

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

---

**Nos. 2-8 FORE STREET, IPSWICH**  
(SMR refs. IPS 482 & IAS 4705)

**A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
OF GROUNDWORKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE  
RECONSTRUCTION OF Nos. 2-8, FORE STREET, IPSWICH**



General view of Nos. 4 and 6, Fore Street (11/2/2005).

M. Sommers  
©September 2005

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
Field Projects Team  
**Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport**  
Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich. IP4 2BX.

---

**SCCAS REPORT No. 2005/116**  
*OASIS ref. Suffolkc1-10081*



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

## Nos. 2-8 FORE STREET, IPSWICH (SMR ref. IPS 482 & IAS 4705)

### CONTENTS

Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
Archaeological background	3
2. Results	4
Replacement of No.2, Fore Street	4
Extension to the Rear of No.6, Fore Street	7
Construction of the Residential Block	7
3. The Finds	7
4. Conclusion	8
Bibliography	8

### Appendices

Appendix I: Brief and Specification	9
Appendix II: IPS 482 – Context List	12

### Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan	1
Figure 2: Site layout Prior to Redevelopment	2
Figure 3: Layout of Town Defence and Dominican Friary	3
Figure 4: Details Noted During Works Associated with the Properties on Fore Street	4
Figure 5: West – East Section as revealed in footing trench for wall between No.2, Fore Street, and No.14, Orwell Place	5
Figure 6: Location of Residential Block	6
Plates: Nine plates of views recorded during monitoring visits	13+



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

## Nos. 2-8 FORE STREET, IPSWICH (SMR refs. IPS 482 & IAS 4705)

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS  
ASSOCIATED WITH THE RECONSTRUCTION OF Nos. 2-8, FORE STREET, IPSWICH  
(Application No. IP/05/01014/FUL)

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2005/116  
(OASIS Ref. Suffolkc1-10081)

**Summary:** Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the reconstruction and redevelopment of Nos. 2-8, Fore Street, Ipswich (NGR TM 1668 4434), was undertaken during the spring of 2005. The site is situated within the Saxon and medieval defences of the town of Ipswich and partially lies within the precinct of the Blackfriars Friary. The structure of Nos. 4 and 6, Fore Street, was to be retained and refurbished but No.2, Fore Street, was to be demolished and rebuilt on the same footprint. Additionally, a small residential block was to be built on the site of former outbuildings to the side and rear of Nos. 2-6 (partially on the site of No. 8, Fore Street, which had been demolished many years previously).

Excavations for a stairway on the site of No. 2, Fore Street, revealed a c.7m length of the former Blackfriars precinct wall running parallel with, but set back by c.8m from, Fore Street. It was coincidental with the rear wall of No. 2, Fore Street, and had been acting as its foundation. Excavation of a footing to the rear of No. 6 Fore Street revealed a further length of the precinct wall running on the same alignment. All were preserved in-situ. In the yard to the rear of Nos. 2-8, Fore Street, monitoring of the excavations for ground beams for a residential block was also undertaken but only post medieval made ground deposits were disturbed.

This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference IPS482. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by the Heritage Network Limited on the behalf of their client, ESL Services Limited, who funded the work.



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

(c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005

## 1. Introduction

An application for the reconstruction and redevelopment of Nos. 2-8, Fore Street, Ipswich (no. IP/05/01014/FUL), was approved but with an attached condition calling for a programme of archaeological works to be put in place prior to the commencement of construction work. The National Grid Reference for the site is TM 1668 4434; for a location see figure 1.

Numbers 2-6, Fore Street and Nos. 10-14, Orwell Place, until recently formed a single shop, Martin and Newby, General Ironmongers, established 1873, although the only purpose built part of the shop was that occupied by Nos. 4 and 6, Fore Street, built in 1891. Over the years the shop had extended into the older properties to the north along Fore Street and then to the west along Orwell Place. Number 8, Fore Street, formerly stood to the south of No. 6 but was demolished during the 20<sup>th</sup> century to create space for a small warehouse running perpendicular to Fore Street at its junction with Lower Orwell Street. To the rear of Nos. 2-8, Fore Street, is a yard area that contained the warehouse and other outbuildings as well as a small parking area (figure 2). The rear parking area was approached via a short slope as it was at a level *c.*0.7m higher than Fore Street.

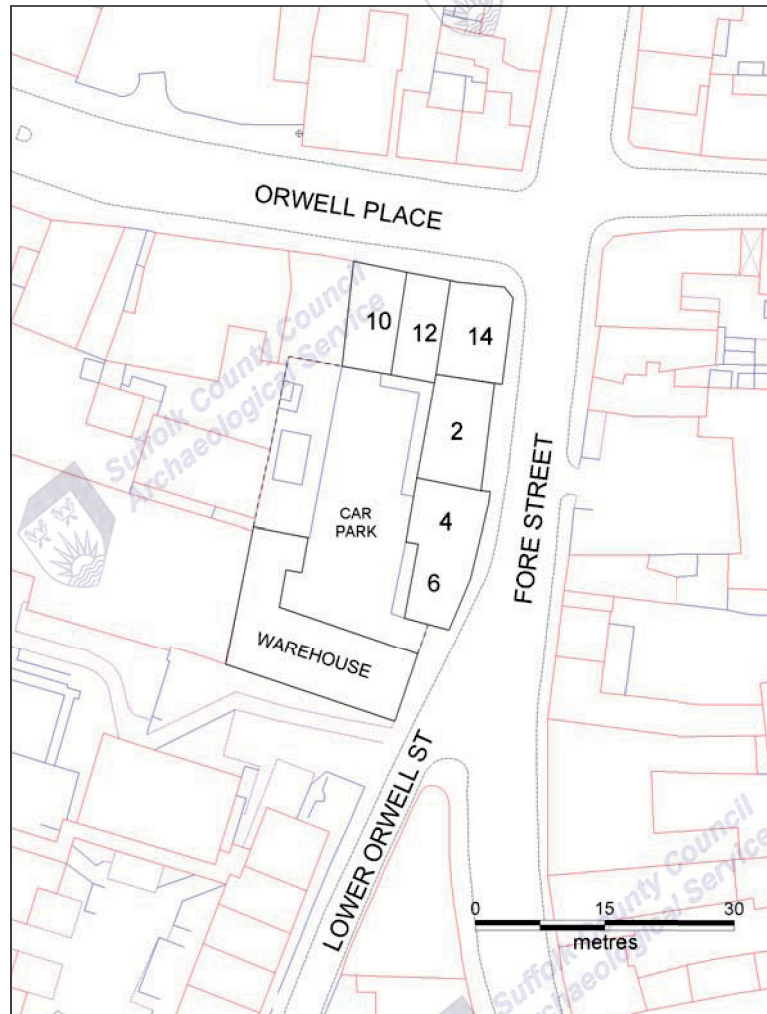


Figure 2: Site Layout Prior to Redevelopment  
(c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005

The proposed redevelopment of this site comprised the refurbishment of Nos. 4 & 6, Fore Street, and Nos. 10, 12 & 14, Orwell Place, and the demolition of No. 2, Fore Street, the warehouse and the other outbuildings in the rear yard. Number 2, Fore Street, would then be replaced with a new structure on the same footprint and a block of residential apartments would be constructed on the site of the warehouse and outbuildings with the intention of closely matching the warehouse footprint but expanding beyond the limit of the outbuildings.

The refurbishment of the existing buildings would not entail any need for archaeological monitoring as no significant groundwork was envisaged but the other proposed works had a high potential to disturb buried archaeological remains and consequently these works were to be undertaken in conjunction with an archaeological programme of works. The new construction was to be built on piled foundations with connecting ground beams and

a limited number of strip foundations. These would require minimal groundworks and would consequently entail only limited disturbance of any potential archaeological features and buried deposits. After discussions between the developer, their archaeological consultant and the County Conservation Team it was agreed that the construction could proceed under an archaeological monitoring condition and for this a Brief and Specification detailing the works required was issued (see Appendix I).

This monitoring event is recorded on the Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record under the existing reference IPS 482 (IAS 4705 in the 'Ipswich SMR' series); it has also been entered onto the OASIS online archaeological database, reference suffolkc1-10081.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by the Heritage Network Limited on the behalf of their client, ESL Services Ltd., who funded the work.

### Archaeological Background (Figure 3)

The archaeological interest in the site was due to its location within the Saxon and medieval town of Ipswich. The town defence, which in this area of the town consisted of a large ditch and associated bank, ran on a similar alignment to Fore Street and Lower Orwell Street. The location of these defences was confirmed during the 1959 excavations in the former Shire Hall Yard (West 1963), situated *c.*100m to the south of the development site. They are thought to originally date from the Late Saxon period and were possibly related to Viking activity. They were reconstructed in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century which, in this area, comprised deepening of the ditch with the resultant material being used to raise the bank. Fore Street and Lower Orwell Street run around the outside of the defence and it is therefore likely that the ditch and bank ran through the development area.

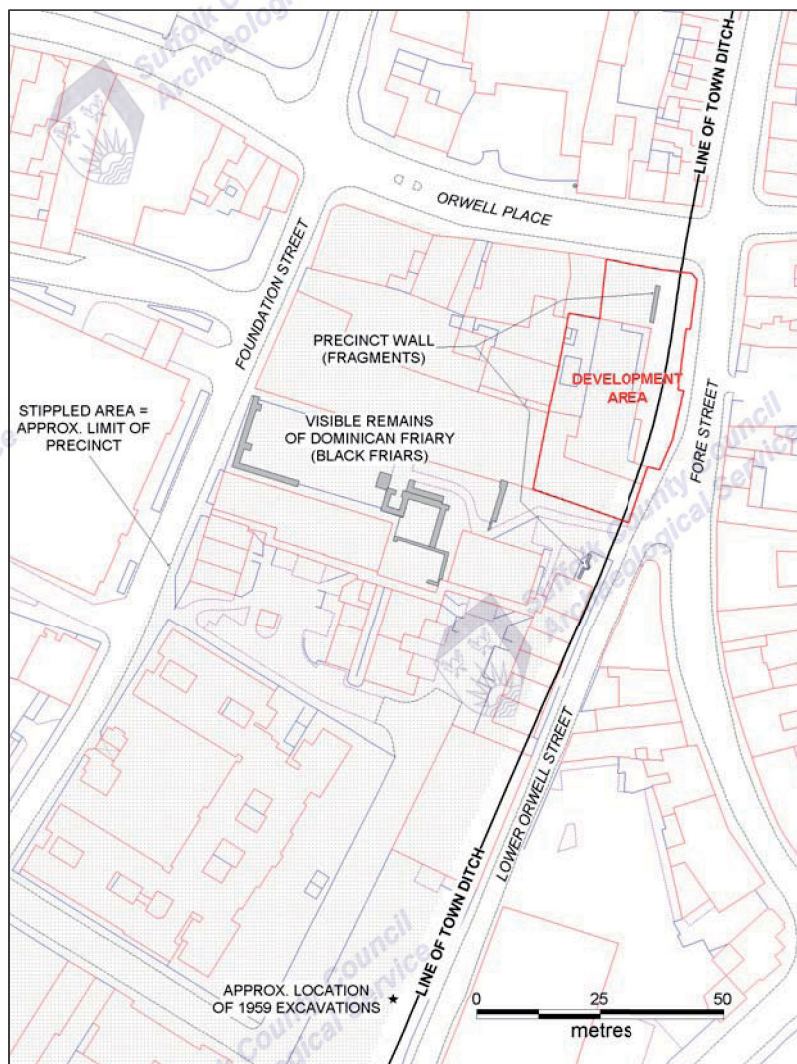


Figure 3: Layout of Town Defence and the Dominican Friary  
(c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005

The development area is also located within the precinct of a Dominican friary known as Blackfriars. The main church and the friary's

ancillary buildings have been located through documentary research and confirmed by archaeological excavation. The consolidated ruins of the friary church can be seen within a small grassed area to the southwest and part of a short length of precinct wall is visible to the south of the development area. Works undertaken to remove an unsafe chimney stack within No. 14, Orwell Place, in 1977 revealed a further section of precinct wall which had been incorporated into the wall between Nos. 14 and 12, Orwell Place. This section of precinct wall was revealed again in 2004 during the removal of fixtures and fittings shortly after the Ironmongers had finally closed (Plate II). Further glimpses of the precinct wall could be seen through a small hole in the eastern wall of a cellar associated with No. 12, Orwell Place. It is believed that Orwell Place marks the northern boundary of the precinct. There is no evidence known to the author, documentary or otherwise, for what this area of the precinct was used for during the life of the friary.

## 2. Results

The site was visited on sixteen occasions during February and March 2005 to carry out the archaeological monitoring of the site. The two major components of the monitoring comprised groundworks for the construction of the replacement for No. 2, Fore Street and those associated with the construction of the new apartment block in the yard.

### Replacement of No.2 Fore Street (Figure 4)

The first visits to the site were made to view a cellar discovered whilst removing the

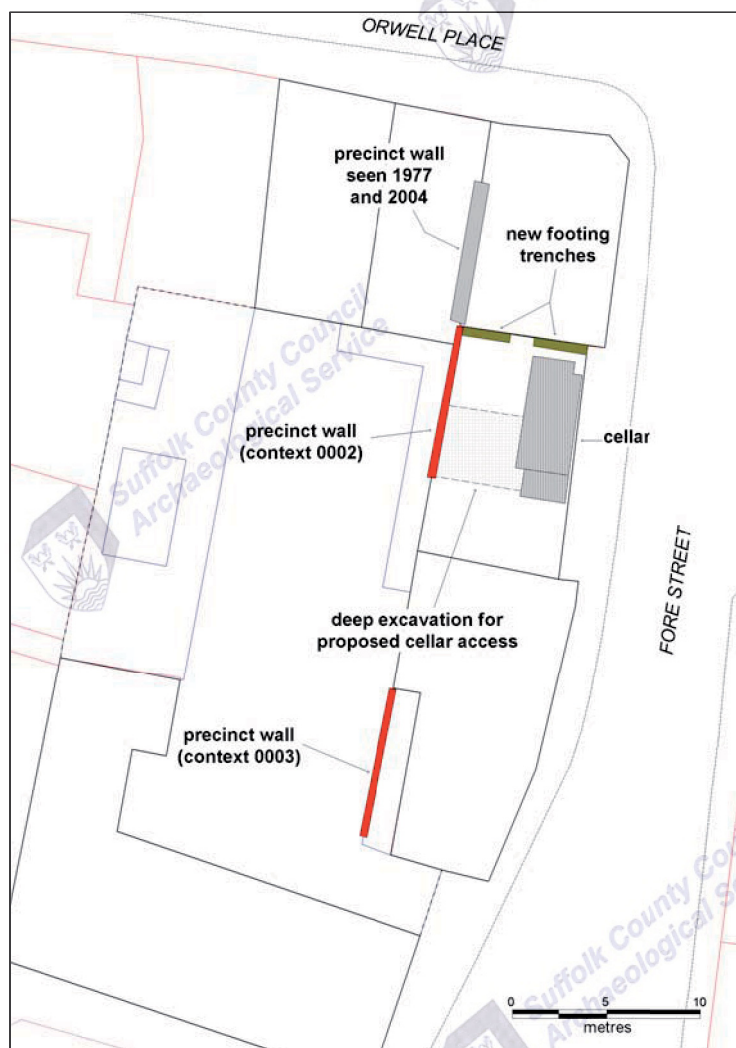


Figure 4: Details Noted During Works Associated with the Properties on Fore Street

(c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005

concrete floor of No.2 Fore Street (Plate III). It comprised two rectangular chambers, one measuring c.19.7m by 3.2m with a smaller chamber to the south measuring c. 2.7m by 1.7m, with floors c.2.5m below street level. The two chambers were flush with the Fore Street frontage with the long axis of the larger chamber aligned parallel to Fore Street whilst the long axis of the smaller chamber was aligned perpendicular. Both chambers were constructed of soft red brick and appeared to be part of a single build. The larger chamber had a shallow vaulted roof but at the time of the visit much of this had collapsed into the cellar obscuring the floor which was believed to be brick. The smaller chamber was not covered by a vault and at the time of its discovery it had been filled with rubble and imported soil and sealed



beneath the concrete floor. A bricked up doorway between the two chambers was located in the southwest corner of the large chamber. A 'window' facing onto Fore Street was present within the smaller chamber. Presumably a grating covered light-well would have originally given it access to light and air. Access to these chambers was presumably by a narrow stairway into the smaller chamber, which would have been roofed over with timber joists and floorboards. The brick floor of the smaller chamber was cut through by the machine and into the underlying layers revealing that the floor consisted of a single thickness of brick laid onto dark grey silt which in turn overlay a natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel. A single upright concrete post, which had been punched through the cellar as a support for the now demolished structure, was still evident.

Footings for the replacement of No.2, Fore Street were to initially comprise of three strip foundation trenches running perpendicular to Fore Street with beams spanning across for the north-south wall lines in order to keep ground disturbance to a minimum. The first of these footings to be excavated was that for the wall between No.2, Fore Street and No. 14, Orwell Place. This was done in two separate sections as a supporting column for the upper floor of No. 14, Orwell Place, was situated along the line of the foundation. These footings were inspected after their excavation by the building contractors. They were cut to a maximum depth of 1.8m with the base of the western half at 9.30m OD and the eastern half at a depth of 9.50m OD (figure 5). The western end of the western half of the footing was cut down flush with the face of a wall built of flint, septaria and mortar which was aligned with the former rear wall of No. 2, Fore Street and the section of precinct wall noted between Nos. 12 and 14, Orwell Place. It was undoubtedly a further surviving portion of the precinct wall associated with the Blackfriars and was allocated the context number 0002 (Plate IV).

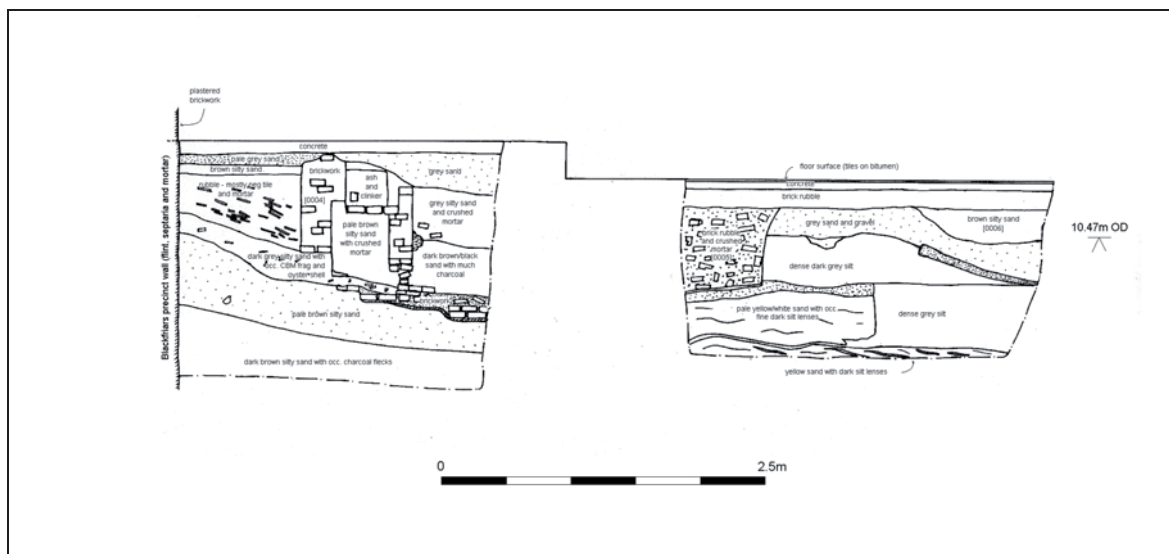


Figure 5: West – East Section as revealed in footing trench for wall between No 2, Fore Street and No. 14, Orwell Place.

The floor of the former building was at two differing heights with a step between. The actual floors comprised a layer of brick rubble overlain by concrete and then a thin layer of bitumen to which the floor tiles were fixed although below the higher area of floor additional layers of sand and gravel were present. The floor make up overlay a series of layers of silty sand that tipped down slightly from west to east for c.1.5m before lying horizontally. The upper layer contained a large proportion of rubble, which mainly comprised peg tile fragments and crushed mortar. This overlay a similar layer although containing much less debris. These layers are likely to represent the final deliberate filling of the former town ditch and are likely to be post-medieval in date.

Within these upper layers were the remnants of later features that had been cut into these deposits, namely: an area of brickwork (context no. 0004) that appeared to be *in-situ* and comprised two walls aligned north-south, and possibly a brick surface; a pit filled with brick rubble (context no. 0005) and a second possible pit (0006) filled with brown silty sand although it was not entirely clear if this was actually a separate cut or a further deposit of made ground.

The lower portion of the western section revealed a thick layer of pale brown silt which in turn overlay a dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks whilst the eastern section revealed a thick deposit of dense grey silt. This appeared to have been cut into by a sheer-sided feature filled with pale yellow/white sand containing occasional fine dark silt lenses. Beneath the dense silt layer a layer of yellow sand with numerous dark silt lenses was present. The thin lenses of dark silt are the result of water action and presumably indicate that water drained along the partially filled defensive ditch. These lower layers are also associated with the backfilling of the ditch but appear to relate to an earlier phase than that noted above.

Upon discovery of the cellar noted above attempts were made to incorporate it into the new development. This would entail the installation of a stairwell to provide access and for this a large pit was excavated outside the limit of the cellar but in the vicinity of its southwest corner (see figure 4). Upon inspection it was found to have been cut to a depth of 3m with the base of the excavation being at 7.48m OD. Natural subsoil consisting of yellow sand and gravel was encountered at 7.96m OD but until that depth all the material removed was made ground, presumably ditch fill. Unfortunately it was impractical to compile a detailed record of the sections as it was not possible to get too close to the excavation due to potential health and safety problems. Photographs were taken but as the sections had not been cleaned very little can be seen. Close fitting shoring in the form of scaffolding planks held by scaffold tubes was quickly installed along the northern and southern edges of the excavation completely obscuring the cross-sections through the ditch fill. The cellar formed the excavation's its eastern edge whilst a further stretch of the precinct wall (0002) formed the western edge. This section of wall was on the same alignment as the portion seen in the footing trench and within No. 14, Orwell Place. The top of this surviving portion of wall was at 10.51m OD whilst its base was at 8.24m OD. It stood on a layer of dark silty sand (context no. 0007) that immediately overlay the natural subsoil. The interface between the subsoil and the dark silty sand was abrupt indicating the subsoil was truncated, presumably by the excavation of the town ditch with layer 0007 being a primary fill from which a single sherd of Ipswich Ware was recovered.

The upper portion of the precinct wall was covered by an off-white/pale yellow lime plaster from a point 0.85m up from the base of the wall (8.8m OD) whilst the lower portion was untreated. A likely explanation for this is that at some point a structure had stood against the wall and that a portion of its interior was plastered. The lower level of the plaster is presumably related to the floor level within the structure.

After this work had been undertaken it was decided that it would not be feasible to incorporate the cellar onto the new development and consequently the large excavation for the stairwell was filled in. As the soil was now disturbed and the depth of the natural subsoil proven to be excessive it was decided that all foundations for the replacement of No. 2, Fore Street, would be piled. Consequently no further archaeological monitoring would be required for this phase of the project.

### Extension to the Rear of No. 6, Fore Street

A short length of footing trench was excavated to the rear of No. 6, Fore Street revealing a further length of the precinct wall (context 0003, Plate VII). The footing was cut to a depth of *c.*2.5m up against the inner face of the precinct wall to the extent that a number of stones from the wall were dislodged. The footing was cut into a dark sticky loam with very occasional tiny fragments of brick and tile and charcoal flecks but with no obvious layering. No natural subsoil was encountered in this footing.

### Construction of the Residential Block

An 'L' shaped residential block was constructed to the rear of the properties fronting onto Fore Street (figure 6). It was built on a foundation of upright piles with connecting ground beams. The site was formerly occupied by a warehouse and other outbuildings that had

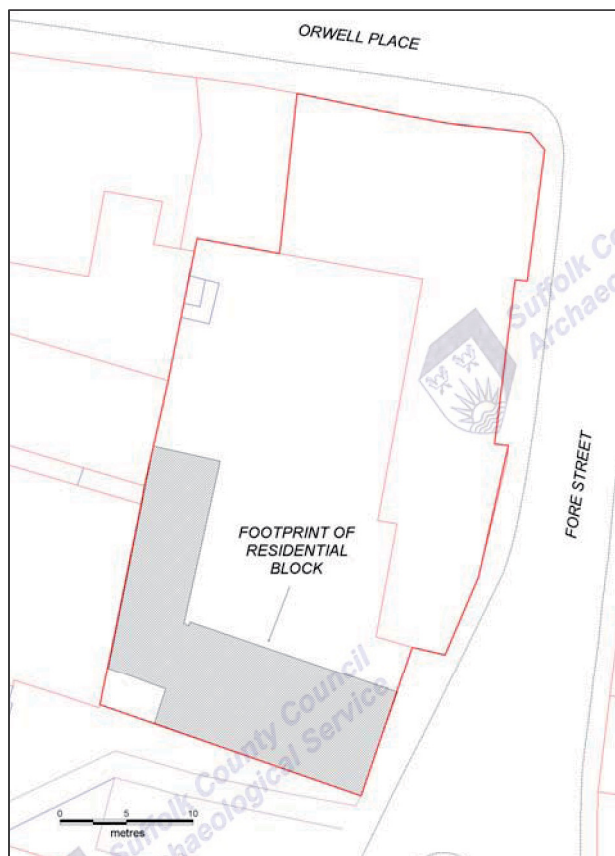


Figure 6: Location of Residential Block

(c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005

been cleared down to the internal floor level of the warehouse as part of this redevelopment. Close to Fore Street this left a raised plateau retained by the still existing lower portions of the warehouse walls. In order to prepare the site for piling an area running back from the street frontage was lowered by *c.*0.7m to approximately the same level as Fore Street. West of this a further area was lowered, but by only *c.*0.2m, creating a series of three steps up from the street frontage to the rear of the site.

Upon completion of the piling a series of trenches were excavated between the piles for the construction of the connecting ground beams. This work was continuously monitored as it was possible that further sections of surviving masonry associated with the friary could be encountered. There was also a strong possibility that human burials could lie within this area.

The ground beam trenches were excavated by a small tracked machine and were finished off by hand (Plates VIII & IX). They were cut to varying depths with those close to Fore Street being the deepest and those to the rear of the site being the shallowest. The deepest were cut to a depth of *c.*0.9m below street level (lower edge of ground beam = *c.*9.6m OD) or *c.*1.8m below the floor level of the former warehouse. Those to the rear of the site were cut to a depth of *c.*1m (lower edge of ground beam = *c.*10.6m OD). All were cut through deposits of made ground comprising a dark loam with little or no apparent layering within which no significant archaeological deposits or remains were identified.

### 3. The Finds

Only a single sherd of pottery was retained during the monitoring work. It consists of a base sherd of Ipswich ware weighing 40g and was recovered from a layer (0007) within the probable town ditch and beneath the precinct wall located at the rear of No.2, Fore Street.

#### 4. Conclusion

Although no positive evidence of the town ditch was identified, the extreme depth of the natural subsoil noted in the excavation for the aborted cellar stairs is presumably due to a large deep feature cut. It was not possible to record any meaningful sections across this feature and only one piece of dating evidence, in the form of a sherd of Ipswich ware, was recovered. Unfortunately it is of little use for dating the feature as it is likely be residual as Ipswich ware can be found in most Saxon or later features within Ipswich and a single sherd alone cannot provide a secure date. No edges to this cut were seen and consequently its shape could not be determined but it does lie on the predicted route for the town ditch. Also, no positive evidence for an associated bank was identified although a thickness of undated made-ground was noted in the predicted area of the bank's location.

The monitoring of the works associated with the reconstruction of No. 2, Fore Street, revealed that a portion of the precinct wall of the former Blackfriars Friary survives within the development area although it is all below the existing ground level. It possibly measures in excess of 30m in length and in all the areas where it was recorded it survived to a height of over 2m. It appears to have been built on the sloping western edge of what is believed to be the partially silted town ditch. As part of its construction it appears that the area between the wall and defensive bank has been filled, presumably by lowering the bank, as suggested by the material noted up against the wall in the footing trench to the rear of No. 6, Fore Street. The wall itself is constructed primarily of rough septaria lumps and mortar although there are occasional roughly shaped blocks and infrequent flints. It was noted that the upper portion of a part of the wall was rendered with a lime plaster. This is presumably the result of this area of wall having been within a structure, either a building put up against the wall or a structure that wholly incorporated it. The former is more likely with structures possibly being built against the precinct wall during the life of the friary. It is highly likely that such structures stood with the precinct wall standing to near full height and acting as their rear wall until being replaced by newer structures during the Victorian period. No. 14, Orwell Place, is a timber-framed building of some antiquity that retains a section of precinct wall standing in excess of 3.5m in height (estimated). The properties fronting Orwell Place are earlier than those standing in Fore Street and presumably they held the land to the west of the precinct wall, which may have contributed to its survival as a fossilised boundary.

The ground beam trenches monitored were cleanly cut and gave a good opportunity to observe for archaeological features and deposits but other than a made-ground comprising a dark loam which may be related to the defensive bank that crossed this area, no significant finds were made.

The discovery of the surviving lengths of precinct wall revealed by this redevelopment was not wholly unexpected and the construction was designed to allow their preservation *in situ*. The redevelopment is noteworthy as a 'low impact' development that is sympathetic to its setting.

#### Bibliography

West, S.E. (1963)

*Excavations at Ipswich: Shire Hall Excavations*, Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, Vol. XXIX

# APPENDIX I

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

#### 2-8 FORE STREET, IPSWICH

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to convert existing buildings at 2-8 Fore Street and replace No 2 Fore Street and the warehouse to the rear, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (IP/05/01014/FUL). 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 the Area of Archaeological Importance for Ipswich as defined in the Ipswich Local Plan and will involve significant ground disturbance.
- 1.3 The nature of the proposals means that there will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during groundworks by the building contractor.
- 1.4 The replacement of No 2 Fore Street with a new building will entail new foundations on the line of the infilled town ditch. This is expected to have already been disturbed by Victorian cellars. The remains of the medieval Blackfriars Precinct wall may survive along the western building line.
- 1.5 The replacement of the warehouse building to the rear will employ a pile and beam foundation. Excavation for the ground beams will be largely in disturbed ground but intact stratigraphy could be encountered in the lower levels of their excavation.
- 1.6 Surface and foul water drainage trenches may extend to one metre in depth and could, therefore, contact intact stratigraphy.

#### 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 Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing and service trenches. These, and the upcast 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 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. 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 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 Sites and Monuments Record.

#### 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 Sites and Monuments 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 SMR 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 Sites and Monuments Record sheets should be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) 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 SMR. 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: 16 March 2005

Reference: /Ipswich-ForeSt03

**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.**

## APPENDIX II

### IPS 482 – CONTEXT LIST

<u>Context</u>	<u>Identifier</u>	<u>Description</u>
0001	U/S finds	Unstratified finds
0002	Wall	Section of Blackfriars precinct wall revealed by footing trench for wall between No. 2, Fore Street, and No. 14, Orwell Place, and within the excavation for the aborted cellar stairwell
0003	Wall	Section of Blackfriars precinct wall revealed by footing trench for wall to the rear of No. 6, Fore Street
0004	Brickwork	Area of brickwork. Post-medieval in appearance
0005	Pit	Pit, 0.65m deep and at least 0.6m in width. Fill comprises brick rubble and crushed mortar. Revealed in the northern face of the by footing trench for wall between No. 2, Fore Street, and No. 14, Orwell Place
0006	Pit	Pit, 0.25m deep and at least 0.9m in width. Fill comprises firm dry brown silty sand. Revealed in the northern face of the by footing trench for wall between No. 2, Fore Street, and No. 14, Orwell Place
0007	Fill	Layer of dark silty sand. Only recorded beneath Wall 0002 within excavation for the aborted cellar stairwell. Immediately overlay the natural subsoil and was presumed to have been present across the base of the whole excavation. Interpreted as a primary fill within the town ditch.



## PLATES



Plate I: General view of the Orwell Place frontage of the former Martin and Newby shop (15/3/2005).



Plate II: Section of Precinct Wall revealed during works within No. 14, Orwell Place (19/8/2004)



Plate III: Larger chamber of the cellar beneath No. 2, Fore Street.  
The smaller chamber is in the foreground but is yet to be excavated (11/2/2005)



Plate IV: Section of precinct wall revealed in footing trench for new wall excavated between No.2 Fore Street and No. 14, Orwell Place (3/3/2005)



Plate V: Pit excavated for proposed stairwell to cellar  
(15/3/2005)



Plate VI: Portion of Precinct Wall revealed in western edge of pit excavated for cellar stairwell  
(15/3/2005)



Plate VII: Section of Precinct Wall (0003)  
revealed in footing trench to the rear of No. 6, Fore Street  
(10/3/2005)



Plate VIII: Sample of ground beam trench  
(12/4/2005)



Plate IX: Excavation of ground beam trenches underway  
(12/4/2005)