

**Elim Pentecostal Church  
Barrack Corner, Ipswich**

**IPS 644 (IAS 7718)**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2011/108**

**Client: Mr J. Fisher**

Author: Kieron Heard

July 2011



# Elim Pentecostal Church Barrack Corner, Ipswich

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Author: Kieron Heard

Illustrator: Kieron Heard

Editor: Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: July 2011



## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2011/108  
**Site Name:** Elim Pentecostal Church, Barrack Corner, Ipswich  
**Planning Application No:** IP/10/00265/LBC  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 04 July 2011  
**Grid Reference:** TM 1574 4484  
**Client/Funding Body:** Mr J. Fisher  
**Client Reference:** N/A  
**Curatorial Officer:** Keith Wade  
**Project Officer:** Kieron Heard  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-104611  
**Site Code:** IPS 644 (IAS 7718)

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Kieron Heard  
Date: July 2011

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner  
Position: Acting Contracts Manager  
Date: July 2011  
Signed:



## Summary

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IPS 644 (IAS 7718), Elim Pentecostal Church, Barrack Corner, Ipswich: An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of a drain run and soak-away.

The monitoring revealed a sequence of horizontal deposits, consisting of natural sand at 15.4m AOD sealed by horticultural/garden soil containing 19th-century material and modern topsoil/turf.

No further fieldwork is anticipated in relation to the proposed development of the site. This report should be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database.





# 1. Introduction

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out at Elim Pentecostal Church, Barrack Corner, Ipswich in accordance with an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for modifications to the church, which included the excavation of a new drain run and a soak-away (planning application number: IP/10/00265/LBC). The fieldwork was commissioned Mr. J. Fisher on behalf of Elim Pentecostal Church. The Brief and Specification for the monitoring was written by Keith Wade (SCCAS Conservation Team) and is appended to this report.

The site is located to the northwest of Ipswich town centre (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Barrack Corner to the north, Burlington Road to the west, Portman Road to the east and neighbouring properties to the south.

The underlying geology of the site is glaciofluvial sand and gravel, which is overlaid typically by deep loam soils of the Ludford series.

The site lies outside the Area of Archaeological Importance defined in the Ipswich Local Plan for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town but is located in an area of archaeological interest, being within the medieval suburb of St. Matthew's. A medieval pit was recorded at the nearby site of Alexander House in 2008 (Historic Environment Record Number: IPS 594). In addition, Roman pottery and brooches were found in 1962 on the nearby Telephone Exchange site (IPS 032).

## 2. Methodology

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The proposed development of the site included the excavation of a new drain run and associated soak-away. The monitoring was carried out immediately following the excavation (by hand tools) of the drainage trenches. The drain run measured 3.5m long x 0.30m wide x 0.30m deep. It fed into a rectangular pit for the soak-away, measuring 1.50m x 0.70m x 1.10m deep (Fig. 2). Ground level was at approximately 15.9m OD, measured from an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark of 16.32m OD located on the northeast corner of the church.

Deposit descriptions were recorded in a field notebook and have been included in full in this report, which represents therefore the complete written archive for this site. No artefacts were retained and no soil samples were taken.

The results of the fieldwork have been given the county Historic Environment Record number IPS 644; they have been recorded also under the Ipswich Archaeological Survey number IAS 7718. A paper copy of this report will be sent to the county Historic Environment Record Officer and another copy will be retained at the SCCAS office at St Edmund House, Rope Walk, Ipswich.



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Figure 1. Site location (red)

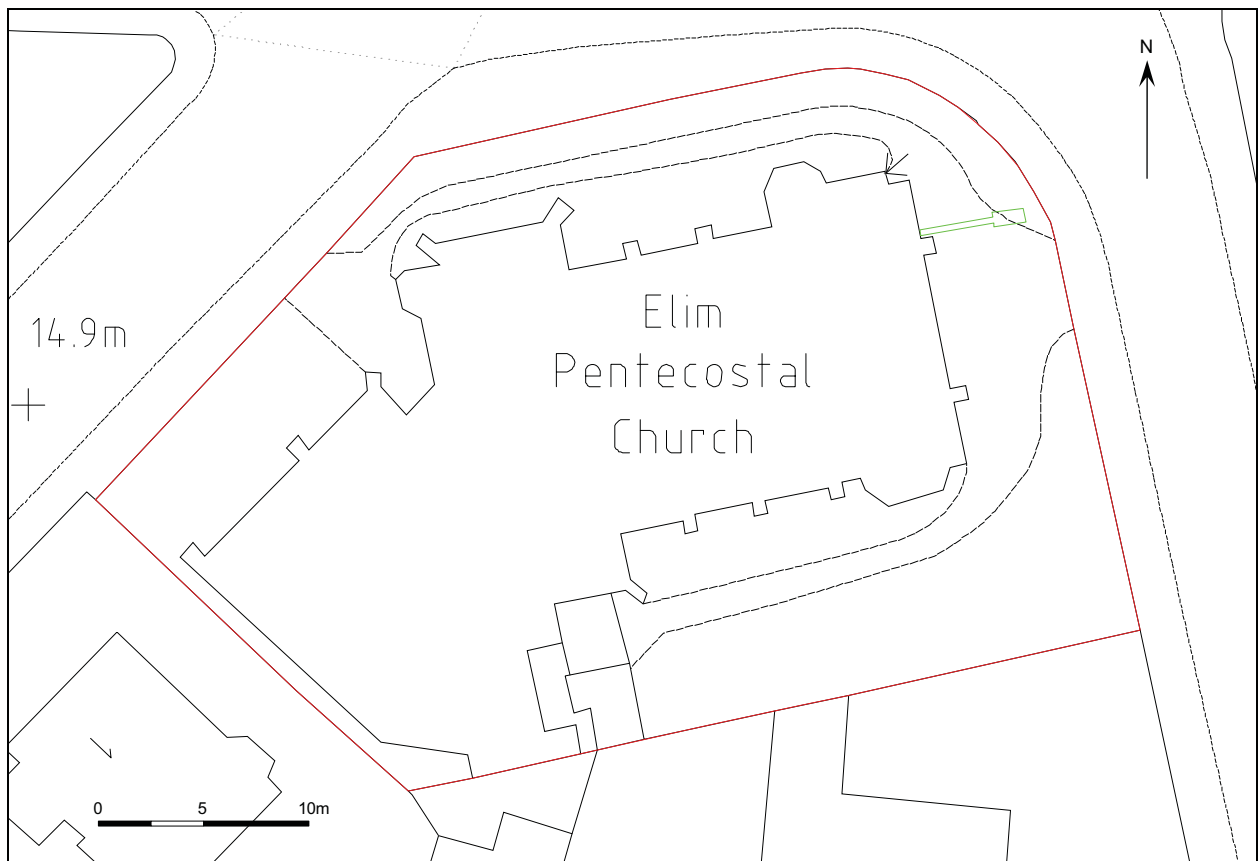


Figure 2. Plan showing the site boundary (red) and the approximate location of the monitored drain run and soak-away (green)

### 3. Results

The monitoring of the soak-away pit revealed a straightforward sequence of horizontal deposits, as described in the table below. The drain run was too shallow to provide useful information. Ground level (GL) was at approximately 15.9m OD.

Type	Description	Depth below GL
Turf/topsoil	Soft, mid grey loam below turf.	0.00 – 0.25m
Subsoil	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing moderate pebbles and occasional small fragments of Victorian glazed pottery, brick, slate, coal and animal bone (no finds retained).	0.25 – 0.90m
Natural	Soft, light yellowish brown sand with occasional small to medium pebbles. Much root disturbance.	0.90 – below 1.10m

Table 1. Deposit descriptions

## **4. Discussion**

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The deposit at the base of the soak-away pit, assumed to be the natural stratum, was similar to that recorded at the nearby Alexander House site (IPS 594). The overlying subsoil was also similar to a deposit recorded at IPS 594, where it was interpreted as a former horticultural / garden soil.

## **5. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The monitoring revealed evidence for post-medieval land use but this has little archaeological significance.

No further fieldwork is anticipated in relation to the proposed development of the site. This monitoring report should be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database.

# Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

#### Elim Pentecostal Church, Barrack Corner, Ipswich

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to alter the roof pitch and construct a new soak-away at the Elim Pentecostal Church, Barrack Corner, Ipswich has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (IP/10/00265/LBC)). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal lies within an area of archaeological interest being in the medieval suburb of St Matthews and close the find-spot of Roman finds.
- 1.3 There will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits caused by the underground pipe and soak-away which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.
- 1.4 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

### 2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for the Roman and/or medieval occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of a soak-away and drainage trenches. These, and the up-cast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor.

### 3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.

- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

#### **4. Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be fully excavated and planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

4.8 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

## 5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.

5.5 County Historic Environment Record sheets should be completed, as per the county manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.6 If archaeological features or finds are found an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 25<sup>th</sup> June 2010

Reference: Elim Pentecostal

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**