



Land at Bawtry Road Selby

Archaeological Watching Brief



Planning Ref: 2015/1217/FUL
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Document Information



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Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference 218820.2

Client name RPS Consulting UK and Ireland
Address 8 Exchange Quay
Salford
Greater Manchester
M5 3EJ

Site location Bawtry Road, Selby, YO8 8RU
County North Yorkshire
National grid reference (NGR) 461850 430471 (SE 6185 3047)
Statutory designations None
Planning authority Selby District Council
Planning reference 2015/1217/FUL
Museum name York Museum
Museum accession code TBC
OASIS Id wessexar1-302563

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting UK and Ireland to undertake an archaeological watching brief during topsoil stripping at land off Bawtry Road, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 8RU. The monitored works covered 2.1 ha and were centred on NGR 461850 430471 (SE 6185 3047).

The watching brief was undertaken in response to a condition (Condition 27) attached to the planning permission granted by Selby District Council (Ref. no. 2015/1217/FUL) for the erection of a food retail store and associated infrastructure.

The natural overburden was exposed in parts of all trenches across the site. No archaeological remains of significance were identified within the trenches. A probable furrow was revealed in Trench 1, suggesting the predominantly agricultural use of the land in the past, which is corroborated by 19th and 20th-century mapping. The north-east to south-west orientation of the feature matches that of field boundaries marked to the east and west on the earlier mapping – and still followed to the west by the modern A1041. The narrow width of the feature (0.6 m where investigated) suggests the feature was not well preserved and that the potential archaeological horizon on the site has been truncated, probably by modern ploughing.

No finds were recovered from the site and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

The archaeological watching brief was successful in so far as it established the absence of significant remains in the monitored area.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank RPS for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Principal Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).



Land at Bawtry Road, Selby

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting UK and Ireland, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during topsoil stripping at land off Bawtry Road, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 8RU. The monitored works covered 2.1 ha, and were centred on NGR 461850 430471 (SE 6185 3047) (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken in response to a condition (Condition 27) attached to the planning permission granted by Selby District Council (ref. no. 2015/1217/FUL) for the erection of a food retail store and associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The Principal Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), approved the WSI on behalf of the LPA prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological monitoring comprised the topsoil strip across the proposed area and was undertaken between 4th and 28th May 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the archaeological monitoring and assess whether the aims of the watching brief have been met.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located within a roughly triangular area currently used for agriculture approximately 1.8 km south of the centre of the town of Selby. The Site is bounded to the north by modern housing, to the west by modern industrial units and to the south and east by the A63 with agricultural land beyond.
- 1.3.2 The site occupies some 2.1 ha and lies on relatively flat ground at approximately 6 m above Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Sherwood Sandstone Group with superficial deposits from the Brighton Sand Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section is a summary of the archaeological background detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017).



- 2.1.2 A desk-based assessment (DBA) has assessed the archaeological and historical background prior to the archaeological work (YAT 2014). A summary of the results as detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) is presented below.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Fieldwalking (NAA 1998)

- 2.2.1 A programme of fieldwalking undertaken as part of a larger series of works in advance of a planning application covering an area within which the site is located found a scatter of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds.

Geophysical survey (GSB 1999)

- 2.2.2 A geophysical survey undertaken as part of a larger series of works relating to the site uncovered several anomalies interpreted as archaeological features.

Archaeological trial trenching (NAA 2006)

- 2.2.3 The site lies within the area for which a two-phased programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out in order to satisfy a previous planning condition for a nearby housing development. The trenching uncovered no significant archaeological remains within the south-western section of the trenching area, with two trenches having been excavated within the current site. Other trenches uncovered a number of archaeological features close to Staynor Hall, including prehistoric pits, an Iron Age gully, Roman, medieval and post-medieval ditches and a substantial curvilinear ditch, which represented a major component of the medieval monastic grange layout.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric to Romano-British (to AD 410)

- 2.3.1 There are few remains within the Study Area dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The DBA recorded the presence of prehistoric finds and a scatter of Roman pottery recovered during field walking, in addition to prehistoric pits and a possible ditch of Roman date recorded during trial trenching.

Anglo-Saxon to medieval (AD 410–1540)

- 2.3.2 There is little evidence of activity within the Study Area from the Anglo-Saxon period with only a small number of finds recorded.

- 2.3.3 By the 13th century a structure stood in the location of Staynor Hall with an associated chapel also mentioned in documentary evidence from 1286, while archaeological investigations uncovered evidence of a substantial medieval monastic grange. The area belonged to the Abbey of Selby and numerous documentary sources attest to the ownership and various phases of remodelling and rebuilding of the hall and the immediate surrounding area, with the final hall constructed towards the end of the 17th century. The remains of the substantial moat around the hall were still in a reasonable condition in the early 20th century as evidenced on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map.

Post-medieval to modern (AD 1540 – present day)

- 2.3.4 The HER records the location of the Selby canal, constructed in the late 18th century, and a brick works within the Study Area, along with a number of ditches, gullies and pits from the post-medieval period. The HER also records the location of two World War Two bomber crashes within the Study Area.



- 2.3.5 Cartographic evidence indicates the site lay within agricultural land throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, with a single historic field boundary remaining despite significant development in the surrounding area in the 1990s and subsequently.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- To seek a better understanding of the resource;
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To establish the potential for Iron Age and Roman occupation activity;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the archaeological works.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The area of the development was divided into five trenches for the purpose of recording. The archaeological watching brief monitored the groundworks in Trench 1 for the construction of a temporary car park, Trench 2 for a new dyke, Trench 3 for a service trench,



in Trench 4 for a new substation and in Trench 5 for the footprint of the development. The excavation reached the upper level of the natural substrate in parts of the site.

- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 No finds were recovered, and no environmental samples taken due to the nature of the deposits encountered during the archaeological monitoring.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides the information held in the site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The upper surface of the natural substrate was encountered from 0.38 m to 0.50 m below ground level (bgl). It varied from orangey brown sand (103, 301, 501) (**Plate 1**) to grey sandy clay (201, 401) (**Plate 2**). No subsoil was encountered. The natural substrate was immediately overlaid by topsoil 0.30–0.40 m thick (100, 200, 300, 400 and 500).

5.3 Probable furrow

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 contained a shallow, curvilinear feature (102: <20 x 0.60 x 0.08 m). The feature was filled with a grey silty sand, followed a north-east to south-west orientation and was interpreted as a probable cultivation furrow (**Fig. 1; Plate 3 and 4**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 No finds were recovered from the site and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.



7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The natural overburden was reached in parts of all trenches across the site. No archaeological remains of significance were identified within the trenches.

7.2 Discussion

7.2.1 The archaeological watching brief was successful in so far as it established the absence of significant remains in the monitored area.

7.2.2 A probable furrow was exposed in Trench 1 (102), suggesting the predominantly agricultural use of the land in the past, which is corroborated by 19th and 20th-century mapping. The north-east to south-west orientation of the feature matches that of field boundaries marked to the east and west on the earlier mapping – and still followed to the west by the modern A1041. The narrow width of the feature (0.6 m where investigated) suggests the feature was not well preserved and that the potential archaeological horizon on the site has been truncated, probably by modern ploughing.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. York Museums Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by York Museums Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.3 Security copy

8.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.4 OASIS

8.4.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (ref. wessexar1-302563; **Appendix 2**). A pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Principal Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.



9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Context descriptions

Trench 1 L 23 m x W 8 m x D 0.5 m				
<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth bgl (m)</i>
100	Topsoil		Dark brownish grey sandy silt	0–0.3
101	Fill	102	Silting deposit	0.30 – 0.38
102	Cut		Linear cut, shallow	0.30 – 0.38
103	Natural		Orangey brown sand, land drains	0.38+

Trench 2 W 7 m x D 0.5 m				
<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth bgl (m)</i>
200	Topsoil		Dark brown sandy silt	0–0.40
201	Natural		Variable orangey brown sand, deeper grey sandy clay, land drains	0.40+

Trench 3 L 55 m x W 0.4 m x D 0.5 m				
<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth bgl (m)</i>
300	Topsoil		Dark brownish grey sandy silt	0–0.40
301	Natural		Orangey brown sand	0.40+

Trench 4 L 5 m x W 6 m x D 0.5 m				
<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth bgl (m)</i>
400	Topsoil		Dark brownish grey sandy silt	0–0.40
401	Natural		Variable orangey brown sand, deeper grey sandy clay, land drains	0.40+

Trench 5 D 0.2 – 0.5 m				
<i>Context</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth bgl (m)</i>
500	Topsoil		Dark brown sandy silt	0–0.40
501	Natural		Orangey brown sand, land drain	0.40+



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-302563

Project details

Project name	Land off Bawtry Road, Selby, North Yorkshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting UK and Ireland to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil strip of the land off Bawtry Road. The monitored works covered 2.1 ha, centred on NGR 461850 430471 (SE 6185 3047), at Bawtry Road, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8 8RU. The watching brief was undertaken in response to a condition (Condition 27) attached to the planning permission granted by Selby District Council (Ref. no. 2015/1217/FUL) for the erection of a food retail store and associated infrastructure. The natural overburden was reached in parts of all trenches across the site. No archaeological remains of significance were identified within the trenches. A probable furrow was exposed, suggesting a predominantly agricultural use of the land in the past, which is corroborated by 19th and 20th-century mapping. Its north-east to south-west orientation is parallel to field boundaries marked to the east and west on the earlier mapping – and still followed to the west by the modern A1041. The furrow's narrow width (0.6 m) suggests the potential archaeological horizon on the site has been truncated by modern ploughing. The archaeological watching brief was successful in so far as it established the absence of significant remains in the monitored area.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2020 End: 28-05-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	218820 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	118430 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2015/1217/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location



Country	England
Site location	NORTH YORKSHIRE SELBY SELBY Land off Bawtry Road, Selby, North Yorkshire
Postcode	YO8 8RU
Study area	2.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 461850 430471 52.982462984613 -1.312013225882 52 58 56 N 001 18 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6m Max: 6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Andy Norton
Project supervisor	Kate Langely
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	York Museums Trust
Digital Archive recipient	York Museums Trust
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	York Museums Trust
Paper Contents	"none"



Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Tenzer, M.

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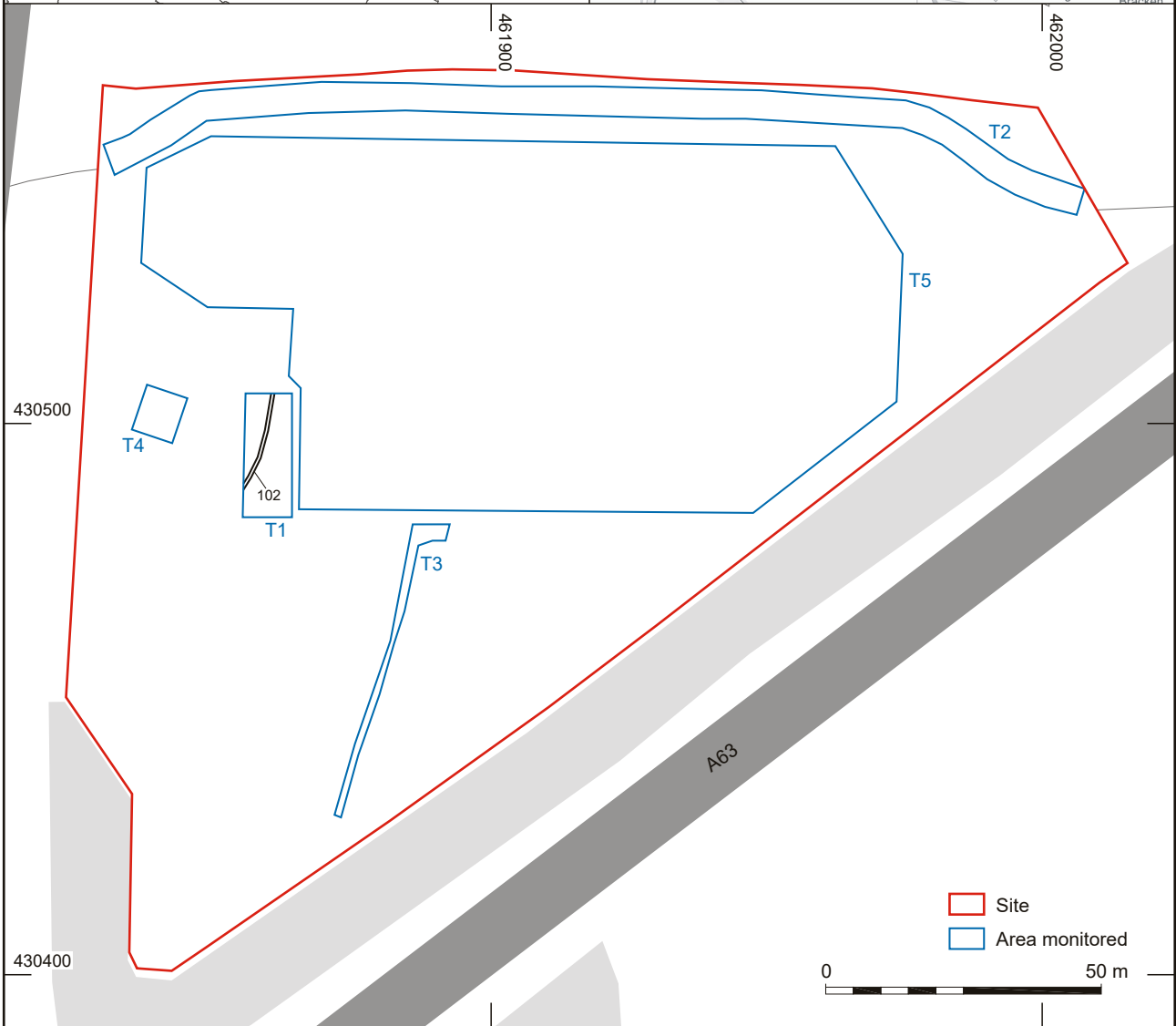
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Site and trench location

Figure 1



Plate 1: Section in trench 3, showing topsoil and natural substrate (0.5 m scale)



Plate 2: Section in trench 4, showing topsoil and natural substrate (0.5 m scale)



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Plate 3: Feature 102, plan view (0.5 m scale)



Plate 4: Feature 102, section (0.5 m scale)

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