

Clare Castle
Monitoring of masonry repairs
CLA 008

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/186

Client: Suffolk County Council

Author: David Gill

November/2012

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Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. Site location, geology and topography	3
3. Archaeology and historical background	3
4. Methodology	9
5. Results	9
The castle keep	9
Keep elevations	11
The bailey wall	14
6. Discussion	16
7. Archive deposition	17
8. Acknowledgements	17
9. Bibliography	17

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location plan showing the area of the survey marked in red	2
Figure 2. Clare Tithe map of 1846	5
Figure 3. Tithe map detail	5
Figure 4. Plan and elevation of the castle complex published in 1895	6
Figure 5. An engraving of Clare Castle published in 1810	7
Figure 6. An engraving of Clare Castle by 1787	7
Figure 7. 'Clare Castle from the banks of the Stour', an engraving by J Grieg 1810	8
Figure 8. An engraving of the castle keep by J Hawkworth 1840	8
Figure 9. Plan of the castle keep	10

List of Plates

Plate 1. General view of the castle	19
Plate 2. General view of the interior of the keep showing the condition of the monument prior to consolidation	19
Plate 3. Derek Ashman photographing the keep	20
Plate 4. Building up the inner face of the wall behind curving timber formwork	20
Plate 5. The beam slot set into the top of the keep wall.	20
Plate 6. Looking down on the top of the keep wall	21
Plate 7. Section of stone column, probably Norman in date, built into the core	21
Plate 8. New limestone sills placed between the merlins	21
Plate 9. Erosion to the path exposing buried flint foundations flint	22
Plate 10. Post-medieval tile inserted into the joints of the buttresses	22
Plate 11. An example of the iron staples/dogs tying the buttress cappings stones together	22
Plate 12. The south face of the bailey north wall	23
Plate 13. Detail of the bailey wall flint coursing	24
Plate 14. Removal of the concrete capping from the top of the wall revealing the original core fabric	24

Summary

Survey of the masonry remains of the shell keep and bailey wall of Clare Castle were undertaken during consolidation of the monument. Clare Castle dates back to the first period of castle building in Suffolk following the Norman Conquest.

The remains date from different phases of development of the castle: the bailey wall is a striking example of Norman wall building which is likely to date to the 11th century. The shell keep is later as the treatment of the flint contrasts with the bailey wall and shows none of the indicators of Norman architecture. The use of brick and tile fragments in the core confirms its post Norman dating and the style of the buttresses suggests a later 13th century date; a period when the construction of this type of castle was coming to an end.

The presence of later brickwork suggests that the remains of the castle were maintained in the post-medieval period, long after it had stopped being a residence, probably as a romantic ruin to enhance the landscape.

1. Introduction

The origins of Clare Castle date back to the first period castle building in Suffolk. It and was constructed in the years immediately following the Conquest at the same time as the castle at Eye. The castle consists of a large earth motte which is situated between extensive inner and outer baileys. The whole castle covers an area of 20 acres which now makes up Clare Country Park. The motte is topped with the ruin of a circular shell keep and the remains of a high curtain wall that once enclosed the inner bailey and, together with a moat, separated the two castle courtyards. The outer bailey is surrounded by a seemingly more primitive earth rampart and ditch which is possibly the genesis from which the complete castle was developed. The site is a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No 52) and protected by statute (Fig. 1).

Suffolk County Council, the owners of the site proposed the removal of vegetation and the repair and consolidation of the ancient upstanding walls as part of the management of the country park. Repairs to the keep included:

- Reconstructing the interior face of the keep
- Capping the top of the wall with slabs to create a watershed
- Recreating part of the crenulations on the parapet and adding a flagpole

The new section of flint facing was to be raised on top of what remained of the existing wall face; this itself is a previous repair. The new work was to continue vertically the line of the existing wall face so that at the top of the wall the replacement facework was quite thick necessitating fixing into the core with stainless-steel ties. The reconstruction of the crenulations was informed by 18th century engravings (Figs. 4 and 6) and their positioning was guided by architectural clues surviving within the wall. The repairs to the bailey wall were limited to consolidation of the structure where necessary and capping with a rough-wracking to throw off water.

Monument consent from the Department of Culture and Sport (DCMS) was granted for the work with the proviso that archaeological recording and monitoring was included within the works. A brief and specification for the archaeological recording was prepared by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and in consultation with English Heritage. The record was made in advance of and during the repair works between August and October 2012 by members of the Suffolk Archaeological Service Field Team and by Higher View Aerial Photography Ltd.



Figure 1. Location plan showing the area of the survey marked in red. The keep and upstanding bailey wall are labelled A and the detached sections of wall B and C

The work was commissioned by the project architect Mr. Tim Buxbaum and it was funded by Suffolk County Council, grant aided by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

2. Site location, geology and topography

Clare Castle is located within the angle created by the junction of the Chilton Stream to the east and the River Stour to the south. It lies at TL 7700 4510 and lies just above the 45m contour on the edge of the floodplain of the Stour. The town has developed adjacent to north and west sides of the castle and the church and market place lie within 100m of the bailey edge. The surface geology consists of the clay soils of the Lowestoft Formations overlying chalk and gravel of the river terrace.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Clare Castle was probably founded by Richard Fitz Gilbert who took the name of 'de Clare' after been given the manor by his kinsman William the Conquer. The Domesday Book suggests Clare as being the principal resident of the Anglo-Saxon Earl Aluric, prior to the Conquest, who is recorded as having held eight and a half *hundreds* in Suffolk and founded a collegiate Church of St John on the site in c.1044-65; this was possibly close to where the railway station now stands.

Documents confirming various donations of lands and rights on the Church of St John make reference to it being situated 'in *castello* Clarae' as early as 1090. However after this whilst mention in medieval records is made of the manor of Clare the castle is not alluded to again until the turn of the 14th century (Tymms 1895).

In 1292 Gilbert De Clare and his countess spent Christmas at the castle in great magnificence and the castle became a favourite residence of their daughter, and ultimately, the heiress Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare (1295-1360) during the 14th century. Elizabeth was one of the richest women in England; she regularly hosted royal visits at Clare and maintaining the castle in good order. She was a generous benefactress to the adjacent friary, which had been founded by a predecessor Earl Richard de Clare in 1248. In return two of the friars came to the castle daily to celebrate mass. The New Cut, a mill race which took water from the Stour to power the priory mill was in existence by the 14th century; this follows the southern edge of the inner bailey, possibly utilising the bailey moat ditch. Further work was completed by Richard Mortimer in 1387-8 and when Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March took possession of the

castle in 1412 he found it in good repair and well stocked with rich furnishings. The castle eventually devolved to the Duke of York, when he was crowned Edward IV in 1461 and the castle became part of the royal estate, after which its use as a residence declined.

By the 18th century the castle was being depicted as a ruin and the earliest engravings of the site show the building much as it is today (Figs. 4-6) and a survey of the castle reproduced in the 1848 Proceedings of the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute shows similarly the extent of the upstanding remains (Fig. 4). The tithe map of 1846 (Figs. 2 and 3) shows a water-filled moat at the base of the motte on the south-east side and a ditch enclosing it on the west; it also shows rectangular fishponds to the east of the inner bailey. All of these features have since been infilled, presumably when the railway line was pushed through the castle by the Great Eastern Railway in the 1860's. At the time of the tithe survey the castle was part of an extensive holding which still included the adjacent former Friary and was owned by Caroline Barker who resided at the Prior's house.

Archaeological excavation of a trench across the northern bailey and its east bank took place in 1955, recording hearths and cooking pots dating to the 12-13th century. Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was meagre with only two sherds of pottery tentatively dated to this period. Finds from the bailey ditch, which included two (un-paired) shoes, suggest that it was being used to dump rubbish from 14th-15th centuries (Knocker 1959).



Figure 2. Clare Tithe map of 1846 with north at the top. An infilled moat and ditch are shown to the SE and SW of the motte respectively. The New Cut which powered the medieval priory mills runs parallel to the bottom of the map and probably utilised an existing ditch/moat that was part of the castle's defences. Rectangular fishponds are shown to the east of 'the Old Bailey'



Figure 3 Tithe map detail. The open ditch, coloured green, is shown to the SW of the castle and is distinct from the water filled moats coloured blue. The green shading continues round to the north side of the motte suggesting the ditch once enclosed it fully but was infilled at the time of the survey. The ruined keep (with buttresses) and a short length of the inner bailey wall to the S of the motte are shown as thick black lines. The bailey north wall is shown as a thinner line

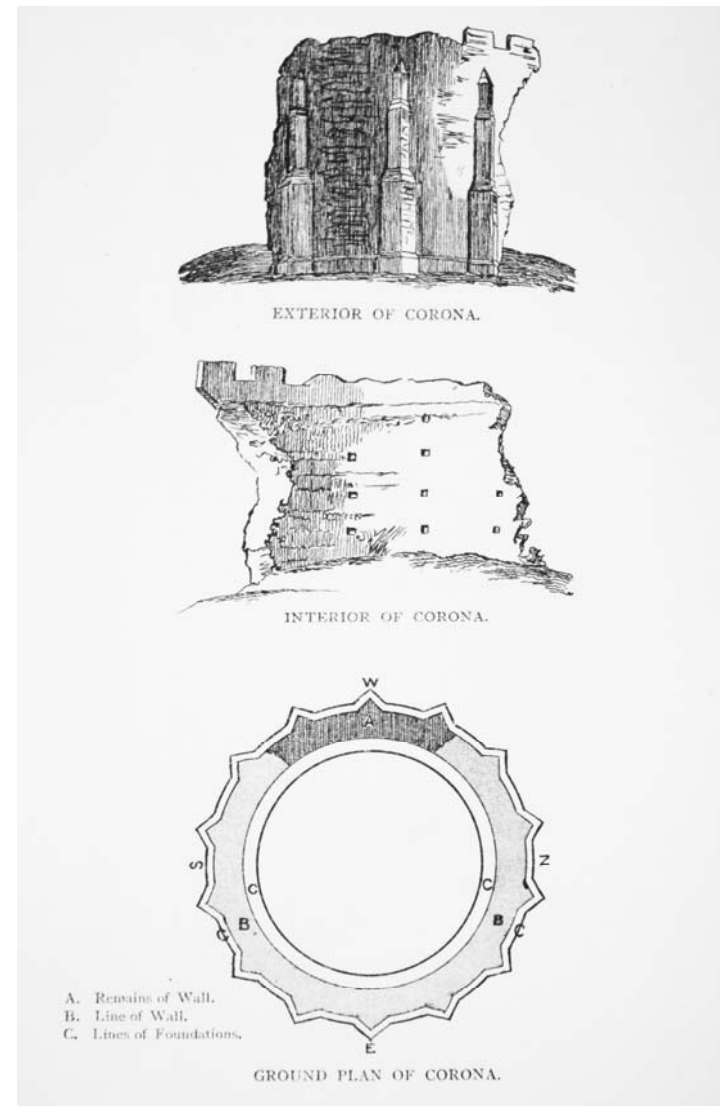
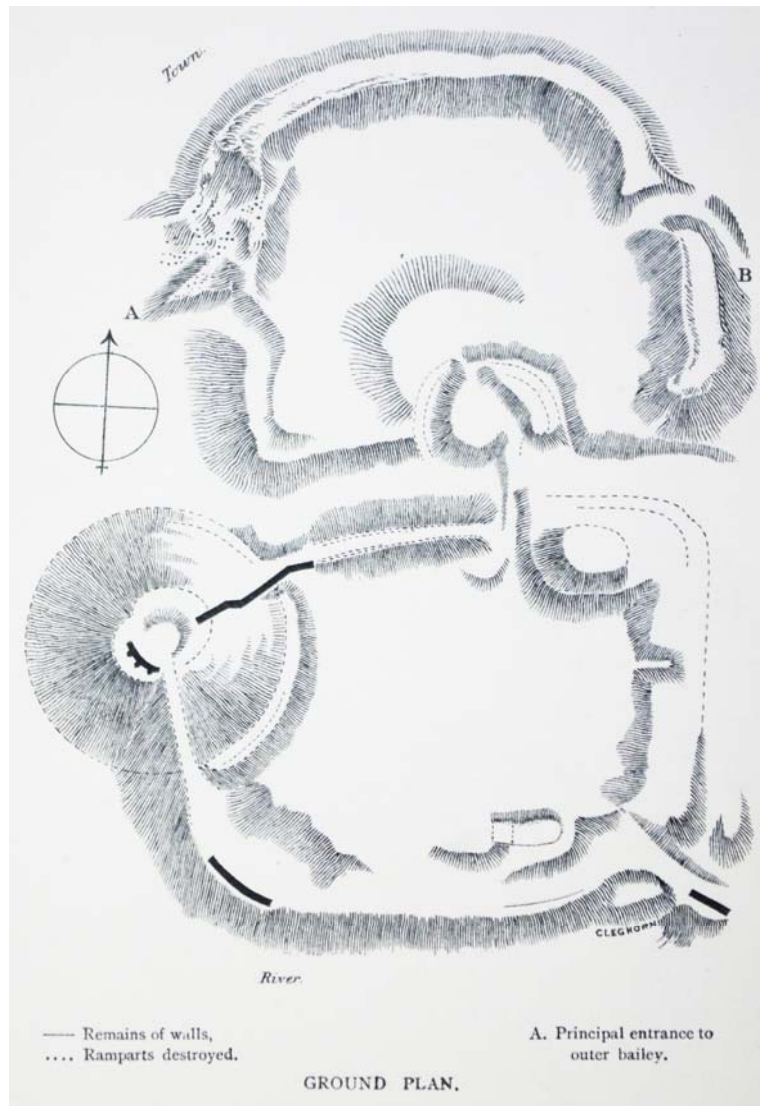


Figure 4. Plan and elevation of the castle complex and keep from a paper on Clare Castle by Samuel Tymms read in 1848 and published in PSIAH Vol 1 1895. The plan on the right shows the SW corner of the bailey wall still standing and the line of missing ramparts on the south side of the motte joining the keep at the current shear point. The keep remains are shown on the left largely as they currently stand; the parapet is better defined and shown with the remains of battlements that no longer exist.

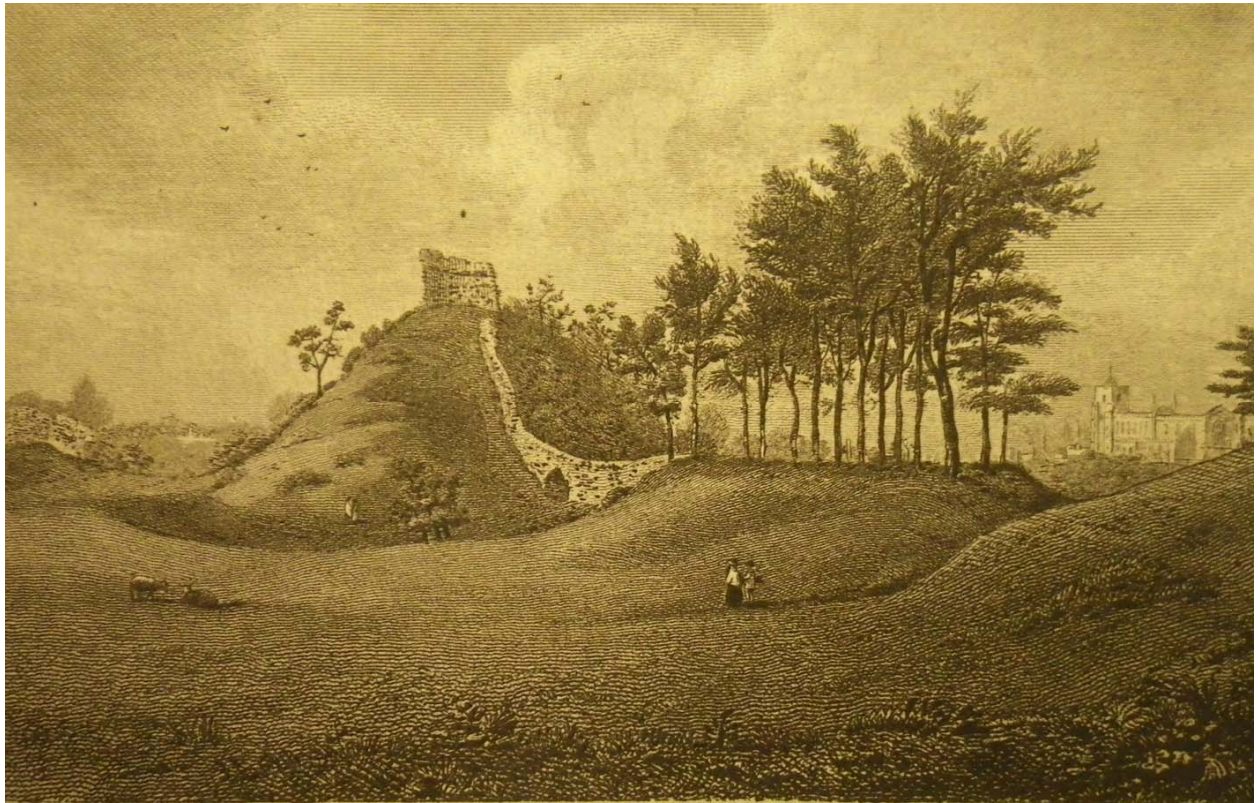


Figure 5. An engraving of Clare Castle, from a drawing by T.Higham, published in 1810. This seems to show remains of the curtain wall on the west side of the inner bailey still intact and rising up the motte (on the extreme left of the picture) and the earthwork in front of the mound (BRO ref 1511/67/10)



Figure 6. An engraving of Clare Castle by J Newton published 1787 (BRO ref 1511/67/13) showing clearly the parapet with crenulations and a row of putlock holes below

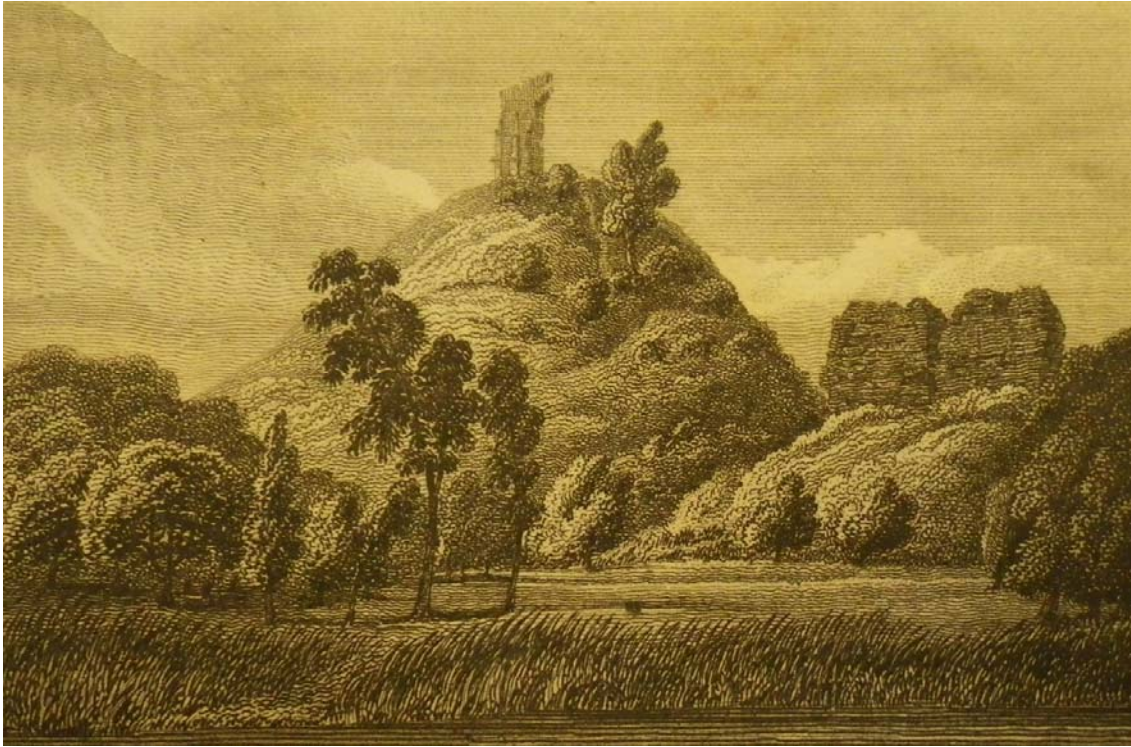


Figure 7. 'Clare Castle from the banks of the Stour', an engraving by J Grieg 1810 (Bury RO ref 1511/67/11)



Figure 8. An engraving of the castle keep by J Haworth 1840 (Bury RO ref 1511/67/09). Note the arched feature between the buttresses, this is no longer visible on the exterior surface and was not identified within the core on the interior of the wall. The parapet is truncated with no indication of the crenulations

4. Methodology

Both faces of the keep and bailey wall were recorded by photography and a rapid digital survey was undertaken to record reference points against which the photographs could be registered. The photographs were taken by Higher View Aerial photography using a camera mounted on a telescopic pole (PI.3) and connected to a laptop computer. This ensured that the images were square-on to the wall face thus avoiding the distortion of perspective. It also allowed the exterior of the keep to be recorded in the limited space between the wall and the drop-off of the edge of the motte.

The photographic record was supported by written descriptions of the wall fabric and features and measured sketches detailing dimensions drawn on plastic drawing film. Details of the previously inaccessible wall tops were recorded from the scaffolding during monitoring visits when the main contractors were on site.

The photographs have been catalogued and stored in archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\ Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos in folders, HRX, HRY, HRZ, HSA, HSB, HSC, HSD and HSE. Selected images have been reproduced in the report to illustrate the text and each is described in a separate schedule (Appendix 1).

Site records were made under the HER site code (CLA 008). All site records have been archived in paper and electronic form. The archive is held in the Main Store of SCCAS in Bury St Edmunds and the digital archive on the SCC computer network. Copies of the report have been lodged with CRO, NMR, EH, the Suffolk HER and on the Oasis on-line database.

5. Results

The castle keep

The motte is 260m in diameter and 16m high (converted from imperial measurements in the DOE scheduling information) and the platform at the top of the motte is 16m across, as measured within the limits of the fence; the sides of the motte are covered with thick vegetation and the true edge of the motte could not be measured precisely.

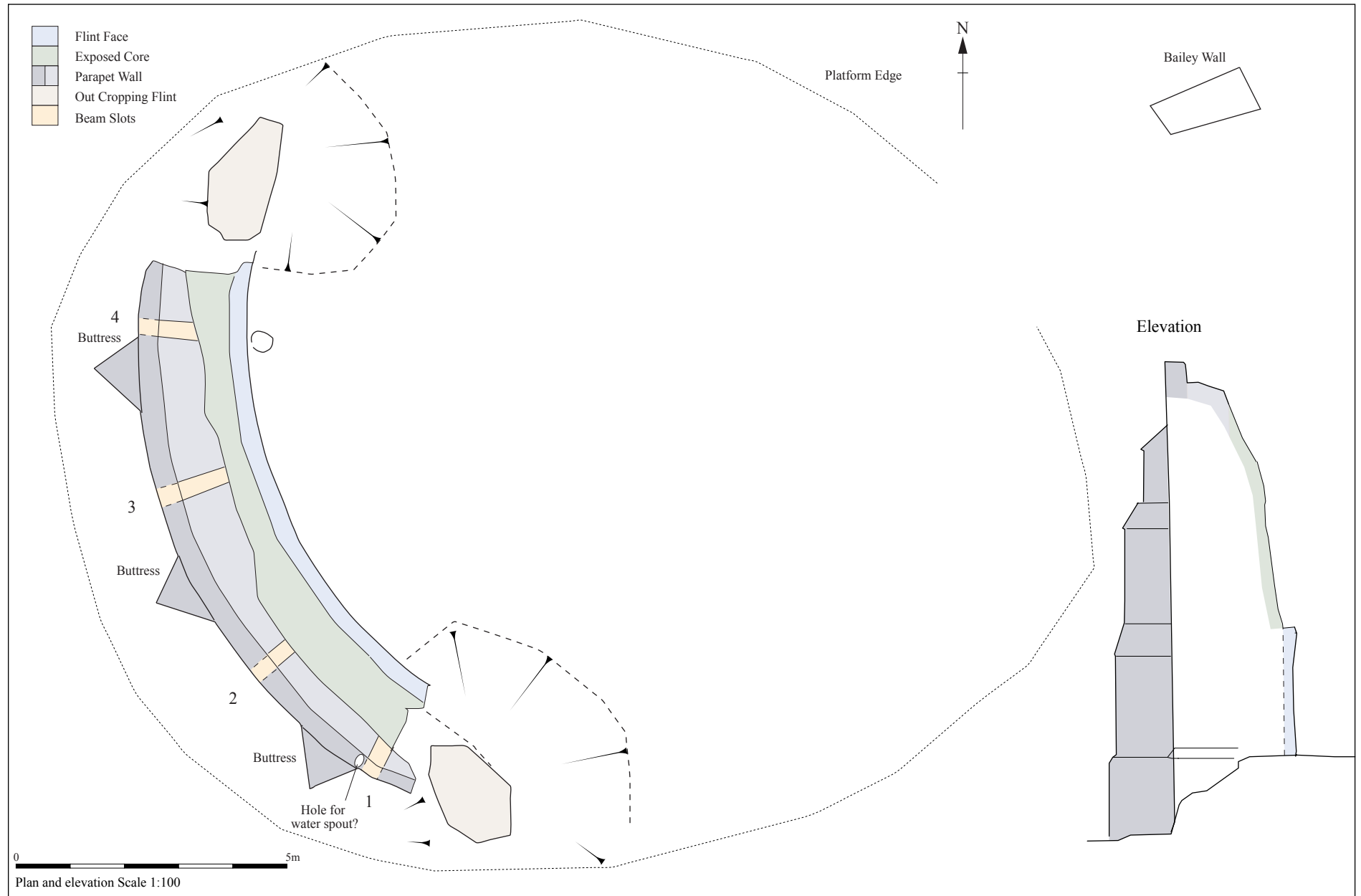


Figure 9. Plan of the castle keep

On the south-west perimeter of the platform are the remains of the curtain wall of a circular shell keep constructed from mortared flint, 2m thick. The wall is 7.5m high and describes an arc 9.7m long (internally) suggesting that about 20% of the wall, projected circumference survives above ground. The wall is supported on its outer face by triangular buttresses, the buttresses are evenly spaced at intervals of 2.5m and three remain. At the base of the wall is a projecting plinth which has been underpinned with brick. There is no indication that the wall was pierced by any window or door openings. The wall survives to close to its full height and there is the remains of a parapet across the top.

The ground level inside the curtain wall is higher than outside and sloping paths have been created around the walls ends. Erosion on the path has caused the buried remains of the keep to become exposed (PI.9) and the line of these gives a strong impression that the radius size of the keep is different to that of the motte platform and at both ends the wall line appears to be heading off the edge. The early antiquarian plans and engravings of the castle indicate that the western arm of bailey wall was attached to the keep on the east and south cardinal points. The bailey wall was attached where the keep remains terminate on the south side and the bailey wall's collapse may have be contributory to the creation of this shear point. The arc of the upstanding wall is not constant and flared/flattened out at the north end. This feature was also discovered by the builders when trying to establish a wall line for the reconstruction of the wall face.

Keep elevations

Outside face

The exterior of the keep is well faced in dressed flint mixed with sandstone cobbles, clunch, tile and brick. The bricks are narrow 'tudor bricks' that pre-date the ones used in the plinth and buttress repairs. The flints and cobbles are closely spaced, particularly across the centre of the wall where the claustrs almost touch, to create a smooth, uniform face, but there is no evidence of the horizontal coursing characteristic of Norman masons.

The buttresses have a three-staged stepped profile with sloped cappings and outer quoins made from Barnack stone. The Gothic style of the buttresses is no earlier than the 13th century and use of Barnack indicates that they pre-date the 15th century after

which date the quarries had stopped producing stone. The buttresses appear to be original to the construction of the wall and are integral with the wall face; stitched in with a mix of Barnack stone and clunch, the latter of which had decayed badly. There is evidence that some of the buttress stones have been re-set, as courses of post-medieval tiles have been inserted to recover the levels and stones were fastened together with internal wrought iron staples/ties set within the horizontal bedding joints (Pls. 10 and 11).

The stepped stone plinth at the base of the flintwork is 850mm above the exterior ground level and has been underpinned with up to 12 courses of brick. The unlevel ground means the depth of underpinning is not the same all the way around and tile 'pinnings' have been inserted at the top of the brickwork and directly beneath the plinth in places, to make level. The plinth is about the same height as the ground level inside the keep suggesting that outside the keep the ground was first excavated to get the underpinning in. The bricks are plain 'hand-made' red bricks, well-made and evenly fired in a fine, sandy textured clay. They measure 9¼"x 4"x 2¼" (234mm x 102mm x 57mm) suggesting a 16th-18th century date; the same type of bricks have been used to repair the buttresses as to underpin the flintwork.

The whole of the exterior has been re-pointed sometime within the last 100 years with Portland cement. The pointing is 'battered-on' to the full depth of the flints over the lower part of the wall but at mid-height the close spacing of the flints means there was no space to get the cement in and the original mortar is recessed by about 2cm. At the top of the wall the flints are wider spaced and the heavy re-pointing was resumed.

Inside face

A flintwork face only existed on the lower part of the inside of the wall, surviving to a height of between 1.8 and 2.8m. The face is made up of a mix of closely spaced, small rounded unworked flint and sandstone cobbles bonded with lime mortar. The mortar is white in colour and very hard; it is coarse with grit inclusions <1cm across and large bits of chalk. Its appearance and consistency are unlike known medieval mortars and is considered to be more recent.

Two tablet monuments, to individuals whose ashes were buried on the motte in the middle of the 20th century, have been set into the wall face with cement and the flintwork over c.200mm round each of the tablets has been rebuilt together with an area of brown sandstone cobbles at the bottom right (north) side of the wall.

No facing material survived over the top half of the wall and the inner core was exposed. This exhibited evidence of putlock holes, built into the wall to support the timber scaffolding, and lift lines separating periods of construction. Vertically the putlocks holes were c.1.4m and their position coincided with the seasonal 'year lines' to illustrate the annual progress of the build but between these stages were intermediate lifts, the observable ones being 20, 28, 50 and 55cms apart. The core is made up of medium and small mixed flints suspended in a thick mortar bed and approximately coursed. There are fragments of thin roof tiles (with reduced cores) and fragments of pammments or thin Tudor bricks within the core build. These were thought to be earlier than the tiles built into the exterior face and level the stones within the buttresses.

The keep wall survives to its full height and is topped with the stubby remains of a parapet. The top of the keep wall is finished with a smooth screed of mortar which meets and then follows up the short remaining inner face of the parapet to confirm that this was the wall's finished height (PIs. 5 and 6). Set into the top of the wall were four equally spaced channels which ran across the width of the wall like the radiating spokes of a wheel (Fig. 9 and PI. 5). The channels were the settings for large, square-sectioned, timber beams which would have carried the roofs of the buildings that lined the interior of the keep and/or a walkway inside the parapet. The channels were 300mm wide and 170mm deep (c.half the depth of the timbers they once contained) and originally they would have pierced the full depth of the parapet, although now they are blocked from the outside by subsequent re-pointing and repair. The blocking infill of the socket has a whiter, softer mortar and contrasts with the original fabric. There is a lift line just below the beam slot level and one just above, an interval of 550mm, suggesting that the topping off of the keep wall, the setting of the timbers and the starting of the parapet were all completed in one phase of work.

The parapet wall is 400mm thick, narrower than that of the keep wall forming a narrow ledge at the top of the building. The parapet wall is truncated and there is no indication of the former height or levels of the merlins which are shown on antiquarian engravings

(Figs 4-8). Within the parapet, at the south end, is the bottom half of a smaller square-sectioned hole which pierces the full depth of the parapet just above the level of the top of the large beam settings (Pl. 5). This is thought to be a hole for a waterspout to discharge rain water from the valley/gutter at the junction at the base of the roof and parapet; examples of such holes were these were seen at Mettingham Castle where fragments of lead flashing from the lining of the valley were still in place. An alternative is that the hole is a 'putlock' for scaffolding, but this would imply that another full lift existed above the level of the roof a height that is not borne out by the evidence of the antiquarian engravings.

A section of a narrow cylindrical column in Barnack stone (PL. 7) was recovered from the core of the parapet; the column surface was undecorated and although not entirely diagnostic was not inconsistent with work of Norman masons and it is the only bit piece of fabric that could be attributed to this early date; the stone was photographed and re-incorporated into the wall during the rebuild.

The bailey wall

The remains of the bailey wall ran down the eastern side of the motte. It extends for c.51m and is sheared off at each end with a ragged break. These break points seem to be arbitrary and there is no indication that this is a coherent segment or that the terminals signify original openings. The wall is 4.3m tall and is constructed on a 1.6m high earth bank so that the wall top is 5.9m above the general ground level within the inner bailey. The wall follows the contours of a saddle dropping down from the motte before rising up again at its east end (Pl. 12).

The wall is built of large sandstone cobbles and flint nodules; these are un-struck flints, cortexes intact, which were probably, collected from *stone-picking* the surrounding fields. They are laid in strong horizontal courses that follow the rise and fall of the wall's contoured course. Looking at the south face there is an impression that the wall is banded, divided by what appears to be string courses of flints which have been sorted for size and shape. The selected stones include, in some cases, elongated oval flints which have been laid in a herring-bone pattern. The 'string-courses' are evenly spaced bands at under 1m apart and presumably indicate building lifts (Pl.13). Herring-bone flint work is often attributed to Anglo-Saxon builders but it has been recorded by the author in the fabric of known Norman-date churches.

The entire visible face seems to be original Norman work which extends to within 1.5m of the top. The wall top is truncated and had been capped over with a 200mm thick cement based render to create a domed-shaped water-shed. The core of the wall beneath the cap was original but there was no indication of how the top of the wall was finished or how much of its height had been lost. The wall is plain, built without buttresses and there is no indication of original openings. It is beautifully constructed and remains vertical and flat.

At the junction with the bottom of the motte the wall is pierced with a small round-headed door. The door is framed mainly with clunch blocks but there are three pieces of Barnack stone at the base of the jambs. On the sides of the opening, the clunch is laid in alternate horizontal and vertical rectangular blocks which are topped with an abacus of a plain thin slab. The voussoirs of the arch are alternately large and small clunch blocks and the keystone on the north side (the exterior face) has the remains of a carved shield, worn smooth; the underside of the arch is post-medieval brick. The door was probably inserted in the 17th-18th century. The rounded-headed arch and the rusticated blockwork is reminiscent of the Italianate (Palladian) style introduced at the end of the 16th century, but it has been so neatly done that the flint coursing either side of the door is uninterrupted.

The location of two large blocks of collapsed wall on the south side of the bailey was also plotted (Fig.1 B and C) and photographed. These were completely obscured by ivy and barely recognisable as masonry. The intention is to bury the blocks and if so they will need clearing of ivy and additional recording.

6. Discussion

The upstanding masonry remains of the castle date from different phases of development of the castle: the curtain wall round the inner bailey is a striking example of Norman wall building which exhibits good horizontal coursing and is likely to date to the 11th or early 12th century. The initial castle, constructed following the Conquest, is likely to have been a temporary structure built of wood and the wall probably represents its direct permanent replacement. It achieves a height of over 4m without the support of buttresses and yet still remains vertical and flat.

The shell keep is later and the treatment of the flint contrasts with the bailey wall and shows none of the indicators of Norman architecture. The use of brick and tile fragments in the core confirms its post-Norman dating and the style of the buttresses would suggest a later 13th century date; a period when the construction of this type of castle was coming to an end.

The keep remains represent a curtain wall against the inside of which timber buildings would have been constructed. Space within the keep would have been limited and the main activity within the castle would have taken place in the bailey yards. At this time the 'de Clare' lands were spread across country and the impetus for development lay elsewhere, such as their castles at Caerphilly and Tonbridge (Salter 2002).

The presence of later brickwork suggests that the remains of the castle were maintained in the post-medieval period, long after it had stopped being a residence, probably for the purpose of creating a romantic ruin to enhance the landscape.

The remedial work has secured the wall and a record has been made of hitherto unknown details about the potential roof structure on the keep wall top. The outcropping flints at ground level are part of the castle which are vulnerable and need protection.

David Gill
November 2012

7. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Clare\CLA 008 Clare Castle survey

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HRA-HRZ and HSA-HSE\HRX 9-99, HRY1-99, HRZ 1-
99, HAS 1-99, HSB 1-99, HSC 1-97, HSD 1-99 and HSE 1-80.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by David Gill and Jonathon Van Jennians with the assistance of Derek Ashman of Higher View Aerial Photography Ltd.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin

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Plate 1. General view of the castle motte topped with the remains of the shell keep and the bailey wall running down the east side. The wall divides the inner bailey in the foreground of the picture from the outer (Higher View photograph).



Plate 2. General view of the interior of the keep showing the condition of the monument prior to consolidation. The wall face has fallen away from a large section of the upper part of the wall exposing the wall's core. The remains of the parapet can be seen at the top of the wall to the left.



Plate 3. Derek Ashman from Higher View Ltd. photographing the keep using a camera mounted on a telescopic pole



Plate 4. Building up the inner face of the wall behind curving timber formwork. The blue tags mark the stainless steel pins that help tie the flint face to the core



Plate 5. The scale lies within one of the beam slots set into the top of the wall to support the roof timbers of the keep buildings. The remains of the smaller hole which can be seen above it to the left, is thought to be for a water spout to discharge rain water through the parapet and outside the keep.



Plate 6. Looking down on the top of the keep wall showing the mortared screed finish and the face of the parapet wall to the left of the scale.



Plate 7. Section of stone column, probably Norman in date, built into the core



Plate 8. Limestone sills placed between the merlins as part of the reconstruction of the crenulations



Plate 9. Erosion to the path exposing buried flint foundations



Plate 10. Post-medieval tile inserted into the joints of the buttresses



Plate 11. An example of the iron staples/dogs set into the limestone tying the buttress capping stones together.



Plate 12. The south face of the bailey north wall. It's is over 4m high and 50m long and built without supporting buttresses; it is a striking example of Norman wall building. The door on the left is a later insert the rusticated block work is a Palladian style and probably dates to the 17th-18th century (Higher View photograph).



Plate 13. The flints of the bailey wall laid in strong horizontal courses that follow the rise and fall of the wall's contours. The flints appear banded, divided by 'string courses' of flints which have been sorted for size and shape and which include elongated oval flints which have been laid in a herring-bone pattern. The 'string-courses' are evenly spaced bands at under 1m apart and presumably indicate building lifts (Higher View photograph).



Plate 14. Top of the bailey wall with concrete capping partially removed revealing the original wall core fabric beneath. North face of the wall looking east.

Appendix 1. Catalogue of photographs

PARISH	SITE	FILM	FRAME	DESCRIPTION
Clare	008	HRX	9	Tile fragments built into the face of the buttresses on the exterior face of the keep.
Clare	008	HRX	10	Interior of the keep showing the depth of reconstruction of the wall face
Clare	008	HRX	11	Beam slot 4 built into the top of the keep wall
Clare	008	HRX	12	Fragment of a stone column recovered from the infill of the keep wall core
Clare	008	HRX	13	Fragment of a stone column recovered from the infill of the keep wall core
Clare	008	HRX	14	Fragment of a stone column recovered from the infill of the keep wall core
Clare	008	HRX	15	Fragmentary remains of the keep's parapet wall face at the base parapet
Clare	008	HRX	16	Top of the keep wall and the junction with the parapet
Clare	008	HRX	17	Beam slot 1 built into the top of the keep wall
Clare	008	HRX	18	Beam slot 1 built into the top of the keep wall
Clare	008	HRX	19	Beam slot 1 built into the top of the keep wall and hole for water spout piercing the parapet
Clare	008	HRX	20	Evidence for the merlins above beam slot 1 seen in plan
Clare	008	HRX	21	Evidence for the merlins above beam slot 1 seen in plan
Clare	008	HRX	22	Beam slot 1 top of the keep seen in plan
Clare	008	HRX	23	Water spout through the keep parapet wall above beam slot 1 seen in plan
Clare	008	HRX	24	Blocking material within beam slot 1
Clare	008	HRX	25	Blocking material within beam slot 1
Clare	008	HRX	26	View of the town and church looking north from the motte top
Clare	008	HRX	27	North side of the keeps northernmost buttress after repairs
Clare	008	HRX	28	Layer of tile pinnings between stones of the keeps northern most buttress
Clare	008	HRX	29	Inter face of the keep core fabric showing closely spaced lift lines in the centre of the pic.
Clare	008	HRX	30	Detail of the keep wall core fabric
Clare	008	HRX	31	Tile frag with reduced core built into the core of the keep
Clare	008	HRX	32	?floor tile built into the core fabric of the keep wall
Clare	008	HRX	33	depth of reconstruction of the interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HRX	34	depth of reconstruction of the interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HRX	35	Iron dog/strap binding the stones of the keep buttresses
Clare	008	HRX	36	Iron dog/strap binding the stones of the keep buttresses
Clare	008	HRX	37	General view of the keep from the east shrouded in scaffolding
Clare	008	HRX	38	The keep being photographed by Higher View
Clare	008	HRX	39	the south face of the bailey wall being photographed by Higher View
Clare	008	HRX	40	the south face of the bailey wall being photographed by Higher View
Clare	008	HRX	41	Memorial tablet built into the inner face of the keep
Clare	008	HRX	42	2nd memorial tablet built into the inner face of the keep
Clare	008	HRX	43	Memorial tablet set into the ground at the base of the keep
Clare	008	HRX	44	Brick underpinning of the west side of the keep wall and the stone plinth
Clare	008	HRX	45	Mix of Barnack stone and clunch stitching the buttresses to the wall face
Clare	008	HRX	46	Brick repairs to the southernmost buttress, north side
Clare	008	HRX	47	path around the south side of the keep, eroded ground showing outcropping flint remains
Clare	008	HRX	48	path around the south side of the keep, eroded ground showing outcropping flint remains
Clare	008	HRX	49	path around the south side of the keep, eroded ground showing outcropping flint remains

PARISH SITE FILM FRAME DESCRIPTION

PARISH	SITE	FILM	FRAME	DESCRIPTION
Clare	008	HRX	50	path around the north side of the keep, eroded ground showing outcropping flint remains
Clare	008	HRX	51	path around the north side of the keep, eroded ground showing outcropping flint remains
Clare	008	HRX	52	Door through the bailey wall south side, detail of the stone jambs showing flint coursing apparently uninterrupted
Clare	008	HRX	53	Door through the bailey wall S side, detail of the stone jambs showing mix of clunch and barnack stone
Clare	008	HRX	54	Abacus at the top of west jamb S side
Clare	008	HRX	55	Door through the bailey wall N side showing collapsed face to the west of the door
Clare	008	HRX	56	Door through the bailey wall N side showing collapsed face to the west of the door in detail
Clare	008	HRX	57	Door through the bailey wall N side showing brick underside of the arch
Clare	008	HRX	58	Door through the bailey wall N side showing brick underside of the arch from below
Clare	008	HRX	59	Bailey wall door, carved shield keystone on the north side
Clare	008	HRX	60	Barnack stone at the base of the east jamb of the bailey wall door, south side
Clare	008	HRX	61	New carved stones sills between the merlins on the keep reconstructed parapet
Clare	008	HRX	62	top of the bailey wall with the concrete capping partly removed.
Clare	008	HRX	63	Top of the bailey wall with the concrete cap removed exposing the original core fabric.
Clare	008	HRX	64	Top of the bailey wall with the concrete cap removed exposing the original core fabric.
Clare	008	HRX	65	Top of the bailey wall with the concrete cap removed exposing the original core fabric.
Clare	008	HRX	66	Top of the bailey wall with the concrete cap removed exposing the original core fabric.
Clare	008	HRX	67	Top of the bailey wall with the concrete cap removed exposing the original core fabric.
Clare	008	HRX	68	Top of the bailey wall prior to the concrete cap being removed looking east along the wall
Clare	008	HRX	69	Upper limit of the Norman face work at the west end of the bailey wall south face looking west.
Clare	008	HRX	70	Interior of the keep prior to the start of the repair work.
Clare	008	HRX	71	Bailey wall door north side arch head showing keystone with carved shield
Clare	008	HRX	77	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	78	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	79	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	80	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	81	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	82	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	83	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	84	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	85	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	86	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	87	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	88	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	89	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	90	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	91	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	92	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HRX	93	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N

PARISH SITE FILM FRAME DESCRIPTION

Clare	008	HSD	64	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	65	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	66	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	67	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	68	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	69	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	70	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	71	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	72	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	73	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	74	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSD	75	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	76	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	77	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	78	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	79	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	80	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	81	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	82	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	83	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	84	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	85	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	86	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	87	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	88	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	89	Interior wall face of the keep
Clare	008	HSD	90	Bailey south curtain wall northside from the motte top
Clare	008	HSD	91	Bailey south curtain wall northside from the motte top
Clare	008	HSD	92	Bailey south curtain wall northside from the motte top
Clare	008	HSD	93	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSD	94	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSD	95	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSD	96	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSD	97	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSD	98	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSD	99	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSE	1	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSE	2	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSE	3	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey
Clare	008	HSE	4	Panoramic view of the castle motte keep and bailey south curtain wall from the south (inner) bailey

PARISH SITE FILM FRAME DESCRIPTION

PARISH	SITE	FILM	FRAME	DESCRIPTION
Clare	008	HSE	27	Cross section at the south end of the remains of the castle keep. Part of a series of joining photos of the shear point of the ruin starting from the top down. See mosaic
Clare	008	HSE	28	Cross section at the south end of the remains of the castle keep. Part of a series of joining photos of the shear point of the ruin starting from the top down. See mosaic
Clare	008	HSE	29	Cross section at the south end of the remains of the castle keep. Part of a series of joining photos of the shear point of the ruin starting from the top down. See mosaic
Clare	008	HSE	30	Cross section at the south end of the remains of the castle keep. Part of a series of joining photos of the shear point of the ruin starting from the top down. See mosaic
Clare	008	HSE	31	Cross section at the south end of the remains of the castle keep. Part of a series of joining photos of the shear point of the ruin starting from the top down. See mosaic
Clare	008	HSE	32	Aerial view of Clare station engine shed
Clare	008	HSE	33	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	35	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	36	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	37	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	38	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	39	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	40	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	41	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	42	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	43	Bailey south curtain wall, north face joining photo running E-W
Clare	008	HSE	44	Bailey south curtain wall, south face joining photo running W -E
Clare	008	HSE	45	Bailey south curtain wall, south face joining photo running W -E
Clare	008	HSE	46	Bailey south curtain wall, south face joining photo running W -E
Clare	008	HSE	47	Bailey south curtain wall, south face joining photo running W -E
Clare	008	HSE	48	Bailey south curtain wall, south face joining photo running W -E
Clare	008	HSE	49	Bailey south curtain wall, south face joining photo running W -E
Clare	008	HSE	50	Cross-section of bailey south curtain wall through east end
Clare	008	HSE	51	Cross-section of bailey south curtain wall through east end
Clare	008	HSE	52	Cross-section of bailey south curtain wall through east end
Clare	008	HSE	53	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N cont from HRZ 29
Clare	008	HSE	54	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	55	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	56	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	57	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	58	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	59	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	60	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	61	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	62	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	63	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	64	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	65	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	66	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	67	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N

PARISH SITE FILM FRAME DESCRIPTION

Clare	008	HSE	68	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	69	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	70	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	71	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	72	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	73	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	74	Exterior of the face joining photos in vertical strips running from S to N
Clare	008	HSE	75	Isolated and detached fragments of the bailey north curtain wall within the woods
Clare	008	HSE	76	Isolated and detached fragments of the bailey north curtain wall within the woods
Clare	008	HSE	77	Isolated and detached fragments of the bailey north curtain wall within the woods
Clare	008	HSE	78	Isolated and detached fragments of the bailey north curtain wall within the woods
Clare	008	HSE	79	Isolated and detached fragments of the bailey north curtain wall within the woods
Clare	008	HSE	80	Isolated and detached fragments of the bailey north curtain wall within the woods

Appendix 2

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Recording

AT

CLARE CASTLE, CLARE, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	N/A
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	N/A
SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 770 452
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Consolidation of castle walls (following removal of vegetation), including burial of collapsed masonry
AREA:	Small
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	8 August 2012

Summary

- 1.1 English Heritage (EH) has advised that the proposed works should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with Brief and Specification issued by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the SCCAS/CT and EH for scrutiny.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

- 1.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The location of the proposed work is situated within an area of high archaeological importance that is recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the internal area of Clare Castle (HER no. CLA 008). This monument is of national importance and statutorily protected as a Scheduled Monument (SF 52).

Planning Background

- 3.1 There are proposals for repair works to conserve the above ground remains of this building. There are also proposals to bury two large lumps or blocks of coursed flint masonry, presumed to be the remains of a collapsed wall (or walls).

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 In order to provide an objective record of the structure before conservation works begin and during the works, an archaeological survey of the building structure (i.e. walls to be conserved), and the collapsed remains, should be prepared after the vegetation has been removed. The objective is to create a full analysis and record of the historic fabric before and during any significant fabric is removed or hidden during the works work (normally as a condition of consent or grant). It may also inform the programme of proposed works or repair, and provide a detailed record to inform future assessments.
- 4.2 Full face measured elevation of all wall faces to a minimum scale of 1:20. This need not be a stone by stone record but must include the limits of the wall, the external outline of any cracks, any identified fabric joint lines or phasing lines, if lift lines showing fabric construction are present these are to be included. This may be achieved by, e.g. direct measurement, rectified photography or photogrammetry.
- 4.3 To accompany and complement the elevation drawing a photographic record is to be made. Alternatively, a full stone by stone elevation showing all features in detail is to be prepared.
- 4.4 A descriptive text and linked analysis of results must be provided. The results should be set in the context of the building/complex as a whole.
- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 All arrangements for the recording, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

- 5.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, must be provided. 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).
- 6.7 A digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT and EH for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER and EH.
- 6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.9 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. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.

- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 6.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Standards of recording and archive keeping should be in general accord with English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice* (2006).

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-138611

Project details

Project name	Monitoring and recording of fabric repairs at Clare Castle
Short description of the project	Survey of the masonry remains of the shell keep and bailey wall of Clare Castle were undertaken during consolidation and conservation work. Clare Castle dates back to the first period of castle building in Suffolk following the Norman Conquest. The remains date from different phases of development of the castle: the bailey wall is a striking example of Norman wall building which is likely to date to the 11th century. The shell keep is later as the treatment of the flint contrasts with the bailey wall and shows none of the indicators of Norman architecture. The use of brick and tile fragments in the core confirms its post Norman dating and the style of the buttresses suggests a later 13th century date; a period when the construction of this type of castle was coming to an end. The presence of later brickwork suggests that the remains of the castle were maintained in the post-medieval period, long after it had stopped being a residence, probably as a romantic ruin to enhance the landscape
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2012 End: 16-10-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CLA 008 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	CASTLE Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Part Survey", "Recorded Observation"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE CLA 008 Clare Castle monitoring and recording fabric repairs
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7700 4510 52 0 52 04 31 N 000 34 59 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.00m Max: 46.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	David Gill
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Clare Castle monitoring of masonry repairs
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Gill, D.J.,'
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report no 2012/186
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	SCCAS client report, soft bound, A4, colour

Entered by David Gill (david.gill@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 4 December 2012

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Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
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- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

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www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/