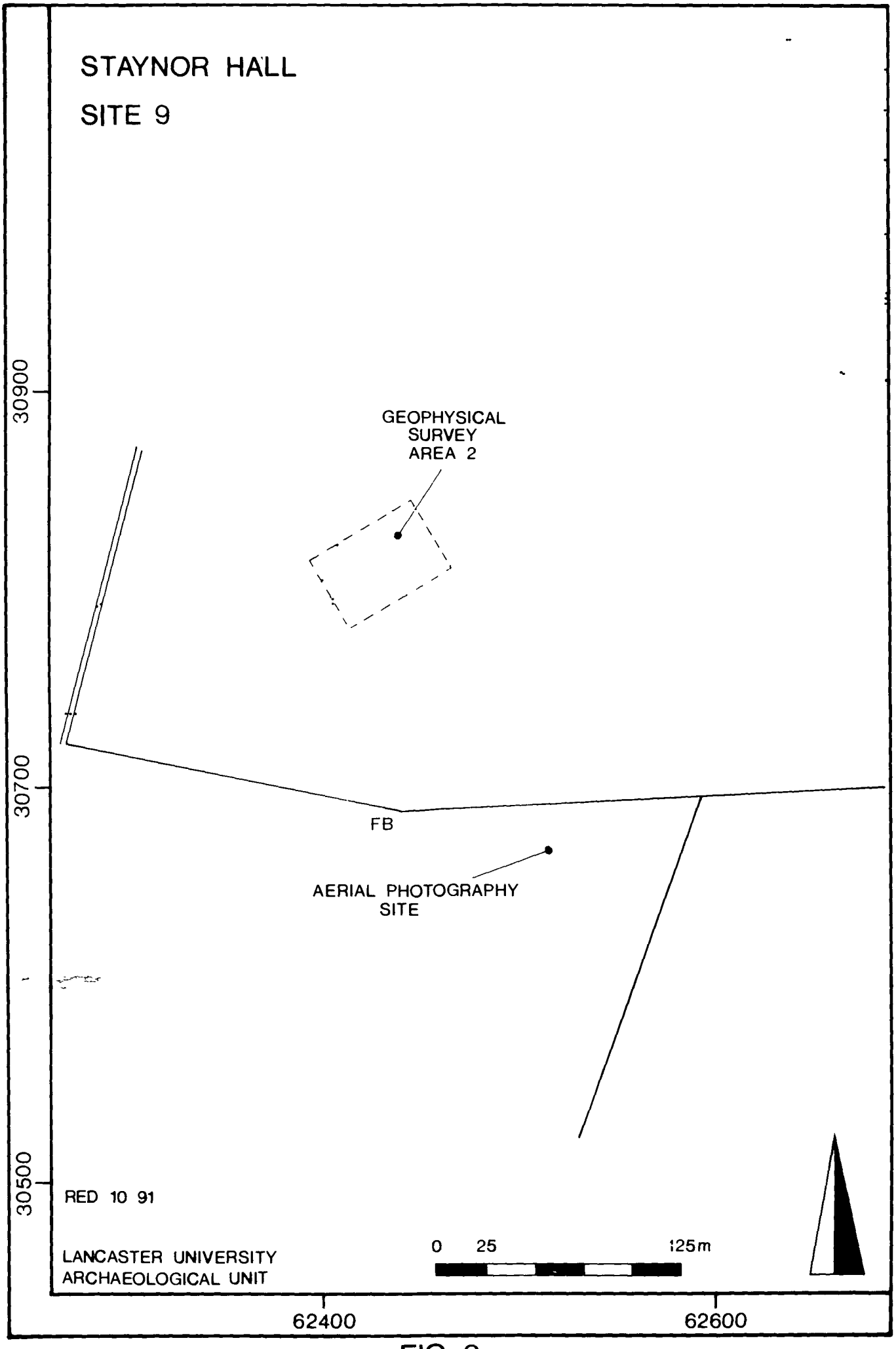
STAYNOR HALL
SITE 9
30900
30700
30500
GEOPHYSICAL
SURVEY
AREA 2
FB
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
SITE
RED 10 91
LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
0 25 125m
62400
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FIG 3