

**Staynor Hall  
Selby  
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Trial Trenching**

**SE 6230 3110**

**Authorised by .....**

**Date:.....**

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**July 2008**

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure List	2
Plate List	3
Non-technical Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Site Description	6
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	7
4. Aims and Objectives	12
5. Methodology	13
6. Results	14
7. Conclusions	21
8. References and Bibliography	23
9. List of Contributors	25
<b>Appendices</b>	
1. Context Listing	48
2. Finds Catalogue and Assessment	50
3. Archive Listing	51
4. Photographic Listing	52
5. Environmental Sample Listing	55
6. Environmental Assessment	56
7. Pottery Assessment	59
8. Ceramic Building Material Assessment	60
9. Assessment of Faunal Remains	62

<b>Figure List</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Site Location. Scale 1:25,000.	25
2. Known Archaeological Sites and Previous Evaluation Trenches. Scale 1:5,000.	27
3. Location of Evaluation Trenches 33 (East and West), 34, 35, 37, 27 (North) and 38. Scale 1:2000.	28
4. Evaluation Trench 33 (East) Plan and Sections. Scale 1:50.	29
5. Evaluation Trench 33 (West) Plan and Sections. Scale 1:50.	30
6. Evaluation Trench 34 Plan and Sections. Scale 1:40.	31
7. Evaluation Trench 35 Plan. Scale 1:75.	32
8. Evaluation Trench 35 (South) Plan and Sections. Scale 1:40.	33
9. Evaluation Trench 35 (West) Plan and Sections. Scale 1:40.	34
10. Evaluation Trench 37 Plan. Scale 1:90.	35
11. Areas of Archaeological Importance. Scale 1:2,500.	36

<b>Plate List</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Evaluation Trench 33 (East) before excavation. Facing West.	37
2. Evaluation Trench 33 (East): Moat (cut 33003). Facing North.	37
3. Evaluation Trench 33 (West): Modern Drain 33010. Facing North.	38
4. Evaluation Trench 34 before excavation. Facing North.	38
5. Evaluation Trench 34: Modern Feature 34012. Facing East.	39
6. Evaluation Trench 34: Pit 34021. Facing West.	39
7. Evaluation Trench 34: Pit 34016. Facing West.	40
8. Evaluation Trench 34: Pit 34023. Facing West.	40
9. Evaluation Trench 35 before excavation. Facing South.	41
10. Evaluation Trench 35 before excavation. Facing East.	41
11. Evaluation Trench 35: Feature 35003. Facing South.	42
12. Evaluation Trench 35: Pit 35005. Facing West.	42
13. Evaluation Trench 35: Pit 35007. Facing South.	43
14. Evaluation Trench 37 (North). Facing East.	43
15. Evaluation Trench 37. Facing West.	44
16. Evaluation Trench 37. Facing South.	44
17. Evaluation Trench 38 before excavation. Facing West.	45
18. Evaluation Trench 38. Facing West.	45
19. Medieval Pottery Sherd and Residual Roman Pottery sherd (Context 33002).	46
20. Fragment of Post-medieval Plan Tile with Peghole and Fragment of Brick (Context 33011).	46
21. Fragment of Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl and Stem (Context 35002).	47
22. Ferrous Nails (Context 35002).	47



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***Non Technical Summary***

*A Programme of Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. in the gardens, farmyard and pasture in the vicinity of Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire, in order to aid the development of the masterplan for Staynor Hall housing development on behalf of Persimmon Homes. This work was undertaken as part of a continuation of a staged programme of works commenced by Northern Archaeological Associates and consisted of the excavation of five trenches, (Trenches 33, 34, 35, 37 and 38).*

*The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design written by Northern Archaeological Associates and approved by the Heritage and Environment Section at North Yorkshire County Council. The Trenches were excavated in order to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.*

*The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Trial Trenching consisted of a Post-medieval boundary ditch forming the western boundary of the garden, south-west of the Seventeenth Century House (Staynor Hall). Five undated pits and two linear gullies were located west of Staynor Hall, and two undated pits to the south of the hall. The feature to the south of the Hall was Post-medieval in date, and probably related to levelling of the garden in the nineteenth century. In the farm courtyard, only modern features and deposits were found. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered to the east or north of the farmyard .*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. in the gardens, pasture and farmyard in the vicinity of the Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The Archaeological Trial Trenching was commissioned by Persimmon Homes. Work commenced on the 21<sup>st</sup> April 2008, with backfilling completed on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 2008. The work was undertaken in advance of a Full Planning on the Second Phase of Development at Staynor Hall,
- 1.2 A Project Design for the Archaeological Scheme was prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates and approved by the Heritage and Environment Section at North Yorkshire County Council. The *Project Design* outlined the first phase of an Archaeological Scheme as required under the outline planning condition on archaeology and the Section 106 agreement and under Selby District Local Plan Policies ENV27 and ENV28. The 106 Agreement stated that (para 3.6.21):-

*The Archaeology Scheme shall include details of the following:-*

- a) Trial trenching;*
- b) Recording and reporting of the findings*
- c) Mitigation measures*
- d) Provision for the preservation in situ of the remains of the medieval moated site;*
- e) The record of the historic fabric of Staynor Hall*

*And the results of the Archaeology Scheme will be used to determine the nature and extent of the development within the Archaeological Zone of Sensitivity.*

- 1.3 All work was funded by the Persimmon Homes.
- 1.4 The project was assigned the MAP site code 05-04-08.

1.5 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

2.1 The Proposed Development Site is situated 1.3km south east of Selby Town Centre in the District of Selby, North Yorkshire. Staynor Hall was formerly a farmstead located south-east of Abbots Road, east of Bawtry Road, west of Selby College and north of the Selby Bypass. The Site of Archaeological Importance includes the area of Staynor Hall, Staynor House, the Farmyard and Staynor Hall Cottages.

2.2 Access to Staynor Hall is currently via the Persimmon/Charles Church and Barratt Homes Development on the east side of Bawtry Road, formerly access to the site was from Abbots Road. The Proposed Development is 56 hectares in size and comprises farmland surrounding Staynor Hall. Staynor Hall is a late seventeenth century Hall with eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century additions and renovations, and is currently derelict and boarded up. The Hall is surrounded by gardens including a tennis court to the west and orchards to the east. To the west of Staynor Hall is a late twentieth century house, Staynor House. To the east of the Hall is the farm, comprising a nineteenth century farmyard, granary, stables, modern barns and pig rearing units. The farm and Hall had recently suffered from vandalism, with some buildings damaged by fire. To the west of the farm is an area of rough pasture and Staynor Hall Cottages, dating to the nineteenth century (Fig. 2 & Pls. 1-3).

2.3 The soils of the Proposed Development Area are of the Foggathorpe Soil Association (Mackney et al 1983, 712i) described as “*slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged stoneless clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils*” over geology of glaciolacustrine clay.

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Staynor Hall lies to the south of the Town of Selby, in the Parishes of Selby and Brayton, within the District of Selby in North Yorkshire; and was formerly in the Wapentake of Barkston-Ash, part of the Liberty of St. Peter, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
- 3.2 The Environmental Statement by Northern Archaeological Associates lists sixteen sites within the Development Environs (Fig. 2):-

Site	SMR	Grid Reference	Classification	Period
1	-	-	Park	Medieval
2	MNY 10486	SE 6225 3113	Moat	13 <sup>th</sup> century
3	MNY 10489	SE 6227 3114	Manor House	13 <sup>th</sup> century
4	MNY 10488	SE 6227 3114	Grange	13 <sup>th</sup> century
5	MNY 10490	SE 6227 3102	Building (Servant's Hall)	14 <sup>th</sup> century
6	MNY 10492	SE 6220 3110	Chapel	13 <sup>th</sup> century
7	-	-	Parish Boundary	Medieval
8	-	SE 6250 3100	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
9	MNY 10493	SE 6228 3115	Staynor Hall	17 <sup>th</sup> century
10	-	SE 6233 3110	Building	Post-medieval
11	MNY 10494	SE 6240 3120	Woodland	18 <sup>th</sup> century
12	-	SE 6200 3080	Enclosures	19 <sup>th</sup> century
13	-	SE 6232 3109	Farmstead	19 <sup>th</sup> century
14	-	SE 6231 3101	Pond	19 <sup>th</sup> century
15	-	SE 6238 3105	Pond	19 <sup>th</sup> century
16	-	SE 6251 3108	Cottages	19 <sup>th</sup> century

- 3.3 The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record lists no known sites of Roman, Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon date in the vicinity of Staynor Hall. Several finds, including four flints of Bronze Age date, a small quantity of Romano-British pottery and small quantity of late Saxon Pottery, were uncovered during fieldwalking south and west of Staynor Hall by Northern Archaeological Associates in 1999.
- 3.3 Staynor in the Medieval Period comprised a Park (Site 1), a moat (Site 2, a Manor House (Site 3), a Grange (Site 4), a Building (Site 5) and a chapel (Site 6).
- 3.4 The area of Staynor Hall is recorded as a Medieval Park (Site 1) with references from the thirteenth century, when the property was acquired by

Selby Abbey in 1257, when Staynor became a grange for Selby Abbey. References to Staynor appear throughout the Account Rolls for Selby Abbey (from 1397 to 1537: Tillotson 1988). In 1540, the valuation of following the dissolution *Steyner Parke* comprised 26 acres of pasture and 120 acres of woodland (Solloway 1917, 6).

- 3.5 Site 2 and 3 are the Moated Site and the Manor House. Solloway also notes in 1540, the moated site as “a mansion house with edyfyces moted aboute” (ibid, 6). Le Patourel notes the Moated Site in the Gazetteer as “STAINER HALL (Selby) SE 623311, A1(a). Grange of Selby Abbey, licence to crenellate 1365. Partly excavated by D.C. Eyre. Land acquired in 1257 and chapel erected outside moated enclosure by 1286” (Le Patourel 1973, 128). The moat is noted in the area of the present hall on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey Maps. The Manor was rebuilt in 1360 and a licence to crenellate was granted in 1365.
- 3.6 A Detailed Description of the Grange (Site 4) was provided in the Patent Roll recording the grant of the property to Sir Ralph Saddler subsequent to the Dissolution of Selby Abbey : “Also the whole of that Grange of ours called Steyner, and all the houses, edifices, granaries, stables, dovecotes, gardens (ortos), orchards, gardens (gardina) and cartilages adjacent, belonging and appertaining to that Grange; also one Chapel situated near to the aforesaid Stayner Grange; and also one close of land called “Chapel Lawnde”, and one garth over against the gates of the said Grange, containing in all estimation three acres and one house or “le lodge” opposite the gates of the same Grange” (Solloway 1917, 6).
- 3.7 The Chapel at Staynor Hall is documented from 1286, although its precise location is not known. The Account Rolls for Staynor notes the Chapel and stated in 1413-14 “and for 58s11 ½ d for offerings coming to the chapel at Stainer for this year” (Tillotson, 1988, p. 208). A footnote in Tillotson notes “In 1442, a papal grant of indulgences spoke of a painted picture of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Stainer Chapel, and its being frequented by the local faithful because of Miracles worked there by the Virgin” (ibid, p. 208 footnote 25).

- 3.8 Surviving remains of the Staynor Manor and Grange were excavated in the early 1960's. Remains of the Medieval buildings found during these excavations comprise Site 5 (MNY 10490). The only reference to the excavations at Staynor Hall are two notes in Medieval Archaeology. The Notes in Medieval Archaeology for 1961 (p. 338) relate to the excavations south of Staynor Hall "YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING: SELBY, STAYNER HALL (SE 623311). A complete plan was obtained by Mr. And Mrs. D.C. Eyre of a building complex, 90ft. by 45 ft., with limestone dry-walling on clay foundations. The foundations of a baking oven and a stone bordered hearth were identified, and the main room was paved with stone flags and brick. Great numbers of sherds, predominately of 14<sup>th</sup> century date with some Cistercian ware, and many small household and agricultural objects of iron and bronze were found, and also small portions of window-glass. The house is believed to have been the servant's house of the Selby abbey grange. Excavations were also undertaken to try and locate the grange chapel. Some carved fragments of stone were unearthed, but no chapel foundations have yet to be traced. A possible kiln was marked, but has still to be excavated. Research into the Court Rolls of the five manors belonging to Selby abbey, recently deposited in the Beverley Deeds Registry and dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, is being undertaken" (Wilson and Hurst 1962/3, p.338).
- 3.9 The Note on the excavation within the garden of Staynor Hall in Medieval Archaeology in 1963 (p. 276) states "SELBY, STAYNOR HALL (SE623 311). Excavation by D.C. Eyre in the garden of the present hall (built in 1689) within the moated area revealed a foundation of limestone blocks, 1 ¾ ft. wide, running parallel to the moat, and traces of a brick floor. This was possibly the manor house built by Gilfred de Gaddesby in 1360, but no pottery or other dating evidence was found. Work in the area of a large barn in the fold yard produced early foundations, but no evidence that they belonged to the chapel (cf. *Med. Archaeol.*, VI-VII (1962-3), 388)." (Hurst and Gillian 1964, p. 276).

- 3.10 No precise location for either excavation exists, no report was published, and the location of the archive and the finds assemblage for these excavations is not known.
- 3.11 The present building at Staynor Hall (Site 9) dates to 1689, built by Bartholomew Walmsley within the moated enclosure with the area around the Hall landscaped for form a garden. The present building is south facing, two storey brick built on stone foundations with a modern extension to the north.
- 3.12 The excavations in 1963, uncovered an undated building in the foldyard (Site 10). Woodland to the north of Staynor Hall dates to the eighteenth century (Site 11). The Enclosure (Site 12) of the fields in Selby dates to the early nineteenth century (1809).
- 3.14 In the Post-medieval period, a farmstead was established at Staynor Hall to the South-east of the Moated Site (Site 13). The farmstead includes a nineteenth century stables and barn with granary and twentieth century barn, sheds and pig housing. The farm includes two ponds (Sites 14 and 15). To the east of the farm is the nineteenth century Staynor Hall Cottages (Site 16).
- 3.15 A programme of archaeological work has been undertaken to assess the archaeological deposits at Staynor Hall, both pre and post planning application stage. As part of a staged approach an Archaeological Assessment was conducted by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA 1998), which was incorporated into the Environmental Statement by Michael Courcier and Partners Ltd produced in 2002; a Geophysical Survey (GSB Prospection 1999); and a Programme of Intensive and Rapid Fieldwalking was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates in 1999. The Development Brief issued in July 2003 defined a Zone of Archaeological Sensitivity (Fig. 11) located around Staynor Hall and the “site of a medieval grange, including a moated manor house, chapel and associated buildings.” (Selby District Council 2003). A Project Design for the Archaeological Scheme was produced by Northern Archaeological Associates in 2006, to comply with Condition 34 of the Outline Planning Permission and a Section

106 Agreement. The Archaeological Scheme included evaluation by Trial Trenching, an Earthwork Survey and Building Recording of Staynor Hall and associated farm buildings and mitigation.

- 3.16 Two phases of Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates in 2006. The Initial stage of Trail Trenching comprised Trenches 18, 19 and 20, which was undertaken in January and February of 2006. The Second Phase of Trial Trench was undertaken in the summer and autumn 2006 and comprised Trenches 1 to 17, 21 to 32, 36, and 39 to 41 (NAA 2006). Trenches 33-35 and 37-38 were not undertaken in 2006 due to access restrictions at the time.
- 3.17 The results of the fieldwalking found a scatter of Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds. The Magnetometer Survey uncovered high, medium and low resistant anomalies, which were interpreted as archaeological features and the trial trenches were targeted to examine these features. Blank areas on the geophysical survey were also evaluated by Trial Trenches. No evidence was found for building remains in the garden of Staynor Hall, when a small area was evaluated by resistivity survey. The excavation of Trial Trenches to the south and west of Staynor Hall in the Zone of Archaeological Sensitivity found significant archaeological remains, including features not detected by the magnetometer survey.
- 3.18 The archaeological features include undated, possibly Prehistoric Pits and an Iron Age curvilinear gully (possibly remains of a round house), Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval ditches. Medieval furrows were found in Trench 10, but no medieval features in Trenches 8 and 9. South of Staynor Hall a substantial curvilinear ditch was found and “formed a major component of the medieval monastic grange layout” (Johnson, 2006, p. 52). A substantial amount of medieval building material was found in the three trenches south of Staynor Hall. The backfill of the pond in Trench 2 included a substantial quantity of domestic rubbish. The area South-west of Staynor Hall found no significant archaeological remains (Trenches 17-23). The area to the east of



Staynor Hall uncovered remains of Medieval ploughing (furrows) and evidence for metal-working in the vicinity,

- 3.18 The Programme of Earthwork Survey and Building Recording, has not been undertaken at the time of this report.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

4.1 The Archaeology Project Design identified a 'Zone of Archaeological Sensitivity' in the area of the Medieval Grange, which includes a moated manor house, chapel and associated buildings (Sites 1 to 16) recorded within the area of Staynor Hall and its immediate vicinity. The precise location and degree of survival of the buildings associated with the Grange is unknown. Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the nature, extent, degree, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits, finds or features present within the area of the Proposed Housing Development and associated construction works. The specific objectives of the Trial Trenching were:

- To establish the nature, extent and degree of preservation, and significance of archaeological features and deposits within the zone of Archaeological Sensitivity
- To determine the precise location and degree of survival of buildings associated with the Medieval Grange within the moated enclosure
- To establish the potential for the preservation of environmental evidence
- To provide a means of assessing in detail the impacts of the archaeological resource of the areas as a basis for future decisions about the preservation of deposits in situ or recording in advance of construction.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 Five Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of 220m<sup>2</sup>, as stipulated in the issued Project Design, with the location agreed by the Historic Environment Team Leader, Gail Falkingham (Fig. 3).

5.2 Three trenches were located within the gardens of Staynor Hall and Staynor House Garden (Trenches 33, 34 and 35).

- Trench 33 was divided in two and located on either side of the garden wall, each section measured 10m by 2m. The trenches were located across the moat (Site 2) in order to access the preservation of archaeological deposits and structures associated with the medieval moat.
- Trench 34 was L-shaped and measured 10m by 2m with a 2m by 2m extension to the south-east. This trench was located within the interior of the moat (Site 2) in order to assess the preservation of archaeological deposits and structures contained within the platform of the moat (Sites 3 and 4).
- Trench 35 was L-shaped on the lawn in front of the Hall, measuring 20m by 2m east to west and 10m by 2m north-south. This trench was located within the Medieval moat in order to assess the preservation of archaeological deposits and
- Trench 37, was excavated in the farmyard (15m by 2m and 20m by 2m) with a small extension north of the farmyard (5 by 2m) were located west of the Walled Garden (Trenches 37 and 37 North). This trench was located in the area of a former farm building shown on the 1809 Enclosure Map.
- Trench 38 was excavated in the field east of the farmyard, measuring 20m by 2m. This trench is located in an area not covered by the Geophysical Survey.

- 5.3 After removal of overburden using a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator using an untoothed ditching bucket, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct (IFA 2006, Principles 1-5) and IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2001, 1-9). Sixty context records were archived (Appendix 1).
- 5.4 The finds assemblage consisted of 95 artefacts; animal bone (21 fragments), ceramic building material (39 fragments), clay tobacco pipe (2 fragments), metal objects (7 objects), pottery (24 sherds: Appendix 2).
- 5.5 Turf and topsoil were removed as part of the overburden, and were recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total thirty-six drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. Sixty-nine digital shots, part of two colour slide films (thirty-seven exposures) and part of two monochrome print films (thirty-six exposures) were taken. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).
- 5.7 Four soil samples were taken for environmental analysis (Appendix 5). The samples were sent to West Yorkshire Archaeology Service for sieving and processing and a report was produced by Diane Aldritt (Appendix 6).

## **6. Results**

### **6.1 Evaluation Trench 33 (Figs. 4 & 5 and Pls. 1, 2 & 3)**

6.1.1 Trench 33 was split in two, divided by the existing garden wall to the west of Staynor Hall. Archaeological features in Evaluation Trench 33 comprised a ditch (cut 33003 in Trench 33 East) and a modern land drain (cut 33012 in Trench 33 East and cut 33010 in Trench 34 West) beneath topsoil and modern driveway deposits (Contexts 33001 and 33004-33007). Existing ground level lay between 5.14m and 4.87m AOD. The excavated level in the trench was at between 4.63m AOD and 4.37m AOD.

#### *6.1.2 Phase 1 (Medieval)*

No Medieval features were excavated in Trench 33.

#### *6.1.3 Phase 2 (Post-medieval)*

In Trench 33 East, a north-south aligned Linear Feature 33003 was cut into natural sand (Fig. 4; Pl. 2). A 1.05m wide segment was excavated through the centre of Deposit 33002. Deposit 33002 was the upper fill of Ditch 33003, and was a grey brown sandy silt, which contained a single sherd of Purple Glazed ware dating to the Late Medieval Period and a residual sherd of abraded Roman Mortaria (Pl. 19), as well as fragments of ceramic building material and animal bone. Deposit 33003 overlay Deposit 33011, the primary fill of Ditch 33003, and was a grey brown silt containing fragments of ceramic building material and animal bone. There was a fragment of post-medieval brick from the primary fill (deposit 30311: Pl. 20). Identifiable charcoal was limited to a few fragments and non-carbonised seeds together with material resembling leaf-litter, bud scales and other organic detritus was recovered from sample 2 (33011). Ditch Cut 33003 had a deep v-shaped ditch with linear vertical sided slot in the base, with a depth of 0.95m (base at 3.43m AOD). Ditch 33003 cut into natural sand. The western edge of Deposit 33002 was cut away by a later (Phase 3) Feature Cut 33013.

#### 6.1.4 Phase 3 (Modern)

The land drain was excavated in Trench 33 West, a north-south aligned modern feature filled by deposit 33009. Deposit 33009 contained large amount of modern pottery and rubble. A 1.10m wide segment through Deposit 33009 was excavated through the centre this feature. A modern ceramic salt glazed line of land drains was uncovered in the base of Cut 33010, and left in situ. Cut 33010 was 1.2m deep, the base was at 3.19m AOD (Fig. 5; Pl. 3).

A 0.45m feature (Cut 33013) truncated the western edge of Phase 1 Deposit 33002, which could be the eastern edge of the land drain. Cut 33013 was filled by deposit 33012 (Fig. 4).

Deposits 33012 and 33009 were overlain by topsoil, contexts 33001 (Trench 33 East) and 33008 (Trench 33 West) respectively. The topsoil, in Trench 33, west was truncated by a modern driveway for Staynor House, which consisted of Tarmac (33004), Concrete Edging (33005), Hardcore (33006) and rubble (33007).

## 6.2 Evaluation Trench 34 (Fig. 6 and Pls. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8)

6.2.1 After topsoil (Context 34001) was removed, two archaeological features were found in Trench 34 (Pl. 7), a foundation trench for the remains of an eighteenth century house boundary wall and a broad medieval ditch. Existing ground level was between 6.74m AOD and 6.79m AOD. The excavated Level of the Trench was at 6.18m AOD to 6.30m AOD.

#### 6.2.2 Phases 1 and 2

There were no features dating to the Medieval or Post-Medieval Phases in Trench 34.

#### 6.2.3 Phase 3 (Modern)

There were two modern features in Trench 34, a modern waterpipe (Contexts 34002-34004) and a modern drain (contexts 34005 and 34012). The modern

water pipe (Context 34002) led from Staynor Hall to an outdoor tap on the west side of the tennis court. The Pipe Trench (Cut 34004) was c. 3.60m in length and 0.20m in width, backfilled with topsoil (Deposit 34003). This feature was not excavated. A modern drain (Cut 34012), possibly the exterior of a manhole was located at the eastern end of Trench 34 (Pl. 5). A 1m wide segment was excavated through in the southern half of deposit 34005 and revealed a concrete base and a brick wall in the eastern section. This feature (Cut 37005) measured 0.75m by 2m, and was 0.47m deep (base at 4.66m AOD). Cut 34012 cut through Deposit 34006 (Fill of Gully 34013).

#### 6.2.4 *Undated Features*

There were eight undated features in Trench 34, two gullies (cuts 34013 and 34014), two postholes (Cuts 34017 and 34019) and four pits (cuts 34015, 34016, 34021 and 34023).

The two gullies (cuts 34013 and 34014) were aligned east-west 3.15m apart, cut 34014 to the north and cut 34013 to the south. Cut 34013 was filled by Deposit 34006, was a grey-brown, slightly silty sand. This feature measured 3.15m by 0.35m. Deposit 34006 was truncated at its east end by a modern drain/service trench (Cut 34012). A 1.15m by 0.2m segment was excavated at the south-east corner of Deposit 34006. Cut 34013 was 0.17m deep (base at 4.85m AOD). Cut 34014 was filled by Deposit 34007. Deposit 34007 was a grey-brown, slightly silty sand, which measured 2.2m by 0.4m. A 0.95m segment was excavated through the eastern half of Deposit 37007. Cut 34014 was a shallow u-shaped gully, and was 0.14m deep (base at 4.95m AOD). Gully 34014 cut through Deposit 34008 (Fill of Pit 34015).

Two postholes were excavated in Trench 34 (Cuts 34017 and 34019). Posthole 34017 was filled by Deposit 34011. Deposit 34011 was a brown slightly silty sand and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.45m by 0.42m. This deposit was half sectioned and the western half of the deposit being excavated. Posthole 34017 had a wide flat based U-shaped profile cut into natural sand, and was 0.12m deep (base at 4.85m AOD). Posthole 34019 was located against the western edge of Trench 34, and was filled by deposit

34018, a dark grey-brown silty sand. Deposit 34018 measured 0.35m by 0.20m and continued to the west. Posthole 34019 had a U-shaped profile with a flat base, which was 0.23m deep (base at 4.80m AOD).

There were four pits (cuts 34015, 34016, 34021 and 34023) in Trench 34. All these pits had similar fills and were of a similar size and were aligned east-west with Pit 34021 to the north, then Pit 34016 and Pit 34015 and Pit 34023 to the south. Pit 34021 was filled by Deposit 34020, a grey-brown clay with occasional limestone fragments (Pl. 6). Deposit 34020 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.95m by 0.75m, and was half sectioned with the western half of the fill being excavated. Pit 34021 had a wide u-shaped profile with a shallow dished base, which was 0.32m deep (base at 4.74m AOD). Pit 34016 was filled by Deposit 34009, a grey-brown silty sand and clay with occasional limestone fragments (Pl. 7). The north-western side of this feature was unclear and was possibly disturbed. Deposit 34009 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.85m by 0.70m, and was half sectioned with the western half of the fill being excavated. Pit 34016 had a wide u-shaped profile with a rounded base, which was 0.34m deep (base at 4.81m AOD). Pit 34015 was filled by Deposit 34008, a grey-brown slightly silty sand with occasional limestone fragments. Deposit 34008 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.00m by 0.66m, and was fully excavated up to the eastern section of Trench 34. A single vesicular cereal grain was recovered from sample 3 (34008) and was the only grain recorded from the site (Appendix 6). The northern edge of Deposit 34008 was truncated by Gully 34014. Pit 34015 had a wide u-shaped profile with a flat base, which was 0.38m deep (base at 4.67m AOD). Pit 34023 was located at the southern edge of Trench 34 (Pl. 8), and was filled by Deposit 34022, a grey-brown clay with occasional limestone fragments. Deposit 34022 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.78m by 0.32m, and was fully excavated up to the southern section of Trench 34. Posthole 34023 had a wide u-shaped profile with a flat base, which was 0.32m deep (base at 4.68m AOD). Pits 34021, 34016, 34015 and 34024 were all cut into natural sand.

### **6.3 Evaluation Trench 35 (Figs. 7, 8 & 9 and Pls. 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13)**

6.3.1 Excavation in Evaluation Trench 35 revealed a topsoil deposit (Context 35001) overlying one Post-medieval feature and three undated features. The existing ground level was at a height of between 5.26m AOD and 5.06mm AOD. The excavated level in Trench C was at between 4.90m AOD and 4.47m AOD.

#### *6.3.2 Phase 1 (Medieval)*

There were no Phase 1 (Medieval) features in Trench 35.

#### *6.3.3 Phase 2 (Post-medieval)*

Feature 35003 was located at the southern end of the 10m north-south arm of Trench 35 (Figs. 7 and 8; Pls. 9 and 11), and was filled by deposit 35002, a dark grey brown sandy silt. A 1m wide segment was excavated in the centre of Deposit 3002, which measured by 4.5m, and continued to the south, east and west. The top of Deposit 35002 was at 4.52m AOD and 4.45m AOD. Feature 35003 was a gently sloping wide feature, 0.52m deep, levelling out at the base (at 3.96m AOD). Feature 35003 was cut into natural sand. Deposit 35002 contained a sherd of Post-medieval red bodied coarseware, a sherd of Bellarmine jug, a Clay Tobacco Pipe bowl and stem fragment (Pl. 21) and six ferrous nails (Pl. 22). Non-carbonised seeds together with material resembling leaf-litter, bud scales and other organic detritus were recovered from 4 (Context 35002: Appendix 6).

#### *6.3.4 Undated Features*

In the east-west 20m length of Trench 35 (Figs, 7 and 9), there were three pit features (Cuts 35005, 35007 and 35009). Pits 35005 and 35007 were filled deposits 35004 and 35006, respectively. Both pits were half sectioned, the eastern half of Deposit 35004 was excavated and the northern half of Pit 35006 was excavated. Deposit 35004 was a mottled. grey brown slightly sandy silt with large amounts of broken stone tiles. Pit 35005 (Pl. 12) measured 2.05m by 0.95m and was 0.25m deep (base at 4.25m AOD), the excavated segment measured 1.05m. Pit 35005 had a u-shaped profile with shallow sides cut into natural sand. Deposit 35006 filled Pit 37007, and was a



grey-brown, slightly sandy silt. Pit 35007 measured 1.30m by 0.80m and was 0.67m deep (base at 4.01m AOD), the excavated segment measured 0.65m (Pl. 13). Pit 35007 was vertically sided with a flat base, cut into sand. There was a band of running sand exposed during the excavation of Pit 35007, which caused the sides of the pit to collapse on excavation. Pit 35009 was located in the south-west corner of the east-west 20m length of Trench 35; continuing to the west and south. Cut 35009 was filled by deposit 35008, a dark grey brown cindery silt, which measured 0.76m by 0.22m and was 0.47m deep (base at 4.50m AOD). Cut 35009 had steep, almost vertical sides and was cut into natural sand.

#### **6.4 Evaluation Trench 37 (Fig. 10 and Pls. 14, 15 & 16)**

- 6.4.1 Trench 37 was split into two trenches, a 15m by 2m east-west and 20m by 2m north-south L-shaped trench in the farmyard and a 5m by 2m trench in the garden to the north of the farmyard.
- 6.4.2 Excavation in Trench 37 (North) revealed topsoil (Context 37001) overlying natural sand deposits. The topsoil included a large plant pot fragment. The existing ground level in Trench 37 (North) was at a height of between 4.82m AOD and 4.73m AOD. The excavated level was between 4.37m AOD and 4.31m AOD. A single line of ceramic field drain was uncovered in this trench (Pl. 14).
- 6.4.3 In the farmyard, Trench 37 (Pls. 15 and 16) was bounded to the north and west by a concrete path (Context 37004) with levelling deposit (Context 37005). The excavation of Trench 37 revealed a topsoil deposit (Context 37002), a modern rubble deposit (Context 37003), hardcore (Context 37007), a modern drain and a decayed line of buried fence posts (Context 37006). The top of the trench was at between 5.51m AOD and 5.11m AOD. The base of the trench was at between 4.73m AOD and 4.42m AOD. In the base of the trench was a large area of modern rubble including asbestos sheet (Fig. 10; Pl. 18). This was not excavated as this feature began to fill with water.

6.4.3 During the machining of Trench 37, fifteen sherds of pottery were collected including Post-medieval red bodied coarseware, Pearl ware, Nottingham-type stoneware, a nineteenth century internally-slipped bowl and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century transfer-ware /white earthenware sherds.

## **6.5 Evaluation Trench 38 (Pls. 17 & 18)**

6.5.1 Excavation in Evaluation Trench 38 revealed topsoil (Context 38001), a rubble track deposit (33002) and natural sand (Pls. 17 and 18). The existing ground level was at a height between 6.12m AOD and 5.90m AOD, and excavation ceased at between 5.53m AOD and 5.70m AOD. Topsoil (Context 38001) was c. 20-30cm deep, and during machining two sherds of Post-medieval red bodied coarseware were collected.

## **7. Conclusions**

7.1 The results of the Trial Trenching have been targeted with the specific objectives as detailed in Section 4. Three distinct phases of activity were identified during the excavation of Trenches 33, 34 and 35 in the area of Staynor Hall.

7.2 There were no Medieval Features was located in Evaluation Trenches 33, 34, 35, 37 and 38. A north-south aligned ditch provided the western boundary of the garden of Staynor Hall, on the line of the "moat" and the primary fill contained post-medieval brick. One sherd of Late Medieval Pottery was found in this feature, and a residual sherd of abraded Roman Mortarium. In Trench 34, four undated Pits were excavated. These features may represent post settings or garden features. The two linear gullies in Trench 34 were undated and could relate to drainage in the garden to the west of the Hall. Three undated pits were excavated in Trench 35 to the south of the Hall, one was filled with broken fragments of stone tile. The southern end of Trench 35, a wide shallow linear feature dating to the Post-medieval period was excavated. This feature could possibly relate to the levelling of the garden to the south of Staynor Hall.

- 7.3 Trench 37 found no evidence of building predating the present farmyard. The construction of the large twentieth century barn had removed up to 1.2m of deposit and subsequently the surrounding area built up with hardcore and imported material.
- 7.4 No archaeological Features were found in Trench 37 (North) and Trench 38.
- 7.5 The environmental samples produced sparse results, suggesting only a trace of agriculture occurring in the local area.
- 7.6 The excavations at Staynor Hall found no evidence of building remains within the moat, and no associated finds assemblage expected with domestic occupation from the thirteenth to seventeenth centuries. No evidence was found of the buildings uncovered in the 1963 excavation. The construction of the existing hall and subsequent landscaping, renovation and additions appear to have impacted on any surviving archaeological remains within the interior of the moat. The lack of archaeological evidence with regard to either structures or finds dating to the medieval period is of note. The possible moat feature does not conform to the standard definition for a moat, its dimensions are much shallower and narrower than the accepted conventions.
- 7.7 No evidence was found for the building noted in the 1960's excavation in the gardens of Staynor Hall in the present phase of evaluation trenches. Previous evaluation trenches suggest the focus of surviving Medieval Activity is to the south of the present site of Staynor Hall.
- 7.8 The latest phase of archaeological evaluation has revealed no significant archaeological deposits that could impact on the production of the Masterplan for the development. The proposed mitigation for the Zone of Archaeological Sensitivity has been agreed with the Historic and Environment Team Leader, North Yorkshire County Council and requires an archaeological strip and record and in the two areas highlighted full excavation in advance of construction if any groundworks are required beneath 300mm of the present land surface.

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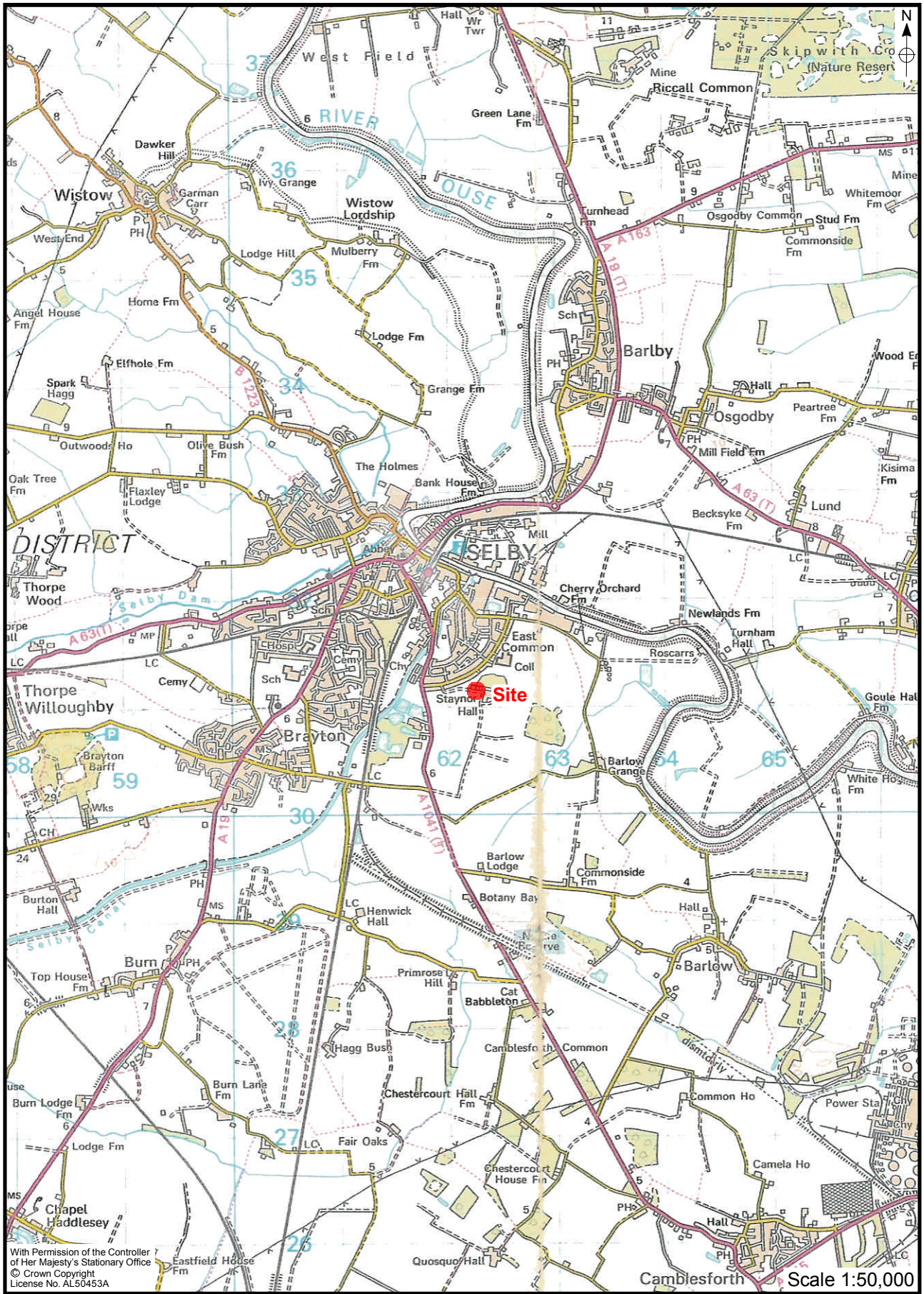


Figure 1. Site Location



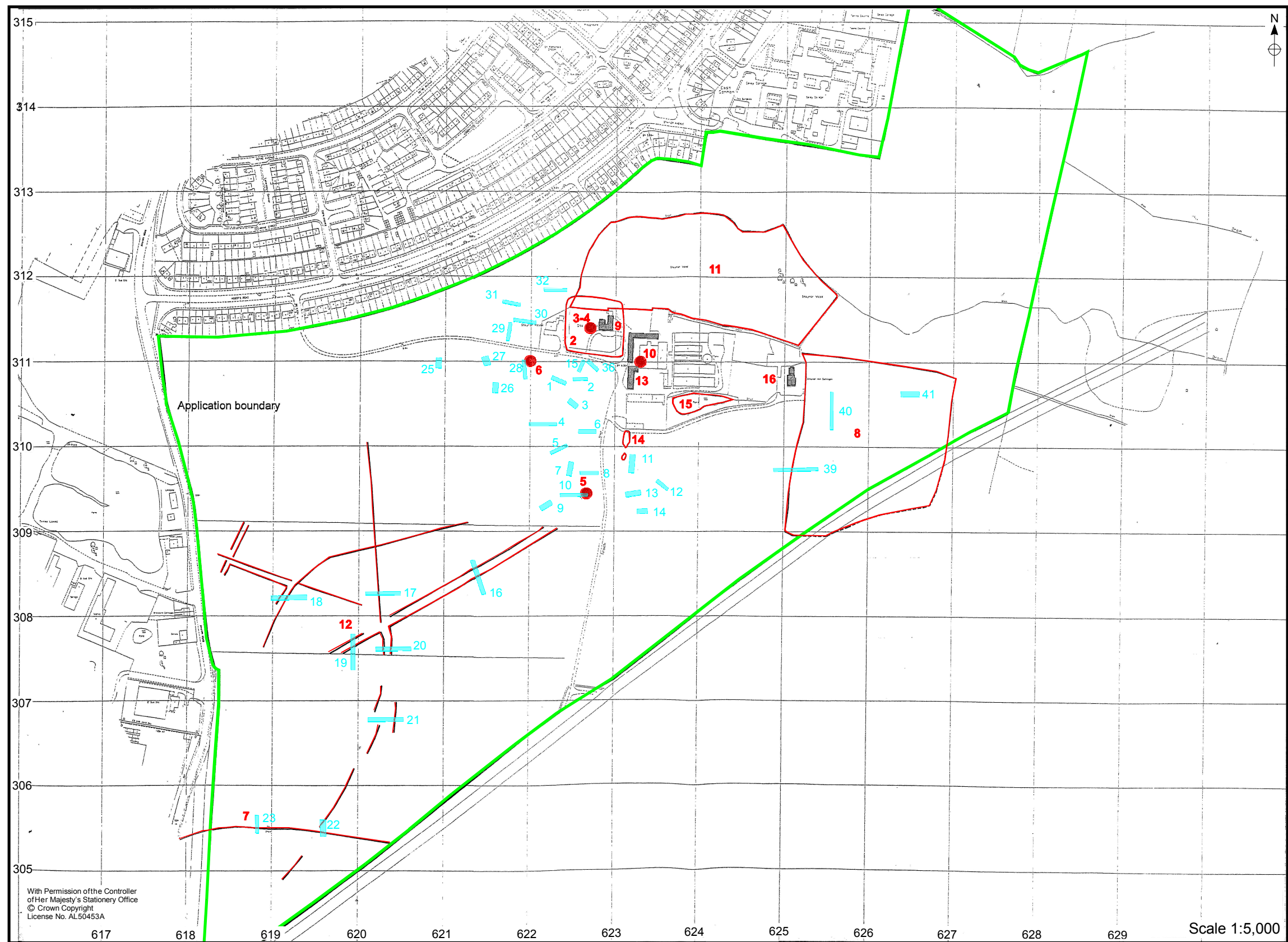


Figure 2. Known Archaeological Sites and previous Evaluation Trenches.



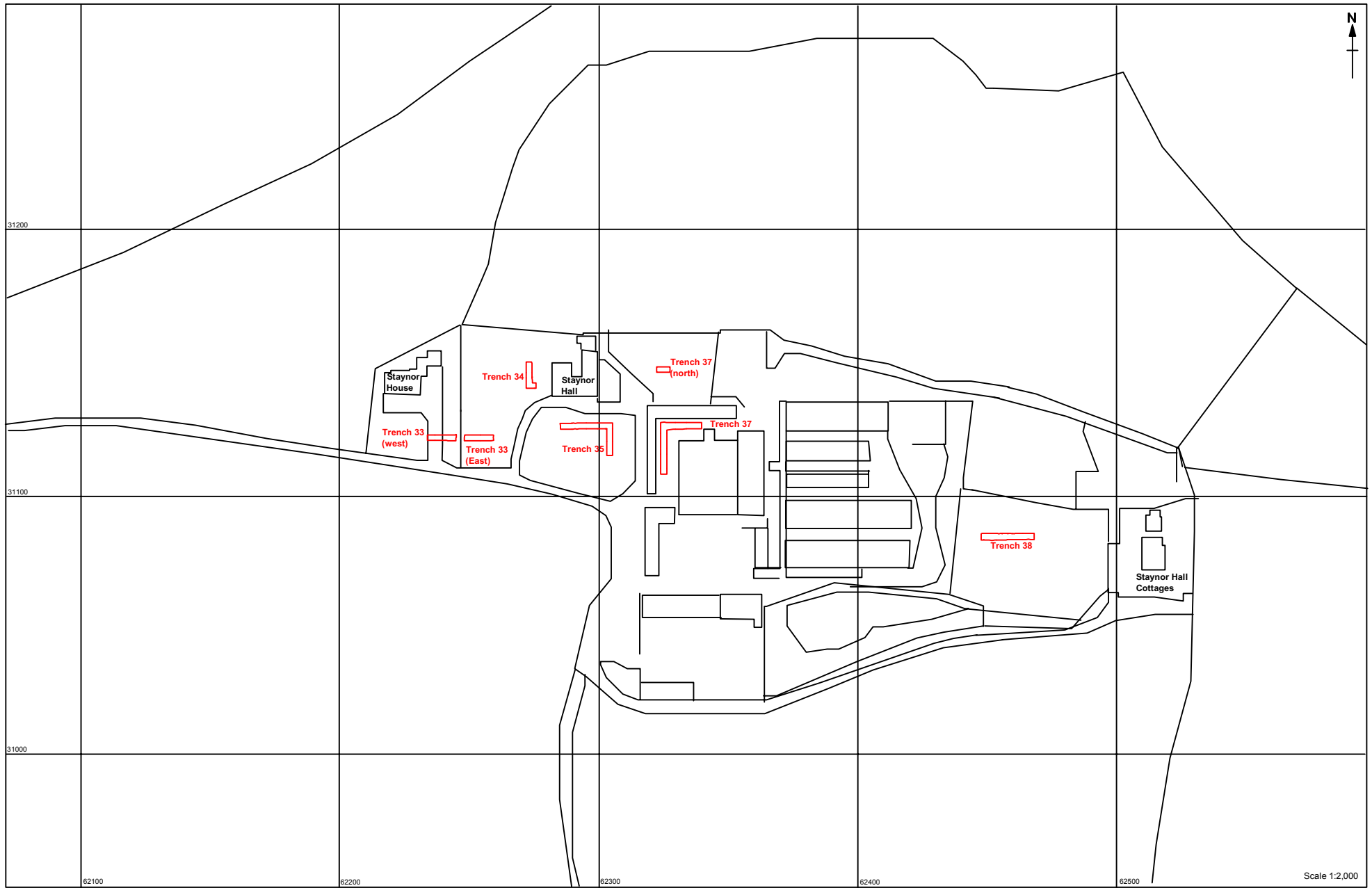


Figure 3. Trench Location.

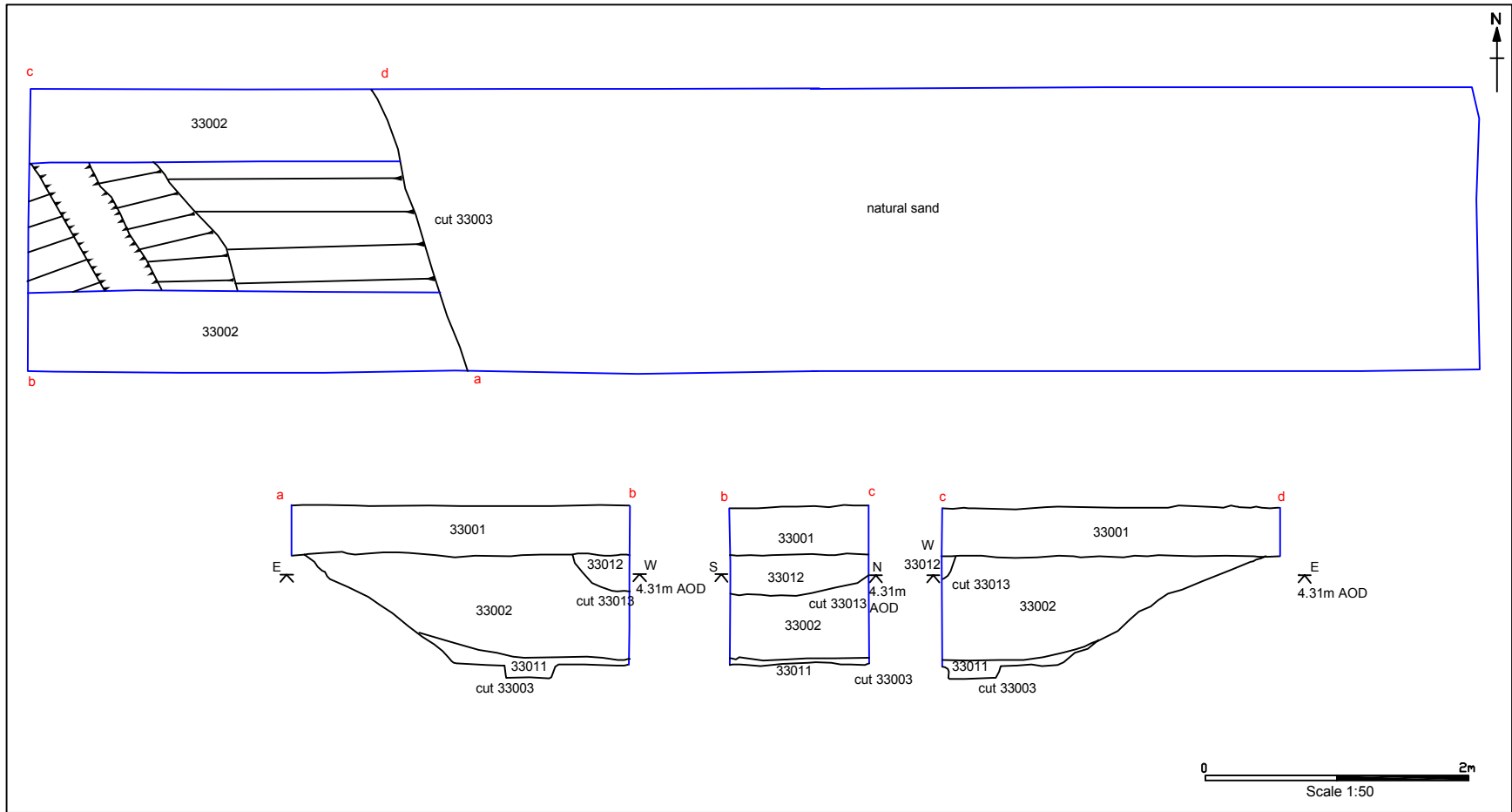


Figure 4. Evaluation Trench 33 (East) Plan and Sections.

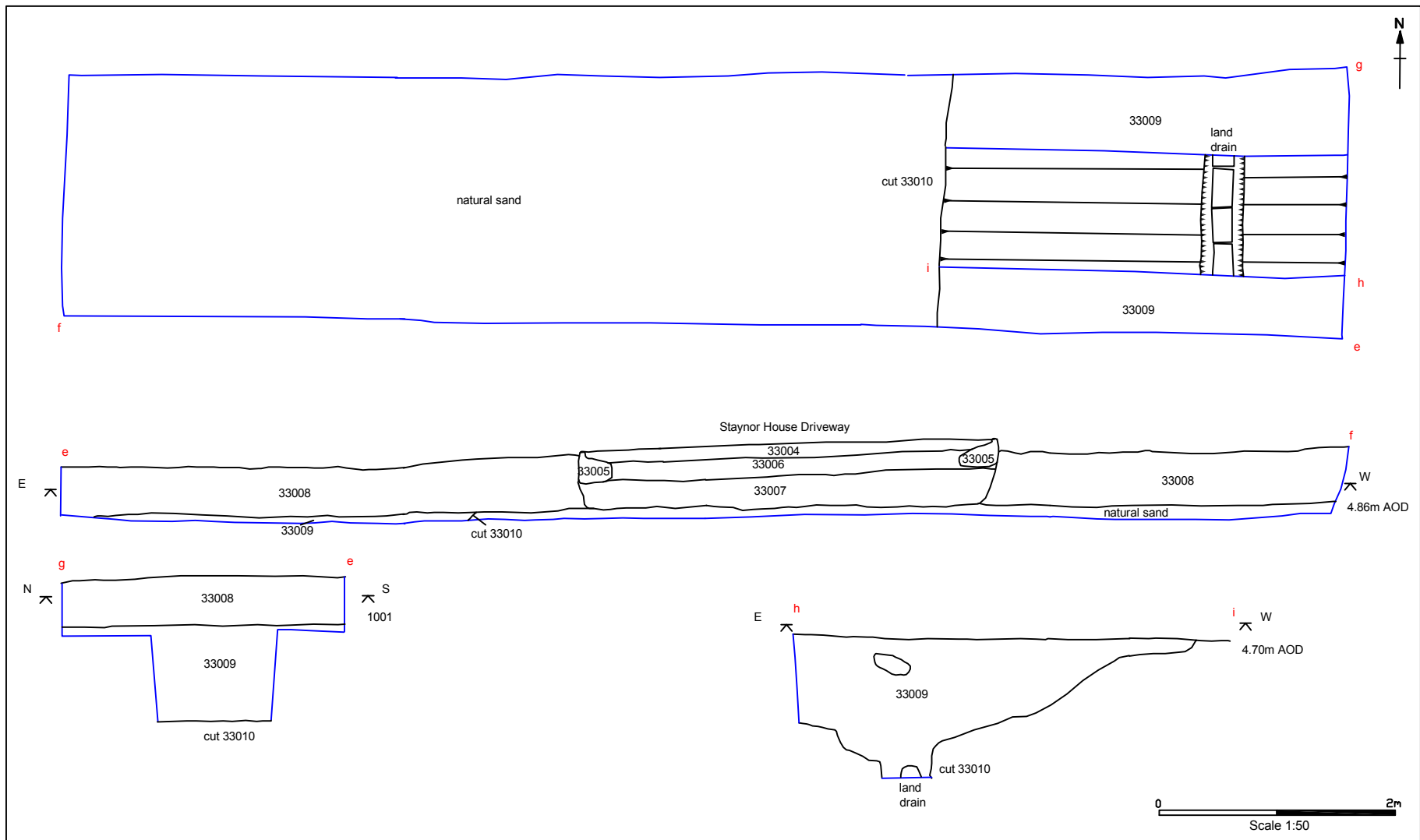


Figure 5. Evaluation Trench 33 (West) Plan and Sections.

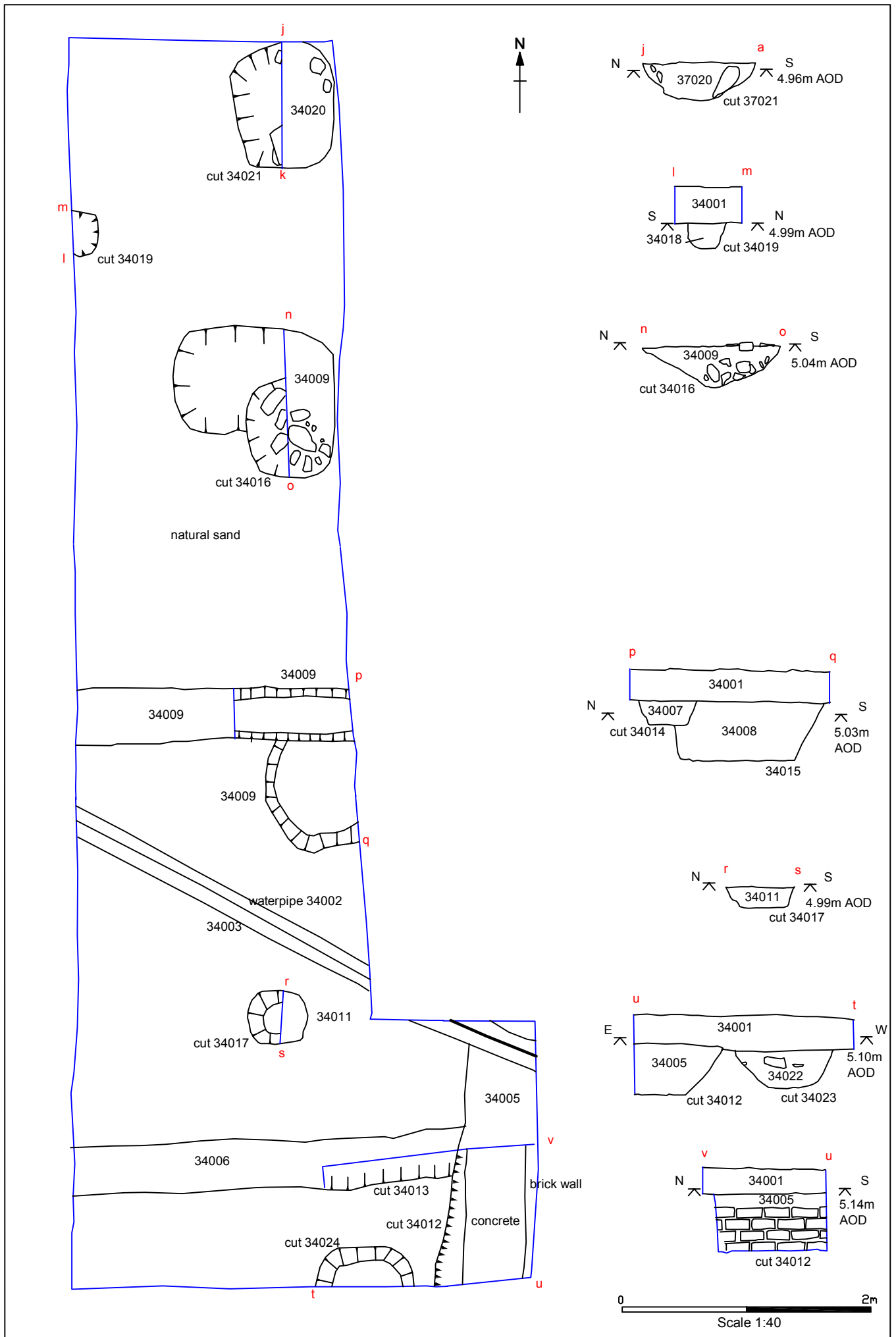


Figure 6. Evaluation Trench 34 Plan and Sections.

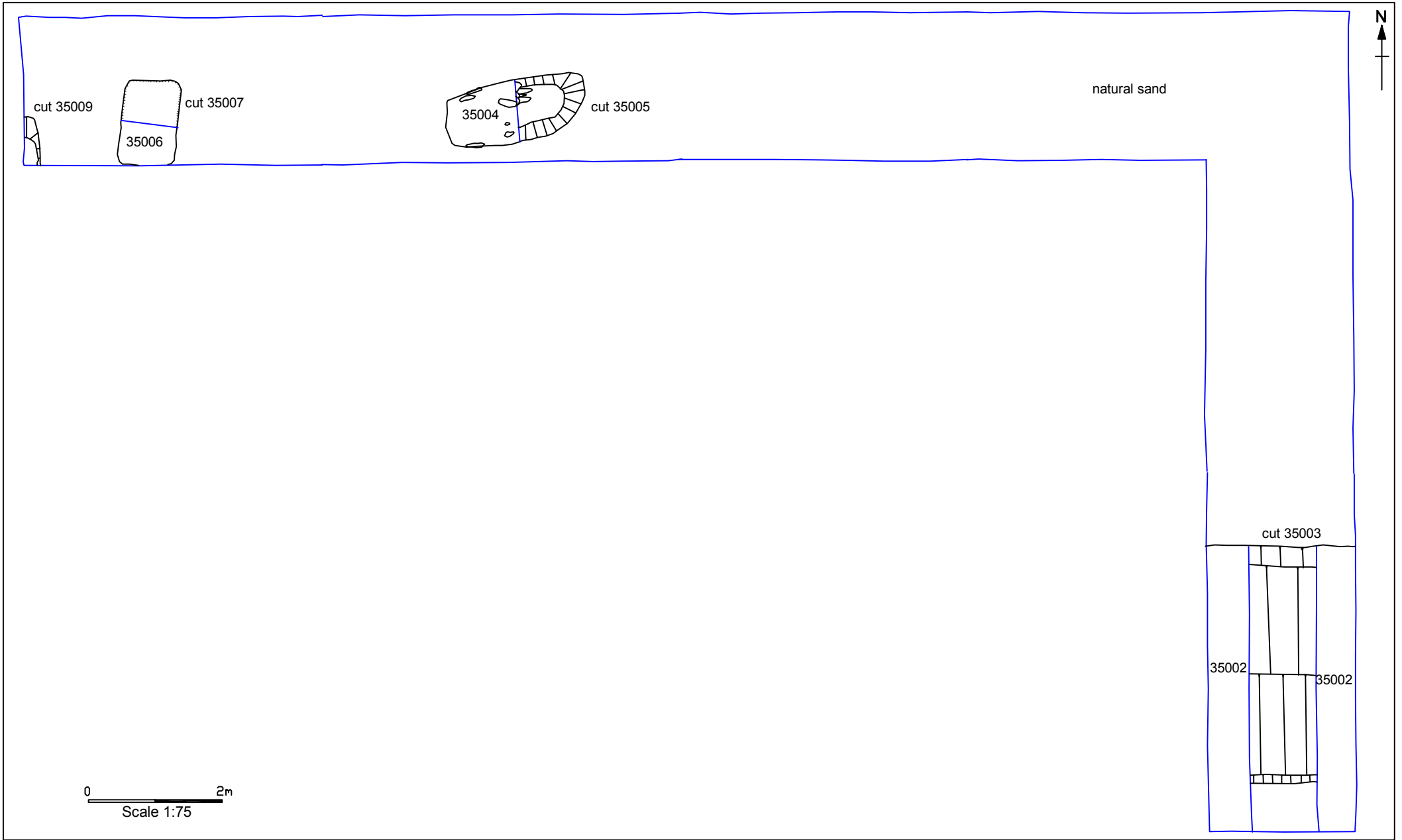


Figure 7. Evaluation Trench 35 Plan.

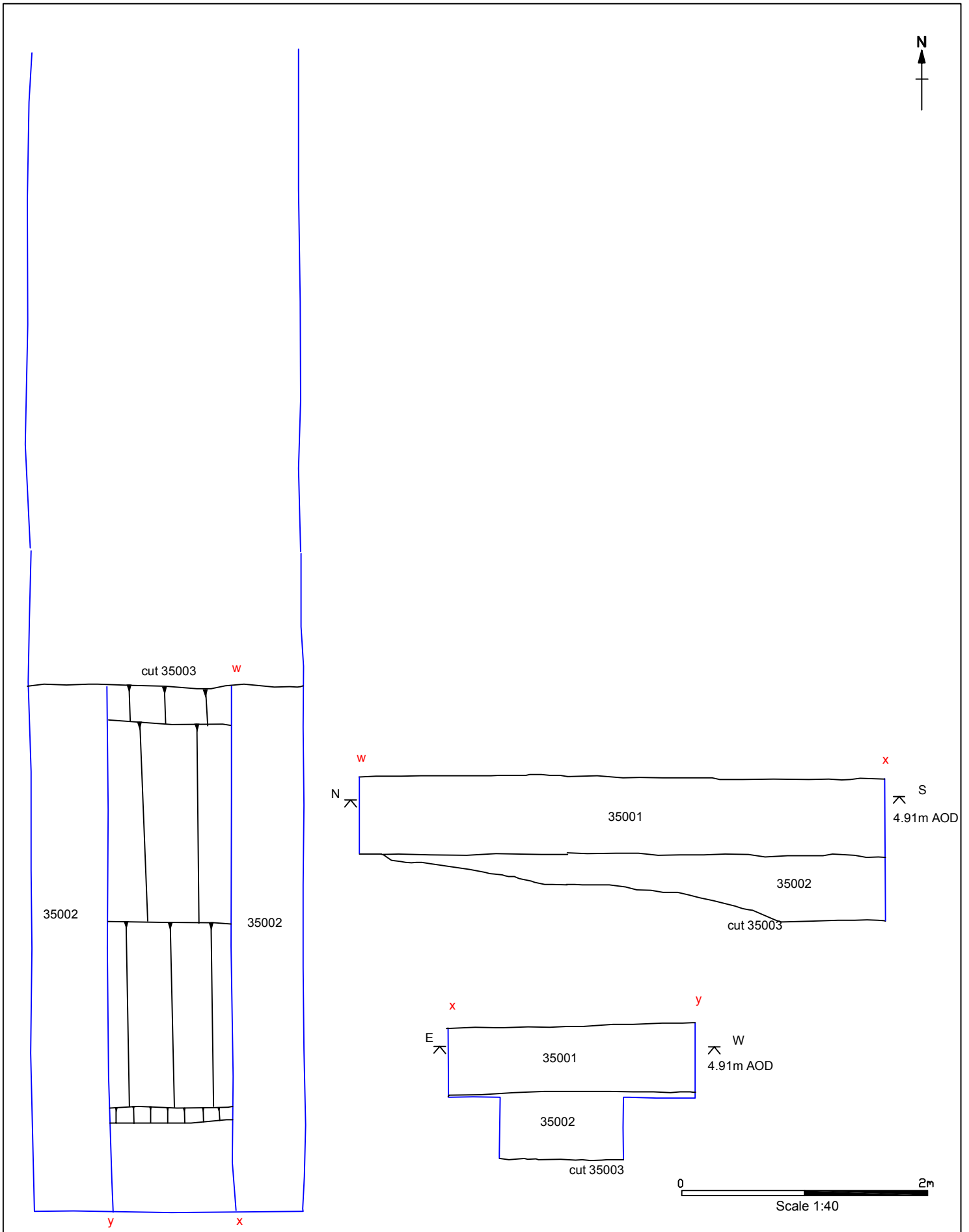


Figure 8. Evaluation Trench 35 (South) Plan and Sections.

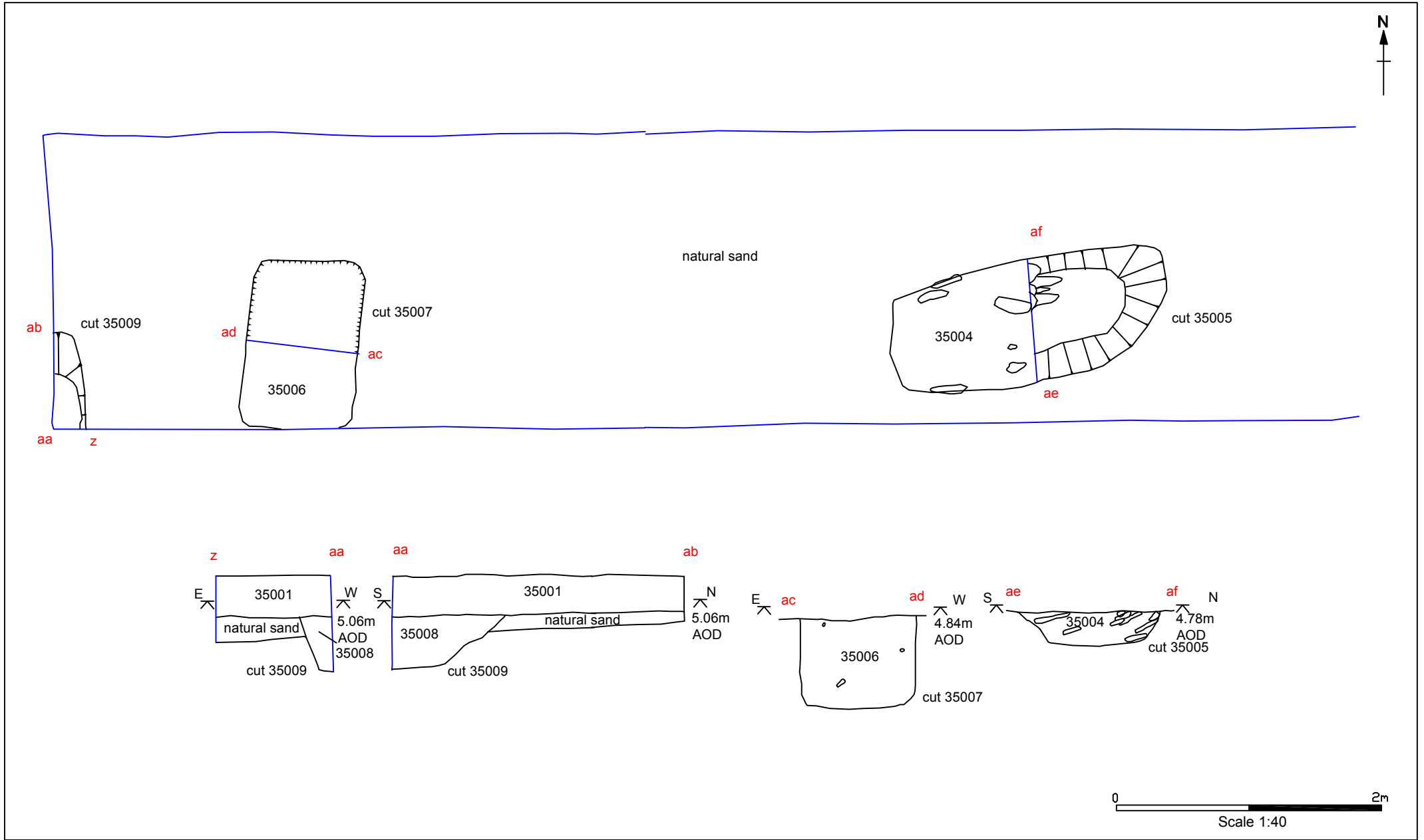


Figure 9. Evaluation Trench 35 (West) Plan and Sections.

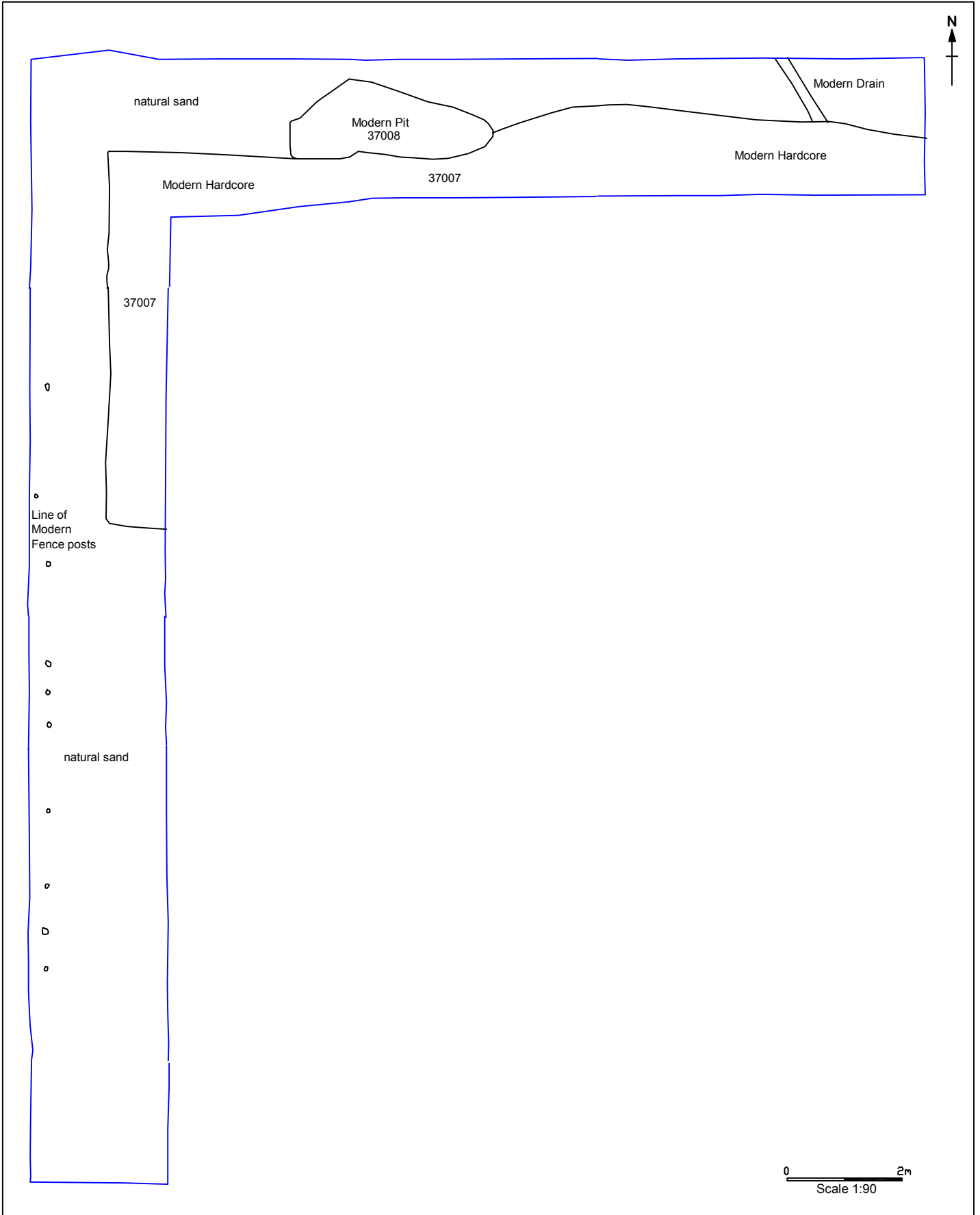


Figure 10. Evaluation Trench 37 Plan.



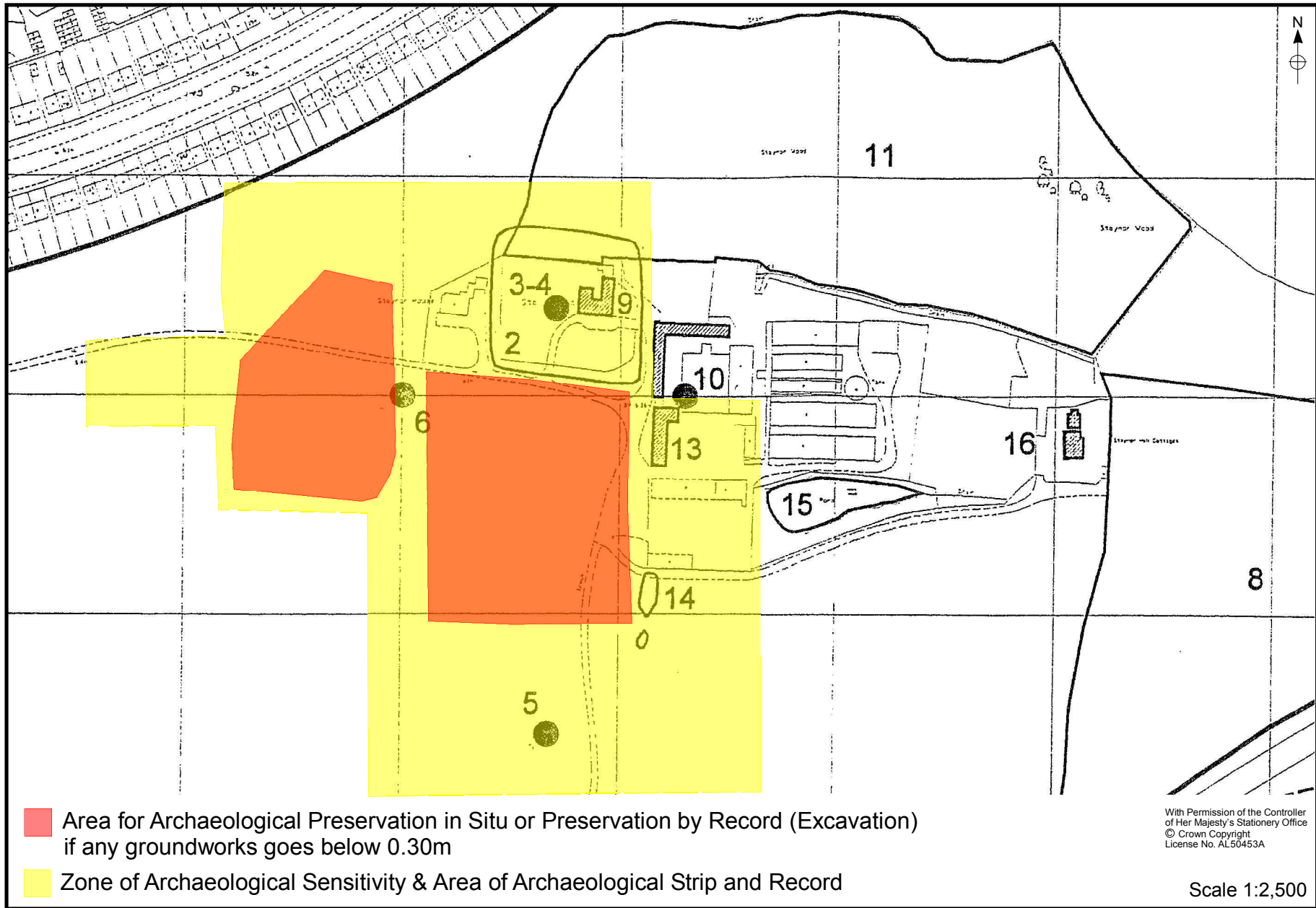


Figure 11. Areas of Archaeological Importance.



**Plate 1. Evaluation Trench 33 (East) before excavation.  
Facing West.**



**Plate 2. Evaluation Trench 33 (East): Moat (cut 33003).  
Facing North.**





**Plate 3. Evaluation Trench 33 (West): Modern Drain 33010.  
Facing North.**



**Plate 4. Evaluation Trench 34 before excavation.  
Facing North.**





**Plate 5. Evaluation Trench 34: Modern Feature 34012. Facing East.**



**Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 34: Pit 34021. Facing West.**





**Plate 7. Evaluation Trench 34: Pit 34016. Facing West.**



**Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 34: Pit 34023. Facing West.**





**Plate 9. Evaluation Trench 35 before excavation. Facing South.**



**Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 35 before excavation. Facing East.**





**Plate 11. Evaluation Trench 35: Feature 35003. Facing South.**



**Plate 12. Evaluation Trench 35: Pit 35005. Facing West.**





**Plate 13. Evaluation Trench 35: Pit 35007. Facing South.**



**Plate 14. Evaluation Trench 37 (North). Facing East.**





**Plate 15. Evaluation Trench 37. Facing West.**



**Plate 16. Evaluation Trench 37. Facing South.**





**Plate 17. Evaluation Trench 38 before excavation. Facing West.**



**Plate 18. Evaluation Trench 38. Facing West.**



**Plate 19. Medieval Pottery Sherd and Residual Roman Pottery sherd (Context 33002).**



**Plate 20. Fragment of Post-medieval Plan Tile with Peghole and Fragment of Brick (Context 33011).**





**Plate 21. Fragment of Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl and Stem (Context 35002).**



**Plate 22. Ferrous Nails (Context 35002).**

# APPENDIX 1

## Context Listing

Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 05-04-08

### Evaluation Trench 33

Context	Type	Description
33001	Deposit	East Trench: Topsoil - dark grey brown sandy silty loam
33002	Deposit	East Trench: Fill of Moat 33003- grey brown slightly sandy silt
33003	Cut	East Trench: Topsoil - dark grey brown sandy silty loam
33004	Structure	West Trench: Tarmac Driveway Surface
33005	Structure	West Trench: Concrete Driveway Edging
33006	Deposit	West Trench: Limestone Hardcore
33007	Deposit	West Trench: Brick Rubble
33008	Deposit	West Trench: Topsoil - dark grey brown sandy silty loam
33009	Deposit	West Trench: Fill of Drainage Trench 33010 - dark grey brown sandy silt
33010	Cut	West Trench: Modern Drainage Trench
33011	Deposit	East Trench: Fill of 33003- grey brown silt
33012	Deposit	East Trench: Fill of Modern Feature 33013 - yellow brown sand
33013	Cut	East Trench: Modern feature
33014	Natural	East and West Trenches: yellow brown sandy silt

### Evaluation Trench 34

Context	Type	Description
34001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark greybrown fine sandy silty loam
34002	Structure	Modern Water Pipe
34003	Cut	Moat
34004	Cut	Modern Water Pipe Trench
34005	Deposit	Fill of Construction Trench 34012: dark grey brown silty sand, brick manhole wall in section and concrete base
34006	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 34013: gre brown slightly silty sand with gravel inclusions
34007	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 34014: gre brown slightly silty sand with gravel inclusions
34008	Deposit	Fill of Pit 34015 - grey clay and silty clay with large fragments of limestone
34009	Deposit	Fill of Pit 34016 - grey brown silty sand with clay and large fragments of limestone
34010	Deposit	Thin mortar deposit
34011	Deposit	Fill of Postole 34017 - brown slightly silty sand with mortar flecks and gravel
34012	Cut	Modern drainage trench
34013	Cut	Linear Feature
34014	Cut	Linear Feature
34015	Cut	Pit
34016	Cut	Pit
34017	Cut	Posthole
34018	Deposit	Fill of Postole 34019 - dark grey brown silty sand
34019	Cut	Posthole
34020	Deposit	Fill of Pit 34021 - grey brown clay with limestone fragments
34021	Cut	Pit
34022	Deposit	Fill of Pit 34023 - grey brown sandy clay with limestone fragments
34023	Cut	Pit
34024	Natural	Yellow-brown sand

Context	Type	Description
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### Evaluation Trench 35

Context	Type	Description
35001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark greybrown fine sandy silty loam
35002	Deposit	Fill of Moat 35003 - dark grey brown sandy silt with gravel and small stone inclusions
35003	Cut	Moat
35004	Deposit	Fill of Pit 35005 - mottled grey brown slightly sandy silt with large sandstone slabs/tiles
35005	Cut	Pit
35006	Deposit	Fill of Pit 35007 - grey brown slightly sandy silt
35007	Cut	Pit
35008	Deposit	Fill of Pit 35009 - grey brown cindery sandy silt
35009	Cut	Pit

### Evaluation Trench 37

Context	Type	Description
37001	Deposit	Trench 37 North: Topsoil - dark greybrown fine sandy silty loam
37002	Deposit	Trench 37 South: Topsoil - dark greybrown fine sandy silty loam
37003	Deposit	Trench 37 South: Mixed grey sand and rubble
37004	Structure	Trench 37 South: Concrete Path
37005	Deposit	Trench 37 South: Brick Rubble
37006	Structure	Trench 37 South: Remains of a decayed fence
37007	Deposit	Trench 37 South: Dark grey hardcore
37008	Deposit	Trench 37 South: Fill of Pit 37009 - rubble/ rubbish filled including asbestos sheet
37009	Cut	Trench 37 South: Modern Pit (not excavated)
37010	Natural	Trench 37 North and South: Yellow brown sand

### Evaluation Trench 38

Context	Type	Description
38001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark greybrown fine sandy silty loam
38002	Deposit	Rubble (Part of Farm Track)
38003	Natural	Yellow brown sand

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 05-04-08

#### Trench 33

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
33001	Pottery	2	2 body sherds	0.020kg	Post Medieval
33002	Pottery	2	2 body sherds	0.060kg	Late Medieval
	Ceramic Building Material	7	7 tile fragments	0.678kg	Post-medieval
	Metal	1	1 ferrous nail		
	Animal Bone	11	11 fragments	0.132kg	
33011	Ceramic Building Material	4	3 tile fragments 1 brick fragment	0.986kg	Post-medieval
	Animal Bone	6	6 fragments	0.128kg	

#### Trench 35

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
35002	Pottery	2	1 rim sherd 1 body sherd	0.020kg	19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	12	12 tile fragments	1.783kg	Post-medieval
	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	1 bowl 1 stem fragment	0.016kg	18th-19th century
	Metal	6	6 ferrous nails	0.094kg	
	Animal Bone	2	2 fragments	0.048kg	

#### Trench 37

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
37001	Pottery	15	3 rim sherds 2 base sherds 10 body sherds	0.478kg	19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	15	12 tile fragments 3 brick fragments	5.665kg	Modern
	Slag	1	1 fragment	0.152kg	
	Animal Bone	2	2 fragments	0.032kg	

#### Trench 38

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
38001	Pottery	3	3 body sherds	0.020kg	Post Medieval
	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 brick fragment	0.270kg	Post Medieval
	Slag	1	1 fragment	0.484kg	

## APPENDIX 3

### Archive Listing

#### Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 05-04-08

<b>Plan No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Scale</b>
1	Plan	Trench 33 East: Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
2	Plan	Trench 33 West: Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
3	Plan	Trench 33 West: Post excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
4	Section	Trench 33 West: South Facing Section	Scale 1:10
5	Section	Trench 33 West: Cut 33010 North Facing Section	Scale 1:10
6	Section	Trench 33 West: East Facing Section	Scale 1:10
7	Plan	Trench 33 East: Plan of Cut 33003	Scale 1:20
8	Section	Trench 33 East: North and East Facing Sections	Scale 1:10
9	Section	Trench 33 East: North Facing Section	Scale 1:10
10	Section	Trench 33 East: East Facing Section	Scale 1:10
11	Section	Trench 33 East: South Facing Section	Scale 1:10
12	Plan	Trench 34: Post Excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
13	Plan	Trench 34: Post Excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
14	Section	Trench 34: Cut 34021 Section	Scale 1:10
15	Section	Trench 34: Cut 34010 Section	Scale 1:10
16	Section	Trench 34: Cut 34016 Section	Scale 1:10
17	Section	Trench 34: Cut 34018 Section	Scale 1:10
18	Section	Trench 34: Cut 34017 Section	Scale 1:10
19	Section	Trench 34: Cut 34015 Section	Scale 1:10
20	Section	Trench 34: Cut 34012 Section	Scale 1:10
21	Plan	Trench 35: Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
22	Plan	Trench 35: Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
23	Plan	Trench 35: Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
24	Section	Trench 34: Cuts 34012 and 34014 Section	Scale 1:10
25	Plan	Trench 37 (North): Plan	Scale 1:20
26	Plan	Trench 38: Plan	Scale 1:20
27	Plan	Trench 35: Post-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
28	Section	Trench 35: Cut 35005 Section	Scale 1:10
29	Section	Trench 35: Cut 35007 Section	Scale 1:10
30	Section	Trench 35: Cut 35009 Section	Scale 1:10
31	Section	Trench 35: Cut 35009 Section	Scale 1:10
32	Plan	Trench 35: Post excavation Plan Cut 35003	Scale 1:20
33	Section	Trench 35: Cut 35003 Section	Scale 1:10
34	Section	Trench 35: Cut 35003 Section	Scale 1:10
35	Plan	Trench 37 South: Plan	Scale 1:20
36	Plan	Trench 37 South: Plan	Scale 1:20



## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listing

#### Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 05-04-08

##### Digital Camera

No.	File Name	Description
1	2695	General view of Pasture before excavation of Trench 38. Facing West.
2	2696	General view of Staynor Hall Cottages. Facing East.
3	2697	General view of Pasture before excavation of Trench 38. Facing East.
4	2698	General view of Farmyard before excavation of Trench 37. Facing North.
5	2699	General view of Farmyard before excavation of Trench 37. Facing East.
6	2700	General view of Farmyard before excavation of Trench 37. Facing West.
7	2701	General view of Orchard before excavation of Trench 37 North. Facing East.
8	2702	General view of Orchard before excavation of Trench 37 North. Facing East.
9	2703	Trench 38 after cleaning. Facing East.
10	2704	Trench 38 after cleaning. Facing West.
11	2705	Trench 37 (North) after cleaning. Facing East.
12	2706	Garden of Staynor Hall prior to excavation of Trench 35. Facing South.
13	2707	Garden of Staynor Hall prior to excavation of Trench 35. Facing South-west.
14	2708	Garden of Staynor Hall prior to excavation of Trench 33. Facing West.
15	2709	Garden of Staynor Hall prior to excavation of Trench 33. Facing West.
16	2710	Garden of Staynor Hall prior to excavation of Trench 33. Facing North.
17	2711	Trench 34 after cleaning. Facing North.
18	2712	Trench 35 after cleaning. Facing South.
19	2713	Trench 35 after cleaning. Facing East.
20	2714	Trench 33 (east) after cleaning. Facing West.
21	2715	Trench 33 (West) after cleaning. Facing East.
22	2716	Trench 33 (West): Deposit 33009. Facing East.
23	2717	Trench 33 (East): Deposit 33011. Facing West.
24	2718	Trench 33 (East): Deposit 33011. Facing West.
25	2719	Trench 33 (East): Deposit 33011. Facing West.
26	2720	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing North.
27	2721	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing East.
28	2722	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing South.
29	2723	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing East.
30	2724	Trench 33 (East): Moat Cut 33003. Facing North.
31	2725	Trench 33 (East): Moat Cut 33003. Facing North.
32	2726	Trench 33 (East): Moat Cut 33003. Facing South.
33	2727	Trench 34: Deposits 34005 and 34006. Facing East.
34	2728	Trench 34: Deposits 34007 and 34008. Facing East.
35	2729	Trench 34: Deposit 34011. Facing East.
36	2730	Trench 34: Deposit 34009. Facing East.
37	2731	Trench 34: Deposit 34018. Facing West.
38	2732	Trench 34: Deposit 34010. Facing North.
39	2733	Trench 34: Cuts 34014 and 34015. Facing East.
40	2734	Trench 34: Cuts 34012 and 34013. Facing East.
41	2735	Trench 34: Cuts 34012 and 34013. Facing East.
42	2736	Trench 34: Cut 34017. Facing East.
43	2737	Trench 34: Cuts 34014, 34015, 34017. Facing South.
44	2738	Trench 34: Cut 34016. Facing East.
45	2739	Trench 34: Cut 34016. Facing East.
46	2740	Trench 34: Cut 34021. Facing East.
47	2741	Trench 34: Post excavation. Facing North

48	2742	Trench 34: Cut 34024. Facing South.
49	2743	Trench 35: Cut 35007. Facing South
50	2744	Trench 35: Cut 35007. Facing South
51	2745	Trench 35: Cut 35007. Facing South
52	2746	Trench 35: Cut 35005. Facing West.
53	2747	Trench 35: Cut 35005. Facing West.
54	2748	Trench 35: Cuts 35005, 35007 and 35009. Facing West.
55	2749	Trench 35: Cut 35009. Facing West.
56	2750	Trench 35: Cut 35009. Facing West.
57	2751	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
58	2752	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
59	2753	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
60	2754	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
61	2755	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing West
62	2756	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing West
63	2757	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing West
64	2758	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing East
65	2759	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing East
66	2760	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing East
67	2761	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing South
68	2762	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing South
69	2763	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing South

#### Colour Slide

##### Film No. Negative No.

1042	32	Trench 38 after cleaning. Facing East.
1042	33	Trench 38 after cleaning. Facing West.
1042	34	Trench 37 (North) after cleaning. Facing East.
1042	35	Trench 34 after cleaning. Facing North.
1042	36	Trench 35 after cleaning. Facing South.
1042	37	Trench 35 after cleaning. Facing East.
1064	1	Identification Shot
1064	2	Trench 33 (east) after cleaning. Facing West.
1064	3	Trench 33 (West) after cleaning. Facing East.
1064	4	Trench 33 (West) after cleaning. Facing East.
1064	5	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing East.
1064	6	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing East.
1064	7	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing South.
1064	8	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing South.
1064	9	Trench 33 (East): Moat Cut 33003. Facing North.
1064	10	Trench 34: Cuts 34012 and 34012. Facing East.
1064	11	Trench 34: Cuts 34012 and 34012. Facing East.
1064	12	Trench 34: Cuts 34014 and 34015. Facing East.
1064	13	Trench 34: Cuts 34014 and 34015. Facing East.
1064	14	Trench 34: Cut 34017. Facing East.
1064	15	Trench 34: Cut 34017. Facing East.
1064	16	Trench 34: Cut 34019. Facing East.
1064	17	Trench 34: Cut 34021. Facing East.
1064	18	Trench 34: Post excavation. Facing North
1064	19	Trench 34: Post excavation. Facing North
1064	20	Trench 34: Cut 34023. Facing South
1064	21	Trench 34: Cut 34023. Facing South
1064	22	Trench 35: Cut 35005. Facing West.
1064	23	Trench 35: Cut 35005. Facing West.
1064	24	Trench 35: Cut 35009. Facing West.
1064	25	Trench 35: Cut 35009. Facing West.

1064	26	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
1064	27	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
1064	28	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing West
1064	29	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing West
1064	30	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing South
1064	31	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing South

**Black and White Print**

<b>Film No.</b>	<b>Negative No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1043	15	Trench 38 after cleaning. Facing East.
1043	16	Trench 38 after cleaning. Facing West.
1043	17	Trench 37 (North) after cleaning. Facing East.
1043	18	Trench 34 after cleaning. Facing North.
1043	19	Trench 35 after cleaning. Facing South.
1043	20	Trench 35 after cleaning. Facing East.
1043	21	Trench 33 (east) after cleaning. Facing West.
1043	22	Trench 33 (West) after cleaning. Facing East.
1043	23	Trench 33 (West) after cleaning. Facing East.
1043	24	Misfire
1043	25	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing East.
1043	26	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing East.
1043	27	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing South.
1043	28	Trench 33 (West): Modern Land Drain Cut 33010. Facing South.
1043	29	Trench 33 (East): Moat Cut 33003. Facing North.
1043	30	Trench 34: Cuts 34012 and 34012. Facing East.
1043	31	Trench 34: Cuts 34012 and 34012. Facing East.
1043	32	Trench 34: Cuts 34014 and 34015. Facing East.
1043	33	Trench 34: Cuts 34014 and 34015. Facing East.
1043	34	Trench 34: Cut 34017. Facing East.
1043	35	Trench 34: Cut 34017. Facing East.
1043	36	Trench 34: Cut 34019. Facing East.
1043	37	Trench 34: Cut 34021. Facing East.
1034	1	Trench 34: Post excavation. Facing North
1034	2	Trench 34: Cut 34023. Facing South
1034	3	Trench 34: Cut 34023. Facing South
1034	4	Trench 35: Cut 35005. Facing West.
1034	5	Trench 35: Cut 35005. Facing West.
1034	6	Trench 35: Cut 35009. Facing West.
1034	7	Trench 35: Cut 35009. Facing West.
1034	8	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
1034	9	Trench 35: Moat cut 35003. Facing South.
1034	10	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing West
1034	11	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing West
1034	12	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing South
1034	13	Trench 37 after cleaning. Facing South

## APPENDIX 5

### Environmental Samples

#### Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 05-04-08

Sample No.	Context No.	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	33002	Trench 33 East : Fill of Moat 33003- grey brown slightly sandy silt	GBA	2
2	33011	Trench 33 East: Fill of 33003- grey brown silt	GBA	1
3	34008	Fill of Pit 34015 - grey clay and silty clay with large fragments of limestone	GBA	1
4	35002	Fill of Moat 35003 - dark grey brown sandy silt with gravel and small stone inclusions	GBA	3

## **APPENDIX 6**

### ***Environmental Assessment***

#### ***Staynor Hall (MAP 05-04-08)***

##### ***Introduction***

Four environmental sample flots and one retent were assessed for the presence of carbonised plant material including charcoal.

##### ***Methodology***

The soil samples were subjected to a system of flotation in an Ankara-style flotation tank (French 1971). The floating remains (the flot) were collected in a 300 $\mu$ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flot, once dry, was scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope. The retent was scanned by eye for both ecofacts and artefacts by ASWYAS prior to disposal. Identified plant material was removed and bagged separately by type, whilst all shell etc was retained with the samples.

All charcoal suitable for identification was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The charcoal was mostly well preserved, in particular the birch fragments. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

##### ***Results***

Flot sizes were generally found to be very small producing <2.5ml to 2.5ml of tea-leaf sized charred detritus only, much of which was not identifiable. Modern root and other material was present in amounts from <2.5ml to 15ml in all four samples, and occasional non-carbonised modern (or possibly waterlogged) seeds were encountered.

All results from the soil samples are presented in Table 1 and discussed below.

##### ***Discussion***

The four samples produced little in the way of charred plant material and only occasional fragments of identifiable wood charcoal. A small amount of non-marine mollusc shells was visible in samples 3 (34008) and 4 (35002) and may be suitable for identification by an appropriate specialist.

A single vesicular cereal grain was recovered from sample 3 (34008) and was the only grain recorded from the site. Unfortunately it was not identifiable due to poor preservation. No weeds of agriculture or other environments were present. The cereal grain is therefore most likely a trace or chance occurrence in the samples, perhaps from activities occurring elsewhere.

Identifiable charcoal was limited to a few fragments recovered from the retent of sample 2 (33011) and two different types were distinguished. Both *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus* (hazel) were identified and these were most likely used for fuel or general construction purposes. Occasional fragments of coal were present and these may also have been a source of fuel or, as none were found burnt, were more probably naturally occurring in the local geology.

Non-carbonised seeds together with material resembling leaf-litter, bud scales and other organic detritus were recovered from samples 2 (33011) and 4 (35002). It is possible that this represents a degree of preservation by waterlogging at the site, although equally the material could be fairly modern. Sample 2 (33011) would be the strongest candidate for waterlogging given the overall constituents of the sample.

## Conclusion

The environmental sample flots were generally sparse of carbonised plant material and produced only a few fragments of wood charcoal. The single cereal grain recovered was not identifiable and provides only a trace suggestion of agriculture occurring in the local area. Oak and hazel charcoal were being utilised, probably for fuel, and are suggestive of a mixed deciduous, probably quite open type of woodland.

No further identification work is required on the charred plant material, and the samples overall suggest future work would provide only small amounts of carbonised archaeobotanical remains. It is possible some of the plant material recovered may have been preserved by waterlogging, so this should be considered if future work is undertaken at the site.

Table 1. Results from the flots and retents

	Sample	1	2	3	4
	<b>Context</b>	33002	33011	34008	35002
	<b>Total CV</b>	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
	<b>Modern</b>	<2.5ml	15ml	10ml	5ml
<b>Carbonised Cereal Grain</b>	<b>Common Name</b>				
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)				1	
<b>Charcoal</b>					
<i>Quercus</i>	oak		3 (0.20g)		
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel		1 (0.08g)		
<b>Other Remains</b>					
Non-marine mollusc shells				10+	5+
Modern? (non-carbonised) seeds		5+	20+	2	20+
Modern? (non-carbonised) bud scales			2		
Small coal fragments		1			5+

## ***Bibliography***

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## ***Acknowledgements***

### ***Client***

MAP

### ***Project management***

David Berg

### ***Report***

Diane Alldritt PhD

## APPENDIX 7

### Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire Pottery Assessment

**Mark Stephens**

#### **Methods**

This very modest assemblage consists of 26 sherds, all of which were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

#### ***Roman***

A single Roman sherd is represented from Context 33002, from a mortarium in buff/reduced fabric with mainly black trituration grits.

#### ***Medieval***

There are 2 medieval sherds: part of a Humber ware drinking jug / mug (33001) and a Purple-glazed ware sherd from an internally glazed bowl (33002). These sherds date from the late 15<sup>th</sup> / 16<sup>th</sup> century.

#### ***Post-medieval***

Seven Post-medieval Red-bodied Coarseware sherds are represented (Contexts 33001, 35002, 37001 and 38001).

There is a body sherd from a 'Bellarmine' stoneware jug from context 35002, whose date would be late 17<sup>th</sup> / early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Context 37001 contained 10 sherds of Pearl ware with high-quality transfer decoration from 2 different vessels. The same context contained a sherd of Nottingham-type stoneware, a rimsherd from a 19<sup>th</sup> century internally-slipped bowl and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century transfer-ware /white earthenware sherds.

#### **Conclusions**

This is a too small assemblage to draw any but broad conclusions. A background of Roman activity is hinted at after which there would appear to be a gap in activity until the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. The 16/17<sup>th</sup> century material is balanced towards coarsewares, but there is also a single import. The later material balances coarseware with more high quality table-ware.

#### **Recommendations**

The pottery should be retained as a complement to the assemblage from earlier work at the site. None of this material would merit illustrating in its own right.



## APPENDIX 8

### Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire Ceramic Building Materials Assessment

#### Introduction

One small box of ceramic building materials were submitted for examination. The sample comprised brick and tile. The material was washed, bagged by context and form, and in good condition.

#### Medieval material

The medieval material comprises roof tile, and one fragment of nib tile.

Roof tile is discussed below, under 'Material of uncertain date.'

#### Post Medieval Material

The post medieval forms on the site are bricks, field drain and roof tile.

Post medieval bricks in the York area tend to be shorter in length, narrower in breadth and have a broader thickness than their medieval predecessors. Another feature is slop moulding, where the brick mould was just wetted (and not sanded) before the clay was pressed into the mould. This gives a noticeably smooth finish to the side surfaces of the brick. The base of the bricks also tends to have bow marks on the bottom, where a wire has been used to remove excess clay from mould.

See below (Material of uncertain date) for a discussion of post medieval roof tiles.

#### Material of uncertain date

Medieval roof tile is difficult to pick out on this site. The plain roofing form is long lived in the York area. Typically, it takes the form of a large peg tile, with one centrally placed peghole at the top of the tile. However, much of the plain roof tile from the site is fragmentary, so it is difficult to tell.

Post medieval material is more likely to have very regular sanding on the base, and the pegholes seem to be punched in a different way from the medieval era, of leaving a slight inner rim.

#### Modern

Pan tiles came in use in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Examples from Trench 37 appear to be modern in manufacture.

One fragment of brick is of modern extruded manufacture with central hole.

There is one fragment of field drain, ceramic field drains came into common usage at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Conclusion

This sample is too small for further study but should be retained for comparison with other material from Staynor Hall.

When the assemblage is fully recorded, it will be possible to discard much of the material.

Context	Forms	Spot Date
33011 Trench A	Brick (T60mm), slop moulded, overfired, 1 fragment Plain roof tile, post-medieval, 3 fragments Plain roof tile, medieval/post-medieval, 1 fragment Plain roof tile, post-medieval, with round peg hole, 15mm from top edge, 64mm from left edge	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>
33002 Trench 33	Plain roof tile, medieval/post-medieval, 6 fragments Plain roof tile, ?deliberate surface striations, medieval/post-medieval, 1 fragment	14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
33011 Trench 33	Brick (T60mm), slop moulded, overfired, 1 fragment Plain roof tile, post-medieval, 3 fragments Plain roof tile, medieval/post-medieval, 1 fragment Plain roof tile, post-medieval, with round peg hole, 15mm from top edge, 64mm from left edge	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>
35001 Trench 35	Ridge tile, post-medieval, 2 fragments	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>
35002 Trench 35	Plain roof tile, post-medieval, overfired, 1 fragment Plain roof tile, post-medieval, 9 fragments Nib tile, medieval, 1 fragment Plain tile, medieval/post-medieval, 1 fragment	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>
37001 Trench 37	Brick, slop moulded, Thickness 60mm, Breadth 110mm, post-medieval Extruded modern brick with hole, fragment Pan tile, Modern, 4 fragments Land drain, modern, 1 fragment Plain tile, medieval/post-medieval, 4 fragments Plain tile, round peg hole 10mm from top and 30mm from left edge, medieval/post-medieval, 1 fragment	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>
38001 Trench 38	Brick, slop moulded, straw impressions, fragment, post-medieval	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>

## **APPENDIX 9**

### **Assessment of Faunal Remains**

The assemblage recovered from the evaluation is very small and therefore no firm conclusions can be determined and is only of value if compared to a larger assemblage from the previous evaluation and any future work at Staynor Hall.

The assemblage is dominated by the main meat producers: sheep and cow. There were two fragments of bird bone.

Only a very small percentage of the assemblage could not be assigned to a specific species. There was no human bone present in the collection.