

**Staynor Hall
Selby
North Yorkshire**

**Earthwork Survey
SE 6230 3110**

Authorised by

Date:.....

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June 2009

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North Yorkshire**

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**Staynor Hall
Selby
North Yorkshire**

**Building Survey
SE 6230 3110**

Non Technical Summary

Staynor Hall is the site of medieval moated manor. Early nineteenth century maps and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map show the moat surrounding the hall with an entrance to the south. The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows the moat as earthworks to the north, west and south of Staynor Hall. No earthworks are shown of the 1938 Edition Ordnance Survey map.

The present house at Staynor Hall dates to 1689 and was built for Bartholomew Walmsley. To the west Staynor House was built in the later twentieth century.

The Earthwork Survey has recorded the earthworks visible to the south and east of Staynor Hall. No above ground evidence is visible to the west of Staynor Hall, in the gardens of the Hall or Staynor House.

1. Introduction

1.1 MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. undertook the Building Recording of Staynor Hall, Selby, North Yorkshire on 27th, 28th and 29th May and 8th June 2009 (Fig. 1). The Building Survey was commissioned by Persimmon Homes. The work was undertaken to comply with Condition 34 of Outline Planning Permission 8/19/1011CPA and the Section 106 Agreement Clauses 3.6.20 – 3.6.24

1.2 . 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 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.
- 1.4 All work was funded by the Persimmon Homes.
- 1.5 The project was assigned the MAP site code 05-04-08.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL50453A.

2. Site Description (Fig. 1 & 2, Pls. 1 & 2).

- 2.1 Staynor Hall 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.
- 2.2 Access to Staynor Hall is currently via the Persimmon, Charles Church and Barratt Homes Developments on the east side of Bawtry Road, formerly access to the site was from Abbots Road. The Proposed Development is 54.53 hectares in size and comprises farmland surrounding Staynor Hall.
- 2.3 Staynor Hall is currently a derelict building to the west of the working farmyard. The Building is fenced off with Heras Fencing. Staynor Hall is a

late seventeenth century house with eighteenth, nineteen and twentieth century additions and renovations. The Hall is surrounded by gardens including a tennis court to the west and orchards to the east. The garden surrounding the Hall is overgrown. The lawned areas by the road are maintained by the farmworkers.

2.4 To the north of Staynor Hall is Staynor Wood. The fields to the south of the Staynor Hall are currently farmed and have an established arable crop. 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. To the west of the farm is an area of rough pasture and Staynor Hall Cottages, dating to the nineteenth century.

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 th century
3	MNY 10489	SE 6227 3114	Manor House	13 th century
4	MNY 10488	SE 6227 3114	Grange	13 th century
5	MNY 10490	SE 6227 3102	Building (Servant's Hall)	fourteenth century
6	MNY 10492	SE 6220 3110	Chapel	13 th century
7	-	-	Parish Boundary	Medieval

8	-	SE 6250 3100	Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
9	MNY 10493	SE 6228 3115	Staynor Hall	17 th century
10	-	SE 6233 3110	Building	Post-medieval
11	MNY 10494	SE 6240 3120	Woodland	18 th century
12	-	SE 6200 3080	Enclosures	19 th century
13	-	SE 6232 3109	Farmstead	19 th century
14	-	SE 6231 3101	Pond	19 th century
15	-	SE 6238 3105	Pond	19 th century
16	-	SE 6251 3108	Cottages	19 th century

- 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 notes in 1540, the moated site as “*a mansion house with edyfices 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 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 top 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).

- 3.7 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).
- 3.8 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 fourteenth 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 14th to 18th 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 with the area around the Hall landscaped for form a garden.
- 3.12 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).
- 3.13 A cartographic regression for Staynor Hall, has shown maps from the eighteenth through to the early twenty-first century. Staynor Hall is depicted as a house but no moat on Jefferies Map of Yorkshire, dating to 1757 and noted as Stoner hall. The first map showing the house and moat is the 1808 Enclosure Award Survey Plan (Fig. 3). The 1818 Plan of Selby also shows the house and moat (Fig. 4). The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows Staynor Hall and Moat (Fig. 5). The 1908 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

shows Staynor Hall in greater detail with signs of the moat to the north, south and west of the garden (Fig. 6). The 1938 Map shows the House and gardens with farmyard to the west (Fig. 7).

- 3.14 A programme of archaeological work has been undertaken to assess the archaeological deposits at Staynor Hall. 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. This Scheme was 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.
- 3.15 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 targeted 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. The Evaluation trenches excavated by Northern Archaeological Associates a substantial curvilinear ditch found South of Staynor Hall; which “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.

- 3.16 In 2008, MAP Archaeological Consultancy was commissioned to excavate five evaluation trenches in the gardens of Staynor House, Staynor Hall and the fold-yard of the farm. 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.
- 3.17 In May and June 2009, a Building Record of the Staynor Hall was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. The Hall proved to be a much amended and extended farmhouse.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The purpose of the topographic survey work was to provide a permanent archive record of the moat around Staynor Hall consisting of a written description, topographic survey and photographs.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The Earthwork Survey was made to the standards detailed by the English Heritage’s ‘Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A Guide to Good Recording Practice’ (2007).
- 5.2 The 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map of Staynor Hall was used as a basis of the more detailed archaeological topographic survey. The Ordnance Survey Map showed Staynor House, Staynor Hall, the access tracks, the farm to the west and Staynor Wood to the north.

- 5.3 The photographic record consisted of general views of the earthworks.
- 5.4 The survey area was walked over for a visual inspection of the character of the standing earthworks and an appropriate method of survey.
- 5.5 The survey was undertaken using a Leica TC600 Total Station EDM. Two archaeologists undertook the walkover and survey. The baseline for the survey comprised three basepoints, with the datum level based on 10m (actual level c. 6m AOD). The survey points were marked by survey nails in the tarmac.

Station Point	Easting	Northing	Height
A	1000.000	1000.000	10.000
B	1000.000	1045.300	10.543
C	1059.672	1036.785	10.376

- 5.6 A series of points were taken at breaks of slope and the tops and bottoms of features. The data was downloaded and plotted into MapMaker Pro GIS software, exported as DXF files and then hachured survey drawings were produced in AutoCAD LT (2006). All plans were produced at 1:500.
- 5.6 Sketch plans of the earthwork and the baseline for the survey grid.
- 5.7 The Survey did not damage the moat or any standing structures.

6. Earthwork Survey Results

- 6.1 The Earthwork Survey for Staynor Hall was undertaken in early June 2009.
- 6.2 The visual inspection of the survey area showed that the features consist of a low bank on either side of the access road to the south and east of Staynor Hall, and a moat to the south and east of Staynor Hall. No earthworks survived in the garden of Staynor House, and Staynor Hall, or to the north in

Staynor Wood. The earthworks on the 1908 Edition Ordnance Survey have been transposed at a scale of 1:500.

- 6.3 The earthworks 1:500 scale plan shows the visible surviving earthworks. There is a low flat bank to the north and south of the access road. The bank from the road is a very gradual slope to the north and west of the road. This bank then turns steeper to form the moat. There is the boundary wall for the garden in the base of the moat. At Staynor House the bank rises to meet the north-south garden wall between Staynor House and Staynor Hall.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Le Patourel states the moat at "Stainer" dating to the fourteenth century (Le Patourel 1973, 17), based on the limited excavation notes published in Medieval Archaeology. The trial trenches excavated in the gardens of Staynor Hall and Staynor House found remains of the moat on the east side of the garden wall, south of the tennis court. No earthworks for the moat remained in this area. The evaluation trenches provided no evidence of Medieval features in the area of Staynor Hall.
- 7.2 At the time of survey no above ground evidence or earthworks survived for the moat to the north of Staynor Hall in Staynor Wood or in the gardens of Staynor Hall and Staynor House.
- 7.3 The earthwork survey provides a detailed record of the earthworks at present at Staynor Hall which are to be persevered as part of the 106 Agreement.

8. Bibliography and References

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1818 Plan of Selby. North Yorkshire Record Office DC/SBR

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9. List of Contributors

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Photographs by Kelly Hunter and Paula Ware

Report written by: Kelly Hunter

Figures and Plates by Kelly Hunter & Sophie Langford

Report edited by Paula Ware.

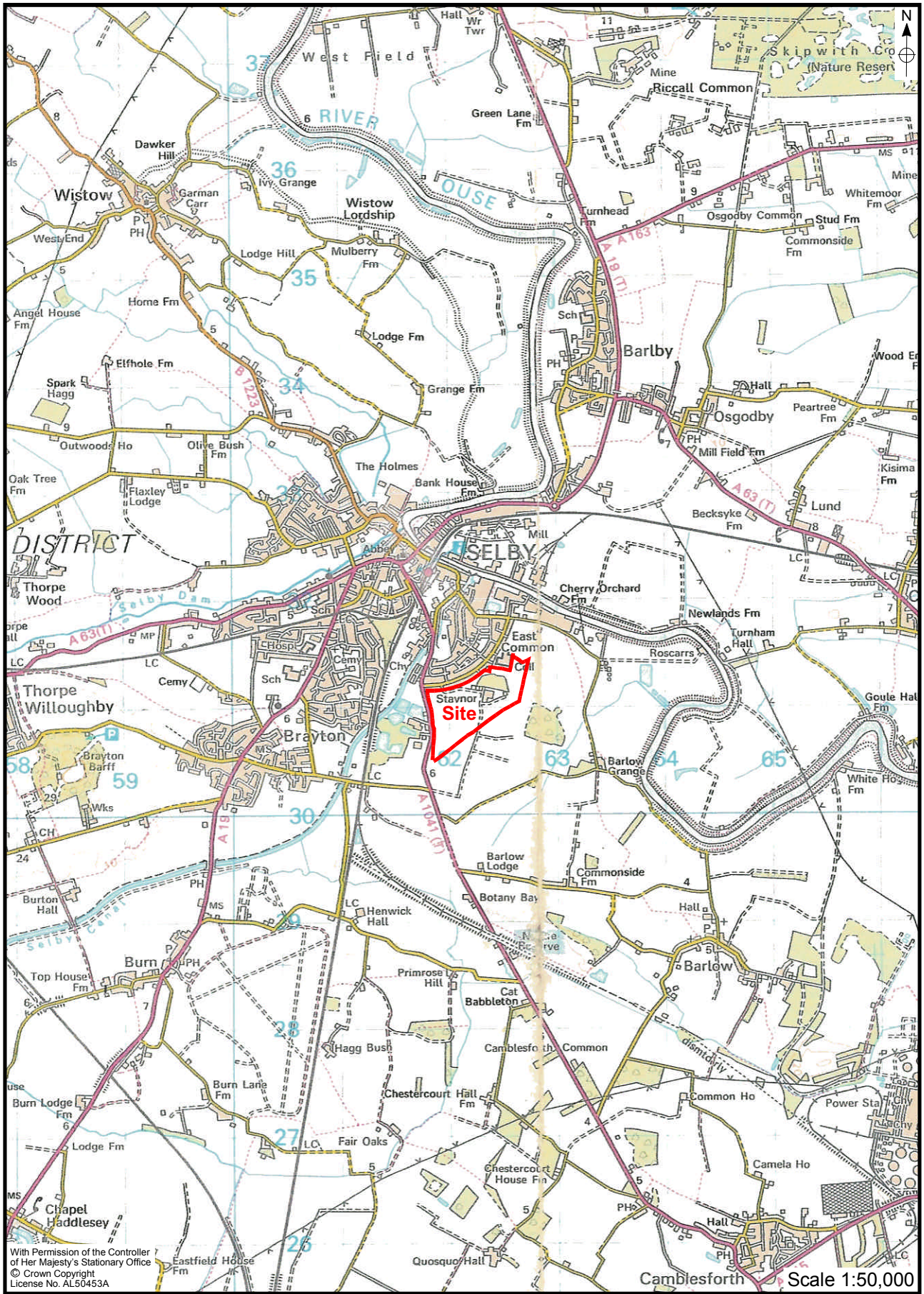


Figure 1. Site Location



Figure 2. Proposed Development Area

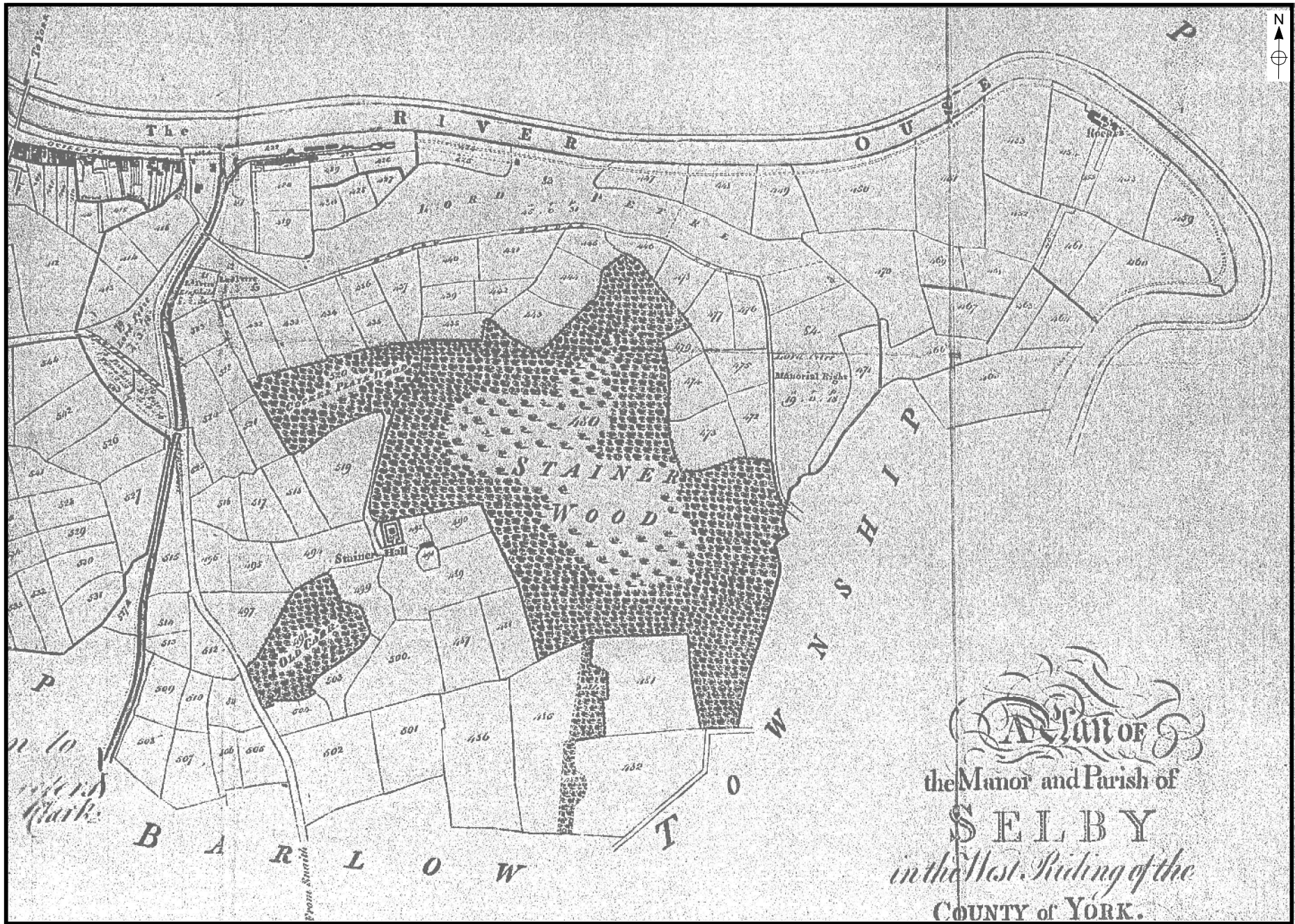


Figure 3. Extract from the 1808 Enclosure Award Plan

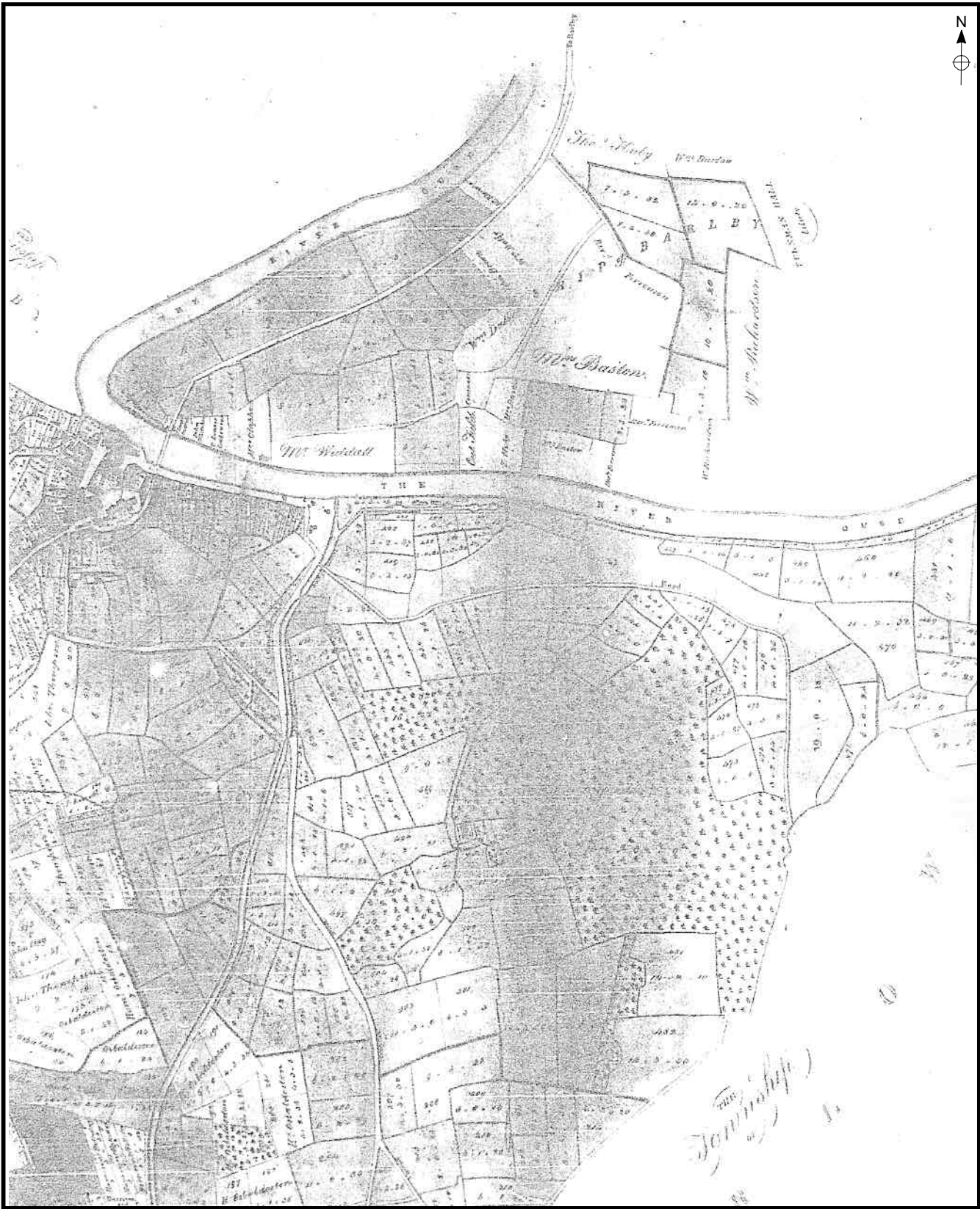


Figure 4. Extract from the 1818 Plan of Selby.



Figure 5. Extract from the 1856 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

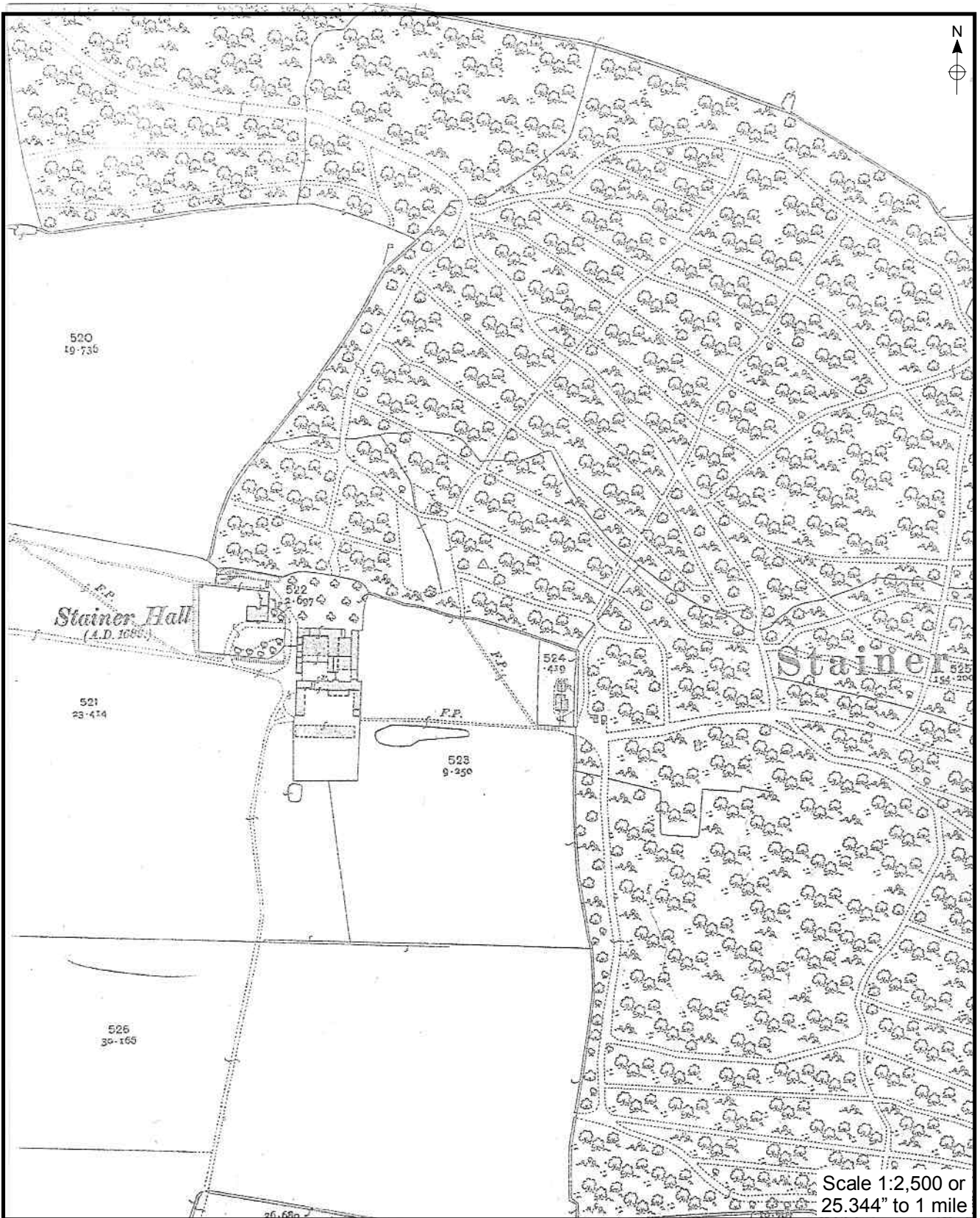


Figure 6. Extract from the 1908 Ordnance Survey Map.

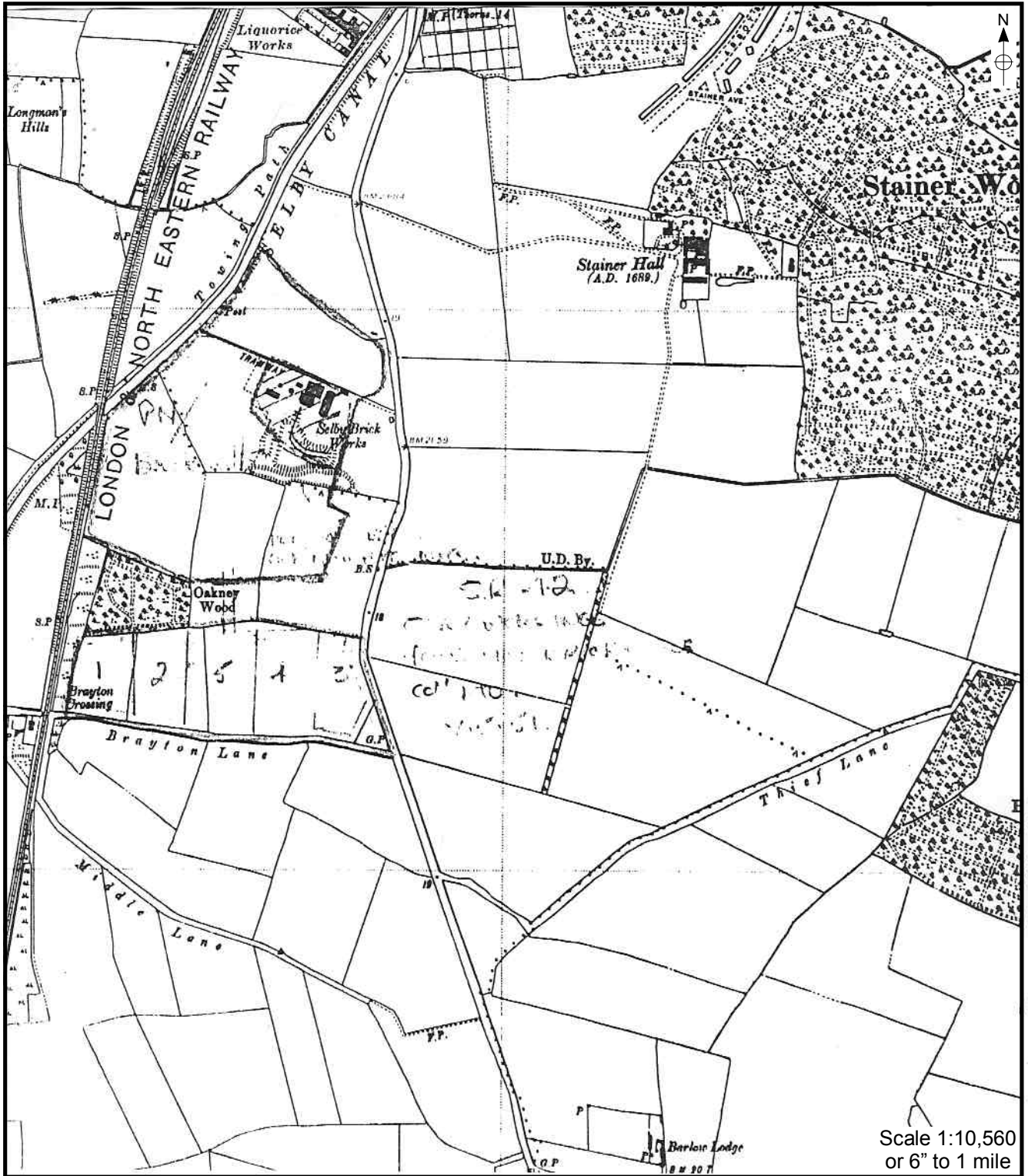
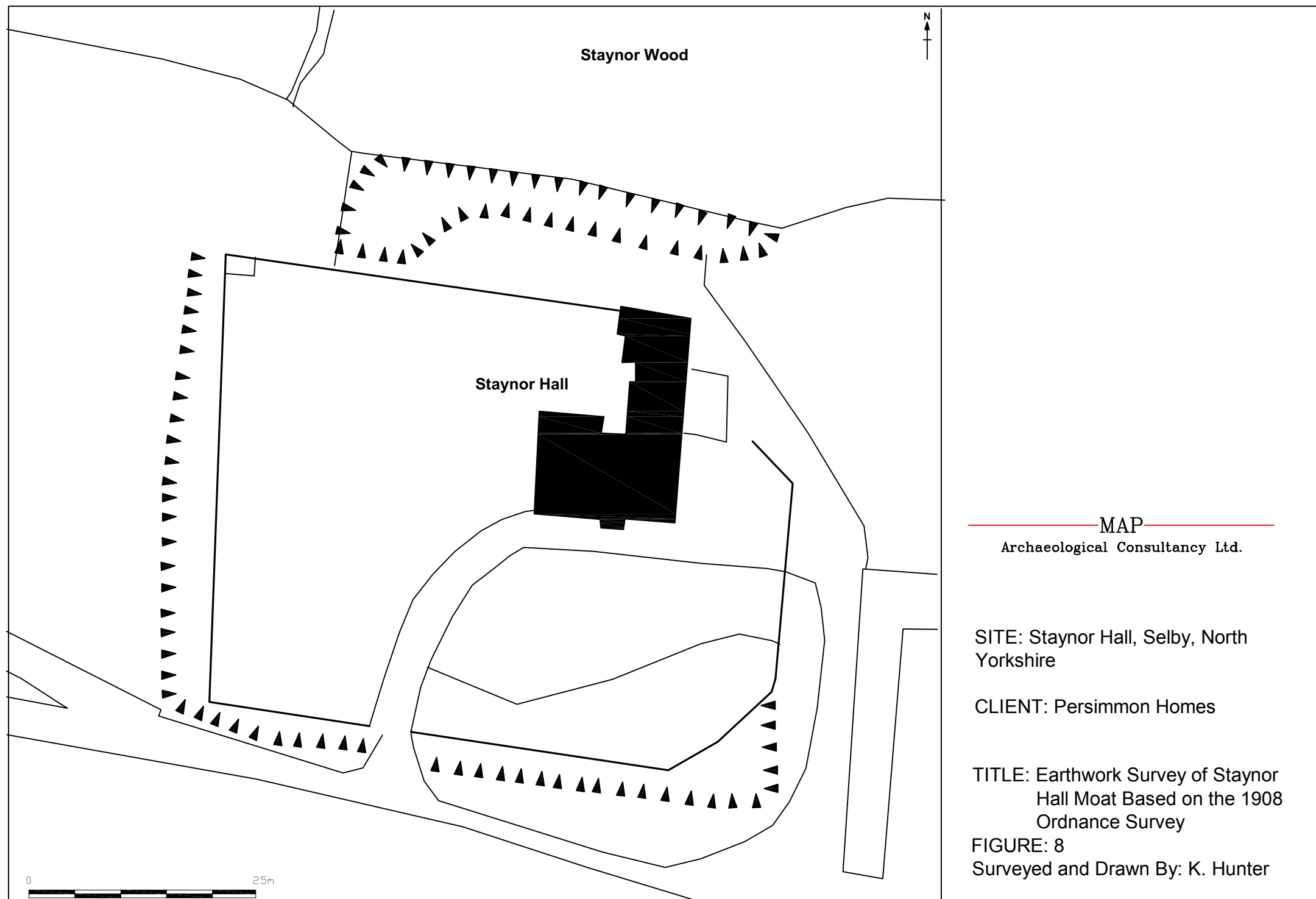
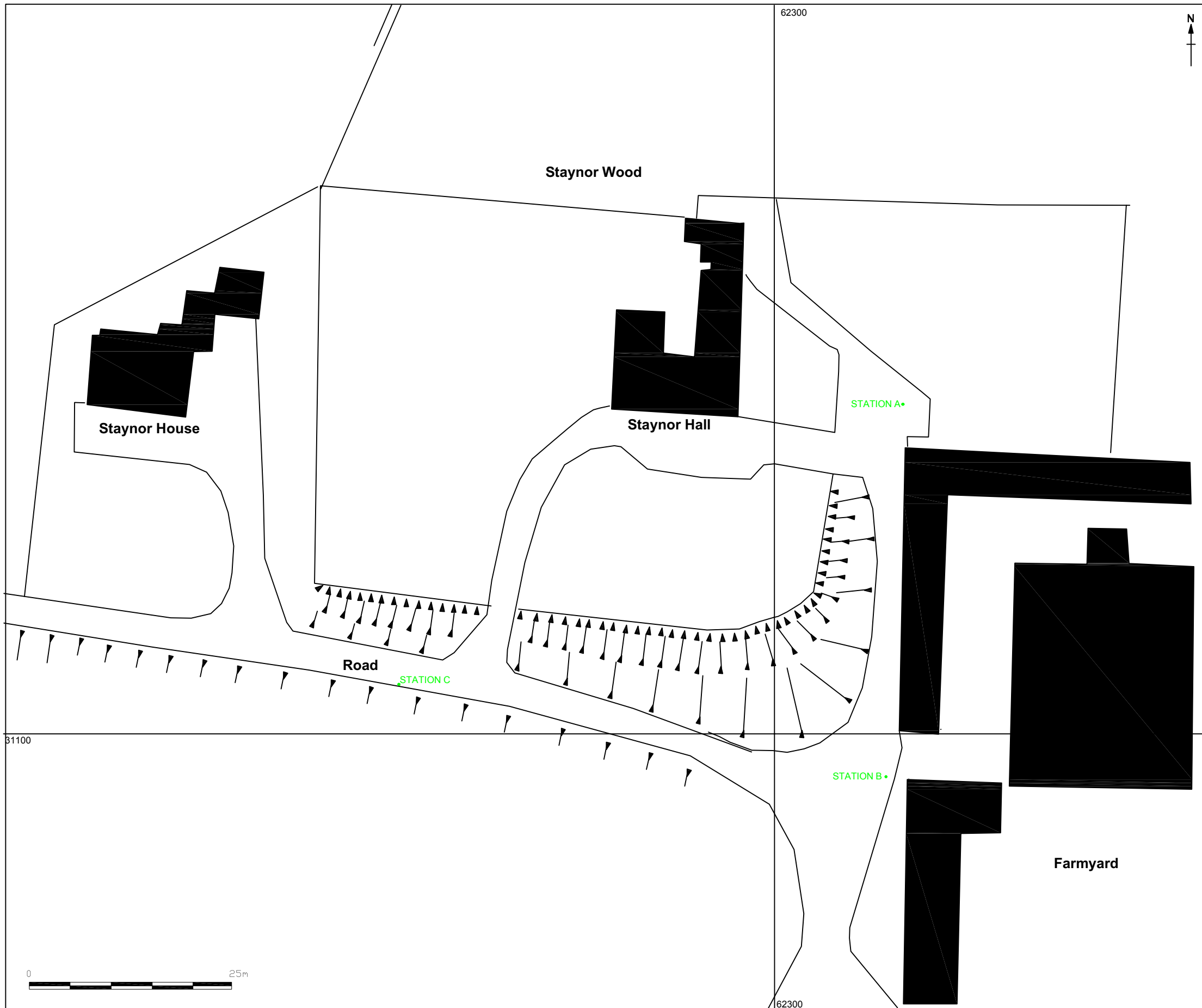


Figure 7. Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey Map.





MAP
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Staynor Hall, Selby, North
Yorkshire
CLIENT: Persimmon Homes

TITLE: Earthwork Survey of Staynor Hall Moat
FIGURE: 9
Surveyed and Drawn By: K. Hunter



Plate 1. General view of Stanor Hall. Facing North-east.



Plate 2. General view of Moat. Facing North-east.



Plate 3. General view of Road and Moat. Facing East.



Plate 4. General view of Road. Facing East.



Plate 5. View of Moat. Facing East.



Plate 6. View of the Access to Staynor Hall. Facing South.