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Archaeological Investigations at Bayle View, Burlington Centre, Long Lane, Bridlington

By C. Jackson-Slater

YAT Assessment Report 2020/142 December 2020



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Abbreviations

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

BGL – Below ground level

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 23rd and the 24th November 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological watching brief at Bayle View, Burlington Centre, Long Lane, Bridlington (TA 17455 68174).

The work was undertaken for East Riding of Yorkshire Council to as part of the pre-application planning process (Pre-app ref HER/DE/CONS/26729). The work was based on a specification produced by Humber Historic Environment Record. The works involved the monitoring and recording of fifteen test pits located around the present buildings located on the site.

No significant archaeological deposits or structures were present during monitoring of test pits around the Burlington Centre, Long Lane, Bridlington. The earliest deposits indicate that the site may have been located within an area of undeveloped land within the eastern end of the historic town or the precinct of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary's during the medieval period. Later deposits present, such as made ground and drains, related to the construction and use of the present buildings on the site.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Bayle View, Burlington Centre, Long Lane, Bridlington
YAT Project No.	6228
Document Number	2020/142
Type of Project	Watching Brief
Client	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
Planning Application No.	Pre-app ref HER/DE/CONS/26729
NGR	TA 17455 68174
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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 23rd and the 24th November 2020 YAT carried out a watching brief at Bayle View, Burlington Centre, Long Lane, Bridlington (TA 17455 68174; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for East Riding of Yorkshire Council to help inform a pre-application planning application CYC (Pre-app ref HER/DE/CONS/26729).

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the Specification. Provision was made for the attendant archaeologist to view the 15 test pits after they were opened with a machine. Scaled photos and section drawings were taken of each test pit before it was backfilled.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located on the north-west side of the town of Bridlington, in an area of suburban development with occasional commercial properties. The proposed development area lies south of Marton Road/B1255, west of Pinfold Street and east of Long Lane, whilst Priory Caravan Park lies to the south.

The site is currently occupied by empty buildings which once housed a day care centre, named Priory View Centre. Associated access roads and car park are also present, along with open areas of cultivated grass. The OD height on the site lies between 26m and 30m AOD.

The underlying bedrock geology is Flamborough Chalk Formation – Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 86.3 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Above the bedrock are superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton, a sedimentary deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. The south side of the site might also contain superficial deposits of Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian – sand and gravel (British Geological Survey).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is taken from the Specification (Goodyear 2020).

The site lies within the eastern end of the historic core of the Old Town of Bridlington, possibly within the precinct of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary's, which was founded in 1113-14. The Priory is located at the eastern end of the medieval town and its presence would have provided an important economic focus for the medieval town. There is also the possibility of earlier Anglo-Saxon activity; Bridlington was probably an urban centre prior to the Norman Conquest as it is mentioned as being a 'burh' in the Domesday Book of 1086.

The medieval town was centred on the streets of Westgate, High Street, Market Place, Scarborough Road, Waterworks Street, Kirk Gate, Bayle Gate and Church Green. All of these streets had been established by the 13th century to form the layout of the medieval town. The remains of the Priory lie to the south of the site, but many of its associated buildings extended into the High Green area, while evaluations within the historic core of the Old Town have demonstrated that well-preserved medieval deposits and stone buildings survive.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Test Pit 1 (Plate 1; Figure 2)

Test pit 1 measured 1.2 x 1 x 0.72m and was located in a grassy area south of Building A, adjacent to Long Lane. The earliest deposit recorded was seen at 0.5m below ground level (BGL) and comprised a firm, mid- brown silty clay (C1000) containing moderate chalk and charcoal flecks. Sealing this was a layer of friable to firm dark greyish brown clayey silt (C1001) containing frequent chalk and moderate charcoal flecks, along with a single sherd of 19th century white ware. The layer was recorded at 0.28m BGL and measured 0.22m thick. The topsoil layer sealed C1001 and comprised a firm mid- brown sandy silt (C1002).

5.2 Test Pit 2 (Plate 2; Figure 2)

Test pit 2 measured 1.3 x 0.9 x 0.87m and was located in a grassy area south of Building A, east of TP1. The earliest deposit was recorded at 0.3m BGL and comprised friable, dark brown sandy silt (C2000) with frequent chalk flecks and moderate charcoal and mortar flecks with patches of light brown clay. Sealing this layer was a levelling layer of loose, light brown sand with frequent gravel (C2001), recorded at 0.24m BGL and measuring 0.06m thick. This in turn was sealed by the topsoil of loose, light brown slightly silty sand (2002).

5.3 Test Pit 3 (Plate 3; Figure 2)

Test pit 3 measured 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.64m and was located in a grassy area south-east of Building A. The earliest deposit recorded was at 0.44m BGL and comprised friable, mid- to dark brown silty sand (C3000) with moderate chalk flecks and occasional charcoal inclusions. Sealing this was a homogenous made ground layer of friable to loose light brown slightly silty sand (C3001) containing occasional charcoal flecks.

5.4 Test Pit 4 (Plate 4; Figure 2)

Test pit 4 measured 1 x 0.95 x 0.8m and was located in a grassy area east of Building A. The earliest deposit was recorded at 0.38m BGL and comprised firm, mid- brown silty sand (C4000) with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks, moderate small pebbles, and occasional small to medium sized CBM fragments. Sealing this layer was a made ground layer comprising soft, mid- brown silty sand (C4001) with moderate chalk and small pebbles and occasional CBM fragments. The layer was recorded at 0.29m BGL and measured 0.09m thick. Above C4001 was a further made ground layer of friable light brown clayey sand with frequent small to medium sized chalk fragments (C4002). The layer was recorded at 0.2m BGL and was a maximum of 0.19m thick. The topsoil lay above C4002 and comprised a soft light brown silty sand (C4003).

5.5 Test Pit 5 (Plate 5; Figure 2)

Test pit 5 measured 1.2 x 0.95 x 0.76m and was located in a grassy area east of Building A. The earliest deposit was recorded at 0.56m BGL and comprised a firm, mid- brown clayey sand (C5000) containing moderate chalk, charcoal and CBM flecks. In the northern corner of the test pit, above deposit C5000, a lump of concrete (C5001) was recorded at 0.48m BGL. Above the concrete was a 0.26m thick layer of firm mid- brown slightly silty sand (C5002) containing frequent chalk, sand and charcoal flecks, and occasional small to large CBM and mortar fragments. Sealing this layer was a made ground layer of friable, mid- yellow sand with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions (C5003), recorded at 0.2m BGL. A topsoil deposit comprising soft, mid- brown slightly silty sand (C5004) sealed all deposits.

5.6 Test Pit 6 (Plate 6; Figure 2)

Test pit 6 measured 1.2 x 1.1 x 0.74m and was located on a tarmac footpath north-east of Building A. The earliest deposit seen was recorded at 0.46m BGL and comprised a firm, mid-brown sandy clay (C6000) containing occasional chalk fragments and charcoal fleck inclusions. A lens of grey silty clay was also present in the deposit. A cut (C6001) for a ceramic drain truncated the top of layer C6000, and was backfilled with a yellow sand (C6002) and mid-brown sandy clay (C6003). The top of the cut was recorded at 0.46m BGL. Above the drain was a layer of compact black cinder (C6004), measuring 0.14m thick and recorded at a depth of 0.35m BGL. In the eastern corner of the test pit a deposit of firm light brown clay and chalk (C6005) overlaid the cinder deposit. A 0.24m thick layer of compact light grey-brown sand, gravel and concrete (C6006) sealed both contexts C6004 and C6005. A thin layer of bitumen (C6007) overlaid the made ground layer C6006 and in turn was overlaid by a 0.1m thick layer of tarmac (C6008).

5.7 Test Pit 7 (Plate 7; Figure 2)

Test pit 7 measured 1.45 x 1.3 x 0.75m and was located on a tarmac footpath north of Building A. The earliest deposit seen was recorded at 0.5m BGL and comprised a firm mid-brown sandy clay (C7000) with moderate chalk inclusions. Above this layer was a deposit of firm, dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small pebble inclusions (C7001). A construction cut (C7002) for a brick wall (C7003) cut into the top of layer C7001. The wall was aligned north/south, formed from red bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 65mm and mortared together with a light brown lime mortar. The construction cut was backfilled with a light brown sandy clay (C7004) and measured 0.25m deep. The wall and deposit 7001 were sealed by a made ground deposit of compact light brown sand and gravel (C7005) with in turn was overlaid by ground surfaces of tarmac (C7006) and concrete (C7007).

5.8 Test Pit 8 (Plate 8; Figure 2)

Test pit 8 measured 1.3 x 1.1 x 0.8m and was located on a tarmac footpath north of Building A. The earliest deposit seen was recorded at 0.55m BGL and comprised compact small to large chalk fragments with sand (C8000). Above this was a deposit of firm, light orangey brown clay (C8001), recorded at a depth of 0.45m BGL. Sealing deposit C8001 was a made ground layer of firm, mid-brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions (C8002). This layer was in turn overlaid by a 0.17m thick bedding layer of compacted sand and gravel (C8003) for the ground surface of concrete and tarmac (C8004).

5.9 Test Pit 9 (Plate 9; Figure 2)

Test pit 9 measured 1.35 x 1.35 x 0.76m and was located on a footpath north-west of Building A. The earliest deposit seen was recorded at 0.24m BGL and comprised compacted chalk fragments with gravel and mid-orange brown sand (C9000). In the north and south corners of the test pit was also a made ground deposit of firm, mid-orangey brown clay (C9001), found at a similar depth as C9000. Sealing both deposits were two bedding layers of compact light grey coarse sand and gravel (C9002) and compacted grey sand (C9003). The bedding layers measured 0.06m and 0.1m thick respectively and were overlain by the ground surface of light grey concrete (C9004).

5.10 Test Pit 10 (Plate 10; Figure 2)

Test pit 10 measured 1.3 x 0.8 x 0.7m and was located in a courtyard area in the centre of Building A. The earliest deposit seen was recorded at 0.48m BGL and comprised firm, mid-

brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium sized chalk fragments (C10000). Overlying this deposit was a made ground layer of firm mid- brown clayey silt with moderate chalk and charcoal inclusions (C10001). The layer was recorded at a depth 0.36m BGL and had lenses of gravel along the upper horizon. Another layer of made ground overlaid the layer C10001, measuring 0.12m thick and comprising firm light brown silty clay and clay with frequent small chalk fragment inclusions (C10002). A thin layer of compact light brown sand (C10003) overlaid deposit C10002. A buried soil horizon comprising dark grey to brown sandy silt (C10004) sealed the thin sand deposit at 0.1m BGL. The ground surface for the test pit comprised compact light brown sand and gravel (C10005).

5.11 Test pit 11 (Plate 11; Figure 2)

Test pit 11 measured 1.3 x 1.1 x 0.8m and was located to the east of Building C. The earliest deposit seen was present between 0.52-0.8m BGL and was comprised of chalk fragments (C11000). Overlying this was a firm, light to mid brown sandy clay (C11001), recorded at 0.4-0.8m BGL. Above this was a 0.29m thick deposit of compact light grey sand which contained angular stone fragments (C11002). This was overlain by the ground surface of light grey concrete (C11003).

5.12 Test pit 12 (Plate 12; Figure 2)

Test pit 12 measured 1.25 x 1 x 0.62m and was located to the south-east of Building C. The earliest deposit seen was a brick culvert at 0.62m BGL (C12000) which contained a cast iron pipe. The internal surface of the culvert was rendered with a light grey cement. Overlying this was a 0.52m thick compacted light grey sand deposit with frequent angular stones (C12001). The present tarmac surface was 0.1m thick (C12002).

5.13 Test pit 13 (Plate 13; Figure 2)

Test pit 11 measured 1.6 x 1.4 x 0.95m and was located in the car park to the south-west of Building C. The earliest deposit seen was comprised of compact chalk fragments and light brown sand present between 0.7-0.85m BGL (C13000). Overlying this was a firm mid-orange brown sandy clay with occasional chalk fragments, the highest point of which was at 0.66m BGL (C13001). Sealing this deposit was a firm light brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones (C13002), recorded at 0.55m BGL. Overlying this was a 0.13m thick deposit of firm, mid-brownish grey clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks (C13003). Above this was a 0.36m thick compacted light grey sand deposit with angular stones (C13004). The present tarmac surface was 0.1m thick (C13005).

5.14 Test pit 14 (Plate 14; Figure 2)

Test pit 14 measured 1.7 x 1 x 0.75m and was located in the grassy area to the south of Building D. The earliest deposit seen was a firm mid-orangish brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles and chalk fragments (C14000), present between 0.4-0.75m BGL. Sealing this deposit was a 0.23m thick firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt which contained frequent small chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks (C14001). Above this deposit was a friable mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles (C14002), recorded between 0-0.2m BGL.

5.15 Test pit 15 (Plate 15; Figure 2)

Test pit 15 measured 1.2 x 0.8 x 0.67m and was located in an area of concrete between Buildings C and D. The earliest deposit seen was a patch of chalk fragments at the base of the test pit (C15000). Sealing this was a firm light brown sandy clay layer (C15001), present between 0.4 – 0.67m BGL. Above this was a deposit of firm mid-brown sandy clay (C15002) between 0.2 – 0.4m BGL. Buff bricks were seen in the section at 0.45m BGL (C15003), overlain by a loose friable light brown sand and gravel with occasional CBM fragments (C15004). C15004 was present between 0.3-0.0.56m BGL. The final deposit present was a friable mid-brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional small pebbles (C15005).

6 CONCLUSION

No significant archaeological deposits or structures were present during monitoring of the 15 test pits around the Burlington Centre, Long Lane, Bridlington. The earliest deposits indicate that the site may have been located within an area of undeveloped land within the eastern end of the historic town or the precinct of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary's during the medieval period. However, the small scale nature of the interventions located around the site needs to be considered. Later deposits present, such as made ground and drains, related to the construction and use of the present buildings on the site.

LIST OF SOURCES

All accessed on 30th November 2020.

British Geological Survey – Geology of Britain Viewer.

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.205247385.84154080.1607949016-508311307.1596116900

REFERENCES

Goodyear, J., 2020. *Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording*. Humber Historic Environment Record.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

York Archaeological Trust would like to thank the East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the team on site for their help.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	0
Levels register	0
Photographic register	0
Sample register	0
Drawing register	0
Original drawings	7
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	0
Colour slides (films)	0
Digital photographs	62
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

PLATES



Plate 1 Test pit 1, looking west. Scale 0.5m



Plate 2 Test pit 2, looking east. Scale 0.5m



Plate 3 Test pit 3, looking south. Scale 0.5m



Plate 4 Test pit 4, looking east. Scale 0.5m



Plate 5 Test pit 5, looking west. Scale 0.5m



Plate 6 Test pit 6, looking south. Scale 0.5m



Plate 7 Test pit 7, looking south. Scale 0.5m



Plate 8 Test pit 8, looking south. Scale 0.5m



Plate 9 Test pit 9, looking west. Scale 0.5m



Plate 10 Test pit 10, looking south. Scale 0.5m



Plate 11 Test pit 11, looking west. Scale 0.5m



Plate 12 Test pit 12, looking south. Scale 0.5m



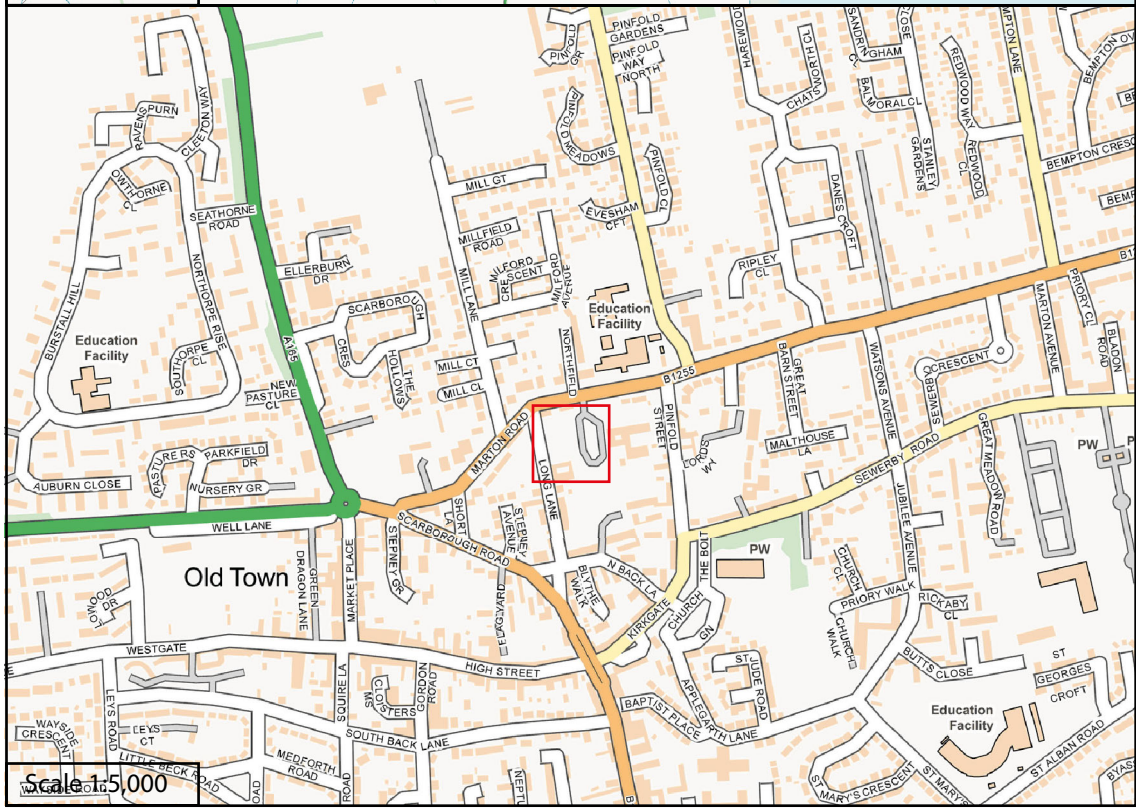
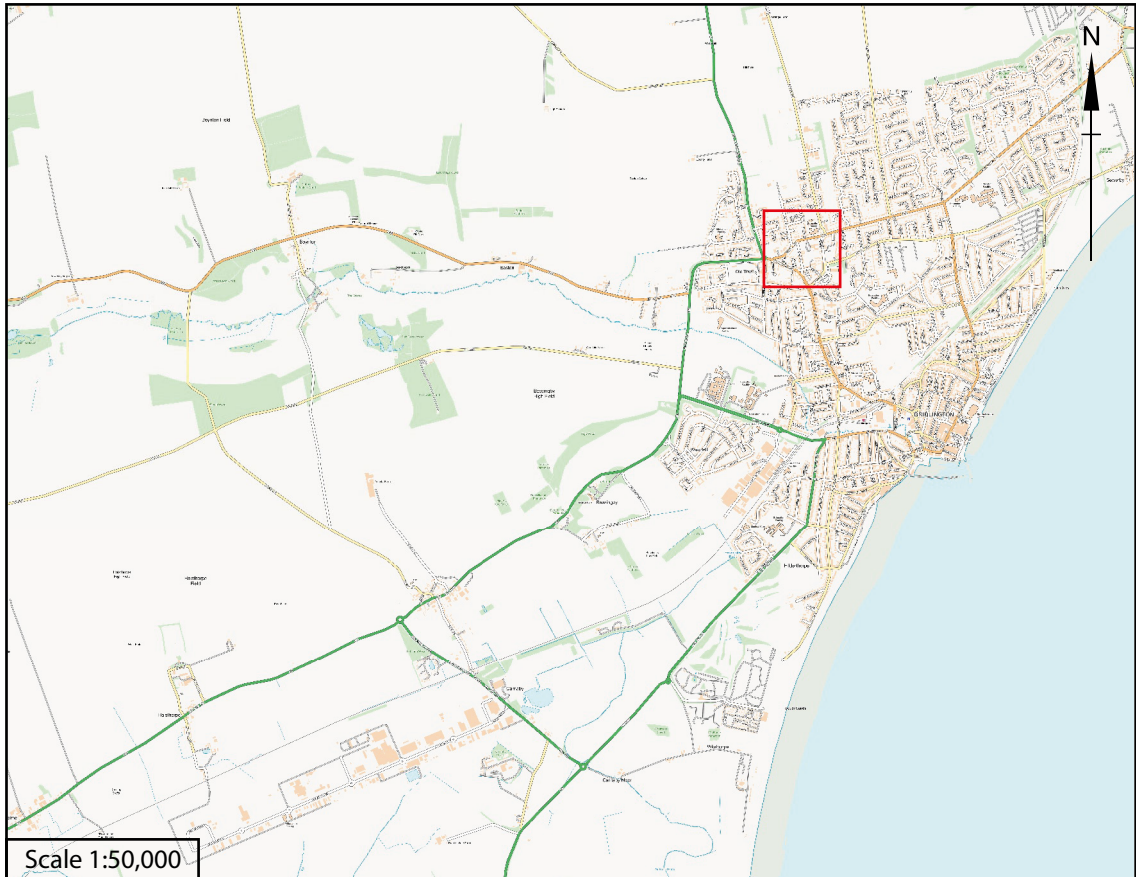
Plate 13 Test pit 13, looking south. Scale 0.5m



Plate 14 Test pit 14, looking east. Scale 0.5m



Plate 15 Test pit 15, looking west. Scale 0.5m



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Figure 1 Site location



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