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**CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**WW1 MEMORIAL, ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, CANNOCK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

**SEPTEMBER 2020**

**DATE ISSUED:** SEPTEMBER 2020  
**JOB NUMBER:** BM11889BMAR  
**SITE CODE:** SLT-A  
**OASIS REFERENCE:** Wardella2-372245  
**PLANNING APPLICATION REF:** CH/19/242  
**REPORT NUMBER:** 002  
**VERSION NUMBER:** V1.0  
**STATUS:** FINAL

**CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**WW1 MEMORIAL, ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, CANNOCK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Wardell Armstrong LLP was commissioned by Cannock Chase District Council to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief at St. Luke's Church, Cannock.

The Watching Brief was required to investigate the potential for archaeological remains ahead of the erection of a World War One Commemorative Art Feature and associated groundworks for which a planning application has been granted by Cannock Chase District Council.

No previous archaeological works have been carried out prior to the commencement of these groundworks. The groundworks for the installation of the monument encroached predominantly within topsoil deposits and to a depth no greater than 300mm below ground level.

The excavation identified modern layers relating to the 1949 and 1950 headstone removal, levelling the ground and the creation of lawns. It was in these layers that a small assemblage of post-medieval to modern material was recovered. At the base of excavations, 30mm of the original graveyard topsoil was encountered beneath the layers of made ground but was not investigated further.

Within the cable run there were no archaeological features or remains identified or disturbed.

No further analysis or reporting is recommended.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Cannock Chase District Council (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief within the churchyard of St Luke's, Church Street, Cannock, WS11 1DE (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') (Site centred on National Grid Reference: SJ 98159 10166; Drawing No. BM11889-001).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological watching brief was required to inform upon the potential archaeological resource and impact upon it from the proposed erection of a World War One (WWI) Commemorative Art Feature within the churchyard and its associated ground works (Drawing No. BM11889-002) for which a planning application was granted on 18 September 2020, to the Local Planning Authority, Cannock Chase Council (CCC) (Planning Reference: CH/19/242).
- 1.1.3 The development was expected to affect below ground archaeological remains should they have been present, and as a result CCC required a programme of archaeological monitoring during all groundworks associated with the installation.
- 1.1.4 The definition of an archaeological watching brief is 'a programme of monitoring and investigation carried out during a non-archaeological activity within a specified area of land or development where construction operations may disturb or destroy archaeological remains' (CIFA 2020).
- 1.1.5 This project was undertaken as per the methodology outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological watching brief (WA 2019) which was developed in consultation with Shane Kelleher, County Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council (SCC) (email dated 30th October 2019), and in line with the advice given by the Historic Environment Team (dated 16th July 2019).
- 1.1.6 In addition, the project conformed to guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:
- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020);
  - *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2019);

- *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014);
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, Historic England: London (HE 2015); and
- *WA Archaeology Fieldwork Manual; Wardell Armstrong (West Midlands)*, Wardell Armstrong (WA 2017).

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location and Geological Context**

2.1.1 The Site is located directly north of St. Luke's, the Site is located off the eastern side of Church Street, is situated within the centre of Cannock and bounded by Church Street to the west and north and by Mill Street to the east and south.

2.1.2 The area of investigation was approximately 1.92m<sup>2</sup> in size and is broadly squared with a 7.30m long trench, 200mm wide by 300mm deep to accommodate cable to supply the new memorial.

2.1.3 At commencement of the project, the Site comprised lawns to the north side of St. Luke's Church within the old cemetery. The ground is situated at a height of c.148m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

2.1.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, a mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Overlying superficial deposits are recorded as being Diamicton Till, superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.2.1 An archaeological WSI (2019) was produced which considered the known archaeological and historical background of the Site and immediate vicinity. It is not intended to repeat that information here..

2.2.2 The assessment identified 2 designated heritage assets within the Site boundary, 1 listed building and 5 entries within a 1km search area.

### **2.3 Prehistoric**

2.3.1 At present, representation for prehistoric activity is very low, with only one Neolithic/Bronze Age barb and tanged arrowhead recorded within 1km, on the

Staffordshire HER (**01042**). No other evidence of activity in the vicinity has, as of yet, been recorded.

## 2.4 Early medieval

2.4.1 As of yet, there is no known physical evidence dated to the early-medieval period in Cannock. However, place-name evidence is indicative of settlement during this period; Cannock is derived from the old English word 'cnocc' meaning 'hillock' (Mills 2003).

2.4.2 The area in which St Luke's Church is situated has been identified by the Cannock Extensive Urban Survey as forming part of the earliest settlement of the town (SCC 2009).

## 2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 St Luke's Church is a Grade II\* listed Church, the early fabric found in the north aisle suggests that St Luke's Church was built in the 12th century. The Church was then later extended in the 14th century with the addition of nave arcades and a tower. Further alterations to the tower and south aisle were made during the 15th century.

2.5.2 The churchyard of St Luke's was consecrated for burial in the 14th century and was used as a burial ground until the late 19th century.

## 2.6 Post-medieval

2.6.1 Further restoration and extension to the east end of St Luke's was undertaken during the 19th century by Nicholas Joyce, this included the addition of a north vestry and a new chancel.

## 2.7 Modern

2.7.1 Significant additions to the Church continued into the 20th century including a war memorial chapel and a porch which replaced an earlier structure. HER records show that during the mid-20th century, old headstones and vaults were cleared from the churchyard and placed around the perimeter of the church and churchyard.

## 2.8 Conclusions

2.8.1 Based on the above it was concluded that there was a low potential for the exposure of archaeological remains within the scope of the works.



### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1.1 The purpose of the requested Archaeological Watching Brief was to monitor the intrusive ground works associated with the project and, where archaeological remains were present, to investigate, characterise and interpret them.

3.1.2 The general aims of these investigations were to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried or upstanding archaeological remains within the proposed works on Site;
- allow the monitoring archaeologist to signal that potentially significant archaeology has been revealed before it is destroyed;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits revealed as well as their potential significance;
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
- sufficiently investigate and record all deposits and features of potential archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed during the current development; and to
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

3.1.3 And specifically, to:

- identify, record and appropriately deal with any disturbed buried human remains; and
- identify and record any potentially significant archaeological features relating to the development of Cannock from the medieval period onwards.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 General Methodology

- 4.1.1 In accordance with Condition No. 3 of the planning decision, a scheme for an archaeological Watching Brief was designed in order to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3 above.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken during intrusive ground works (Appendix 1) was intended to provide an appropriate data set to allow for the characterisation and recording of the area.
- 4.1.3 The dimensions for the base of the installation were 1.92m<sup>2</sup> in plan and 0.30m deep comprising a concrete base with consolidated sub-base, the dimensions of excavation for the cable duct are within 300mm deep, 200mm wide and for approximately 7.30m west, to the existing floodlight.
- 4.1.4 In advance of any fieldwork the Client demonstrated that all reasonable measures had been taken to identify any constraints and provided all reasonable information regarding the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way, any areas of potentially contaminated land and / or any other known risks to health and safety.
- 4.1.5 All ground disturbances were undertaken by hand using spades, mattocks and shovels by the chosen installation contractor.
- 4.1.6 All works were monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

### 4.2 The Archive

- 4.2.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011), *A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin et al 2014) and guidance provided by the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery. The archive will be deposited with Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, with copies of the report sent to Staffordshire HER, available on request.
- 4.2.2 WA supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer funded

archaeological work. The project can be accessed under the unique project identifier:  
**wardella2-372245.**

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1.1 The archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken on the 17<sup>th</sup> of August 2020. The works were carried out as specified in the Methodology (Section 4) (Plate. 1).

5.1.2 Results are detailed below, deposit numbers are given in **(parenthesis)**.

5.1.3 At a depth of 300mm below current ground level, a loose, mid-greyish brown silty-sand layer **(103)** was encountered throughout the excavated area (excavated to 30mm thick), this is interpreted as the original 'graveyard' topsoil. A deposit of friable light yellow-brown silty sand **(102)** (excavated to 30mm thick), which abutted this in the north-west corner and contemporary with the graveyard (Plate. 2).

5.1.4 Overlying these deposits are two made-ground/levelling deposits. A 0.20m thick, friable stony deposit, consisting of rounded stones, sub-angular stones with a silty-sand matrix and sealing the graveyard soil **(101)**, from which a small assemblage of glass, pottery, slag and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) dating to the post-medieval period was recovered. Deposit **(101)** was sealed by a 0.15m loose, fine silty-sand grey topsoil and turf **(100)** (Plate. 3) (Drawing No. BM11889-002).

### 5.2 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

5.2.1 All deposits were inspected for their palaeoenvironmental potential, unfortunately in this instance no deposits were suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling.

## 6 FINDS ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Summary

6.1.1 A total of 22 artefacts weighing a total of 876g were recovered from a modern levelling layer (**101**) during the watching brief at St Luke's Church, Cannock; Table 1.

**TABLE 1: FINDS DATA**

Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Comment
101	CBM	5	543	Post Med	Roof tile fragments
101	Glass	4	186	Post Med - Mod	Bottle glass
101	Pottery	11	110	Post Med - Mod	Red and white earthenware, stone ware jars,
101	Slag / Clinker	2	37	Post Med	Lightweight
	Total	22	876		

6.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014).

6.1.3 The finds comprised pottery sherds, glass, slag/clinker, and ceramic roof tile fragments and were in moderate condition with little evidence of post depositional abrasion. The assemblage is post-medieval to modern in date.

6.1.4 The finds are typical of late post-medieval assemblages and of low archaeological potential. As the artefacts were recovered from a modern levelling layer, no further work is warranted, and it is not recommended the finds are retained.

### POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

### 6.2 Results

6.2.1 Eleven sherds of pottery were recovered with a total weight of 110g. The pottery sherds displayed little evidence of abrasion.

6.2.2 Most of the sherds comprised plain white glazed earthenware, with one rim sherd having a simple brown slip band. The white earthenware comprised tablewares and include plates and dishes. A single base sherd of a red earthenware with internal black

glaze likely represents a storage jar. Brown stoneware sherds were likely fragments of ink jars.

### 6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 The pottery sherds are domestic, utilitarian objects and would have been cheaply made and mass produced in factories. The exception is the red earthenware jar which was likely fairly locally produced (Casella and Crouch 2010; Licence 2015).

6.3.2 The pottery assemblage is largely 19th century in date.

### 6.4 Recommendations and statement of potential

6.4.1 As the sherds were recovered from a modern deposit and they are of low archaeological interest, no further work is warranted.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (CBM)

### 6.5 Results

6.5.1 Five fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM), weighing 543g, were recovered. The fragments have low to moderate abrasion and comprise roof tile fragments.

### 6.6 Discussion

6.6.1 The fragments were a coarse red fabric with coarse, poorly sorted inclusions. All tiles appear flat with a rough face and one fragment retains a small nib. Similar material was manufactured over long periods, with a cross over between medieval into post-medieval (McComish 2015).

### 6.7 Recommendations and statement of potential

6.7.1 As the CBM fragments were recovered from modern deposits they are of little archaeological value and no further work is recommended.

## GLASS

### 6.8 Results

6.8.1 A total of four glass shards with a total weight of 186g were recovered. There is little evidence of post depositional wear.

6.8.2 The glass comprised fragments of three bottles or jars and one undiagnostic likely window glass fragment. The bottle glass includes clear and green glass fragments and

is 19th to 20th century in date. The likely window glass is a pale yellowy green and 2mm thick with an edge and does not lie completely flat.

## 6.9 Recommendations and statement of potential

6.9.1 As it was recovered from a modern deposit, the glass is of low archaeological potential and no further work is recommended.

## INDUSTRIAL WASTE

### 6.10 Results

6.10.1 Two undiagnostic fragments of slag or clinker weighing 37g were recovered.

### 6.11 Discussion

6.11.1 The material is very lightweight and may be the result of post medieval fire waste rather than metal working.

### 6.12 Statement of potential and recommendations

6.12.1 No further work is warranted.

## **7 SYNTHESIS**

- 7.1.1 WA were commissioned by CCDC to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief at St. Luke's Church, Cannock.
- 7.1.2 The Watching Brief was required to investigate the potential for archaeological remains ahead of a new development comprising the erection of a World War One Commemorative Art Feature and associated groundworks for which a planning application has been granted to Cannock Chase District Council.
- 7.1.3 The ground works for the installation of the monument comprised excavation predominantly within topsoil deposits and at a depth no greater than 300mm below present ground level.
- 7.1.4 No archaeological remains were encountered.
- 7.1.5 The observations of the Watching Brief conclude that no further reporting or analysis is recommended.



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## **APPENDIX 1 : CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Loose, grey silty-sand. Hand excavated in very dry conditions.	0.15m thick	Topsoil and Turf
101	Deposit	Friable, light grey silty-sandy matrix. Very common rounded stones, sparse subangular stones. Hand excavated in very dry conditions.	0.20m thick	Made Ground/levelling, covered by <b>(100)</b> topsoil.
102	Deposit	Friable, light yellow-brown silty sand. Low contamination. Hand Excavated in very dry conditions. Not fully excavated.	30mm thick x 0.60m x >0.60m	Lens/spread of redeposited natural, contemporary with <b>(103)</b> .
103	Deposit	Loose, mid-greyish brown silty sand. Medium contamination. Not fully excavated.	30mm thick x 1.30m x <0.60m	Buried graveyard soil/grave fill.

## APPENDIX 2 : PLATES





17/08/2020

Plate  
No. 1

Looking west across socket base, along cable run to flood light



17/08/2020

Plate  
No. 2

South facing section of socket base



Cannock Chase District Council

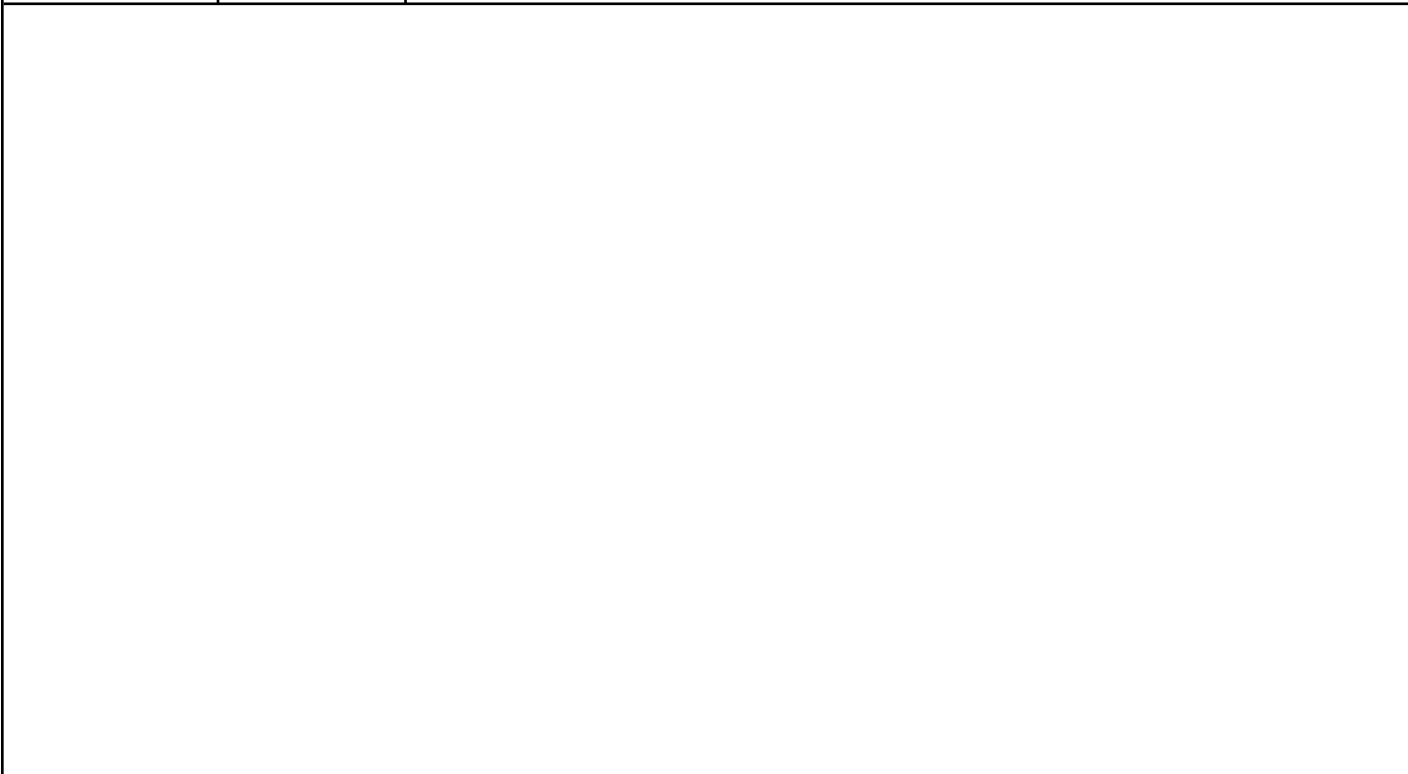
WWI Memorial, St. Luke's Church, Cannock

Project Number: BM11889





17/08/2020	Plate No. 3	North facing section of cable run
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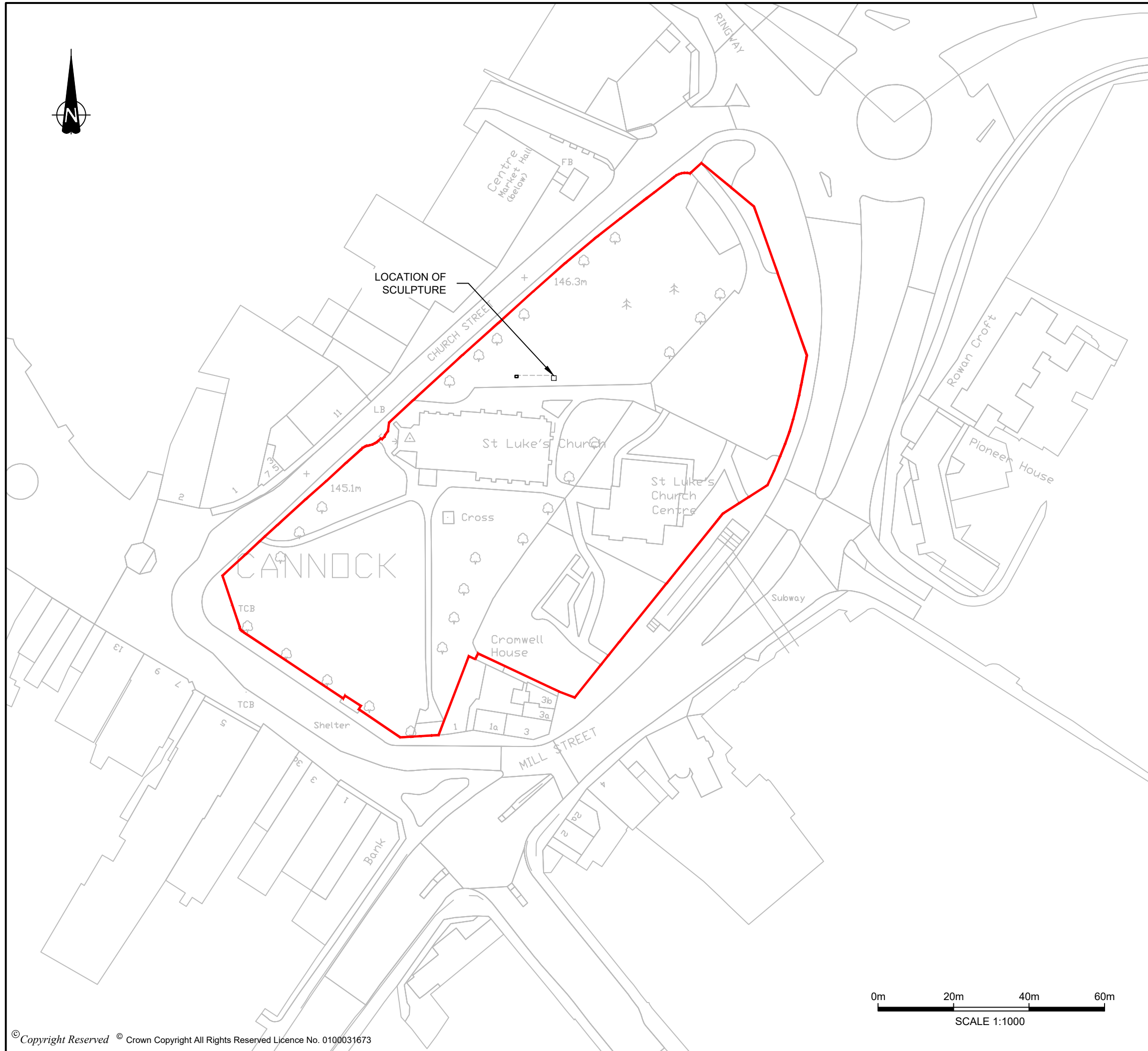
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Project: WWI Memorial, St. Luke's Church, Cannock

BM11889

## DRAWINGS





DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

REFERENCE

- SITE BOUNDARY
- - - - - LOCATION OF WORKS

B	Project name changed Excavation data amended	18/08/20	RA	RJ	RJ
A	First Issue	04/11/19	RA	RJ	RJ
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHK'D	APP'D

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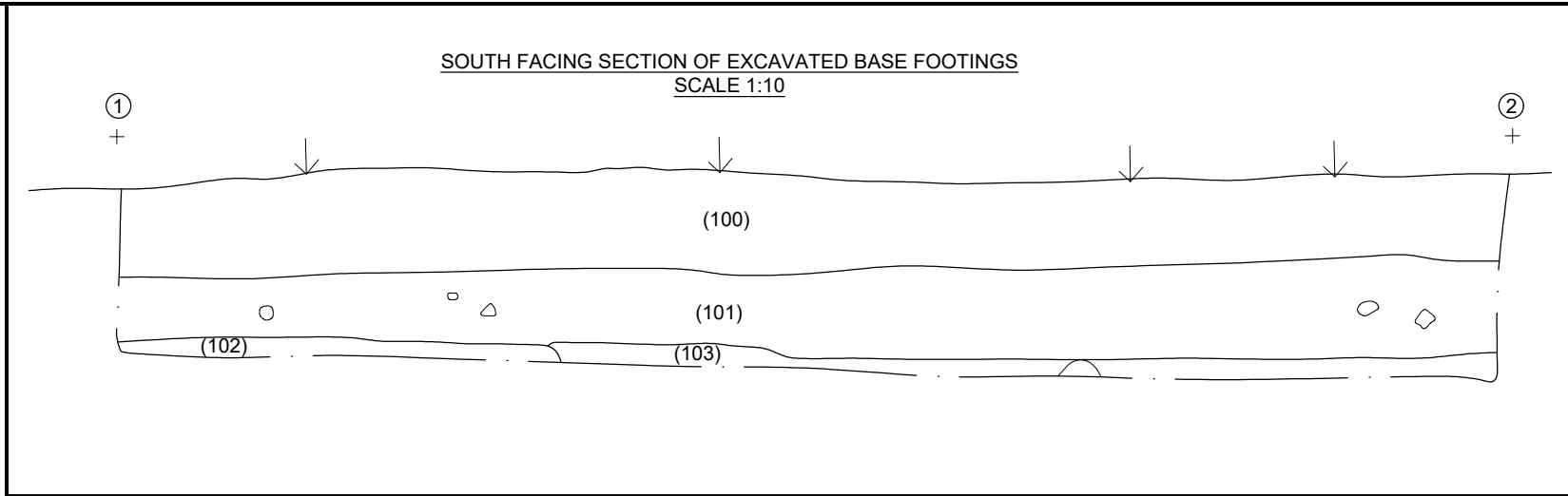
PROJECT  
**WW1 MEMORIAL - ST LUKE'S CHURCH**

DRAWING TITLE  
**SITE LOCATION PLAN**

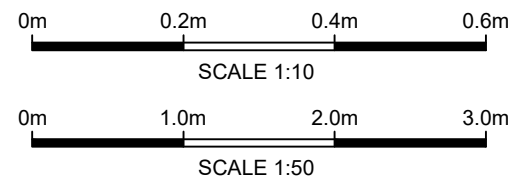
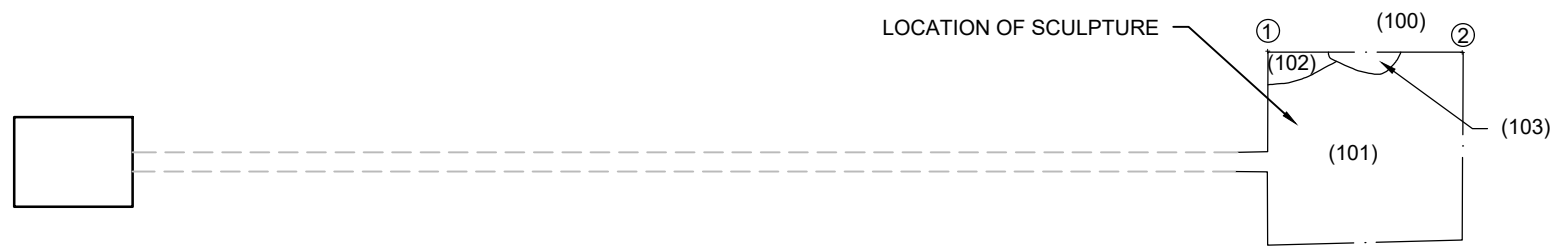
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**PLAN AND LOCATION OF EXCAVATIONS**  
SCALE 1:50



**DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING**

**REFERENCE**

- CUT LINE
- DEPOSIT LINE
- LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
- DETAILS

<b>A</b>	First issue	18/08/20	RA	RJ	RJ
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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHK'D	APPD
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DRAWING TITLE  
**PLAN LOCATION AND SECTION OF EXCAVATIONS**

DRG No. <b>BM11889-002</b>	REV <b>A</b>
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