

Denison Road, Selby, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

on behalf of

Holmar Property Developments

Report 2251
August 2009

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development at Denison Road, Selby, North Yorkshire. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, and a field visit.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Holmar Property Developments, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the vicinity of the site. The structures on site are of 20th-century date. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Abbot's Staithe (HER 10443, SAM NY387) is approximately 1km to the north-west. The proposed development area lies to the south-east of the historic core of Selby and is outside the Selby Conservation Area.
- 1.4 There are no indications that the development site was occupied during the prehistoric or Romano-British periods but deep deposits containing Roman remains have been found less than 1km to the north-west.
- 1.5 The area was outside the medieval settlement and was used agricultural land in this period. Parts of the site remained as fields into the late 19th century, and a resource relating to this use has the potential to survive.
- 1.6 The site was used in the 19th- and 20th-century for industrial purposes. This has had a considerable impact, particularly on the northern part of the site but any archaeological deposits from earlier periods have the potential to survive in those parts least affected by modern development.
- 1.7 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource through the excavation of the marina, underground parking, foundations and associated groundworks.

Recommendations

- 1.8 The discovery of waterlogged remains in the town, in areas close to the River Ouse, and at Wistow, to the north of Selby, indicate that survival of remains on the low-lying flood plain is possible. Any geotechnical works undertaken before the start of groundworks should be monitored and the results analysed to determine the potential for preservation of palaeoecological remains. Particular attention should be paid to the potential for waterlogged deposits and the environmental evidence these remains can provide.
- 1.9 Building recording should be considered for those structures where machinery and internal features are in place.
- 1.10 Evaluation trenches should be excavated in the northern part of the site, to evaluate and record the potential remains of the canal and associated structures.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located to the north of Denison Road, Selby, North Yorkshire (grid reference SE 6225 3201). It covers an area of 7.5ha and is bordered by Denison Road to the south-west, the River Ouse to the north, Selby Canal to the west and an industrial estate and clay-pit to the east.

Development proposal

- 2.2 The proposed development is for the construction of apartment buildings with underground parking, houses, a marina, a 15-storey commercial building and healthcare and pre-school facilities.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological features within the proposed development area so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in advance of the proposed development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for desk-based assessments.

Dates

- 2.5 The field visit took place on 12th August 2009. This report was prepared between 14th and 25th August 2009.

Personnel

- 2.6 Research was conducted and the report was prepared by Judith Roberts, with illustrations by Edward Davies. The Project Manager was Peter Carne.

OASIS

- 2.7 Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS** project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-63504**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.8 Archaeological Services is grateful for the assistance of Sharon Foster of Rigid Paper Ltd, the staff of Selby Library and Visitor Information Centre and the personnel of the North Yorkshire Record Office in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of the desk-based survey the site was in use as a paper manufacturing plant, although substantial parts of the site were being decommissioned and derelict, and there was evidence of recent demolition.

Topography

- 3.2 The site is relatively level with evidence of truncation towards the south and west. It is bordered by the Selby Canal and the River Ouse to the west and north respectively. To the east is an industrial area with a large clay extraction pit and to the south there is relatively modern suburban housing. The mean elevation of the site is approximately 6m aOD.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The underlying geology of the area is Sherwood sandstone overlain by alluvium close to the river with Devensian glaciofluvial deposits in the southern part of the site.
- 3.4 The site is on the Ouse floodplain and has been subject to inundation on many occasions in the past.

4. Historical and archaeological development

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 4.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area. The proximity of the site to the River Ouse and its position on the floodplain make it unlikely that it was intensively settled in prehistory.
- 4.2 Palaeoenvironmental deposits have the potential to survive within the development area. Waterlogged archaeological deposits (HER267) were identified during monitoring of groundworks at the junction of Ousegate and New Street, to the north-west of the development area. Palaeoecological augering and assessment at Bottoms Field Borrow Pit, Wistow, just under 2km to the north of the site, produced evidence for a landscape dominated by alder carr which may have covered the area since approximately 5000 cal BC (ASUD 2004 a and b). The wood deposits found during augering extended for at least 200m away from the river and was over 4m thick in places. Subsequent clay deposits may have been deposited in a more open environment created by human clearance.
- 4.3 No evidence of prehistoric activity is recorded in the surrounding area, this being consistent with the view that the area was not suitable for settlement. Any surviving remains are either deeply buried by alluvial deposits or have been removed by frequent flooding. Remains from this period will reflect use of a range of resources and changing land use patterns.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 4.4 Selby is thought to have been a Roman military outpost guarding the course of the Ouse but few Roman remains have been found in the town. 19th-century excavations close to the junction of Ousegate and New Street (Selby District Council 2007) revealed ditches, and there were reports of substantial masonry structures. Excavations in 1998 (HER 267) found well-preserved, waterlogged, Roman occupation remains beneath medieval deposits. Roman finds have also been recorded 2km to the south-west, at Brayton (HER 24140).

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 4.5 Selby was anciently called *Salebeia* and was part of the early medieval wapentake of Barkstone-Ash (Lewis 1848, 46). The name Selby derives from the Scandinavian for a settlement in a willow copse. The 9th-century Anglo-Saxon Chronicle refers to a settlement of *Seletune* that is believed to be an early reference to Selby. Evidence for occupation in the Anglo-Saxon period comes mainly from 19th-century excavations in the historic core of Selby that found an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, with around thirty pagan burials, on Church Hill (HERs 10425, 10426 10427, 10428 and 10482). Church Hill is slightly higher than the surrounding land and would have provided a suitable area for settlement.
- 4.6 Henry I was born in Selby in June 1068 whilst his parents (William the Conqueror and Matilda) were on an expedition to subdue the north indicating there was significant settlement here at this time. The Abbey dedicated to St. Mary and St. Germanus was founded in 1070 (HERs 10424, 10431 and 10434) on the site an earlier hermitage. Staynor Hall (also known as Stainer, Stoner and Stayner; HERs 10486-92), in the medieval period a fortified manor licenced to crenellate in 1365 but re-built in 1689, lies just under 2km to the south of the development area.
- 4.7 Early medieval settlement continued into the medieval period. During the medieval period the town developed along the routeways leading to the Abbey and market. Selby thrived as a regional centre, market town and small inland port. The layout of the main medieval streets of Selby relate directly to the Abbey with the Market Place just outside the Abbey entrance. Medieval properties and the Abbey gatehouse survived in the market place (HER 10462) until relatively recently. The narrow medieval plot boundaries can be seen along Micklegate and also along Ousegate as far as New Street. The Abbot's Staithe (HER 10443) and the now demolished Tithe Barn (HER 10439) date from this period. There is scant evidence that the medieval settlement of Selby extended eastwards as far as the development site. This consists of medieval boundaries (HER 3064) and the place name evidence of The Vivars (HER10446) for fishponds controlled by the Abbey, 500m to the west of the site.
- 4.8 The Abbey was dissolved in 1539 and its buildings and land holdings passed into private ownership.

- 4.9 There is evidence of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture to the east of the medieval town (HER 23736) and it is likely that the development site was also used for agriculture at this time.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 4.10 Saxton's map of 1577 (1583 edition shown in Figure 3) shows Selbye (sic) but gives no detail of the layout of the town. Speed's map of 1610 is similarly schematic.
- 4.11 During the English Civil War Selby was first a Parliamentarian and then a Royalist stronghold and controlled the routes to York and Hull. It was of importance because of its commanding position on the River Ouse. The Royalists fortified Selby with barricades and by the flooding of the Dam Fields (to the west of the town). In April 1644 the barricades were attacked by the Parliamentarian forces from the east, and the town fell.
- 4.12 Selby continued to flourish in the post-medieval period owing to its strategic position at a crossing point of the River Ouse and because it gave access to the Humber and sea routes for agricultural and industrial products from the surrounding countryside. In 1741 the Leeds to Selby turnpike road was opened, reinforcing its local importance.
- 4.13 Jeffery's map of Yorkshire 1771 (Figure 4) shows buildings along the river bank and Ousegate but does not give sufficient detail to show whether the development site was built on at this time.
- 4.14 In 1776 the Aire and Calder Canal Company constructed the canal (HER 10475) between Haddlesey, on the Aire, and Selby (Allison 1969). Initially the canal was just over 1m deep but it carried a considerable amount of traffic to the Ouse. Selby became the chief port of the West Riding with its own Custom House (Scott 2005, 212). The canal forms the north-western boundary of the proposed development area
- 4.15 Tuke's map of Yorkshire 1787 shows the canal The Lazy Cut (HER 10476), a branch of the Selby canal extending eastwards into the development site but there are no buildings on the proposed development area.
- 4.16 The first Toll Bridge over the River Ouse was built at Selby in 1793. This increased the importance of the town as a port for both people and goods.
- 4.17 In 1795 a timber swivel bridge (HER 10464) was built across the Ouse. This enabled steamboats and sailing vessels to pass up and down the river to Hull and the coast. Both steam and sailing boats were built in the shipyards along the south bank of the Ouse. The town contained two large flax mills, rope, sailcloth and sacking factories, an iron foundry, two tanneries and breweries at this time.
- 4.18 In the 10th-century woad and flax were cultivated on the floodplains of the Rivers Ouse and Aire and these were processed in Selby. Flax spinning continued to be important to the town and a ropeworks was established on the

southern side of The Lazy Cut in the late 18th century (Sharon Foster, pers. comm.). The Enclosure map of 1808 (Figure 5) clearly shows a long narrow building (the ropeworks) on the southern bank of the Lazy Cut, with a warehouse and cottages on the northern bank. The remainder of the site appears undeveloped.

- 4.19 The 1818 map of the Manor of Selby (Figure 6) shows The Lazy Cut with the dock and buildings to the north and south but most of the site is undeveloped fields. Denison Road appears as Barlow Bridle Road on this map.
- 4.20 The Leeds and Selby railway was completed in 1840 (Allison 1969) and ran to a jetty for steam vessels projecting into the Ouse, 500m to the west of the development area (HER 10466). The Hull and Selby railway line was carried over the Ouse by means of the swivel bridge (HER 10465) and connected with the Leeds-Selby line.
- 4.21 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the development site (Figure 7) shows the rope works to the south of The Lazy Cut with Canal Offices to the north (on the bank of the Ouse), and two jetties projecting into the Ouse – the Yarmouth Jetty and London Jetty. Lock House occupies land to the north-west of the site, next to the canal. Buildings named on later maps as Rush Cottage and Abbey View are shown on the southern part of the site. To the east and extending into the south-eastern corner of the site is the clay pit and brickworks with a pumping mill. A Ship Yard is recorded on the opposite bank of the Selby Canal.
- 4.22 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1892 (Figure 8) shows a substantial building on the northern part of the site. This is the Braid Mill with Mill House to its west. The Braid Mill replaced the rope works on the southern bank of the Lazy Cut. The jetties shown on the 1851 map do not appear on the 1893 map and the land to the north of The Lazy Cut is largely undeveloped, with trees. Two banks are shown on land to the north of Abbey View that replaced the former field boundaries in this part of the site. A Coal Wharf in is marked in the south-western corner of the site. The Canal Brick Works and clay pit had been extended to the east, occupying the south-eastern part of the development area.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 4.23 The revised edition Ordnance Survey map of 1908 (Figure 9) shows that the eastern part of The Lazy Cut had been filled in by this date but it remained marshy with a warehouse and Navigation Cottages to the north, on the bank of the Ouse. Footbridges cross The Lazy Cut to the north of the extended Braid Mill. A Mill House is marked and appears to be attached to the Braid Mill. In the southern part of the development area the Coal Wharf, Rush Cottage and Abbey View are clearly marked with an area of wood along the southern boundary of the site. The clay pit in the south-eastern part of the site has been enlarged. This map provides the first evidence of houses built along the southern side of Denison Road.

- 4.24 Paper making on the site began in 1936 when J. Rostron & Sons installed the original paper machine. The 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1938 shows the Paper Mills as insubstantial buildings between Mill House (the Braid Mill) and the north-eastern corner of the clay pit. The 1:2,500 map of this date (Figure 10), however, marks the site as Ten Acres Mill and shows much more extensive development on the site. Much of The Lazy Cut has been backfilled and a path leads from the paper mill to a jetty on the banks of the River Ouse. It also appears that the western part of the clay pit has been backfilled and buildings occupy the south-eastern corner. There is no indication that this area was still in use as a brick works.
- 4.25 The development site has undergone various changes and modifications since its origins in the early 20th century. Some of these can be seen in the aerial photographs provided by Sharon Foster (Figure 11). The site has also been subject to at least one flood, in 1947 when the River Ouse burst its banks and flooded the low-lying parts of the town (Illingworth 1947) and much of the surrounding countryside. A flood alleviation scheme has been put in place to reduce the effects of future floods (HER 2062).
- 4.26 By the 1960s there were five paper machines on the site producing board, craft wrapping and hard toilet paper, amongst other products. The company was acquired in 1978 by Rigid Containers Ltd.

Previous archaeological works

- 4.27 A considerable amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in Selby but apart from the a desk-based assessment of part of the development site (HER 889; John Samuels 2002) and investigations connected with construction of the A63, 2km to the south-east of the development area, little archaeological work has been carried out in the town to the east of the Selby Canal. Geophysical survey to the south of East Common Lane (HERs 1944 and 23736) identified linear anomalies interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture (WYAS 2003).

The buildings

- 4.28 There are no statutorily protected buildings in the vicinity of the site. Some of the buildings on the site – particularly in the northern and south-western parts are of late 20th-century date and replaced earlier structures visible in aerial photographs (Figure 11).

5. Site reconnaissance

- 5.1 A field visit was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 5.2 Much of the development area is under concrete with substantial brick-built structures concentrated in the central and eastern part of the site. The south-

western boundary along Denison Road is marked by a brick wall to the north of the entrance and a metal-post fence to the south of the entrance (Figure 12). This fence continues along the eastern boundary but was inaccessible from the site as the extant buildings are built against the boundary.

- 5.3 The structures in the eastern part of the development area are of corrugated metal with brick buildings behind (Figure 13). They have concrete floors with rails and tanks (Figure 14). The southern group of buildings has been largely cleared but there is still paper processing machinery in the northern part (Figure 15).
- 5.4 The central part of the site is occupied by substantial brick buildings and corrugated metal structures that are currently not in use (Figure 16). The tallest houses conveyor belts (Figure 17) that formerly took pulp from underground tanks. It was not possible to gauge the depth of these tanks as they were covered by iron sheets.
- 5.5 A series of tanks had also been excavated in the north-central part of the site. These were part filled with water and sludge and their depth could not be ascertained (Figure 18).
- 5.6 The site is dominated by a brick chimney (Figure 19).
- 5.7 The northern boundary of the site (on the bank of the River Ouse) is a brick wall with open ground to its south (Figure 20). This open ground continues along the western boundary (Figure 21) although the remains of brick and concrete foundations can be seen in this area.
- 5.8 It is clear that there has been considerable disturbance on the site since the late 19th century and that the southern and eastern parts of the development area have been truncated by foundations, underground tanks and services.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area but the presence of Roman activity in the town, close to the River Ouse (just over 1km to the north-west), indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 6.2 Archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval period may survive in those areas least affected by 19th- and 20th-century development. This evidence is likely to relate to agricultural activity.
- 6.3 In the northern part of the site evidence for early industrial activity associated with the docks on the River Ouse, the ropery, braid works and flax mill may survive.
- 6.4 Remains associated with the construction of the Aire and Calder Navigation canal and The Lazy Cut may be preserved in undisturbed areas in the northern and western parts of the site.

- 6.5 Levelling, excavation of tanks and underground storage areas and deep foundations dug to support floors for heavy machinery will have removed any archaeological deposits that were present in various parts of the site. These areas may therefore be considered archaeologically sterile.
- 6.6 Well preserved waterlogged remains were found during monitoring of groundworks and in an auger survey on the southern bank of the River Ouse in Selby and also just under 2km to the north in Wistow (Archaeological Services 2004). There is potential for waterlogged remains to survive in the northern part of the site, close to the river.

7. Impact assessment

Direct impact

- 7.1 The proposed development will have a considerable impact through the construction of the marina, underground parking, foundations, services and access roads.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 The discovery of waterlogged remains in the town, in areas close to the River Ouse, and at Wistow, to the north of Selby, indicate that survival of remains on the low-lying flood plain is possible. Any geotechnical works undertaken before the start of groundworks should be monitored and the results analysed to determine the potential for preservation of palaeoecological remains. Particular attention should be paid to the potential for waterlogged deposits and the environmental evidence these remains can provide.
- 8.2 Building recording should be considered for those structures where machinery and internal features are in place.
- 8.3 Evaluation trenches should be excavated in the northern part of the site, to evaluate and record the potential remains of the canal and associated structures.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources [North Yorkshire County Archives]

John Speed, 1610 A map of the County of Yorkshire

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MIC601 Selby Enclosure Award 1808

MIC 604 Selby Enclosure plan 1808

- MIC1919 Various maps of Yorkshire, 1610-1828
MIC2006 Plan of the manors of Selby, Hambleton and Thorpe 1818
MIC2207 Ordnance Survey maps of Selby, sheet 221
MIC3819 Map of the Township of Brayton

Websites

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Aerial photographs

The site and surrounding area has been built over since the early 20th century and it was considered unlikely that aerial photographs would provide information useful to the preparation of this report.

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the study area (within an approximate radius of 1km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
10424		Abbey and settlement	early medieval
10425		Pre-conquest settlement (Seletune)	Anglo-Saxon
10426		Tree trunk and wooden coffins	?Anglo-Saxon
10427		Fourteen wooden coffins	?Anglo-Saxon
10428		15-20 burials coffin burials	?Anglo-Saxon
10431		Selby Abbey	medieval
10432		Cholera cemetery at Selby Abbey	1848-9
10433		Selby Abbey	medieval
10434		Selby Abbey	medieval
10435		Cloister of Selby Abbey	medieval
10436		Remains of Selby Abbey Chapter House	medieval
10437		Dormitory of Selby Abbey	medieval
10438		Gatehouse for Selby Abbey	medieval
10439		Selby tithe barn (site of)	medieval
10442		Well	medieval
10443	*	Abbot's Staithe	medieval
10444		Abbot's Staithe quay	medieval
10445		Abbey fishponds	medieval
10446		The Vivars (Abbey fishponds)	medieval
10447		Fishpond south of Abbey Yard	medieval
10448		Soke mill	post-medieval
10449		Moat around Selby Abbey	medieval
10450		Selby Castle	medieval
10451		Drain	medieval
10452		Burnt deposits, pottery and postholes	medieval
10453		Structural remains, pottery, horn and leather	medieval
10454		Well with leather working remains	medieval
10455		Archaeological feature with organic remains	medieval
10456		Possible remains of cruck house	medieval
10457		Archaeological feature	unknown
10458		Former waterfront	medieval
10459		Micklegate Market	medieval
10460		Market area to west of Selby Church	medieval
10462		Middle Row (site of)	medieval
10463		Selby Ferry (site of)	medieval/post-medieval
10464		Swing Bridge (site of)	1792
10465		Railway bridge	1891
10466		Railway bridge (site of)	1838-40
10472		Fountain south of Abbey Yard (site of)	post-medieval

10473		Ropewalk south of Millgate	medieval/post-medieval
10475		Selby Canal	1776
10476		Lazy Cut	18th century
10477		Warehouses to the south of Barlby Farm	post-medieval
10482		Staynor Avenue burial site	?Anglo-Saxon
10484		Confectionery works	20th century
10486		Staynor Hall moat (also spelt Stayner)	medieval
10487		Stainer Hall drain	17/18th century
10488		Stainer Hall, mansion house (site of)	medieval
10489		Earlier buildings at Stainer Hall	medieval
10490		Stainer Hall, service wing for the Grange	medieval/post-medieval
10491		Oven and hearth at Stainer Hall	medieval
10492		Stainer Hall chapel	medieval
10493		Stainer Hall	post-medieval
10494		Ancient semi-natural woodland	unknown
10517		St. Patrick's chapel of ease	modern
10518		St. Richard's Chapel	modern
17490		Stone building	medieval
17491		Stone foundations associated with the Abbey	medieval
17492		Selby Ferry	medieval/post-medieval
17494		Abbot's Staithe wall/quay	medieval
17496		Chapel on Church Hill (site of)	medieval
17498		Ditch	unknown
17499		Mound	unknown
17503		Pottery	medieval
23374		Mill	post-medieval
23529		Church Hill occupation layer	medieval/post-medieval
23736		Ridge and furrow agriculture	medieval
24140		Parish record for Brayton	various
24497		Land at Ousegate	medieval/post-medieval
24780		Features at 5 Market Place	medieval/post-medieval
24853		Bridge Wharf remains	post-medieval
25130		Structures to the rear of 23 Finkle Street	post-medieval
25133		Clay pipe kiln (site of)	post-medieval
25449		Inhumation near former cholera cemetery	medieval/post-medieval
25450		Irwin's Yard features	medieval/post-medieval
25451		Brick floor at 25 Finkle Street	post-medieval

Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
10461	Market Cross	II
10467	St. James Church, 1866	II
10469	Wesleyan Association Chapel, 1882	II
10471	Goods shed – former 19th century station, 1830-34	II
10474	Corunna House, 18th century	II*
10478	Lock on the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal	II

Previous archaeological work

PRN	Description
	Bottoms Field Borrow Pit, Wistow; palaeoecological augering
	Bottoms Field Borrow Pit, Wistow; palaeoecological assessment
	Doncaster War Memorial Hospital; geophysical survey
267	Ousegate and New Street; archaeological monitoring
451	Staynor Hall; desk-based assessment
452	Staynor Hall; magnetometry survey
453	Staynor Hall; fieldwalking survey
471	Finkle Street and Micklegate; archaeological monitoring
473	Finkle Street and Micklegate; archaeological excavation
546	A63, Selby Town Centre; archaeological monitoring
557	Masonic Hall; archaeological monitoring
646	Tidal defences; SMR collection appraisal
668	A63 Selby bypass; desk-based assessment
669	A63 Selby bypass; magnetometry survey
670	A63 Selby bypass; fieldwalking survey
795	Land at Ousegate/Shipyard Road; desk-based assessment
889	Rigid Paper re-development, Denison Road; desk-based assessment
915	A63 Selby bypass; updated desk-based assessment
1197	Church Hill, west of Three Swans; salvage recording
1213	Land at Ousegate; archaeological evaluation
1275	Selby Market Cross development; archaeological evaluation
1276	Selby Market Cross development; archaeological monitoring
1370	4 Park Street; archaeological monitoring
1383	Land adjoining Park House, The Crescent; archaeological monitoring
1898	A63 Selby bypass, sector I; archaeological monitoring
1899	A63 Selby bypass sector J; archaeological monitoring
1944	Land at East Common Lane; magnetometry survey
2056	Selby Tidal Defences Appraisal; desk-based assessment
2062	Selby Tidal Defences Appraisal; archaeological monitoring
2080	Selby Abbey; building recording
2563	New Lane; desk-based assessment
2956	Rear of 1 St. James Terrace; archaeological monitoring
2964	Land off Portholme Road; geophysical survey
3034	Market Lane; archaeological monitoring
3064	Land at Ousegate; archaeological evaluation
3067	Bridge Wharf, Ousegate; archaeological evaluation

3175	Providence Mill, Holmes Lane; desk-based assessment and building appraisal
3263	Staynor Hall; archaeological evaluation
3515	Morrison's, Portholme Crescent; archaeological evaluation
3573	4 Millgate; archaeological monitoring
3838	Land to the rear of Finkle Street and Robert Street; archaeological recording
3844	9 AbbeyPlace; archaeological monitoring
3949	Station Road; archaeological evaluation
3954	Land at Barlby; desk-based assessment
3956	BOCM Pauls, Olympia Mills; desk-based assessment
4031	Land at James Street; desk-based assessment
4185	Yorkshire Water Works; archaeological monitoring
4186	Irwin's Yard; archaeological evaluation
4187	25 Finkle Street; archaeological monitoring
4188	Gant Walk; archaeological monitoring
4189	Yorkshire Water Works; archaeological monitoring
4280	Abbey Tyres, Park Row; archaeological evaluation
4420	Staynor Hall; archaeological evaluation
4485	Market Place; archaeological monitoring
4534	Staynor Hall; building recording and earthwork survey
4567	Rose and Crown; desk-based assessment



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Denison Road, Selby, North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

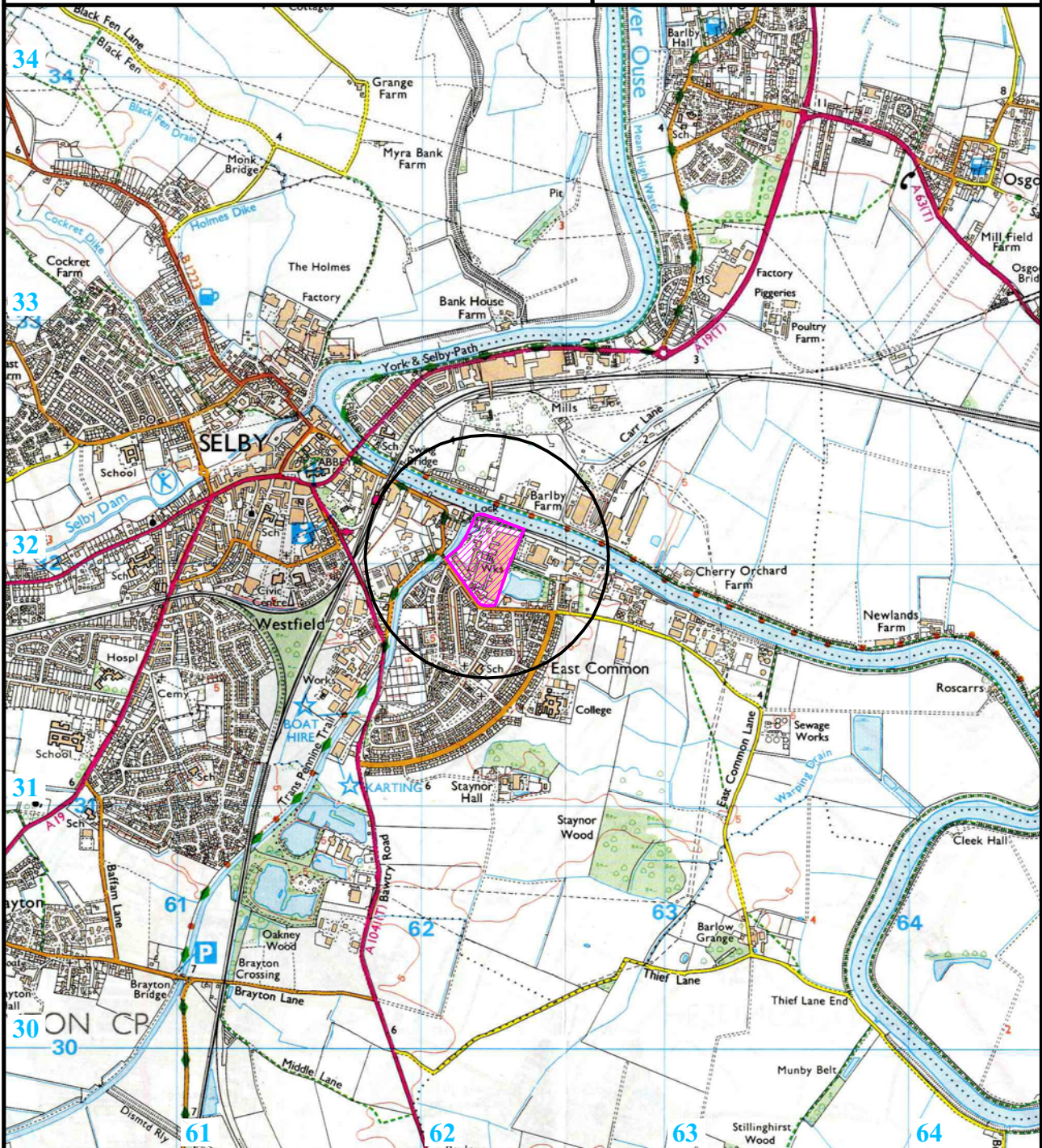
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Figure 1

Site location

on behalf of
Holmar Property Developments

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proposed development area



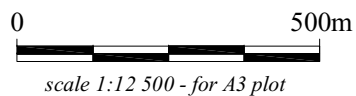
scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot





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proposed development area



889 HER event



10448 HER monument

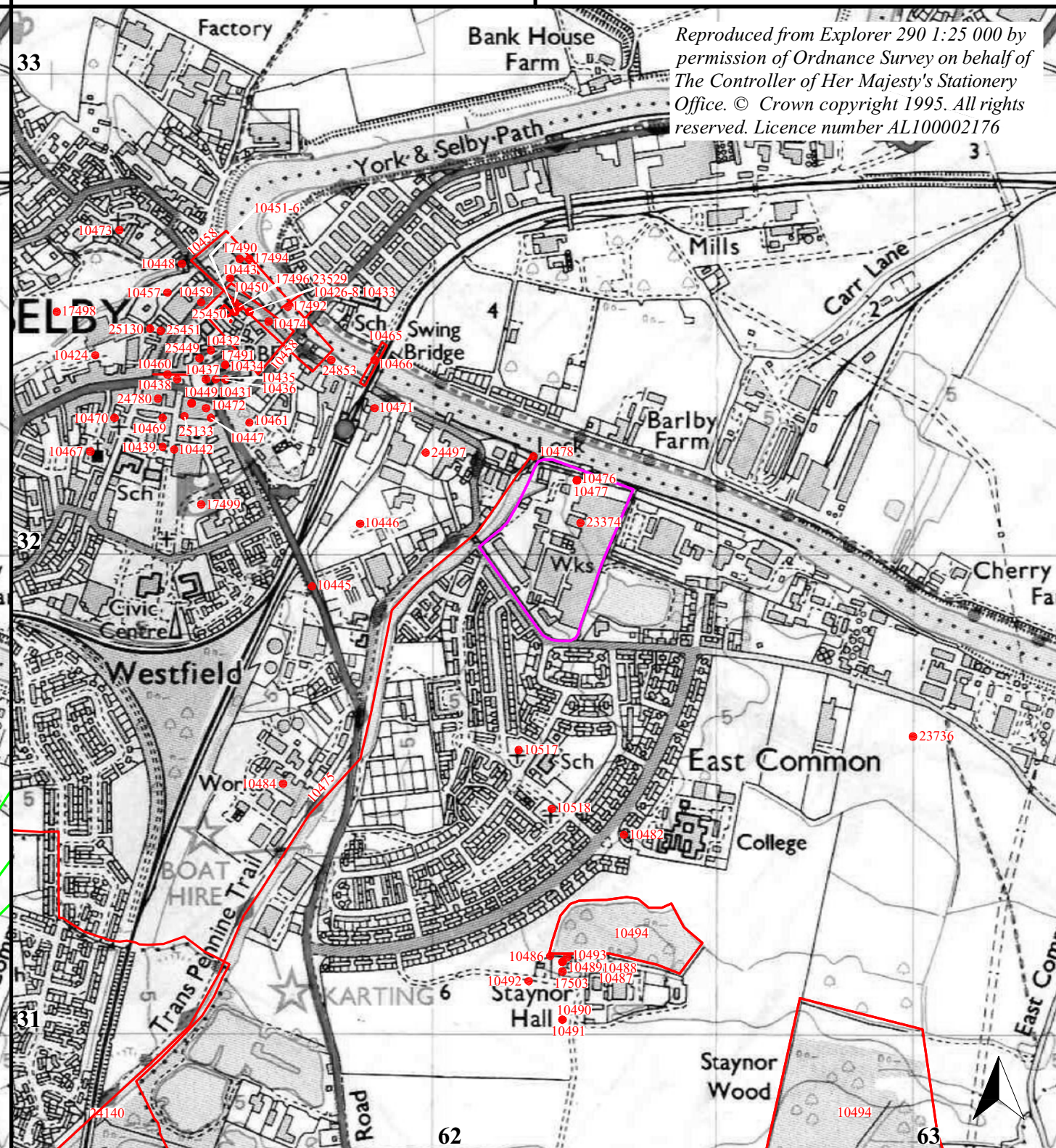
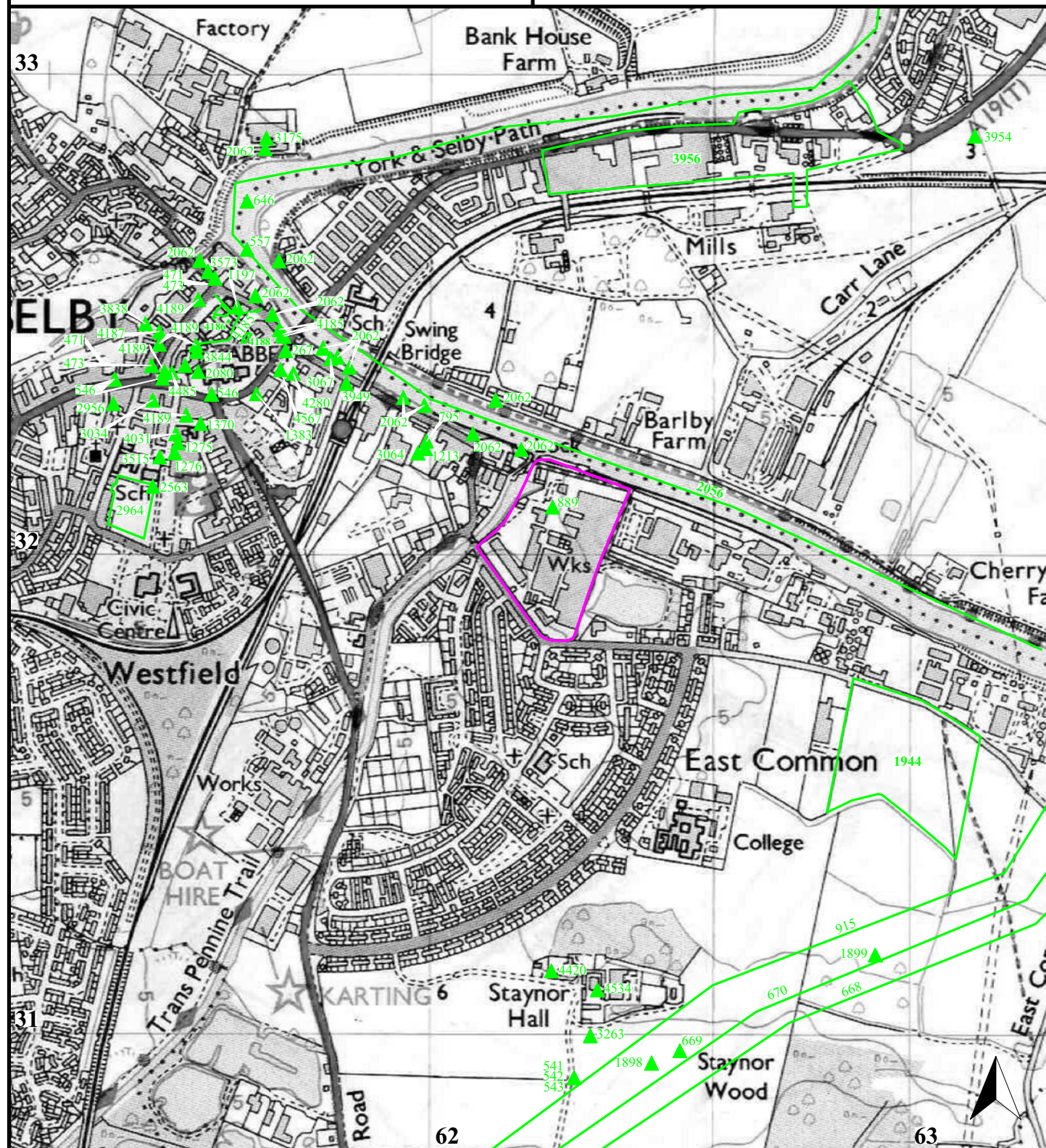
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archaeological desk-based assessment

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Figure 2

Historic Environment Record

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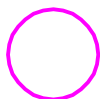
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Figure 3

Extract from Saxton's map of Yorkshire 1583

on behalf of
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not to scale



approximate location of
proposed development area





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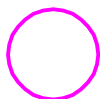
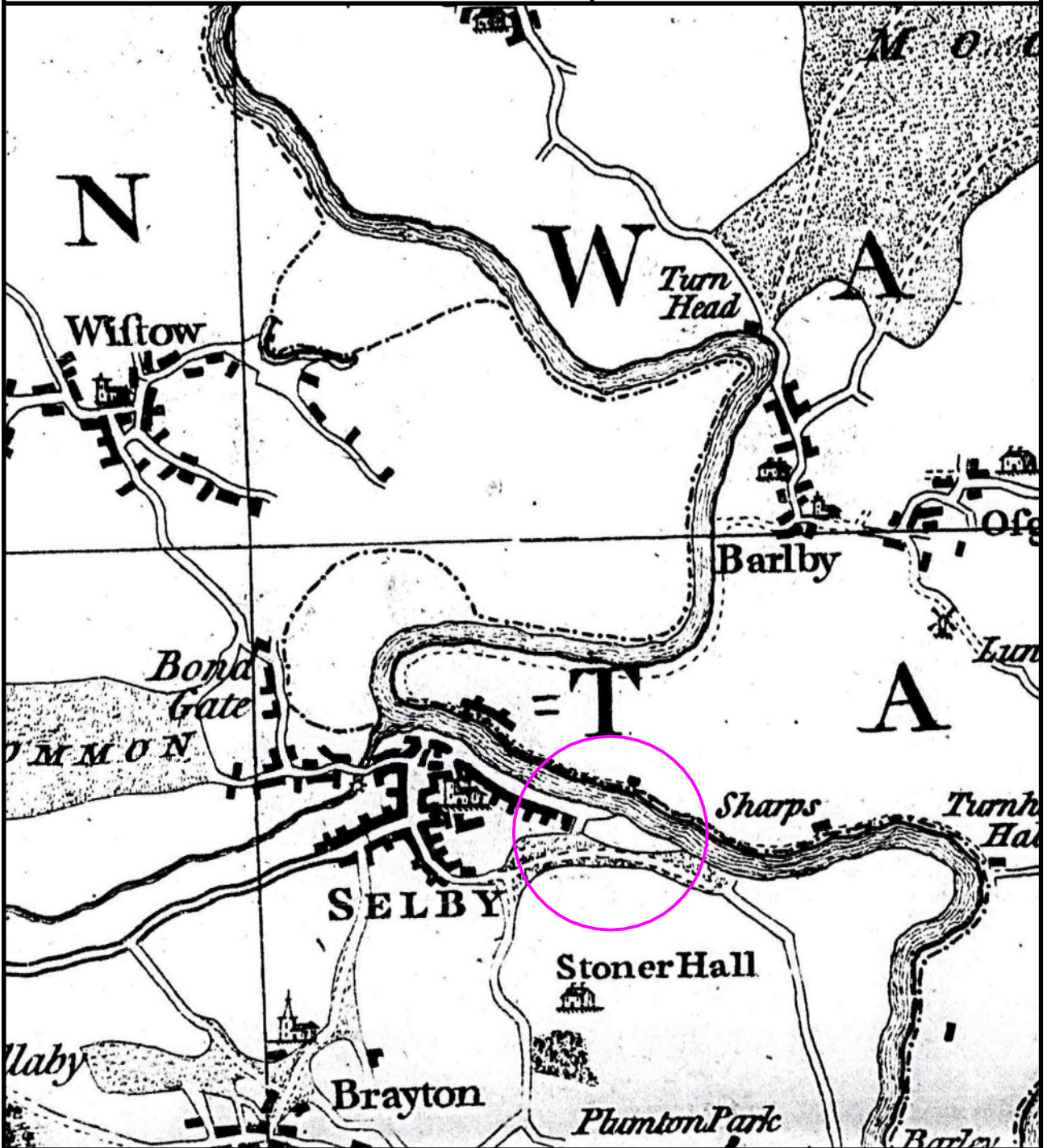
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Figure 4

Extract from Jeffrey's map of Yorkshire 1771

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not to scale



approximate location of the proposed development area





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Figure 6

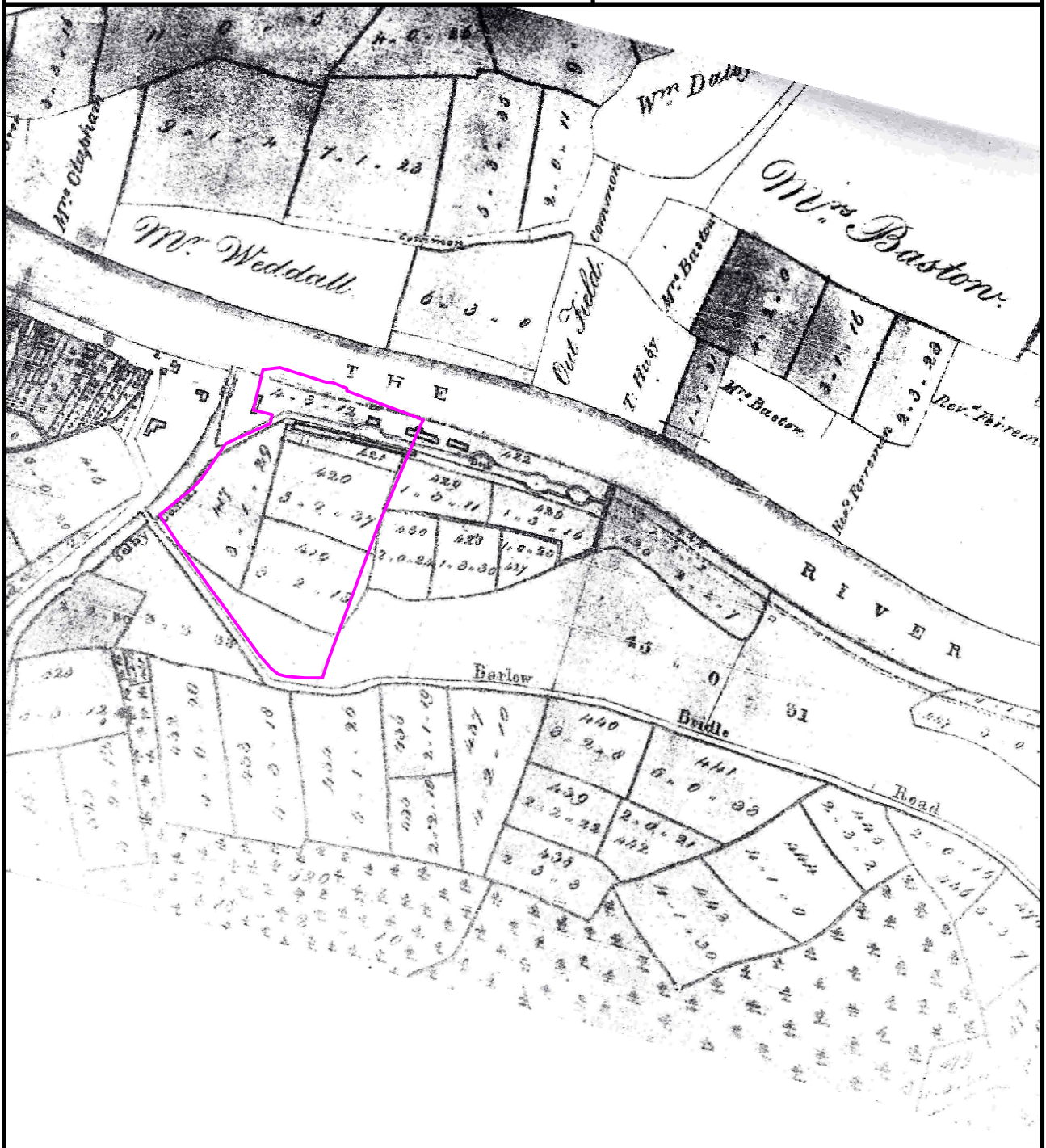
Extract from the plan of the manor of Selby, Brayton,
Hambleton and Thorpe, 1818

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0 300m



approximate scale 1:7500 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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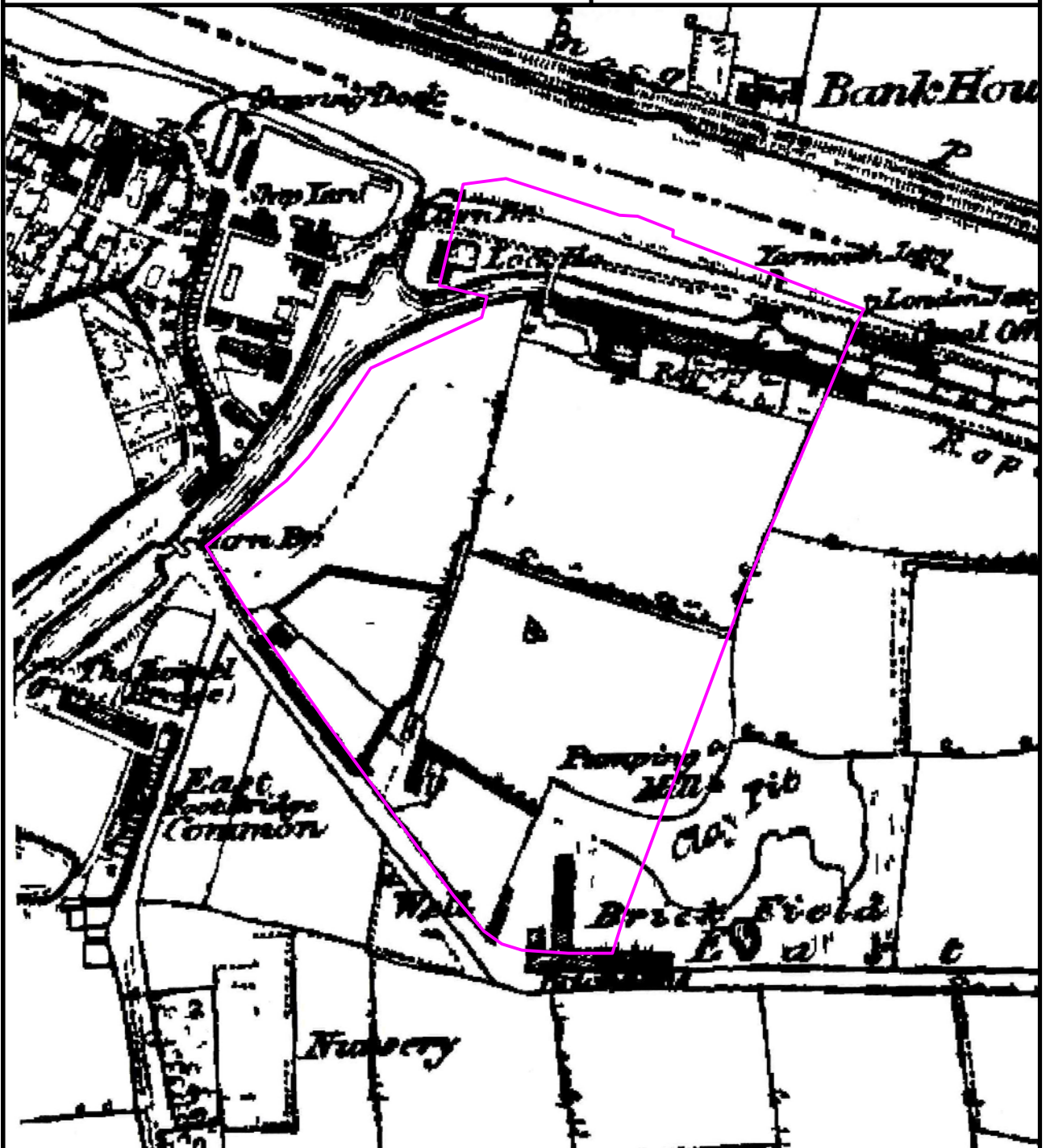
Figure 7

Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1851

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scale 1:3000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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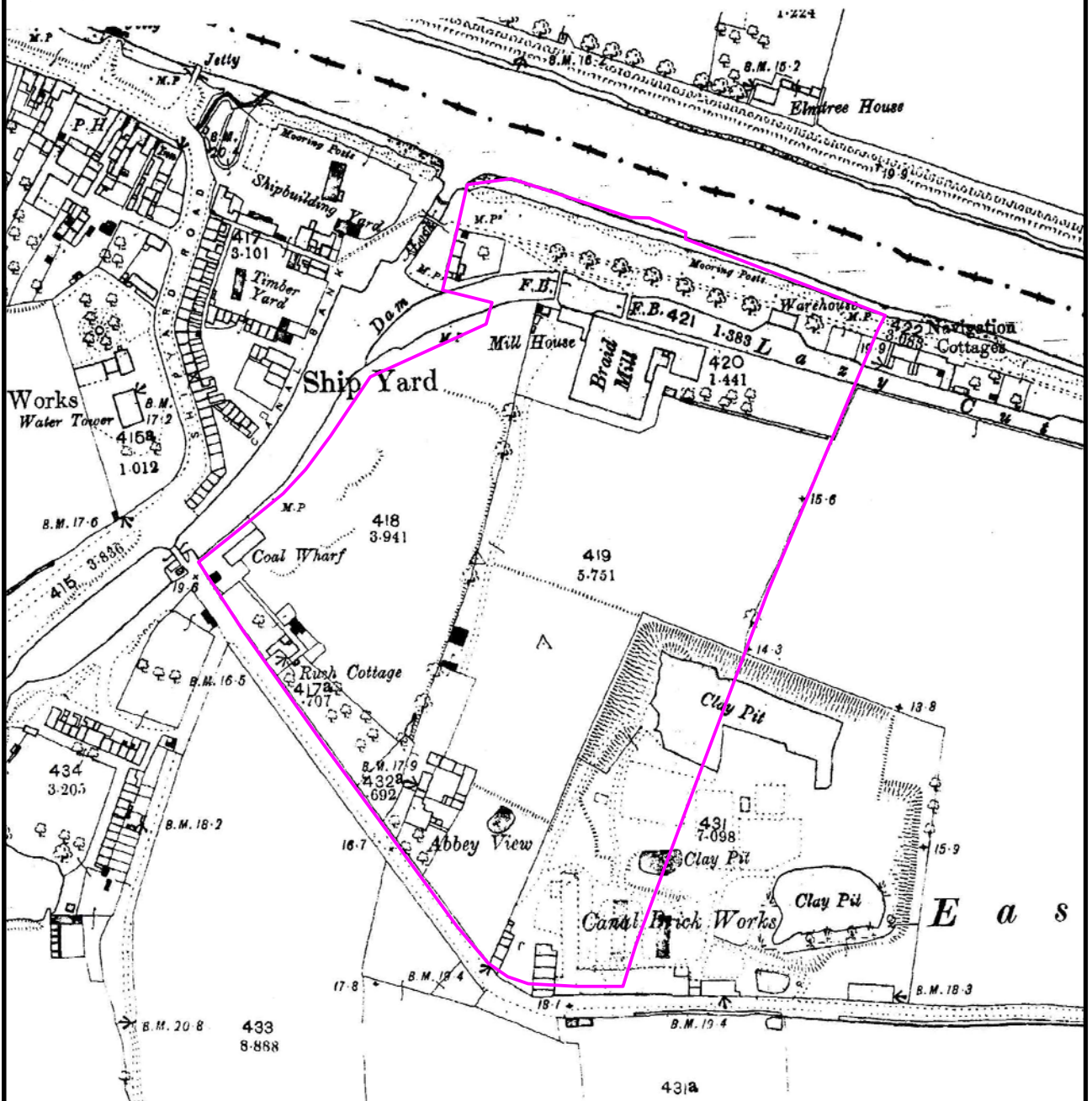
Figure 8

Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1893

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scale 1:3000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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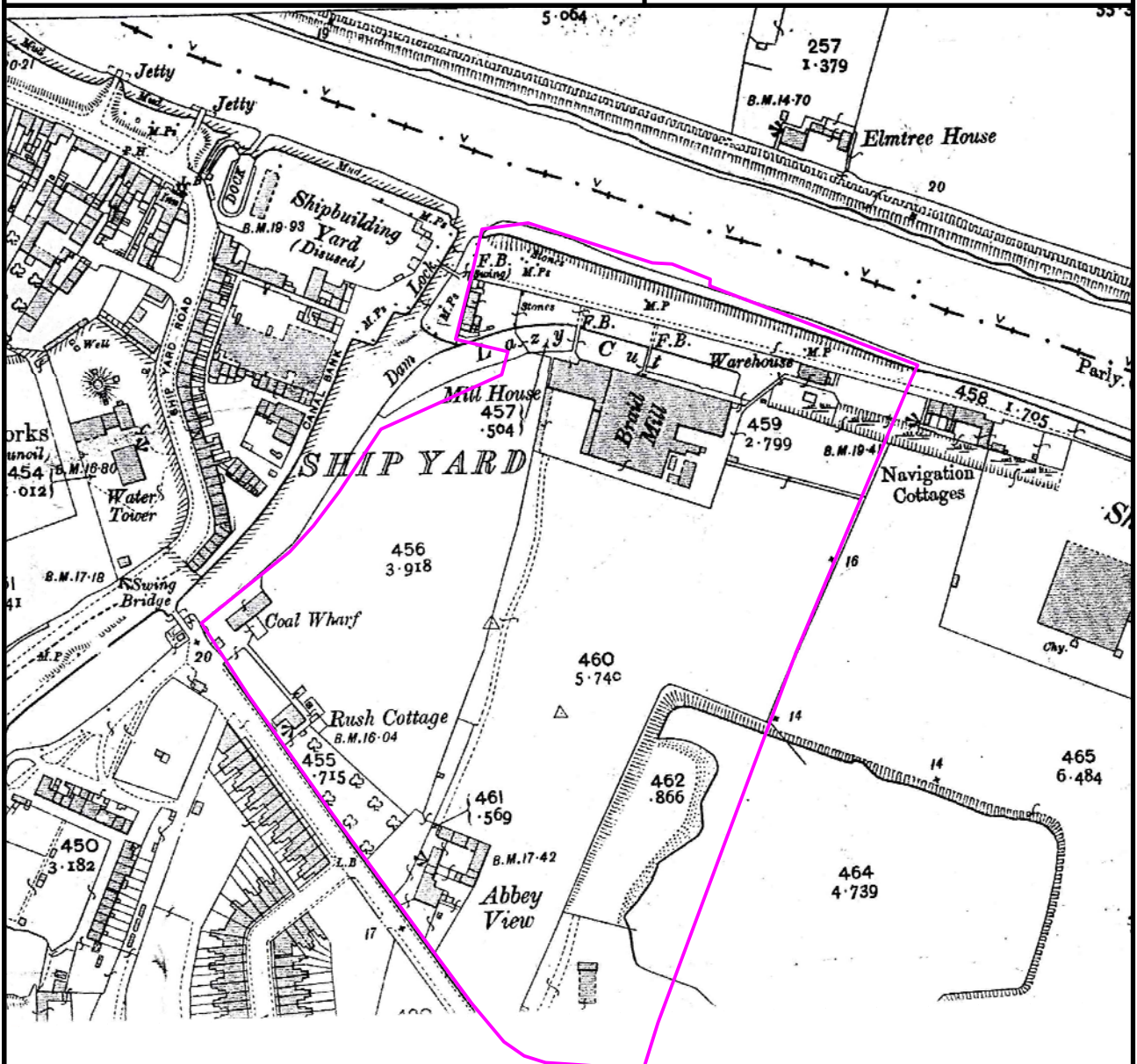
Figure 9

Extract from Revised Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1908

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scale 1:3000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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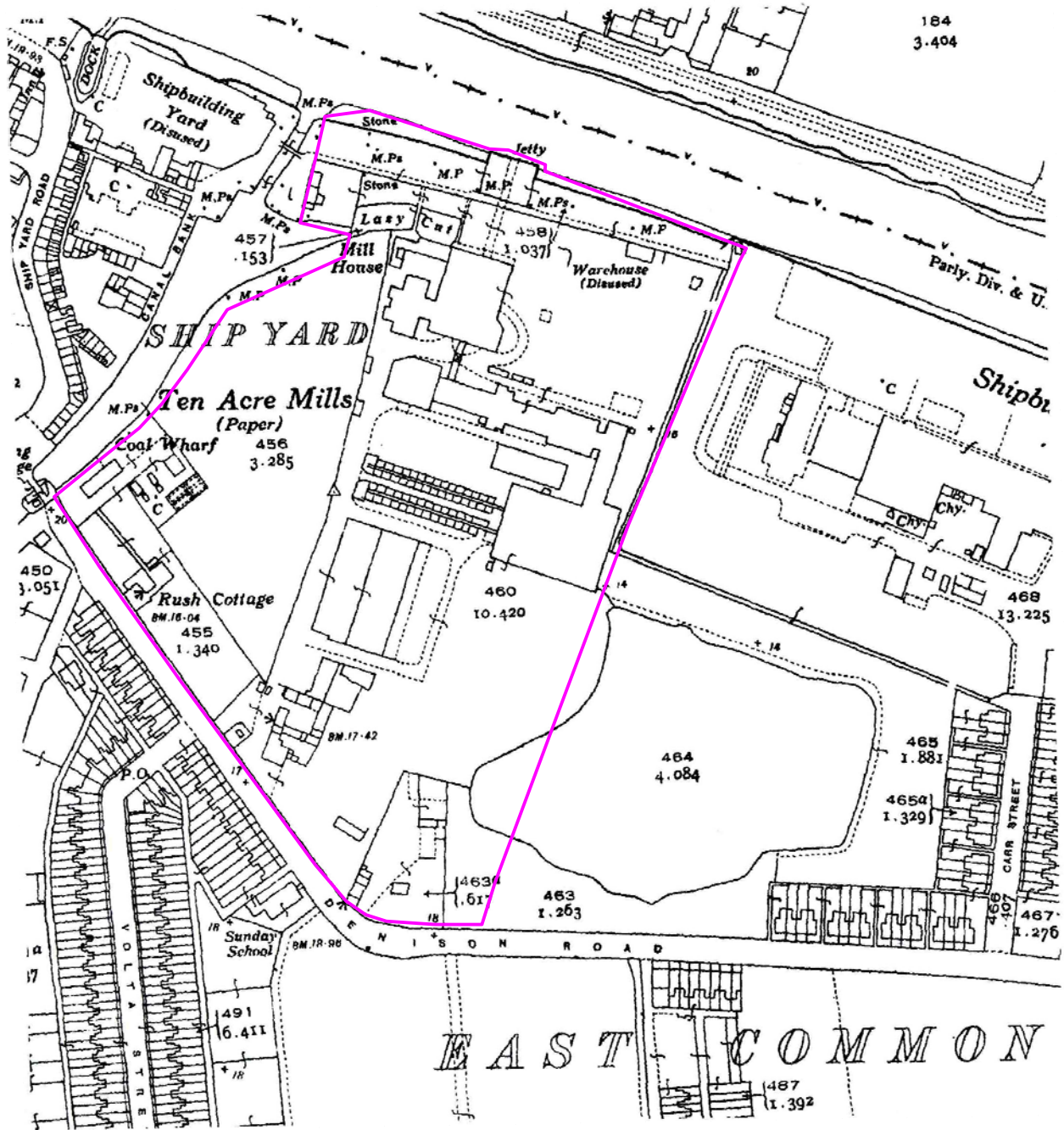
Figure 10

Extract from 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map 1938

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scale 1:3000 - for A4 plot



proposed development area





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Figure 11

Aerial views of the site

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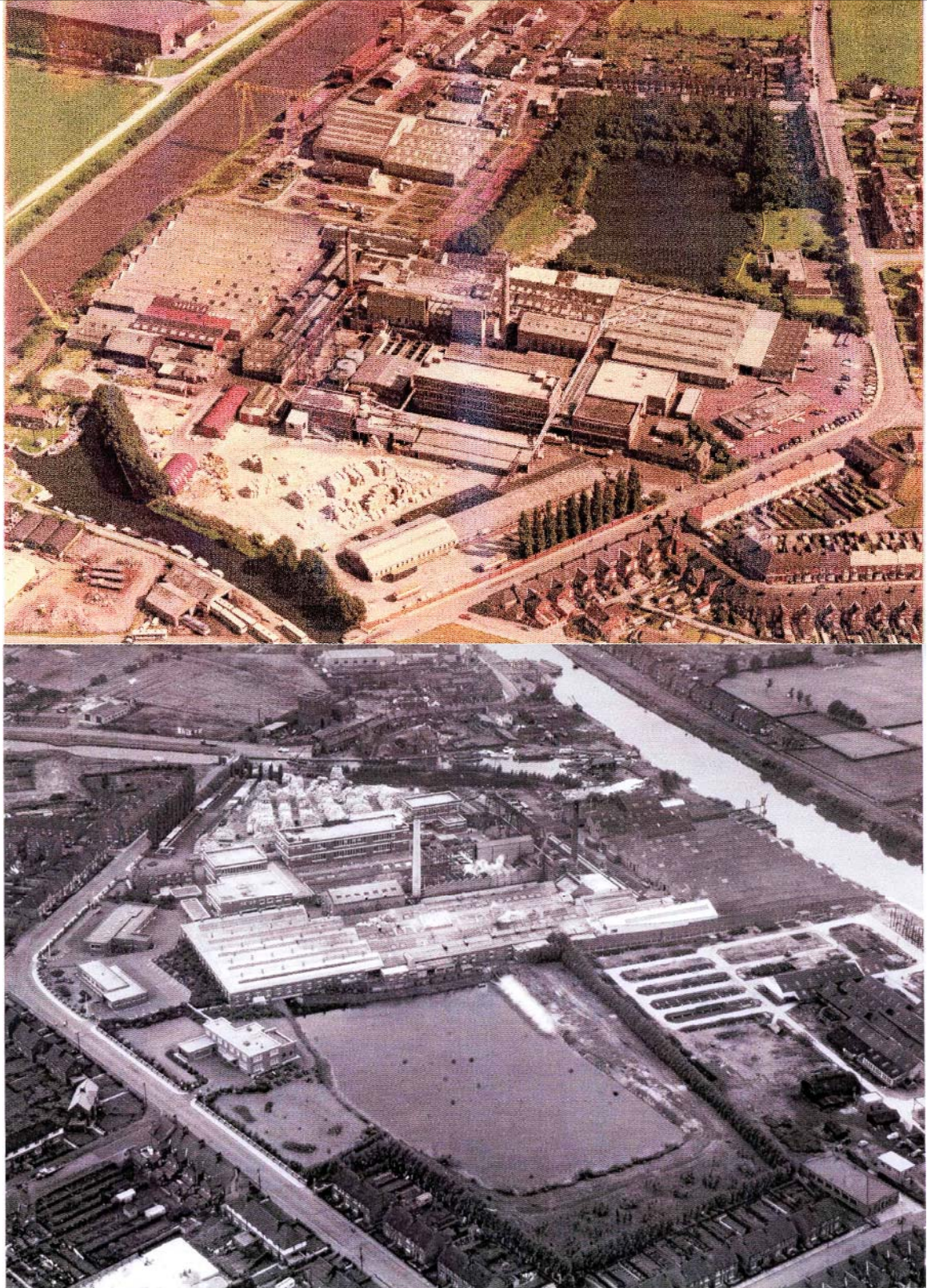




Figure 12
View westwards across the southern part of the site



Figure 13
Brick buildings along the eastern boundary of the site



Figure 14
Interior view, looking south, of eastern range of buildings



Figure 15
Interior view, looking north, of eastern range of buildings



Figure 16
Central part of the development site



Figure 17
Western conveyor leading to underground tank



Figure 18
Narrow tank



Figure 19
Brick chimney



Figure 20
View eastwards along the northern boundary



Figure 21
View southwards along the western boundary with the Selby Canal