

**A Geo-Archaeological Evaluation at The Tesco Store, Church View, Doncaster,
South Yorkshire**

Central National Grid Reference: SE 5727 0353

Site Code: CVD 09

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November 2009**

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 A geo-archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2009 at the Tesco store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. The central National Grid Reference of the area of investigation is SE 5727 0353.
- 1.2 The investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Tesco Stores Limited, ahead of a proposal to re-develop the site. The work involved a programme of boreholing to record archaeological and geological deposits.
- 1.3 Despite having seen repeated development since the 19th century, the site retains good potential for archaeological remains of the Roman period and very good potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.
- 1.4 In total 14 boreholes were drilled, all within the existing store car park. Borehole data was used to record the sub-surface sequence of deposits and from this archaeological deposit models were compiled along two representative sections through the site. Information from a previous archaeological investigation at the site was integrated into the findings.
- 1.5 No deposits of proven archaeological significance were recorded by the investigation. In general the work indicated that deposits of potential archaeological interest lie at relatively shallow depths, 0.40m to 0.90m below ground level in the southernmost part of the site. To the north, such deposits lie at depths in excess of 1.0m below ground level, and at certain locations are first encountered at depths in excess of 2.0m.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Background

- 2.1.1 This report describes the methodology and results of a geo-archaeological evaluation undertaken at the Tesco store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The investigation was undertaken 2-5 November 2009 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Tesco Stores Limited ahead of a proposal to re-develop the store.
- 2.1.3 The archaeological investigation was undertaken following a recommendation by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. A desk-based archaeological assessment undertaken earlier in 2009 established that, despite having seen repeated development since the 19th century, the site retains good potential for archaeological remains of the Roman period and very good potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.¹ An archaeological investigation undertaken at the site in 1986 recorded deeply stratified archaeological deposits derived from occupation of the site in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.²
- 2.1.4 A Project Design for the investigation was compiled by PCA.³ The work aimed to sample sub-surface deposits at specific locations by boreholing in order to create representative sections through an archaeological deposit model for the site, for the purposes of informing the design of further elements of archaeological investigation and the re-development itself. Information from the previous archaeological investigation was to be integrated into the findings.
- 2.1.5 At the time of writing, the Site Archive is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, at Unit N19a, Tursdale Business Park, Durham. The completed Site Archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records will be ultimately deposited with Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, under the site code CVD 09. The **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological Investigations** (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-67242.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The site lies in the centre of Doncaster, to the north of the Frenchgate Centre and Bus Interchange, at National Grid Reference SE 5727 0353 (Figure 1). It is bounded to the north-east by Church View, beyond which is the Minster Church of St. George, to the north-west by Grey Friars Road, to the south-east by Church Way and to the south-west by North Bridge Road, which has effectively replaced the former line of French Gate, and beyond which lies the aforementioned Frenchgate Centre.
- 2.2.2 The site is 1.65 hectares in size and currently comprises a Tesco store and its car park, with the building occupying the south-western portion of the site and open tarmac car parking areas occupying the remaining parts (Figure 2).

¹ CgMs Consulting 2009.

² Little 1986.

³ PCA 2009.

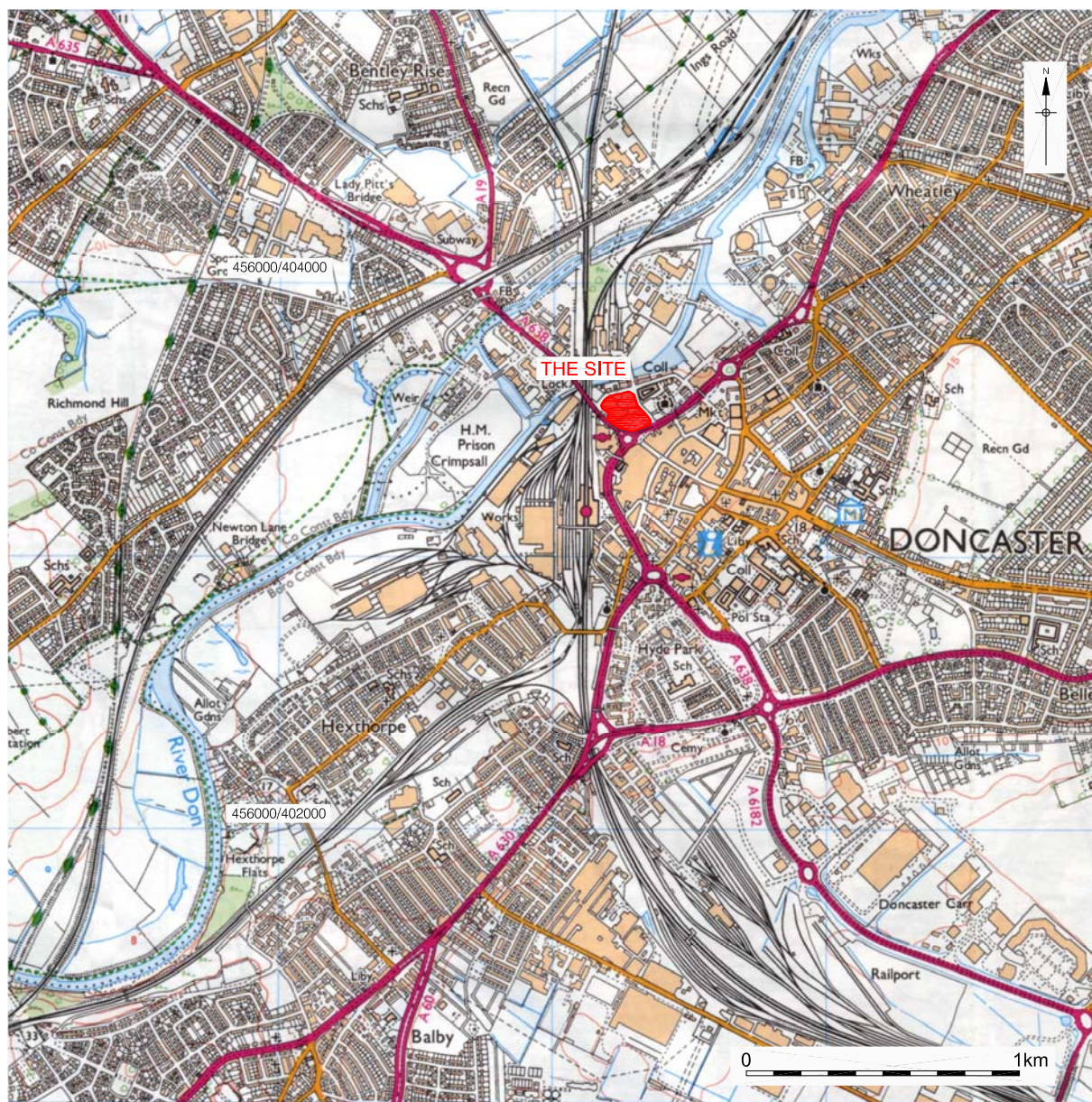


Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000

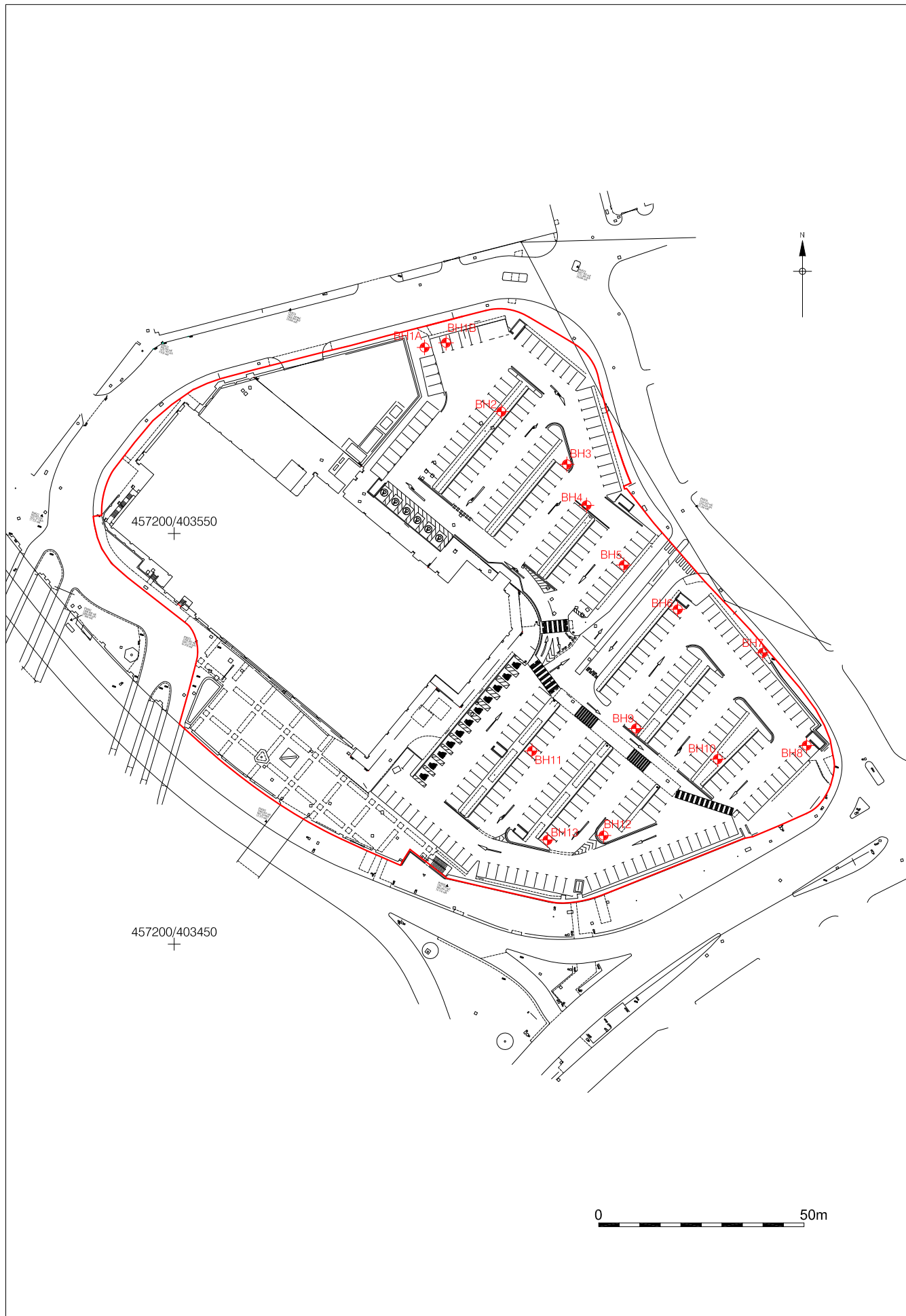


Figure 2. Location of boreholes
Scale 1:1,250

2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 The 'solid' geology of Doncaster comprises deposits of the Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation. The drift geology of this part of the town is primarily River Terrace Deposits. A band of alluvium is known across the northernmost portion of the site, reflecting the fact that this area encompasses part of the SW-NE course of the former River Cheswold, which was possibly a man-made branch of the River Don, although this is not certain.
- 2.3.2 Ground level stands at c. 12.0m OD in the eastern part of the site, falling away to c. 10m OD to the west, this reflecting the presence of the former River Cheswold.

2.4 Planning Background

- 2.4.1 The existing Tesco store is proposed for redevelopment.
- 2.4.2 In considering the planning application for the redevelopment, the planning authority will follow guidance relating to archaeology and the historic environment at local, regional and national level. The planning authority takes advice from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, the body which has responsibility for archaeological development control throughout the county.
- 2.4.3 Doncaster Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted 1998, contains several policies, ENV 35-38, relating to cultural heritage. Policy ENV9 of the 2008 Regional Spatial Strategy, *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan* (May 2008), relates to the safeguarding and treatment of archaeology and the historic environment. Government guidance is set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG16), which is currently under review as part of a consultation paper (July-October 2009) on a new national Planning Policy Statement (PPS 15) on the historic environment.

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Information contained within the aforementioned desk-based assessment (DBA) compiled by CgMs Consulting has been used as the basis for this summary background. The research and writing of those responsible is fully acknowledged. Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers are not included here and the DBA should be consulted for full details and references.

- 2.5.1 The site has low potential for prehistoric archaeology.
- 2.5.2 The site has good potential for Roman period archaeology, particularly the higher, south-easternmost portion, despite having been developed in the post-medieval period and thereafter as described below. The western defences of a Flavian and later 2nd century Roman fort, *Danum*, extended into this part of the site and the associated extramural settlement may have extended fully across this part of the site. An evaluation trench (Trench 2 – see Figure 3) excavated at the site in 1986 evidently exposed part of the western defences of the fort close to Church View. Another evaluation trench (Trench 3 – see Figure 3) evidently exposed c. 2m of undisturbed Roman and medieval stratigraphy in the southern central part of the site. A layer of burnt stone and clay containing mid-late 2nd century pottery suggested to the excavators the presence of a Roman building in the immediate vicinity. A ditch and bank of possible late 1st century date was recorded towards the base of the sequence, taken by the excavators as suggesting an enclosed area to the west of the fort.

- 2.5.3 To the north-west, the land was low-lying marshland in the Roman period and thus the remainder of the site probably has lower potential for archaeological remains of this period. An evaluation trench (Trench 1 – see Figure 3) excavated in 1986 in the north-easternmost part of the site, close to Church View, evidently exposed a section through the riverbank of the River Cheswold, with the area to the north heavily disturbed by the foundations and cellars of industrial era buildings.
- 2.5.4 The site retains particularly good potential for medieval period archaeology, despite having been developed in the post-medieval period and thereafter as described below. To the north-east of the site stood the medieval Church of St. George; built in c. 1220 it was destroyed by fire in 1853 and was then rebuilt as the existing church. The north-western margin of the site, beyond the former course of the River Cheswold, lay within the grounds of the 13th century Franciscan Friary (Grey Friars) and likely includes the associated burial ground. The south-easternmost portion of the site was probably occupied by medieval tenements and rear yards and thus has very good potential for archaeological remains of medieval habitation. In general the medieval remains recorded at the site in 1986 were of 13th century date, with evidence of structures and industrial activity recorded, including a kiln producing 'Hallgate type' pottery. To the north-west, on the south side of the former course of the River Cheswold, the land probably remained as low-lying marshland in the medieval period and thus this portion of the site probably has lower potential for archaeological remains of this period.
- 2.5.5 Map evidence shows the site has been repeatedly developed since the post-medieval period and thus has good potential for remains of the post-medieval period, early modern/industrial era and the modern period. Townsend's map of 1769 shows the north-western portion of the site occupied by burgage plots fronting onto French Gate, as far north as the River Cheswold, with fields on the north side of the river. A large orchard occupied the south bank of the river to the rear of these properties and the south-eastern part of the site is also shown sub-divided into plots, probably with street frontage buildings along French Gate and Church Lane. The 1852 Ordnance Survey map shows the site fully developed south of the Cheswold, with numerous narrow plots - the vestiges of burgage plots - extending away from French Gate, these plots are depicted as densely occupied by residential, commercial and industrial properties. A public baths had been built on the north side of the Cheswold, beside Friar's Bridge, while The Volunteers Inn fronted onto French Gate, on the south side of the river. An extensive malthouse had been built in the central eastern portion of the site.
- 2.5.6 Before 1903 some central parts of the site were cleared, including the malthouse, and a small network of streets installed: Lord Street and Cheswold Road within the site and Church View skirting its eastern boundary. By this date it appears that the Cheswold had begun to silt up. Before 1930 a large tramway depot was built in the north-eastern corner of the site, adjacent to the redeveloped public baths and the south-eastern part of the site was further redeveloped. By this date North Bridge Road had been built to carry a road and tramway over the railway line to the west of the site and French Gate remained only in much constricted form within the south-western margin of the site.
- 2.5.7 There were various other redevelopments within the site prior to construction of the existing Tesco store in 1986.

2.6 Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 The main aim of the investigation was to undertake a preliminary geo-archaeological evaluation of limited scope, to take into account current land use as a busy store car park. A programme of borehole sampling was proposed and, following on site examination and recording of the samples by an archaeologist, the results were to be used to prepare a report containing a 'deposit model' of sub-surface horizons (complete with OD heights and 'below ground level' information), with data available in a geo-referenced and CAD compatible format.
- 2.6.2 It was intended therefore that the work would inform the design of future elements of a programme of archaeological work associated with the redevelopment, as appropriate, as well as the design of the re-development itself.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The investigation was undertaken 2-5 November 2009 by PCA with the services of Exploration Limited employed to undertake the boreholing. Fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).⁴ PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation (RO 23). The fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the Project Design compiled by PCA.
- 3.1.2 In total, 14 boreholes (BH1A, BH1B and BH2-BH13) were drilled (Figure 2), although both BH1A and BH1B were abandoned at relatively shallow depth due to resistance. It had been intended to drill a borehole (designated BH14 in the Project Design) towards the south-western boundary of the site but this was not possible due to the requirement to avoid a 10m wide wayleave for a 1050mm sewer and the presence of other services in that part of the site.
- 3.1.3 A Competitor Dart drilling rig was used for the boreholing. Sampling is achieved by a percussive method with a hydraulic drive mechanism which forces rods with sample tubes into the ground. Each sample was examined and recorded by the attendant PCA archaeologist. It was proposed to continue each borehole to a depth of either 2.5m or 5.0m. The northern portion of the site was thought to contain a greater depth of deposits as the ground naturally falls away to the course of the former River Cheswold. Therefore it was proposed that boreholes in the northern part of the site would continue to a depth of up to 5m or to the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached soonest, while the boreholes in the southern half of the site would continue to a depth of up to 2.50m or to the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached soonest. In practice, most of the boreholes in the southern part of site were continued to depths in excess of 3.0m to ensure that natural geological material was reached.
- 3.1.4 The boreholes were recorded on the PCA *pro forma* 'Borehole Recording Sheet' so that a detailed cross-section of the sub-surface stratigraphy could be compiled at each location. The location of each borehole was mapped by the attendant PCA archaeologist. Each borehole was recorded with an above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) height. The Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (14.59m aOD) on the north-east face, east angle, of St. George's Church was used to install a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) on site. A photographic record of the work was compiled.
- 3.1.5 On completion of each borehole, the hole was backfilled with arisings so that no depression was left and the existing hard ground surface was reinstated where appropriate. The surrounding area was cleared of surface debris and, on hard surfaces, brushed clean.

3.2 Post-excavation

- 3.2.1 Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records. A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below. Two deposit model representative sections have been compiled for the site using the recorded data (Figure 4), with the findings of the 1986 evaluation trenches integrated, where possible.

⁴ IfA 2001.

- 3.2.2 No artefactual or organic material was recovered and no bulk samples for palaeoenvironmental remains were collected during the investigation.
- 3.2.3 The complete Site Archive, in this case comprising written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document⁵ will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document⁶ and a forthcoming IfA publication.⁷
- 3.2.4 At the time of deposition of the Site Archive, the depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case the Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, will be met in full.

⁵ Brown 2007.

⁶ Walker 1990.

⁷ IfA forthcoming.

4. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The full logs for all boreholes form Appendix A and the findings are summarised in Table 1, below. The results have been used to compile deposit models along two representative sections through the site (Figure 4). Information from the 1986 archaeological investigation at the site has been incorporated with the current results, where appropriate.

4.1 Natural Sub-strata

- 4.1.1 Deposits interpreted as being of natural geological origin were recorded in BHs 6-13, all lying within the southern half of the site, on the higher ground away from the former course of the River Cheswold.
- 4.1.2 Bedrock or probable bedrock was encountered in BHs 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13, all these located within the south-eastern or southern perimeter of the site, at depths of between 2.25m (BH6) and 4.40m (BH8) below ground level (bgl).
- 4.1.3 Probable natural drift material, generally coarse sand and gravel, was recorded in the seven southernmost boreholes (BHs 7-13), again reflecting the naturally higher ground away from the former course of the River Cheswold. The minimum depth at which any such deposit was encountered was 1.40m bgl (BH12), while the maximum depth was 3.67m bgl (BH8), both located close to the southern perimeter of the site. This significant variation could be explained by the presence of cellars of industrial or modern era buildings.
- 4.1.4 BHs 6 and 7 were sited close to Trench 2 from the 1986 archaeological investigation (Figure 3). The 1986 trench recorded natural sub-stratum at c. 10.40m OD in its north-western corner, falling away to the south-west, evidently due to a substantial archaeological feature. The trench was described as locating ‘...part of the western defences of the Roman fort and part of the huge Norman castle ditch which appeared to have been filled some time in the seventeenth or eighteenth century’.
- 4.1.5 BH7 recorded likely natural drift material— a light brownish yellow soft clayey sand - 2.0m bgl, at 10.34m OD. Thus there is a fairly close correlation between the height of the natural sub-stratum in this part of the site, as recorded in BH7 and Trench 2 from 1986. The results of BH6 were less informative in this respect, with modern ‘made ground’ extending to a depth of 2.25m bgl, at 9.48m OD, evidently directly overlying (probably truncated) bedrock.

4.2 Alluvium

- 4.2.1 Material of probable alluvial origin was recorded in BHs 2-5, all located in the northern half of the site, close to its north-eastern perimeter. This reflects the presence of the former course of the River Cheswold within the northernmost portion of the site.
- 4.2.2 In the four boreholes the minimum depth at which the upper interface of the uppermost probable alluvial deposit was encountered was 2.0m bgl (BH5), while the maximum depth was 4.70m bgl (BH3), this significant variation presumably reflecting the natural fall of the land to the north-west, towards the river. The material record in BHs 2 and 3 was black or bluish grey in colour and with a significant humic component, these typically being indicators of riverine alluvial material.

4.3 Deposits of Potential Archaeological Interest

- 4.3.1 Deposits of potential archaeological interest were recorded in BHs 2-5, 7-9, 10 and 12-13. It is acknowledged, however, that since none of the deposits produced artefactual material, the period of origin remains uncertain in each case and that some or all of the deposits could be of industrial or modern era origin. The minimum depth of any such deposit was 0.40m bgl, in BH13, the southernmost borehole, while BHs 9, 10 and 12, all also located within the southernmost part of the site, recorded deposits of potential archaeological interest at relatively shallow depths of between 0.57m and 0.90m bgl.
- 4.3.2 BH9, sited c. 20m to the east of Trench 3 from the 1986 archaeological investigation (Figure 3), recorded a deposit of potential archaeological interest at a depth of 0.57m bgl, a height of 10.62m OD, while in Trench 3 *'Approximately 2m of Roman and medieval stratigraphy remained undisturbed'*. Although no OD height is available for that trench, the remains of importance evidently began at a depth of c. 1.0m below the ground level of the time. Data from BH11, sited immediately adjacent to 1986 Trench 3, was rather less uninformative, recording modern 'made ground' directly overlying probable natural sub-stratum at 2.60 bgl, a height of 8.05m OD.
- 4.3.3 In BHs 2-5 and 7-8, deposits of potential archaeological interest were recorded at depths between 1.0m bgl (BH5) and 3.06m bgl (BH2). These greater depths likely reflect the extent of ground raising and levelling in the northern part of the site in the industrial and modern eras.
- 4.3.4 BH3 was sited close to the southern end of Trench 1 from the 1986 archaeological investigation (Figure 3). The trench had been sited to *'cut across the river bank'* and duly exposed the feature – at a maximum height of c. 9.20m OD - towards the southern end of the trench, with the bank described as showing *'no signs of interference'*. Stratified deposits of uncertain date overlay the bank, to a height of c. 9.60m OD, below what appeared to be the thick surface layer at the time. BH3 recorded a deposit of potential archaeological interest – a mixed dark grey and mid yellowish brown friable clayey sand and clayey silt - 1.40m bgl, at 9.67m OD. Thus there is a fairly close correlation between the height of potential archaeological remains in this part of the site, as recorded in BH3 and Trench 1 from 1986.

4.4 Modern 'Made Ground'

- 4.4.1 All the boreholes recorded 'made ground' of varying thickness between 0.40m (BH13, in the southernmost part of the site) and 3.06m (in BH2, towards the north-easternmost corner of the site). While 'made ground' includes certain modern strata, including existing surfaces and make-up for those surfaces, it is acknowledged that it could also include archaeological strata of post-medieval or industrial era origin.
- 4.4.2 The northernmost boreholes, BH1A and BH1B, were both abandoned at depths bgl of 1.40m and 0.75m, respectively, due to drill resistance. Neither penetrated modern 'made ground' and in this part of the site structural remains of industrial or modern era buildings were most likely the cause of the obstructions. Trench 1 from the 1986 investigation extended towards the north-easternmost portion of the site and its northern half was described as being *'heavily disturbed by Victorian foundations and cellars'*, with these structural remains continuing below the limit of excavation, at c. 7.80m OD.

| BH No. | OD height agl (m aOD) | 'Made ground' thickness (m) | Deposits of potential archaeological interest or alluvium | | | Natural sub-stratum | BH full depth (m) |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Depth bgl (m) | OD height (m aOD)* | Overall thickness (m) | OD height (m aOD) | |
| BH1A | 10.14 | 1.40+ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1.40 |
| BH1B | 10.05 | 0.75+ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.75 |
| BH2 | 10.41 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 7.35 | 1.94+ | N/A | 5.0 |
| BH3 | 11.07 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 9.67 | 3.60+ | N/A | 5.0 |
| BH4 | 10.93 | 2.37 | 2.37 | 8.56 | 2.63+ | N/A | 5.0 |
| BH5 | 10.94 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.94 | 2.0+ | N/A | 3.0 |
| BH6 | 11.73 | 2.25 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9.48 | 2.50 |
| BH7 | 12.34 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 10.76 | 0.42 | 10.34 | 4.70 |
| BH8 | 12.43 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 9.59 | 0.83 | 8.76 | 4.50 |
| BH9 | 11.19 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 10.62 | 1.03 | 9.59 | 4.0 |
| BH10 | 11.94 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 11.14 | 0.97 | 10.17 | 4.0 |
| BH11 | 10.65 | 2.60 | 2.60 | N/A | N/A | 8.05 | 3.60 |
| BH12 | 11.52 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 10.62 | 0.50 | 10.12 | 3.30 |
| BH13 | 11.03 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 10.63 | 1.95 | 8.68 | 3.40 |

*Height on upper interface; agl = at ground level; bgl = below ground level.

Table 1. Summary of borehole (BH) results

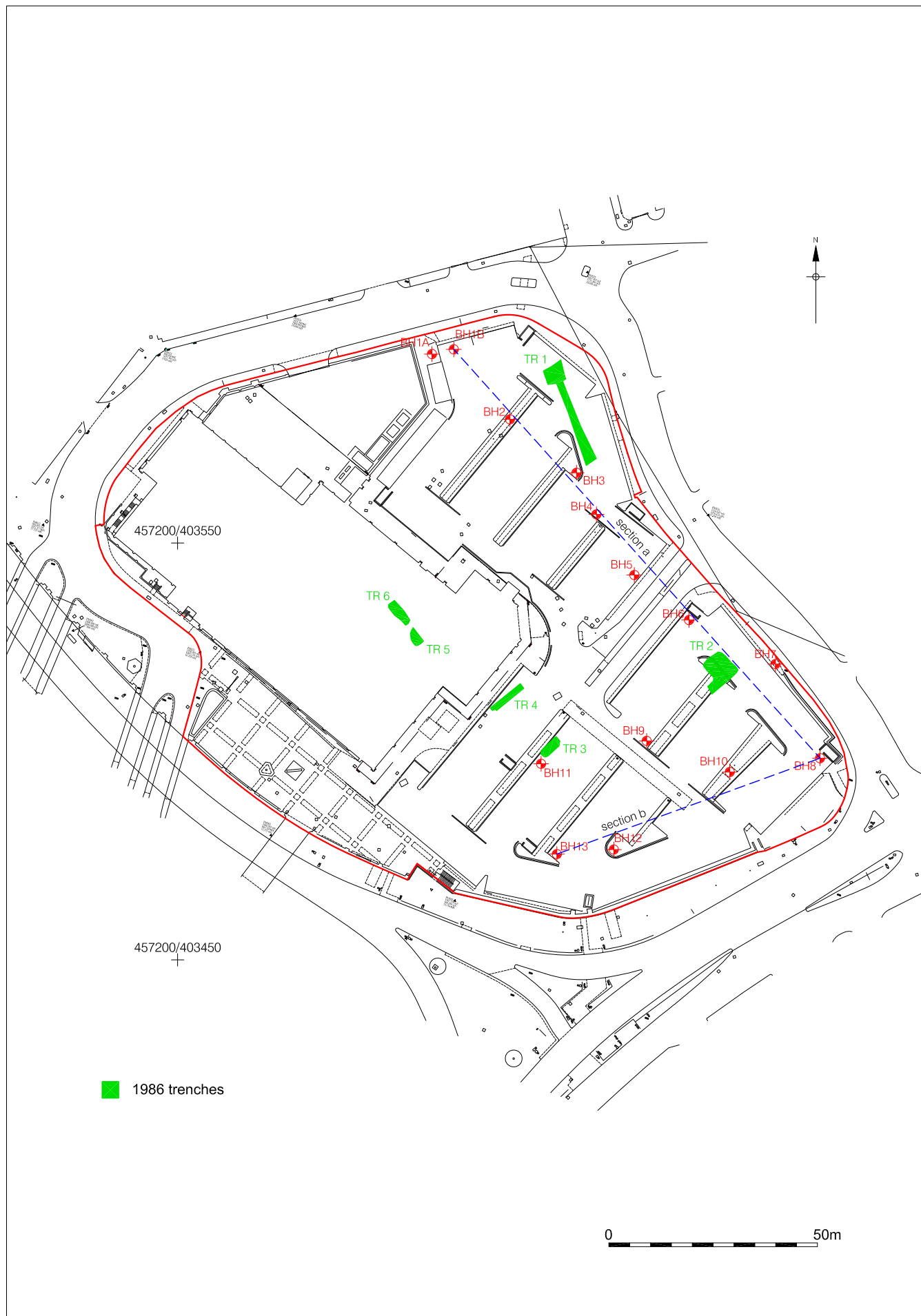


Figure 3. Location of deposit model representative sections
and 1986 evaluation trenches
Scale 1:1,250

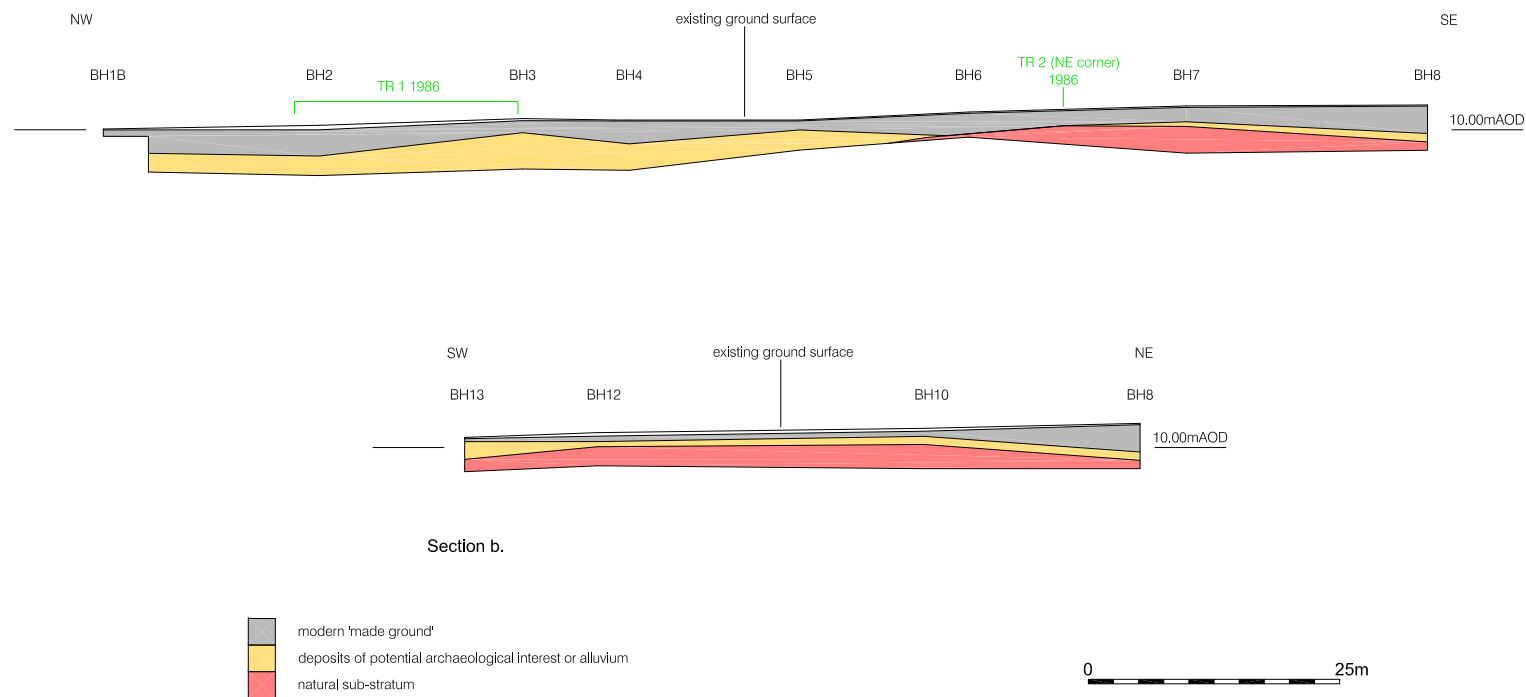


Figure 4. Deposit model representative sections
Scale 1:750

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Apart from industrial and/or modern era 'made ground', no deposits were recorded during the geo-archaeological evaluation that could be dated with any degree of certainty. No artefactual material was observed within any deposit interpreted as being of potential archaeological interest to be able to confirm a period of origin.
- 5.2 Likely natural geological drift material was encountered during the investigation at a minimum depth of 1.40m bgl close to the southern perimeter of the site.
- 5.3 Riverine alluvial material likely derived from the former River Cheswold was encountered at significant depths bgl – in excess of 4.0m – in the northernmost portion of the site.
- 5.4 In general, the evaluation indicates that deposits of potential archaeological interest lie at relatively shallow depths, between 0.40m bgl and 0.90m bgl in the southernmost part of the site. To the north, deposits of potential archaeological interest lie at depth in excess of 1.0m bgl, and at certain locations are first encountered at depths in excess of 2.0m bgl. There appears to be close correlation between the findings of the current work and the 1986 trenches with regard to the height (above Ordnance Datum) of potential archaeological remains of interest in the north-eastern and south-eastern parts of the site.
- 5.5 'Made ground' was recorded in all boreholes, with thickness varying between 0.40m and 3.06m. While 'made ground' includes certain modern strata, including existing surfaces and make-up for those surfaces, it is acknowledged that it could also include archaeological strata of post-medieval or industrial era origin.

6. REFERENCES

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7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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The fieldwork was monitored by Paul Chadwick of CgMs and Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

PCA Credits

Fieldwork: Aaron Goode

Report: Aaron Goode and Robin Taylor-Wilson

Project Management: Robin Taylor-Wilson

CAD: Adrian Bailey

Other Credits

Boreholing: Exploration Limited

APPENDIX A BOREHOLE LOGS

| PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Borehole Recording Sheet | | | | |
| Site: Tesco Store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | | Site Code: CVD 09 | | Recorder ID and Date: AG 02/11/09 |
| Borehole location: | | Borehole Co-ordinates: | | Borehole ID: BH1A |
| Equipment used to borehole: Competitor Dart Drilling Rig | | | | |
| Nature of ground surface & OD height at ground level (gl): garden soil 10.14m OD | | | | |
| Description | Depth from gl | Top OD height | Thickness of deposit | Context (& Sample) Nos. & Notes |
| Ground level | | | | |
| mid pinkish brown friable clayey silt v.occ sub-rounded & sub-angular stones <50mm v.occ patches of clay | 0.00 - 0.40 | 10.14 | 0.4 | garden soil |
| grey concrete with limestone inclusions | 0.40 - 0.45 0.45 - 1.15 | 9.74 9.69 | 0.05 0.7 | modern 'made ground' |
| limestone hardcore | | | | modern 'made ground' |
| mid brownish grey friable sandy clayey silt v.occ small brick fragments | 1.15 - 1.40 | 8.99 | 0.25 | modern 'made ground' |
| concrete | 1.4 | 8.74 | | concrete obstruction |
| resistance. borehole abandoned at 1.40m | | | | |
| Continue on additional sheet if necessary | | | | |
| PCA Limited | | | | |

| PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Borehole Recording Sheet | | | | |
| Site: Tesco Store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | | Site Code: CVD 09 | | Recorder ID and Date: AG 02/11/09 |
| Borehole location: | | Borehole Co-ordinates: | | Borehole ID: BH2 |
| Equipment used to borehole: Competitor Dart Drilling Rig | | | | |
| Nature of ground surface & OD height at ground level (gl): garden soil 10.41m OD | | | | |
| Description | Depth from gl | Top OD height | Thickness of deposit | Context (& Sample) Nos. & Notes |
| Ground level | | | | |
| mid brown friable clayey silt v.occ small brick fragments & roots throughout | 0.00 - 0.34 | 10.41 | 0.34 | garden soil |
| grey concrete | 0.34 - 0.45 | 10.07 | 0.11 | concrete surface |
| limestone hardcore | 0.45 - 1.90 | 9.96 | 1.45 | modern 'made ground' |
| dark grey friable sandy silt freq small fragments of brick & limestone throughout | 1.90 - 3.06 | 8.51 | 1.16 | modern 'made ground' |
| light yellowish brown soft clayey silt | 3.06 - 4.20 | 7.35 | 1.14 | deposit of potential archaeological interest? |
| black soft humic silt | 4.20 - 5.00 | | >0.80 | alluvium? |
| Continue on additional sheet if necessary | | | | |
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| Borehole Recording Sheet | | | | |
| Site: Tesco Store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | | Site Code: CVD 09 | | Recorder ID and Date: AG 02/11/09 |
| Borehole location: | | Borehole Co-ordinates: | | Borehole ID: BH3 |
| Equipment used to borehole: Competitor Dart Drilling Rig | | | | |
| Nature of ground surface & OD height at ground level (gl): garden soil 11.07m OD | | | | |
| Description | Depth from gl | Top OD height | Thickness of deposit | Context (& Sample) Nos. & Notes |
| Ground level | | | | |
| mid brown friable silty clay | 0.00 - 0.20 | 11.07 | 0.2 | garden soil |
| limestone hardcore | 0.20 - 0.85 | 10.87 | 0.65 | modern 'made ground' |
| mid brownish grey friable clayey silt freq small brick & concrete fragments throughout | 0.85 - 1.40 | 10.22 | 0.55 | modern 'made ground' |
| mixed dark grey & mid yellowish brown friable clayey sand & clayey silt | 1.40 - 2.25 | 9.67 | 0.85 | deposit of potential archaeological interest? |
| light yellowish brown soft clayey silt v.occ small coal fragments, small sub-rounded stones & small degraded limestone fragments | 2.25 - 4.00 | 8.82 | 1.75 | deposit of potential archaeological interest? |
| no recovery | 4.00 - 4.40 | 7.07 | 0.4 | |
| light yellowish brown soft clayey silt one small fragment of CBM at base of deposit | 4.40 - 4.70 | 6.67 | 0.3 | deposit of potential archaeological interest? |
| mid bluish grey slightly humic soft clayey silt light yellow soft clayey silt lenses throughout | 4.70 - 5.00 | 6.37 | >0.3 | alluvium? |
| Continue on additional sheet if necessary | | | | |
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| Borehole Recording Sheet | | | | |
| Site: | | Site Code: | Recorder ID and Date: | |
| Tesco Store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | | CVD 09 | AG 03/11/09 | |
| Borehole location: | | Borehole Co-ordinates: | | Borehole ID: |
| | | | | BH6 |
| Equipment used to borehole: Competitor Dart Drilling Rig | | | | |
| Nature of ground surface & OD height at ground level (gl): tarmac 11.73m OD | | | | |
| Description | Depth from gl | Top OD height | Thickness of deposit | Context (& Sample) Nos. & Notes |
| Ground level | | | | |
| tarmac surface | 0.00 - 0.13 | 11.73 | 0.13 | |
| limestone hardcore | 0.13 - 0.24 | 11.6 | 0.11 | modern 'made ground' |
| light grey limestone hardcore within a sand matrix | 0.24 - 0.50 | 11.49 | 0.26 | modern 'made ground' |
| brick rubble in a sandy matrix | 0.50 - 1.00 | 11.23 | 0.5 | modern 'made ground' |
| no recovery | 1.00 - 1.40 | 10.73 | 0.4 | |
| mid pinkish brown loose gravelly sand | 1.40 - 1.84 | 10.33 | 0.44 | modern 'made ground' |
| freq small brick fragments & small limestone fragments | | | | |
| brick | 1.84 - 2.00 | 9.89 | 0.16 | modern ?structure |
| mid pinkish brown loose gravelly sand | 2.00 - 2.25 | 9.73 | 0.25 | modern 'made ground' |
| freq brick fragments, small sub-angular limestone | | | | |
| mid brownish yellow limestone within a sandy matrix | 2.25 - 2.50 | 9.48 | >0.25 | natural bedrock? |

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| Borehole Recording Sheet | | | | |
| Site: Tesco Store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | | Site Code: CVD 09 | | Recorder ID and Date: AG 03/11/09 |
| Borehole location: | | Borehole Co-ordinates: | | Borehole ID: BH7 |
| Equipment used to borehole: Competitor Dart Drilling Rig | | | | |
| Nature of ground surface & OD height at ground level (gl): garden soil 12.34m OD | | | | |
| Description | Depth from gl | Top OD height | Thickness of deposit | Context (& Sample) Nos. & Notes |
| Ground level | | | | |
| mid brown friable clayey silt | 0.00 - 0.15 | 12.34 | 0.15 | garden soil |
| concrete and brick rubble | 0.15 - 0.33 | 12.19 | 0.18 | modern 'made ground' |
| mid greyish brown friable sandy silt v.occ sub-rounded & sub-angular stones >40mm, v.occ small coal fragments & v.occ small limestone fragments | 0.33 - 1.58 | 12.01 | 1.25 | modern 'made ground' |
| light yellowish brown loose sand v.occ sub-rounded stones >50mm | 1.58 - 2.00 | 10.76 | 0.42 | deposit of potential archaeological interest? |
| light brownish yellow soft clayey sand v.occ limestone fragments | 2.00 - 2.30 | 10.34 | 0.30 | natural drift geology? |
| mid greyish brown loose coarse sandy gravel | 2.30 - 2.96 | 10.04 | 0.66 | natural drift geology? |
| mid yellowish brown firm clayey coarse sand to firm light brownish yellow sand | 2.96 - 3.94 | 9.38 | 0.98 | natural drift geology? |
| degraded limestone in a sandy matrix | 3.94 - 4.25 | 8.40 | 0.31 | natural bedrock? |
| mid pinkish brown firm sand | 4.25 - 4.70 | 8.09 | >0.45 | natural |
| Continue on additional sheet if necessary | | | | |
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| Borehole Recording Sheet | | | | |
| Site: Tesco Store, Church View, Doncaster, South Yorkshire | | Site Code: CVD 09 | | Recorder ID and Date: AG 04/11/09 |
| Borehole location: | | Borehole Co-ordinates: | | Borehole ID: BH12 |
| Equipment used to borehole: Competitor Dart Drilling Rig | | | | |
| Nature of ground surface & OD height at ground level (gl): garden soil 11.52m OD | | | | |
| Description | Depth from gl | Top OD height | Thickness of deposit | Context (& Sample) Nos. & Notes |
| Ground level | | | | |
| mid brown friable clayey silt | 0.00 - 0.23 | 11.52 | 0.23 | garden soil |
| concrete | 0.23 - 0.36 | 11.29 | 0.13 | surface |
| limestone hardcore | 0.36 - 0.70 | 11.16 | 0.34 | modern 'made ground' |
| brick rubble | 0.70 - 0.90 | 10.82 | 0.20 | modern 'made ground' |
| mid yellowish brown loose coarse sand v.occ limestone fragments <40mm | 0.90 - 1.40 | 10.62 | 0.50 | deposit of potential archaeological interest? |
| light yellowish brown friable coarse sandy gravel | 1.40 - 1.80 | 10.12 | 0.40 | natural drift geology? |
| light yellowish brown soft gravelly sandy clay occ small patches of degraded coal | 1.80 - 2.50 | 9.72 | 0.70 | natural drift geology? |
| light brownish yellow to yellowish brown loose coarse sand occ rounded & sub-rounded stones <60mm | 2.50 - 3.20 | 9.02 | 0.70 | natural drift geology? |
| mid brownish yellow limestone in a sandy matrix | 3.20 - 3.30 | 8.32 | >0.10 | natural bedrock? |
| Continue on additional sheet if necessary | | | | |

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