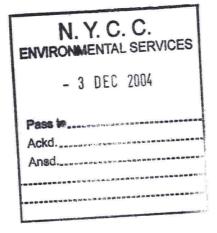


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ENY	2065
CNY	3125
Parish	6064
Rec'd	3-12-04

HALL SQUARE AND BACK LANE BOROUGHBRIDGE NORTH YORKSHIRE



A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief

by Isabel Mason

HALL SQUARE AND BACK LANE, BOROUGHBRIDGE,

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REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. METHOD STATEMENT
- 3. RESULTS
- 4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

List of Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location	page 2
Figure 2	Trench location	3
Figure 3	Representative sample of the south facing section	4

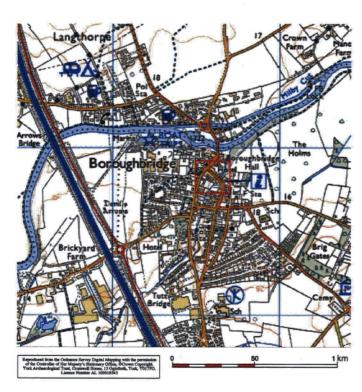
ABSTRACT

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by York Archaeological Trust at Hall Square in Boroughbridge (NGR SE 395668) between 3 and 4 January 2004. This entailed the observation and archaeological recording of any deposits encountered during the replacement of the kerb at Hall Square. The watching brief encountered an earlier road surface, although no dating evidence was found.

1. INTRODUCTION

FEBRUARY.

Between 3 and 4 Japuary York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conducted an archaeological watching brief at Hall Square in Boroughbridge (NGR SE 395668). The work was carried out on behalf of, and to the specification supplied by, North Yorkshire County Council. The aim of the watching brief was to assess the depth and character of the surviving archaeological remains in the area and to record any such remains encountered during the works.



2. METHOD STATEMENT

During the replacement of the kerb a trench, 40m in length, was excavated along south side of Hall Square, Boroughbridge (Fig. 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m. The southern section of this trench was recorded.

Fig 1: Site location for Hall Square, Boroughbridge

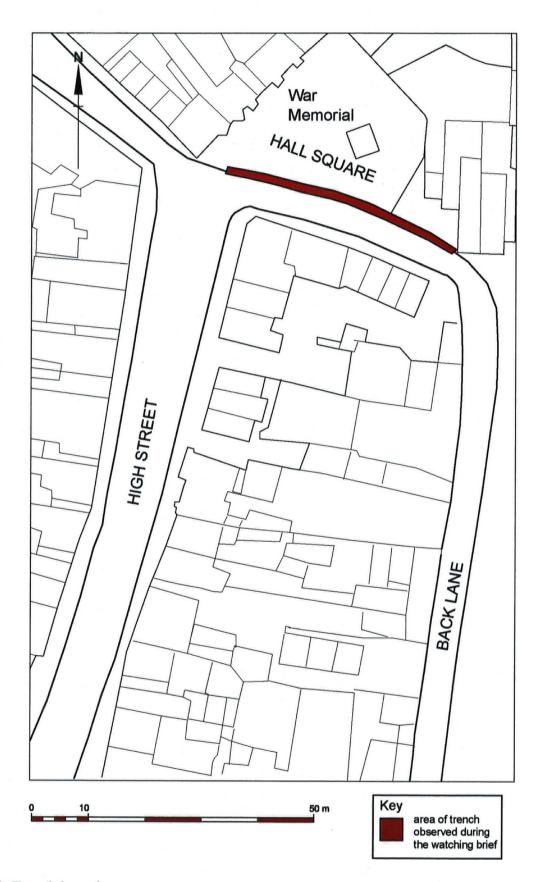


Fig. 2: Trench loctation

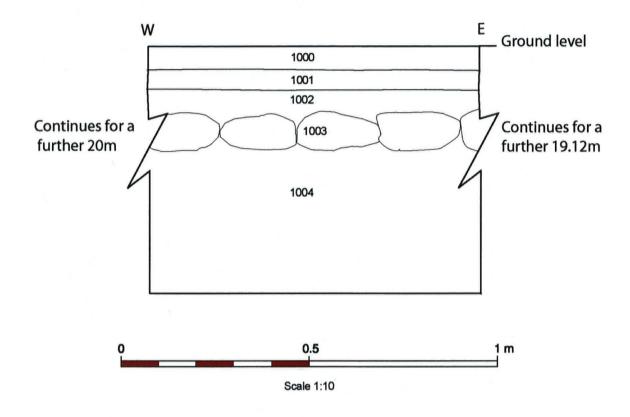


Fig. 3: Representative sample of south facing section

3. RESULTS

The deposits excavated were consistent throughout the full length of the trench. Section 1 reveals that there was 0.38m of red to pale yellow mixed sands with inclusions of charcoal flecks, large patches of clay, moderate fragments of mortar, occasional frogged bricks and cobbles (1004) on which were lain 100mm of cobbles (1003). Overlying these cobbles was 60mm of coarse gravel (1002) beneath 50mm of coarse sand bedding (1001) and 60mm of concrete paving (1000).

The compaction and frequency of cobbles (1003) would suggest that this was an earlier road surface, although the presence of frogged bricks would suggest that it dates from the mid/late19th or early 20th century.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Watching brief

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