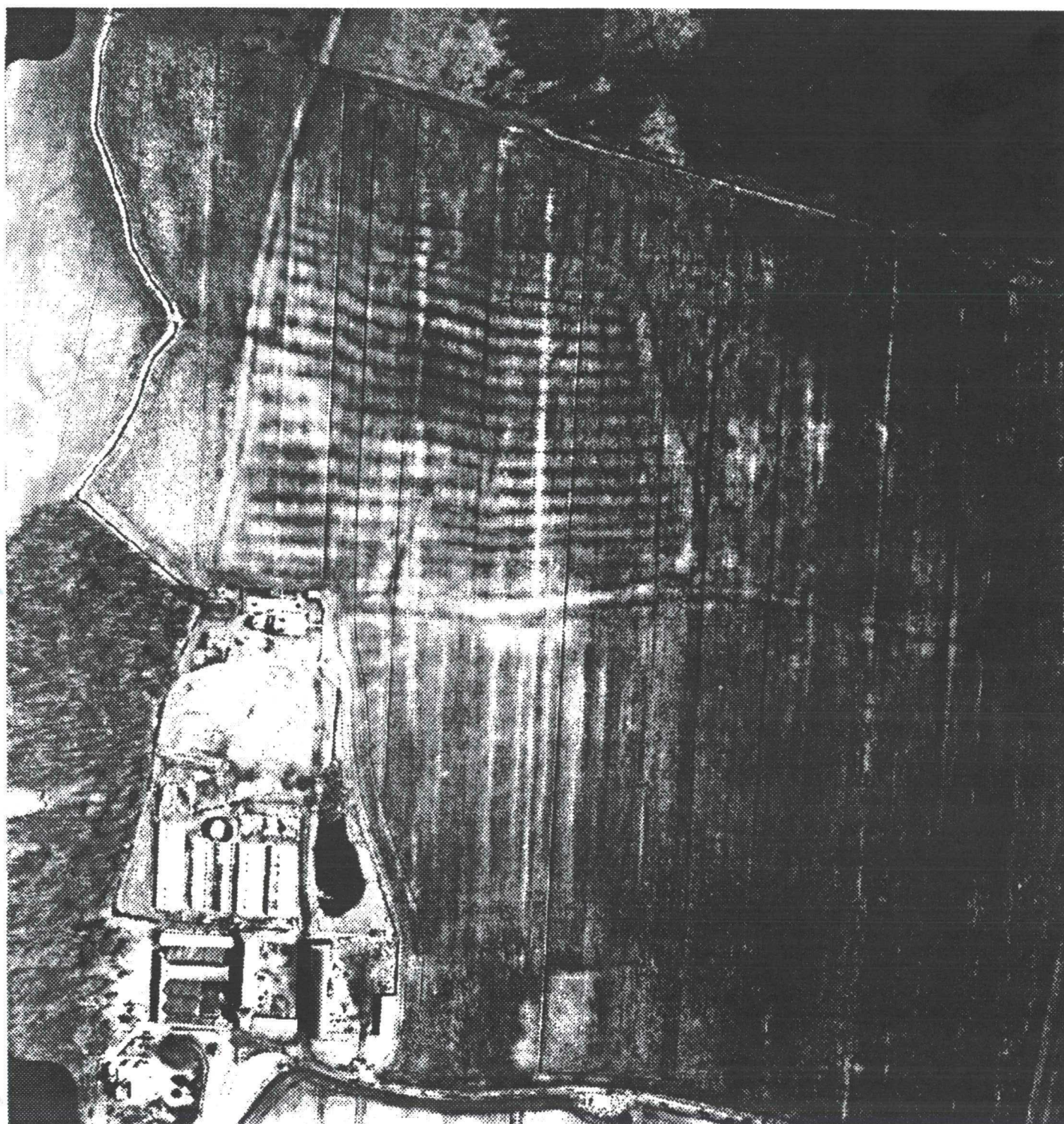


STAYNOR HALL  
SITE 9



Reproduced with the permission  
of British Coal

SCALE 1:2500





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

SITE NUMBER	10	SITE NAME	Staynor Wood
LAND OWNER	14	NGR	SE 629 311
SOURCE	FW, OS	OS 1:10K	SE 63 SW

---

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	DATE	18 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		

TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground, occasional undulations
HOD	5m
LAND USE	Grazing
GROUND COVER	Pasture, woodland

SITE TYPE	Trackway, land division
PERIOD	Med/PMed
COMPONENTS	Linear earthworks

EXTENT	Within field 14 (S)
ACTION	Field record

---

**DESCRIPTION**

SMR

09523 00000 Wood Ancient Semi-natural Only a fraction of the original area of Stainer wood The original extent can be seen on the 1907 OS sheet

Fieldwork

Faint linear features aligned north - south and between 7-8m in width were identified, together with a vague indication of an east - west series of features These possibly represented evidence of cultivation or, more probably, drainage More significant drains were seen within the wood to the south A relic tree lined trackway runs east - west along the line of a current field boundary situated to the north of Staynor Wood

Cartography

The affected fields are shown as a large expanse of woodland on the Enclosure map (1808) The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1851) is unclear, but it seems as though numerous long fields with their long axis orientated north west - south east occupied this land The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1938) shows an east - west boundary and a small field within the north east corner of field 14 Several drains and numerous forestry tracks are located within the wood, and one of these continues west to become a footpath which runs from East Common Lane, Staynor Wood to Staynor Hall

Modern Ordnance Survey maps show a track located in the east half of the field, and a double drain in western portion of the field

Assessment

It is possible that the vague linear features are the remains of relic ridge and furrow, and perhaps associated with the field system

adjacent to Staynor Hall. It is more likely that they are the remnants of former drains and/or land divisions associated with the maintenance of Staynor Wood. The track to the north corresponds to the track which is depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, and it may have been an important route for communications within the Staynor estate.

#### Recommendations

The existence of features associated with the management of ancient woodland are of considerable interest. The destruction of any part of the original extent of this site should be avoided, even if the remaining woodland is not disturbed. A slight alteration of the route, to move it to the north of the track is recommended. A watching brief, to record all features exposed by topsoil stripping, is essential.

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

SITE NUMBER	11	SITE NAME	East Common Lane
LAND OWNER	15	NGR	SE 636 316
SOURCE	AP	OS 1:10K	SE 63 SW

---

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	DATE	18 9.91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		

TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground, S of R Ouse embankment
HOD	3m
LAND USE	Recently ploughed and drilled
GROUND COVER	100% soil visibility

SITE TYPE	Cropmark
PERIOD	Modern
COMPONENTS	Linear features

EXTENT	Within field 15, possibly extends into field to NW
ACTION	Ground verification

---

#### DESCRIPTION

##### Aerial photography

Linear features, possibly a double ditch, extend across fields to the north east of the sewage works

##### Fieldwork

Nothing is visible at ground level.

##### Cartography

A north west - south east boundary is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1851)

##### Assessment

The air photograph image and the boundary shown on Ordnance Survey appear to correspond

##### Recommendations

Although this feature was extant in the 19th century, it may form part of a much earlier agricultural system. A watching brief during construction is recommended

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

SITE NUMBER	12	SITE NAME	Newlands Farm
LAND OWNER	16	NGR	SE 637 322
SOURCE	AP	OS 1:10K	SE 63 SW

---

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	DATE	19.9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		

TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground
HOD	3m
LAND USE	Recently ploughed, recently harvested cereal crop
GROUND COVER	70% soil visibility, 30% crop residue

SITE TYPE	Cropmark
PERIOD	Modern
COMPONENTS	Linear and curvilinear features

EXTENT	Within field 16
ACTION	Ground verification

---

#### DESCRIPTION

##### Aerial Photography

Several linear marks and a curvilinear feature are visible in the fields to the north of Newlands Farm

##### Fieldwork

Nothing visible at ground level

##### Cartography

The area is divided into numerous fields on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1851)

##### Assessment

It is likely that these features correspond to the former field system shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1851)

##### Recommendations

Although these features were extant in the 19th century, they may form part of an earlier agricultural system. A watching brief during the construction is recommended.

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

SITE NUMBER	13	SITE NAME	Carr Lane
LAND OWNER	16,18	NGR	SE 636 327
SOURCE	FW,AP	OS 1:10K	SE 63 SW

---

VISIT BY	TMO, CW	DATE	19 9 91
WEATHER	Fine, bright		

TOPOGRAPHY	Level ground
LAND USE	Recently harvested cereal crop
GROUND COVER	5% soil visibility, 95% crop residue

SITE TYPE	Parish boundary
PERIOD	Med/PMed
COMPONENTS	Linear earthwork

EXTENT	Within fields 16 and 18
ACTION	Field record

---

#### DESCRIPTION

##### Aerial Photography

A linear feature representing a former boundary follows the line of the present civil parish boundary

##### Fieldwork

Differential land height and an incline to the east measuring 8m in width, extend north-south across field 16 Nothing is visible in field 18

##### Cartography

The boundary is marked on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps as a field boundary and a parish boundary

##### Assessment

This represents the line of a parish boundary, suggesting some antiquity

##### Recommendations

Although this feature was extant in the 19th century, it may form part of a much earlier agricultural system, particularly as it marks the line of a parish boundary A watching brief during construction is recommended

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

<b>SITE NUMBER</b>	14	<b>SITE NAME</b>	Ouse Valley
<b>LANDOWNER</b>	8-20	<b>NGR</b>	SE604 300-
<b>SOURCE</b>	FW, SMS, BGS		SE637 322
		<b>OS 1:10K</b>	SE

<b>VISIT BY</b>	TO, CW	<b>DATE</b>	17-19 9 91
<b>WEATHER</b>	Mixed		

<b>TOPOGRAPHY</b>	Level ground
<b>HOD</b>	1 6-5m
<b>LAND USE</b>	Various
<b>GROUND COVER</b>	Various

<b>SITE TYPE</b>	Environmental
<b>PERIOD</b>	Prehist?
<b>COMPONENTS</b>	Peat, Alluvial deposits

<b>EXTENT</b>	Within fields 8-20
<b>ACTION</b>	Field record

**DESCRIPTION**

Environmental

Test drilling during the survey by Soil Mechanics Limited in 1988 produced evidence of peat formation to the north and south of the River Ouse, averaging 5m in depth to the north of the river and 3-4m to the south. This was associated with substantial deposits of alluvial material, sealing strata formed at the end of the last glaciation.

Fieldwork

Visual analysis of the fields to the north and south of the River Ouse identified the area of alluvial deposits as stretching from the vicinity of the Selby Canal to the junction of the proposed route with the A19 at the northern end of the corridor. Some removal of the upper strata by repeated ploughing was identified in fields 16 and 19.

Assessment

Evidence from archaeological sites along the Humber estuary has indicated that the main period of peat deposition in this area lasted from the mid fourth millennium to the mid first millennium BC. The nature of the peat is such that it could provide important evidence of climatic and vegetational change in the vicinity as well as further evidence for the date of its deposition. It may also seal activity belonging to the earliest settlement in the region, dating from the mesolithic or earliest neolithic periods.

### Recommendations

Environmental sampling could produce important information regarding the vegetational and climatic change in the Selby area from the neolithic period onwards. This change can frequently be related to human intervention. Peat may also mask archaeology dating to the earliest periods of human activity in the area. It is not possible to predict the precise locations of such sites and the depth of the peat did not allow trial excavation. Core samples should be taken from areas where peat will be removed during the course of construction and a rigorous watching brief should be maintained allowing sufficient time to identify and record any features exposed within or beneath peat deposits.



#### 4 DISCUSSION

The sites recorded during the course of this evaluation reflect a largely agricultural landscape containing multi-phase activity, ranging in date from the mesolithic to the present day. There is also evidence for dramatic changes in ground level in the vicinity of the River Ouse throughout this period, as a result of the movement of the river bed and of climatic shifts leading to the growth of peat. Deposits of this sort are a major source for environmental evidence of human impact on the landscape, as well as often containing well preserved organic artefacts or structures, and must be considered to be of high archaeological potential.

##### Prehistoric Activity

The only firm evidence for prehistoric activity dates to the mesolithic period, on the light sandy soils in the vicinity of Brayton Barff. Later prehistoric activity in the general area is indicated by the late Iron Age Hasholme Logboat (Millet and McGrail 1987).

The well drained sands and gravels would have been a favourable settlement location during the prehistoric period, and despite the absence of firm evidence recorded during the course of this evaluation, the presence of prehistoric settlement cannot be discounted, particularly as it was impossible to undertake trial excavations at potential locations. Work undertaken at similar localities within comparable landscapes elsewhere demonstrates the archaeological significance of such sites, and the contribution they can make to our understanding of a wide range of prehistoric activities and settlement, and particularly the relationship between individual sites and their surrounding environs.

The existence of previous lake shorelines also emphasises the archaeological potential of the area, as it is along old river banks and lake shores that evidence for the use and exploitation of these features is found, as well as settlements, burial sites, ritual monuments and evidence for the changing pattern of flood plain exploitation. Seasonal or temporary riverside or lakeside occupation sites date from the mesolithic period onwards, but settlements were also common during the early prehistoric period and such environments continued to be exploited throughout the prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods. The possible occurrence of any such sites within the corridor must not be ignored, and if discovered during construction, proper procedures must be in place to permit an appropriate and adequate archaeological response.

##### Moated Sites

The term moated site has been applied to a very wide range of ditch-enclosed settlements, varying considerably in size and shape. As a class of monument they appear to date from the mid to late twelfth century through to the early sixteenth century, although the greatest number seem to have been constructed during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The distribution of such sites throughout Britain is somewhat irregular, although the majority have been identified in lowland areas. It is clear that they were constructed to impress as symbols of wealth and power rather than to act as fully defensive refuges.

Little is known of the tenurial history of Brayton Hall, although it

seems to form the centre of a medieval manor. In terms of size, the moat is small, less than half an acre in size, although the moated area does include a subsidiary enclosure, perhaps denoting some prestige. Nothing is known of any associated features and the present structures comprising the farm are all post-medieval in date.

Staynor Hall (Site 9) is documented as a grange of the large Benedictine monastery of Selby. The land was acquired in 1257 and a chapel had been erected outside the moated enclosure by 1286 (Le Patourel 1973). It has a licence to crenellate of 1365, presumably indicating some construction in either stone or brick. However, all surviving structures are of post-medieval date. The juxtaposition of Staynor Hall and Wood indicates the surviving fragments of an intricate system of land management and subsistence, as does the evidence from aerial photographs of an enclosed area of ridge and furrow, now largely ploughed out.

The Cistercian Order may be credited with the initial development of the concept of granges, consolidated blocks of monastic demesne land, anything from c30ha to c2000ha in extent, and often at a distance of at least several kilometres from the abbey itself. The other Orders, even including those following the older and more conservative Benedictine and Cluniac rules, later borrowed elements of the system. Granges were organised as estate farms and operated more or less independently of the manorial system of communal agriculture and bonded labour. Although field systems were the *raison d'être* of granges, they have only rarely been studied in detail, but they can produce valuable land use studies, as recently shown at Roystone Grange, Derbyshire (Wildgoose 1987). The components of a grange may not vary much from secular manorial estates, and often the farm buildings, granaries, industrial workings or very occasionally the chapel are the only part of the site still recognisable.

The class of monuments called monastic granges has been subdivided by the recent Single Monument Class Description of the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme into five types: agrarian farms, bercaries (sheep farms), vaccaries (cattle ranches), horse studs and industrial complexes. An individual estate may have included several types of grange (Moorhouse 1989) and wealthy abbeys frequently had large numbers of granges.

#### Fieldwork

Ground verification of the aerial photographs covering the route of the proposed bypass indicates that the majority of the features identified correspond to land boundaries shown on the first two editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (1851-1938), and that several of these form part of relic field systems, at least one of which (Site 1) was in use during the memory of one of the land owners. However, the recent use of such features does not necessarily imply that their origin is modern and several could define much older agricultural systems, including the alignment of earlier communication routes (eg Sites 5 and 13).

Of the identified field boundaries, Sites 1 and 2 lie on the better drained sands and gravels in the vicinity of Brayton Barff, which are more likely to have been exploited by late prehistoric and Romano-British communities.

The only possible evidence for settlement of Prehistoric or

Romano-British date are the circular and sub-circular features at sites 6 and 7. These are on the edge of a sand and gravel island apparently within the area of alluviation. Their siting and associations with industrial and modern activities (the railway, Canal, and scatters of industrial residues) suggest, however, a more recent origin. Nevertheless, these sites should at least be subject to a watching brief during construction, in order to establish their likely date.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no evidence for individual sites of major archaeological importance, which would require consideration of rerouting or large-scale archaeological work prior to construction. However, a number of features were identified which have an archaeological importance, which should be taken into account during the construction programme.

The majority of features are connected with agricultural practices and many have been equated with boundaries depicted on the earliest Ordnance Survey maps. Their use in the nineteenth century may simply be evidence of the longevity of such features, rather than indicating their date of origins. Some could date at least to the medieval period, particularly the boundary which marks the division between of Selby and Cliffe parishes (Site 13).

Although the two moated sites (at Brayton Hall (Site 7) and Staynor Hall (Site 9)) recorded in the county Sites and Monuments Record will not be directly affected by road construction, some subsidiary features will certainly be destroyed, particularly the ploughed out area of ridge and furrow to the east of Staynor Hall. Most archaeological and historical work on such sites to date has concentrated on the manor house and therefore any evidence of subsidiary features is particularly significant.

The ancient woodland to the south east of Staynor Hall (Site 10) is of considerable importance ecologically and archaeologically, since such survival is rare. It should therefore be accorded full protection. The route impinges on apparently associated features at the north western corner of the wood, which appear connected with woodland management. It is recommended that consideration should be given to a slight adjustment of the centre line to avoid these features. The dearth of information on this subject in the archaeological and historical record demonstrates the need for careful recording in advance of construction if a re-route is not possible.

Evidence for the prehistoric occupation of the area is likely to lie beneath a great depth of peat in the vicinity of the River Ouse and there is also the possibility of further evidence on and around Brayton Barff, where lighter soils would have made early agriculture more practical. Neither of these locations is conducive to evaluation techniques as it is impossible to predict possible locations with sufficient accuracy to enable testing using trial trenching methods, other than by random sampling.

Certain limited areas were not subject to field assessment, either because access had been denied or the field still retained a crop. It is recommended that these should be examined prior to construction, particularly where evidence from aerial photographs has indicated possible archaeological features (Sites 6, 8 and 9). The possibility of further work arising from this field verification should also be considered.

It is recommended that further more detailed documentary work should be undertaken with particular reference to the field boundaries, in an attempt to identify any features which clearly predate the Enclosure landscape. This would entail examination the tenurial

history of the fields affected by the route, with particular reference to enclosure acts and estate plans

Watching briefs should be maintained on all the sites identified by the evaluation during topsoil stripping prior to construction. An archaeological line inspector should be employed for the duration of this work to record any archaeological features which may be exposed. Removal of peat in the vicinity of the River Ouse may reveal wetland archaeology including environmental evidence, and the line inspector must have the relevant experience to deal with such deposits properly. Provision of a rapid response team should also be made, in order to undertake any necessary work resulting from the discovery, during construction, of important, but previously unknown sites. Such work should of course be carried out to proper and accepted professional standards. Recent experience in road and pipeline construction has demonstrated that a stand-by team is the most efficient and cost-effective method of recording unexpected discoveries, with the least disruption to construction.

Although the specification for works required a full project design and costings (up to and including Level IV report) for all archaeological work required in advance and during construction, this is not feasible without details of the construction programme and timetable. When this information is available, and when decisions have been made regarding the recommendations included here, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit will be pleased to provide a detailed programme and costings.

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2000-2001



## APPENDIX 1

### SCOPE OF WORK

#### Background

The site is located within the southern section of the Vale of York between the Wharfe valley to the north and River Aire to the south, and to the east and west of the River Ouse. The geology can be summarised as Bunter Sandstone overlain by glacial sands and gravels to the west and alluvium deposited by the River Ouse to the east around Selby. In the area of Staynor Wood and to the north of Brayton, the sandstone is overlain by silt and clay. At Brayton Barff the sandstone forms a low outcrop of sandstone on which are areas of boulder clay, sand and gravel.

#### Archaeological potential of the area

The known sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) reflect multi-phase activity, ranging in date from the mesolithic to the present day. They are mainly confined to the sand and gravel deposits and the sandstone outcrops to the west of Selby. This distribution is perhaps misleading since it is these areas which are favourable to the recovery of surface finds, sites in the low lying area to the east perhaps being overlain by recent alluvium deposits.

#### Aerial photography

In addition to the aerial photographs recorded in the SMR, vertical photographs held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) were consulted at their office in Acton. As well as providing additional information on existing sites, the photographs revealed features previously unrecorded in the SMR. The sites are briefly described below. Cartographic sources and documentary references have also been consulted.

#### New Farm - SE 593298

Curvilinear feature cut by existing boundaries and drains. Continues south of New Farm.  
[Access granted only on limited area - feature crosses boundaries between three different landowners - only one has allowed access so far]

#### Brayton - SE 601297

Circular features showing as cropmarks. Continue in fields to the west of Doncaster Road. Appear on most aerial photographs of area from 1947 to 1974. An archaeological origin can not be discounted until further investigation has been undertaken.

[Access has not been granted - we have no reply - no name of farmer given]

East Common Lane - SE 633317

Linear features possibly a double ditch, extends across fields to the north-east of the sewage works  
[Limited access only]

Staynor Hall - SE 621310

A field system is clearly visible in the fields to the east of the Hall To the west are a number of features possibly representing associated settlement  
[Access has not been granted Farmer has refused access despite repeated letters and telephone contact]

Brayton Lane - SE 614303

Linear cropmarks, probably representing former field boundaries  
[Features lie within boundaries of two different landowners One field harvested in August, the other, not until later in year]

Thorpe Willoughby - SE 573310  
SMR number 9490

Several linear features some of which appear to be ditched are evident to the west of the town  
[Access has not been granted for all of the fields Two different landowners One has agreed access but crop not off until mid-late September, the other has not replied]

Newlands Farm - SE 637322

Linear features and a curvilinear feature are visible in the fields to the north of Newlands Farm  
[Access has not been granted - no reply from farmer]

Carr Lane - SE 636327

Linear boundary representing a former boundary follows the line of the civil parish boundary  
[Access has not been granted Two different landowners - neither have replied]

It is understood that Dr Peter Addyman, Director of the York Archaeological Trust, has aerial photographs covering the area of the Selby Bypass Permission to consult these photographs is currently being sort from Dr Addyman A visit to study the RCHME oblique aerial photography collection in Swindon (previously unavailable) is also planned for the near future.

## Field Survey

It is proposed that the entire area for which access has been obtained is fieldwalked systematically in order to identify sites of potential archaeological interest. In ploughed or recently sown fields, archaeological sites may be indicated by find scatters or soil variation and it is proposed that these areas are walked on 30m traverses. Land under permanent pasture should also be walked on 30m traverses as low-profile earthworks may survive even after upstanding features have been reduced by ploughing.

Particular attention will be given to the location and assessment of those sites recorded in the SMR which lie within the 100m corridor of the proposed bypass route. This includes four sites where archaeological remains have been revealed by cropmarks and in these areas fieldwalking may reveal surface finds or variations in crop growth.

All archaeological data produced by field walking will be recorded on survey forms and located on a 1:10000 map extract. Sites of particular archaeological significance will be surveyed in greater detail at a scale of 1:2500 or 1:500 using a data-logging total station facility linked to a portable computer. This will be used as the basis on which the location of trial excavation through upstanding features will be selected.

Fieldwork will be followed by a desk-based evaluation of the data, producing computer generated plans at a variety of scales.

## Geophysical survey

This work is normally subcontracted. The Unit has close links with the Department of Archaeology at the University of Durham and also Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. Both organisations have been approached to establish their availability for the work.

Geophysical survey (magnetometry and/or resistivity) will help to locate and assess the extent of features beneath the surface and it is proposed that such survey is undertaken only in those areas where surface features or cropmarks suggest the existence of an archaeological site of particular merit. Areas for geophysical survey will primarily be determined by fieldwork but it is also considered beneficial to sample sites identified by cropmarks shown on aerial photographs held within the SMR and/or RCHME. The photographs suggest a landscape not evident on the OS 1st Edition or enclosure maps, which could be of interest particularly as Thorpe Willoughby and Brayton are mentioned as early as the 10th century and 11th century respectively. The ability to undertake such work will of course be dependent upon access being granted.

## Trial excavation

Limited machine-cut trial excavations, are recommended to follow upon the completion of the work listed above. These trenches

would be located to assess the date, nature and depth of archaeological stratigraphy in association with features identified during fieldwork. It is also proposed that a small number of trenches are excavated across, and along the line of, the bypass route in the area to the east and south-east of Selby which is overlain by sand and alluvial deposits. This area has high archaeological potential due to the favoured location of river valleys for settlement and the excellent preservation qualities of alluvium. Fieldwalking and geophysical survey are unlikely to reveal such archaeological sites but speculative excavation may identify buried landscapes and associated features.

The exact positioning of all trenches will be determined at a later date following consultation with the landowners. As with geophysical survey, the ability to undertake the work will be dependent upon access permission.

The majority of the trenching will be by a mini-excavator, although in areas where very ephemeral remains are suspected, the trenches will be hand dug.

During this process, a computerised recording system will be used together with thorough recording by photography and accurate scale planning.

## APPENDIX 2

### THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

NYS6970  
NYE669

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

**Selby Bypass**

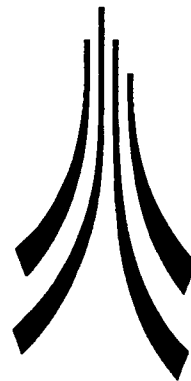
Report Number 91/76

**Chent** Lancaster University Archaeological Unit

Work Commissioned by

**LANCASTER**  
UNIVERSITY

Archaeological Unit



**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS  
of Bradford**

The Old Sunday School Kippmg Lane Thornton Bradford BD13 3EL  
Telephone (0274) 835016  
Fax (0274) 830212



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## **SITE SUMMARY SHEET**

**91 / 76 Selby Bypass**

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### **Location, topography and geology**

Two sites were investigated along the line of the proposed Selby Bypass. Both lie to the south of the town, the first (Area 1) just south of the village of Brayton, the second (Area 2) to the east of Stainer Wood. The fields were relatively flat and, having been recently harvested, were under stubble. Alluvial deposits of unknown depth overlie sands and gravels.

### **Archaeology**

Two sites are affected at Area 1, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) SMR entries 9542 00000 and 9540 03000. At Area 2 the relevant NYCC SMR entry is 9522 00000. The archaeological evidence consists of cropmarks and documented medieval remains.

### **Aim of Survey**

The survey was undertaken in an attempt to ascertain whether there are any archaeological features in areas which appear blank on aerial photographs. The work was carried out as part of a wider archaeological evaluation of proposed development of the site, undertaken by LUAU.

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### **Summary of Results \***

The magnetometer survey of both Areas 1 and 2 failed to identify any obvious anomalies of archaeological interest. Minor variations visible in the data are a result of topsoil / instrument noise and are not thought to be significant. However, given the unknown depths of alluvium at the sites it is possible that features below more than 1 metre of deposits will not have been detected. Two areas have been selected which may benefit from trial excavation in order to ascertain the cause of increased magnetic noise.

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**\* It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey**

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## SURVEY RESULTS

91/76 Selby Bypass, N Yorks

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### 1 Survey Areas

1.1 Two areas (1 and 2) were investigated magnetically

1.2 Base lines and tie-ins were established by Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU) staff and individual grids set out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. Details of the tie-ins are held by LUAU.

1.3 A total of 10 grids (20m x 20m) were surveyed in Area 1, and 6 grids (20m x 20m) in Area 2.

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### 2 Display (Figures 1 to 6)

2.1 The results are displayed in a variety of formats including dot density plots, X-Y traces, and grey-scale images. These display formats are discussed in the *Technical Information* section.

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### 3 General Considerations - Complicating factors

3.1 It is difficult to gauge the accuracy of the interpretations because areas containing known archaeology were not investigated magnetically.

3.2 Details of the depths of alluvium at the site were not available, hence it is difficult to assess this factor.

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