

**99 – 101, FORE STREET, IPSWICH,  
SUFFOLK**

**REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**TM 168 443**

**JANUARY 2005**



**National Grid Reference:** TM 168 443

**Site Code:** IPS 467

**On behalf of:** Braceforce Group  
Unit A, Camilla Court  
Nacton  
Ipswich  
IP10 0EU

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Andy Leonard

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**Timing:** Fieldwork  
30<sup>th</sup> November - 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2004  
  
Post-excavation and report production  
January 2005

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## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*In December 2004 AOC Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at 99 – 101 Fore Street, Ipswich. One 13m x 8m trench and two 20m x 2m trenches were excavated. A large medieval linear feature was revealed in the first trench with a medieval well cut through the centre of it. Trench 2 revealed six medieval pits. Three late post medieval pits were identified in Trench 3.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 The site is bounded by Fore Street to the south, St Clements Church Lane to the north, a Salvation Army Hostel to the east and a short passage to the west. The overall area of the site is approximately 1,115m<sup>2</sup> and is centred on National Grid Reference TM 1681 4435 (Figure 1).

## **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a block of 36 flats on the former garage site at 97 – 107 Fore Street, Ipswich (application IP/04/00849/FUL) by Braceforce Group.
- 3.2 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance, as defined by the Ipswich Local Plan. The development site was deemed to have high archaeological potential, possibly containing significant archaeological remains. AOC Archaeology and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) agreed an evaluation was required to establish whether archaeological deposits survived along the Fore Street frontage. Subject to the results of this evaluation the scope of any further archaeological investigation will be considered, in accordance with an archaeological planning condition attached to the planning permission.
- 3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2004). *99 – 101 Fore Street, Ipswich – A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*) was submitted in accordance with standards detailed in the archaeological brief SSCAS Conservation Team *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation: Land Between 97 and 107 Fore Street, Ipswich* dated 15 November 2004.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The site is situated on the north bank of the River Orwell, which had previously been canalised in 1842 as Ipswich Wet Dock. The underlying drift geology is

comprised of post-glacial (Holocene) alluvial sands and gravels which underlie the majority of the historic core of Ipswich.

## **5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 Ipswich and its environs have been occupied since the Neolithic period. The Romans had settlements in the area, but in Ipswich itself this presence was limited to a Roman Villa near the northern boundary of the medieval city.
- 5.2 The origins of Ipswich are thought to date to the 7<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest settlement, on the west bank of the River Gipping is thought to have been little more than a farmstead. The Saxon place-name *Gippeswic* is likely to refer to the ‘wic’ or trading settlement on the Gipping, although there have been suggestions of other derivations of the name.
- 5.3 The centre of Saxon Ipswich was located on a ridge of high ground running east-west some 500m north of Fore Street, on the roads now known as Westgate Street, Tavern Street and Carr Street. Previous excavations in the eastern part of the settlement have revealed kilns for pottery manufacture, using a technology imported from the Rhineland and Frisia in the early 7<sup>th</sup> century. Further excavations on the south side of Carr Street have revealed a wide scatter of pottery, indicating the scale of industry here.
- 5.4 Apart from the ridge holding the settlement at Carr Street, most of the Saxon settlement was located southward of this, on low-lying land stretching down to the river. The northern bank of the river was supported by a series of revetments enabling the docking of ships rather than being drawn up on the foreshore. The success of the trading settlement can be seen from the attentions of the Kings of Mercia, who expanded into East Anglia in the late eighth century. A short period of decline was followed in the 9<sup>th</sup> century after the Danish conquest of East Anglia.
- 5.5 The economic status of Ipswich in the 10<sup>th</sup> century is thought to be high, as evidenced by the number of coins minted there. The earliest coins date to AD 970, and continue into the eleventh century. By that time, there were Burgh defences at Ipswich, but the port remained a focus of the town’s commerce.
- 5.6 The medieval period saw the town dominated by monasteries including the Blackfriars, and the port continued to flourish. The town expanded, and by the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the town had rapidly grown due to the income from the wool industry. A few of the houses of these merchants still stand on Quay Street. The economic status of Ipswich rose and fell in response to the collapse of the wool trade and the arrival of the railways. The establishment of the Wet Dock in 1840 marks a further period of prosperity for the town. Fore Street lies some 100m north of the Wet Dock on the east side of town.

- 5.7 The historic character of Fore Street is shown by the number of listed buildings. Numbers 53-57, 71-81 (The Lord Nelson Inn), 89-91, 97, 119-127, 26-28, 42-54, 60-62, 84, 90-92 and 132-138 are all listed as Grade II, numbers 24 and 56-58 are Grade II\* and 80-80a including warehouses to the rear are considered Grade I. The listing applies not only to the buildings themselves but their curtilage, including outhouses, walls and attendant structures. The listed buildings span the years 1430-1750, and it is possible that the site contains foundations of buildings similar in date and style to those standing on Fore Street.

## **6 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The general and specific aims listed in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation included:

- Determining the topography of the site to help understand the development of the Ipswich townscape.
- Determining the presence or absence of prehistoric occupation on the site.
- Assessing any evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation on the site.
- Assessing the survival of medieval and post-medieval properties on the site.
- Ascertaining the truncation of archaeological deposits by subsequent development.
- Making public the results of the excavation to interested parties.

## **7 STRATEGY**

- 7.1 A site code IPS 467 was obtained from the Suffolk County Museums Service.
- 7.2 Two trenches were located as shown in Figure 2. Both measured 20m by 2m at base, and were designed to target potential remains along the street frontage. They were sited to evaluate archaeological deposits in areas that will be affected by the proposed development. Concurrently a third area measuring 8m x 13m was excavated at the northwest part of the site to remove the tanks of the old garage. This was also recorded albeit in less detail due to restrictions on safe access.
- 7.3 The field evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation of the trenches supplemented by limited hand investigation of archaeological deposits. The integrity of any archaeological features or deposits that would be better excavated in conditions pertaining to full excavation, or might have warranted preservation in situ, was not compromised.

- 7.4 A full written and drawn record was completed for each trench apart from Trench 3 which was not accessible for a scaled section drawing. Context numbers were allocated to each deposit and heights for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum (OD). Photographic record shots were taken of the trenches.
- 7.5 The trenches were backfilled and compacted by the mechanical excavator. No formal reinstatement was undertaken.
- 7.6 All of the work was carried out in line with national guidance (English Heritage June 1998). The fieldwork was monitored by Keith Wade, Suffolk county archaeologist. Trenches were not backfilled without the consent of the monitor.

## **8 RESULTS**

- 8.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)
- 8.2 Trench 1 was located at the southern part of the site, aligned east-west along the frontage of Fore Street.
- 8.3 Naturally-lain river terrace gravels (1014) were recorded at the base of the trench at a maximum height of 3.18mOD. No finds or dating material were collected from this deposit.
- 8.4 Above (1014) was a layer of naturally formed subsoil. This layer was assigned two numbers (1005) and (1012) as it was truncated by ditch [1008]. This comprised a fairly loose, crumbly, dark greyish brown silty clayey sand which covered the entire trench except where it was cut by [1008]. This layer was no thicker than 0.65m, reaching a maximum depth of 3.50mOD at the east end of the trench. Other than some occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and substantial rooting, the subsoil was clean and devoid of finds.
- 8.5 Cut through (1005) and (1012) was a linear feature aligned north-south. This feature was given two sets of numbers ([1008] and [1016]) as it was truncated by a later well (1009). [1008]/[1016] was 2.88m wide and contained three fills. The primary fill (1015) only survived to the west side of well (1009) at a thickness of no more than 0.05m. This was a fairly loose dark greyish blue clayey silt. The organic smell of (1015) suggests this was a naturally water-lain silting up of [1008]/[1016]. No finds or datable evidence were retrieved from this deposit. The two further fills above this, (1007=1011) and (1006=1010), were both dark brown clayey, sandy silts; (1006) being slightly darker and sandier. Pot sherds were retrieved from (1006). Finds assessment (Appendix C) dates these to the Medieval period. [1008] had fairly steep sides and a flat base. Given its overall proportions (2.88m wide x 1.46m deep) it seems possible that this functioned as a drainage/boundary ditch.

- 8.6 Cut through the latest fill (1006 and 1010) of ditch [1008] was a well (1009). This was built with sub-circular stone (approximately 150mm x 100mm x 50mm) bonded with a pale light yellow mortar. The stones were roughly coursed to 3.08mOD (0.35m below ground level). At this point a combination of much larger stones (0.35m x 0.35m x 0.30m) and chalk lumps were employed in a much more haphazard fashion – suggesting repair/renovation work undertaken at a later date. Overall the well was 1.70m in diameter with a wall thickness of 0.26m. Its depth was 1.30m but was continuing beyond the vertical limit of excavation. The fill was a dark brown silty loam fill (1017).
- 8.7 To the east end of the trench, a layer of moderately compacted, dark greyish brown clayey sand (1013) partially overlay (1012) and (1014). This extended 1.5m from the eastern limit of the trench and was approximately 0.50m thick, reaching ground level at 3.57mOD. No finds or datable material were retrieved from (1013) and there were no inclusions other than some occasional small angular stones.
- 8.8 The remaining features in Trench 1 comprised a modern drainpipe cut and fill: (1002) and [1003], and two modern dumped layers (1001) and (1004). All these features were situated to the west end of the trench, overlying (1005), and reached a maximum depth of 3.13mOD.
- 8.9 Trench 2 (Figure 3).
- 8.10 Trench 2 was located at the eastern part of the site, aligned north-south.
- 8.11 Two distinct layers of naturally-lain river terrace sandy gravels were recorded at the base of the trench. The earliest, (2002), was a loosely compacted, light yellow gravelly sand. This was overlain by (2015) – a loosely compacted yellowish orange sandy gravel. Due to heavy modern truncation, (2015) was only visible in a small (1.60m wide) part of the section. The interface between (2002) and (2015) was at 3.24mOD, the maximum height of (2015) was 3.54mOD.
- 8.12 Five pits were identified in Trench 2: [2004], [2006], [2008], [2010] and [2012]. Fills (2005) and (2009) contained pot sherds. (2007) yielded a moderate amount of bone. All the pits were approximately the same size and shape, between 0.80m and 1.80m at their greatest dimension in plan, except for [2006] which was sub-square. Each pit contained moderately compacted dark greyish brown silty clay fills apart from (2011). (2011) was a loosely compacted purplish brown clayey silt. One further archaeological feature [2014] was recorded at the north end of the trench. In plan this appeared to be sub-oval, but was not fully exposed as it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west. However, it was also evident in the west facing section and could possibly be a linear feature aligned east-west. The fill (2013) was the same as the fills (2003), (2005) etc. All the features were cut into (2002) apart from [2006] which was cut into (2007).

- 8.13 Cut through the north side of (2005) and (2007) was a modern rubbish pit [2017]. The light grey clayey sandy silt fill of this (2016) was cut by a modern wall (2018) aligned North-South along the western edge of the trench. Sealing the whole trench was a band of modern dumped material, no more than 0.40m thick.
- 8.14 Trench 3
- 8.15 Trench 3 was situated at the point of the former tanks in the north-west corner of the site.
- 8.16 Naturally-lain river terrace gravels (3008) were recorded at the base of the trench. These were generally loosely compacted light yellowish brown coarse sandy gravels with upper lenses of small to medium sized rounded river pebbles. Lenses of darker, more orange coloured sand were prevalent with depth. No finds or dating material were collected from this deposit.
- 8.17 Three modern pits were identified in the south-facing section: [3003], [3005] and [3007]. These were all cut into (3008) from below the remnants of the former garage concrete slab (3001). The function of these pits was not clear. It is possible that they were rubbish pits.

## 9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 This evaluation revealed limited evidence of medieval activity, with no evidence of either Anglo-Saxon or Tudor archaeological deposits. Structural remains were not evident, but a possible boundary ditch in Trench 1 appears to confirm the site is peripheral to the core medieval town. The later well also suggests the site is proximal to settlement locations. The features recorded in Trench 2 were not readily identifiable, but it seems probable that they were some form of rubbish pits of medieval or later date.
- 9.2 The current ground level is at c3.40-3.50mOD and natural gravel deposits occur c.2.90mOD. The site is likely to contain further surviving archaeological deposits of similar character. Modern disturbance varies across the site, with localised impacts exceeding 0.40m below ground surface level, predominantly affecting the sequences to the rear of the site.
- 9.3 The proposed flats are to be constructed on pile foundations, supported on ground beams (Figure 4). The ground floor level will be above existing street levels. Consequently there will be no general ground reduction, with intrusive impacts limited to the piles, pile caps and ground beams.
- 9.4 The use of continuous flight augered (cfa) piles minimize the deformation of adjacent archaeological deposits. Excavation of pile caps and ground beams will be c 600mm

deep, ie base at c 2.90-2.80m OD. Of the two principal categories of archaeological features identified the construction will avoid impact to the well, although cut features such as the boundary ditch may be vulnerable to minor localized impact.

9.5 The anticipated construction impact mainly affects up to 550mm made ground deposits, with excavations for the ground beams and pile caps extending c.50-100mm below the surface of the natural gravels, into which archaeological features are cut. Similar impacts will arise during the excavation of service trenches (Figure 4).

9.6 Further mitigation of the construction impact will be appropriate, although the character of the archaeological sequence and the degree of impact does not justify extensive excavation. Precautionary measures should be arranged to ensure the construction groundworks are undertaken in a manner that avoids unnecessary disturbance, to enable the recording of exposed archaeological features and to recover of any associated artefact assemblages.

9.7 These objectives can be suitably achieved by means of an archaeological watching brief, which should be undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IFA October 1994). A report of the results of the watching brief should be submitted as full compliance with the archaeological condition on planning permission.

9.8 The proposed mitigation measures would ensure most archaeological deposits are preserved in situ, as recommended in PPG16 (para 12 & 13), and secures a record of those archaeological deposits that will be partially disturbed.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

AOC Archaeology (2004). *99 – 101 Fore Street, Ipswich – A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

English Heritage June (1998). *Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP): 3, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork.*

SSCAS Conservation Team (November 2004) *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation: Land between 97 and 107 Fore Street, Ipswich*

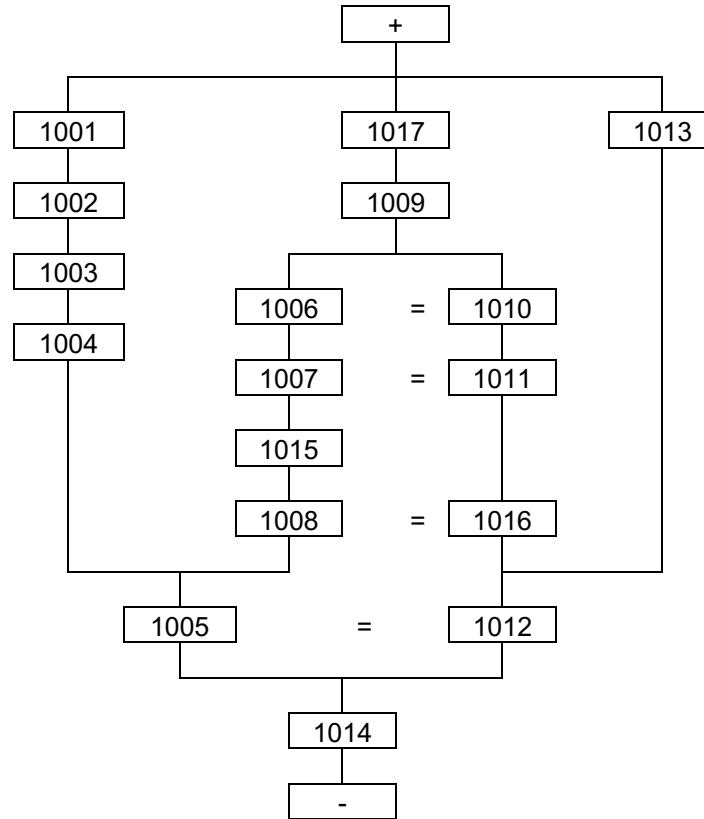
**APPENDIX A                      CONTEXT REGISTER**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Description</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
Trench 1				
1001	Moderately compacted, dark brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and modern brick fragments. Modern dumped layer.	Trench	2.10m+	0.40m
1002	Moderately compacted dark grayish brown sandy clayey silt. Modern brick and drainpipe inclusions. Fill of [1003].	Trench	0.94m	0.19m
1003	Modern cut for drainpipe.	Trench	0.94m	0.19m
1004	Moderately compacted dark grayish brown silty clayey sand. Occasional oyster shell fragment and brick inclusions. Modern dumped layer.	Trench	1.36m	0.55m
1005	Fairly loose, crumbly dark grayish brown silty clayey sand. Occasional charcoal flecks, rooting and small stone inclusions. Subsoil with some possible dumping.	6.10m	Trench	0.65m
1006	Loose very dark brown clayey sandy silt. Frequent small stone and occasional chalk fleck inclusions. Tertiary fill of ditch cut [1008].	Trench	2.19m	0.50m
1007	Loose mid-dark brown sandy clayey silt. Moderate small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Secondary fill of ditch cut [1008].	Trench	2.88m	0.76m
1008	Medieval ditch cut aligned N-S. Possible boundary ditch.	Trench	2.88m	1.46m
1009	Medieval well.	1.70m	1.70m	1.30m+
1010	Loose very dark brown clayey sandy silt. Secondary fill of ditch cut [1016]. Same as (1006).	Trench	1.65m	0.52m
1011	Loose mid-dark brown sandy clayey silt. Moderate small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Primary fill of [1016].	Trench	1.05m	0.75m
1012	Fairly loose, crumbly dark grayish brown, silt clayey sand. Occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Subsoil with some possible dumping. Same as (1005).	Trench	4.52m	0.58m
1013	Moderately compacted very dark grayish brown silty clayey sand. Occasional small angular stone inclusions. Garden soil-type deposit.	Trench	1.55m+	0.49m
1014	Loose/moderately compacted light yellowish brown sand and gravel. Natural river terrace gravels.	Trench	Trench	0.90m+
1015	Loose dark brownish grey/blue clayey silt. Naturally silted up primary fill of [1008].	Trench	2.28m	0.05m
016	Medieval ditch cut aligned N-S. Possible boundary ditch. Same as [1008].	Trench	1.65m	1.25m
Trench 2				
2001	Mixed loose mid-light brown sandy silt. Very frequent building material inclusions. Modern made ground.	Trench	Trench	0.40m
2002	Loose light yellow gravelly sand. Frequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. Natural river terracing.	Trench	Trench	0.85m
2003	Moderately compacted dark brownish grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of pit cut [2004].	1.10m	1.08m	0.05m+
2004	Subcircular pit cut.	1.10m	1.08m	0.05m
2005	Loose dark brownish grey clayey silt. Occasional sub-rounded stone. Fill of pit cut [2006]	1.45m	0.60m+	0.90m+

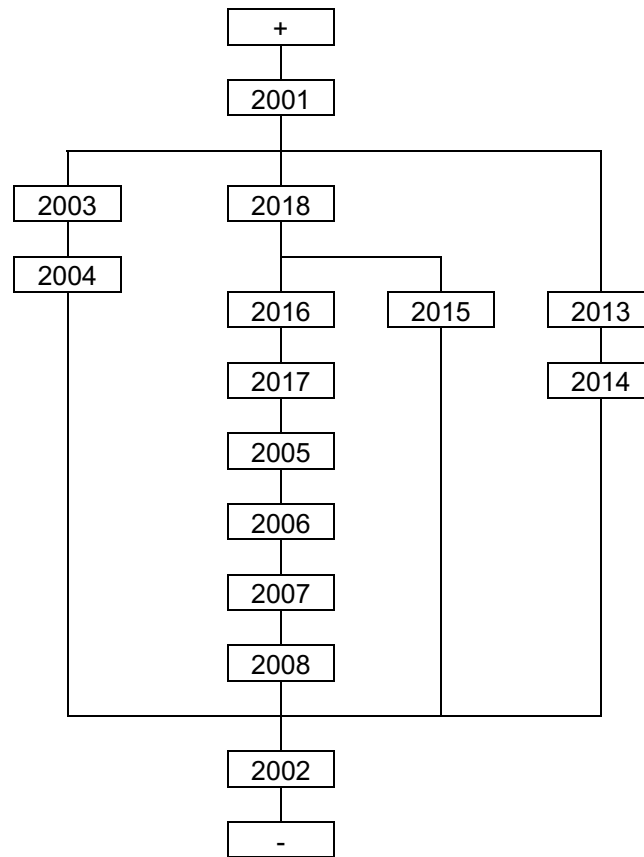
2006	Sub-square medieval pit cut.	1.45m	0.60m+	0.90m+
2007	Quite loose dark brownish grey sandy silt fill of pit cut [2008].	0.80m+	0.70m	0.60m+
2008	Medieval pit cut.	0.80m+	0.70m	0.60m+
2009	Fairly loose dark brownish grey clayey silt. Occasional shell, charcoal and chalk fleck inclusions.	1.80m	0.95m+	0.74m+
2010	Medieval pit cut.	1.80m	0.95m+	0.74m+
2011	Fairly loose purple brown clayey silt fill of pit cut [2012].	1.00m	0.90m	0.05m+
2012	Sub-circular pit cut.	1.00m	0.90m	0.05m+
2013	Loose mid brown sandy silt. Moderate sub-angular small stone. Occasional chalk flecks.	2.00m+	1.20m	0.40m+
2014	Cut of medieval feature. Possible oval pit or linear feature.	2.00m+	1.20m	0.40m+
2015	Loose orange/yellow gravely sand. Natural river terrace.	Trench	Trench	0.34m
2016	Loose light grey clayey sandy silt. Moderate building material inclusions. Backfill of modern cut [2017].	Trench	1.80m	1.12m
2017	Modern cut.	Trench	1.80m	1.12m
2018	Modern brick wall.	5.70m	0.05m+	0.90m
Trench 3				
3001	Modern layer of tarmac and concrete. Remains of modern garage slab.	Trench	Trench	0.30m
3002	Moderately compacted dark grey-black silty sandy clay. Modern inclusions. Fill of [3003]	1.90m	Not visible	1.10m
3003	Cut of modern garden rubbish pit.	1.90m	Not visible	1.10m
3004	Moderately compacted but friable dark grey silty clayey sand fill of [3005].	1.10m	Not visible	0.60m
3005	Cut of modern (or possibly late 19 <sup>th</sup> century) rubbish pit.	1.10m	Not visible	0.60m
3006	Moderately compacted dark grey sandy clayey silt fill of [3007]. Occasional modern building material inclusions.	0.50m	Not visible	0.70m
3007	Modern pit cut.	0.50m	Not visible	0.70m
3008	Loose light yellowish brown coarse grained sand with upper lenses of small-medium rounded river pebbles and lower lenses of darker orange sand. Natural river terrace gravels.	Trench	Trench	Not bottomed

## APPENDIX B MATRICES

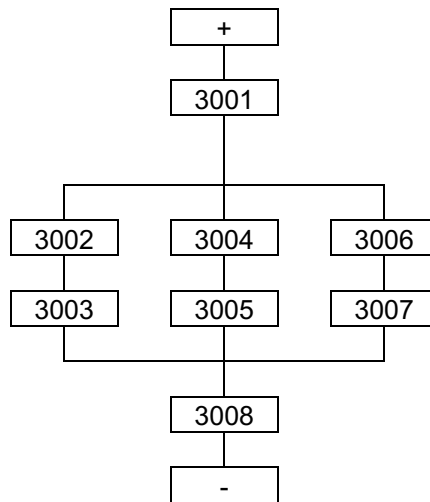
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



## APPENDIX C – FINDS ASSESSMENT AND REGISTER

Finds were retrieved from 5 contexts (1006, 1007, 2005, 2009, and 2013). Of these, medieval pot was present in three. One sherd in 2009, five from 1006 and six glazed sherds from 2013.

Ceramic roof (peg) tile was retrieved from contexts 2005 and 2009.

Animal bone was found in contexts 1008, 2005 and 2009.

The assemblage is too small for detailed analysis. Whilst the pot and tile is useful for spot dating it will be worth further study as part of a broader assemblage should further site works yield more.

A circular disc (44mm diameter x 14mm thick) made from peg tile fabric has been given accession number 1. It is likely to be a counter or a weight.

<b>IPS 467</b>	<b>FINDS</b>	<b>REGISTER</b>
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<b>Ctxt. No.</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object Name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Reg. Find No.</b>	<b>Complete</b>	<b>Inscription</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>1006</b>	ceramic	vessel	medieval	bulk	N	N	5 sherds
<b>1007</b>	bone	animal		bulk	N	N	7 pieces
<b>2005</b>	bone	animal		bulk	N	N	12 pieces
<b>2005</b>	ceramic	peg tile		bulk	N	N	1 sherd
<b>2009</b>	ceramic	vessel	?medieval	bulk	N	N	1 sherd
<b>2009</b>	ceramic	tile		bulk	n	N	6 sherds
<b>2009</b>	ceramic	disc/counter	?Medieval	1	Y	N	1 piece
<b>2009</b>	bone	animal		bulk	N	N	1 piece
<b>2013</b>	ceramic	vessel	medieval	bulk	N	N	6 sherds

## APPENDIX D - OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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### Printable version

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-5819**

#### Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at 99 - 101 Fore street, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In December 2004 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 99 - 101 Fore street, Ipswich. Six pits, a large ditch and a well, all dating to the medieval period, were recorded. Three late post medieval pits were also identified.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2004 End: 07-12-2004
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 467 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England

Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH 99 - 101 Fore Street, Ipswich, Suffolk
Postcode	IP3
Study area	1115 Square metres
National grid reference	TM 168 443 Point
Height OD	Min: 2.57m Max: 3.05m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ken Whittaker
Project supervisor	Andy Leonard
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	IPS 467
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR

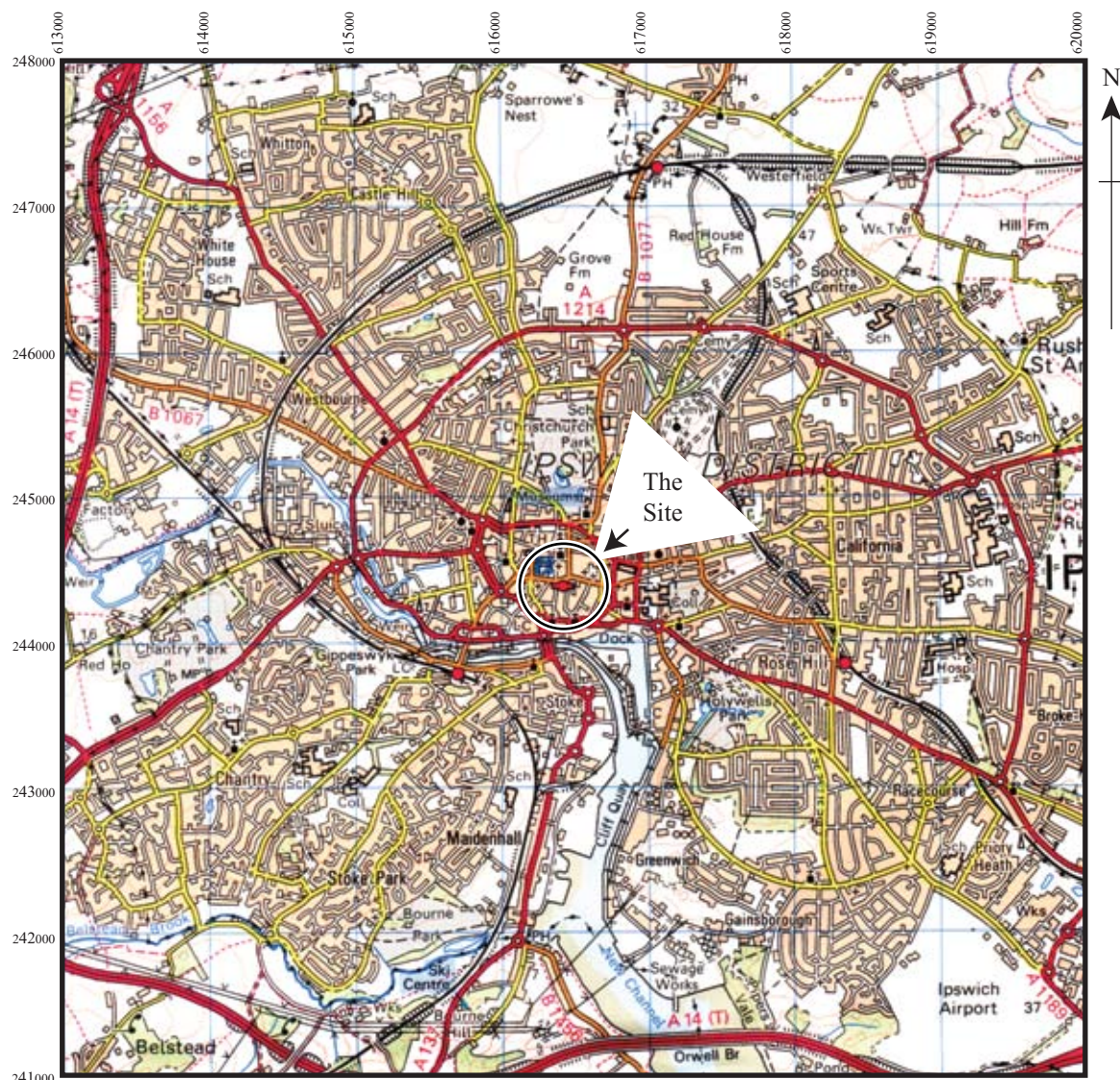
Paper Archive ID	IPS 467
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Matrices','Section','Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive Exists?	Yes

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	99 - 101 Fore Street, Ipswich, Suffolk. Report on an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Leonard, A.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	AOC Archaeology
Description	A4 bound document

Entered by	Andy Leonard (andyleonard@aocarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 January 2005

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Cite only: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis/print.cfm> for this page



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1997  
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500m 0 2 km  
1:50 000

**Figure 1:** Site Location

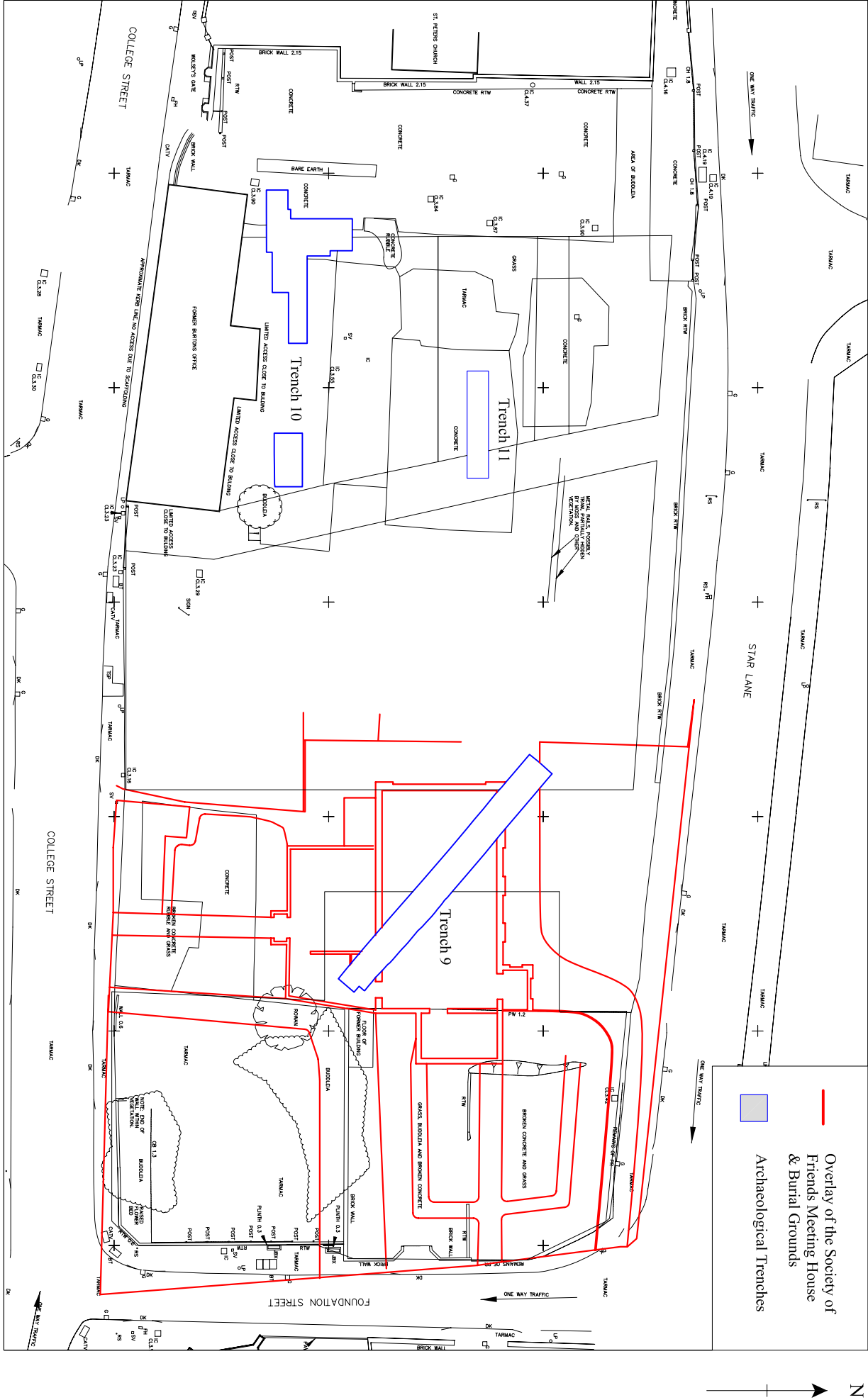
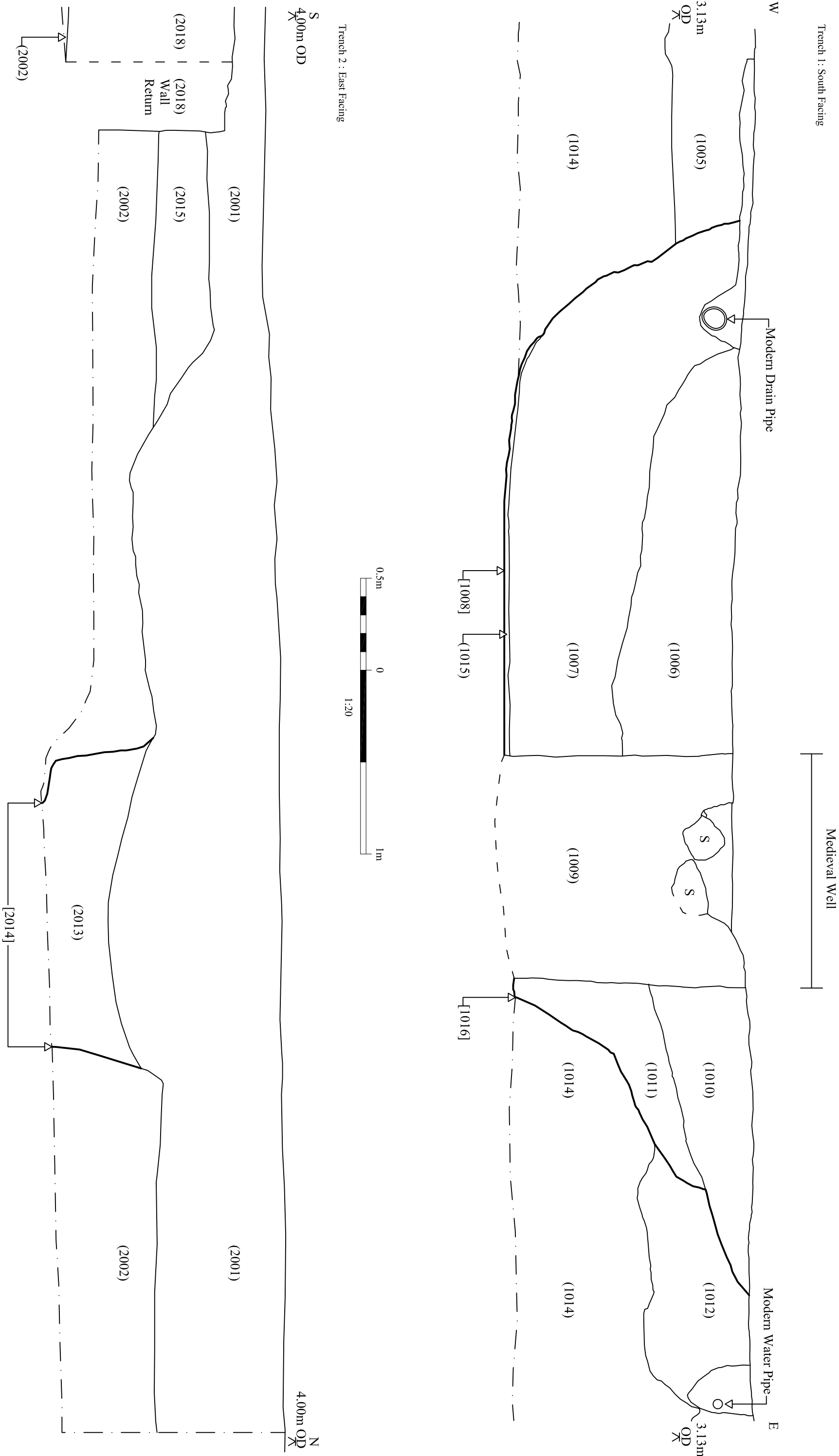


Figure 2: Trench locations



**Figure 3:** Trench 1 & 2 Representative Sample Sections

12 - 28 ST CLEMENTS CHURCH LANE

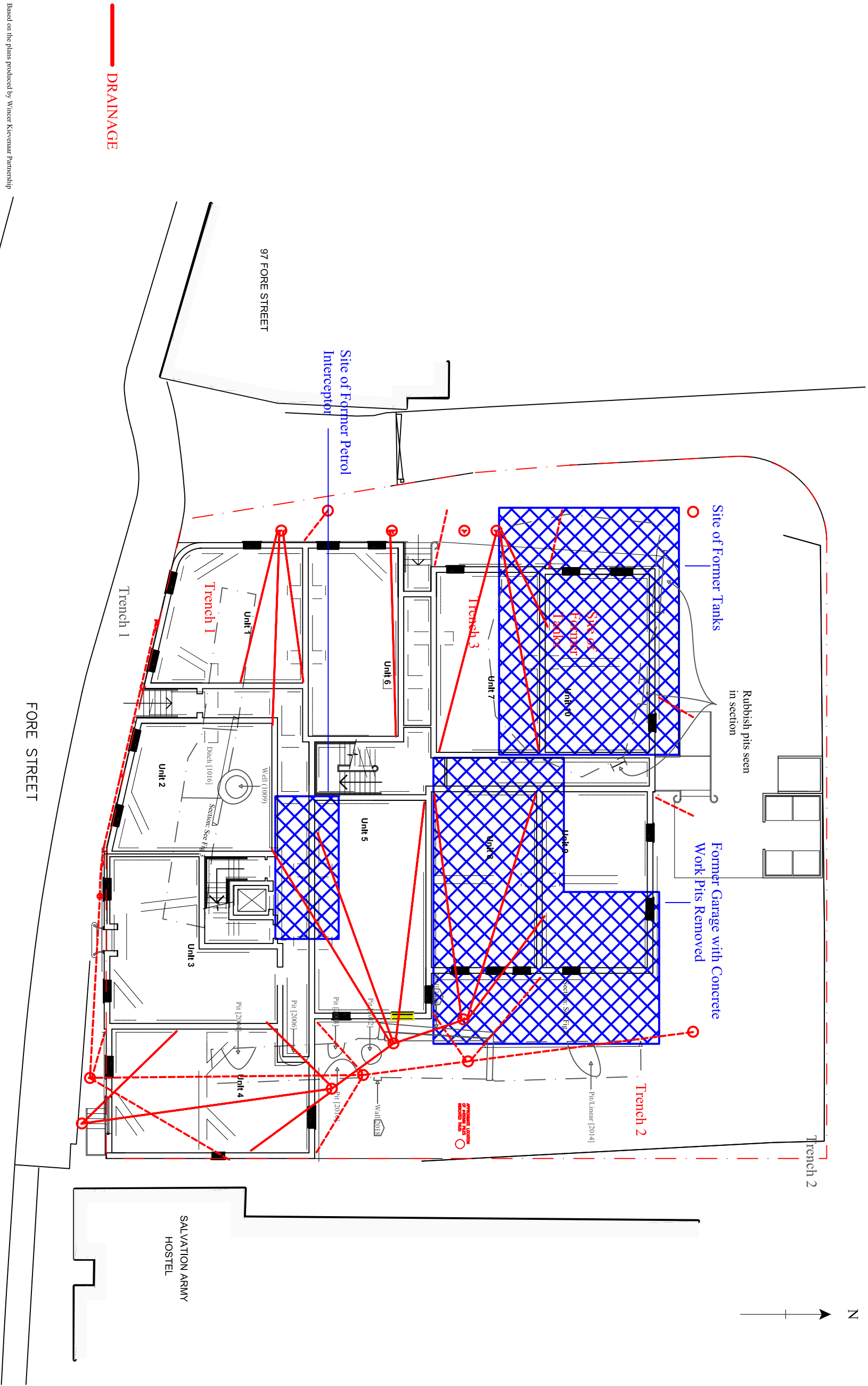


Figure 4 : Construction Impact