

Clare Priory Church new extension
Clare Priory
CLA 037

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/039

Client: Provincial of the Order Of Hermit Friars of St. Augustine

Author: David Gill

March /2013

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Contents

Summary	
Drawing Conventions	
1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	3
3. Archaeology and historical background	3
4. Methodology	8
5. Results	9
Monitoring of the footprint strip	9
Medieval	9
Early post medieval deposits (16th-18th century)	11
Post medieval structures (19th century)	12
Church Interior	15
Infirmary south wall (plates 8)	15
Infirmary north wall (plates 9-11)	15
Reredorter (Plates 12 and 13)	16
Service trenches	17
6. Finds and environmental evidence	17
Introduction	17
The pottery	17
Ceramic building material (CBM)	18
7. Discussion	18
The medieval building	18
Post dissolution barn	20
8. Conclusions	22

9. Archive deposition	23
10. Acknowledgements	23
11. Bibliography	23
12. Plates	25

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location plan.	2
Figure 2.Details from Tithe map for the parish of Clare 1846	5
Figure 3.Second edition Ordnance Survey Map, published 1904	6
Figure 4. Joshua Kirby's engraving of Clare Priory in 1748	6
Figure 5 Antiquarian engravings showing the interior of the church as a barn	7
Figure 6. Plan of the Church building showing areas of excavation	13
Figure 7 Detailed excavation phase plans and sections through the trenches.	14

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	17
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List of Plates

Plate 1. General view of the south side of the church prior to the start of work.	25
Plate 2. Below ground remains of a buttress and chimney which once projected from the face of the wall.	25
Plate 3. Truncated remains of a lost medieval chimney and buttress.	26
Plate 4. Detail of the corner of the buttress showing construction in re-used peg-tiles	26
Plate 5. Excavation against	26
Plate 6. The medieval footing, well-constructed in bonded flint, beneath the south wall.	27
Plate 7. Eastern limit of the south wall's medieval foundations. The end of the foundation is deliberately finished and terminates neatly using tiles to create a sharp corner similar to the buttress. The soil to east of the foundation is a footing trench backfill suggesting the trench may have turned and run north at this point. The buried brickwork to the right is part of a sunken chamber dating to the C19th	27
Plate 8. The inside of the church south wall after the removal of the wainscot.	28
Plate 9. Interior of the north wall with the exposed remains of the brick-built jambs of the central door.	28
Plate 10. Apotropaic marks..	29
Plate 11. Apotropaic marks and graffiti scratched into the soft clunch stone.	29
Plate 12.The interior of east wall of the cross-wing after the removal of the wainscot which revealed the arches of the reredorter.	30
Plate 13. The exposed fabric of the north end of the cross-wing	30
Plate 14. General view of the north side of the church..	31
Plate 15. East end of the church	31
Plate 16. Exterior of the reredorter east wall showing extensive re-building in the north east corner	32
Plate 17. Linear hollow showing the line of the water channel that once served the reredorter	32

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2. Report on the wall investigation and monitoring of the engineering testholes

Appendix 3. Oasis Form

Summary

Archaeological monitoring and limited building recording were carried out at Clare Priory during the excavations associated with the ground works for an extension to the existing Church. The building dates to the 14th century and once housed the infirmary, dormitory and reredorter of the Augustinian friary. It was converted to a church after 'The Priory' was restored to the Augustinian Order in 1953 and is a protected Scheduled Monument (no. 29290).

The monitoring recorded the buried foundations of the medieval infirmary affected by the development and included the remains of a lost buttress and possible chimney which were all truncated at a depth of 350mm below the existing ground surface. The buttress and chimney footing were directly sealed by deposits associated with the post-reformation remodelling of the building when the infirmary was converted to a barn. The priory is located on the floodplain of the River Stour and it was established that the ground levels had been raised by more than 1m with the importation of soil prior to the infirmary's construction.

Within the building examples of 'daisy wheel' apotropaic marks were recorded on all of the few surviving fragments of plaster. These symbols which date from when the building was used as a barn were believed to avert evil and protect both animals and crops. This superstition is believed to date to the 17th century when the fear of magic and the persecutions of witches was at its most zealous.

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Clare Priory during the excavations associated with the ground works for an extension to the existing church. The building dates to the 14th century and once housed the infirmary, dormitory and reredorter of the Augustinian friary. It was converted to a church after 'The Priory' was restored to the Augustinian Order in 1953 and is a protected Scheduled Monument (no. 29290). The new large extension was to be built against the south side the church and the two elements linked by way of an arcade of three arches that would be cut through the south wall.

After the Reformation the building had served as a threshing barn and to this end a full height door opening was cut into the south wall and later blocked. The new arcade was to be built into the blocked door space and no medieval fabric was to be removed. An archaeological survey and evaluation of the proposed site, carried out in 2003 (SCCAS report no. 2003/10), confirmed that the wall fabric, where the arches were to be sited, was not original and demonstrated that the archaeological impact development proposal could be mitigated for by archaeological recording.

Planning permission for the development was given by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SE/08/0398) and Scheduled Monument Consent for the works was granted in 2006 (ref. HSD 9/2/8757) on condition that archaeological work was completed. A brief for the recording was issued by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team and the work was undertaken between February 2011 and November 2012.

Preliminary work included the re-investigation of the infill material of the south wall, which re-affirmed its post-medieval date. The investigations comprised a series of test holes cut into the fabric which were reported on separately (Appendix 2).

The building contract was awarded to Killby and Gayford who completed the initial ground works, constructed the slab and initiated the stripping out of the existing church. The contract then passed to T.J. Evers Ltd who finished the building but during this transition the laying of the new drains which ran around the east end of the building were completed without notifying the monitoring archaeologist.

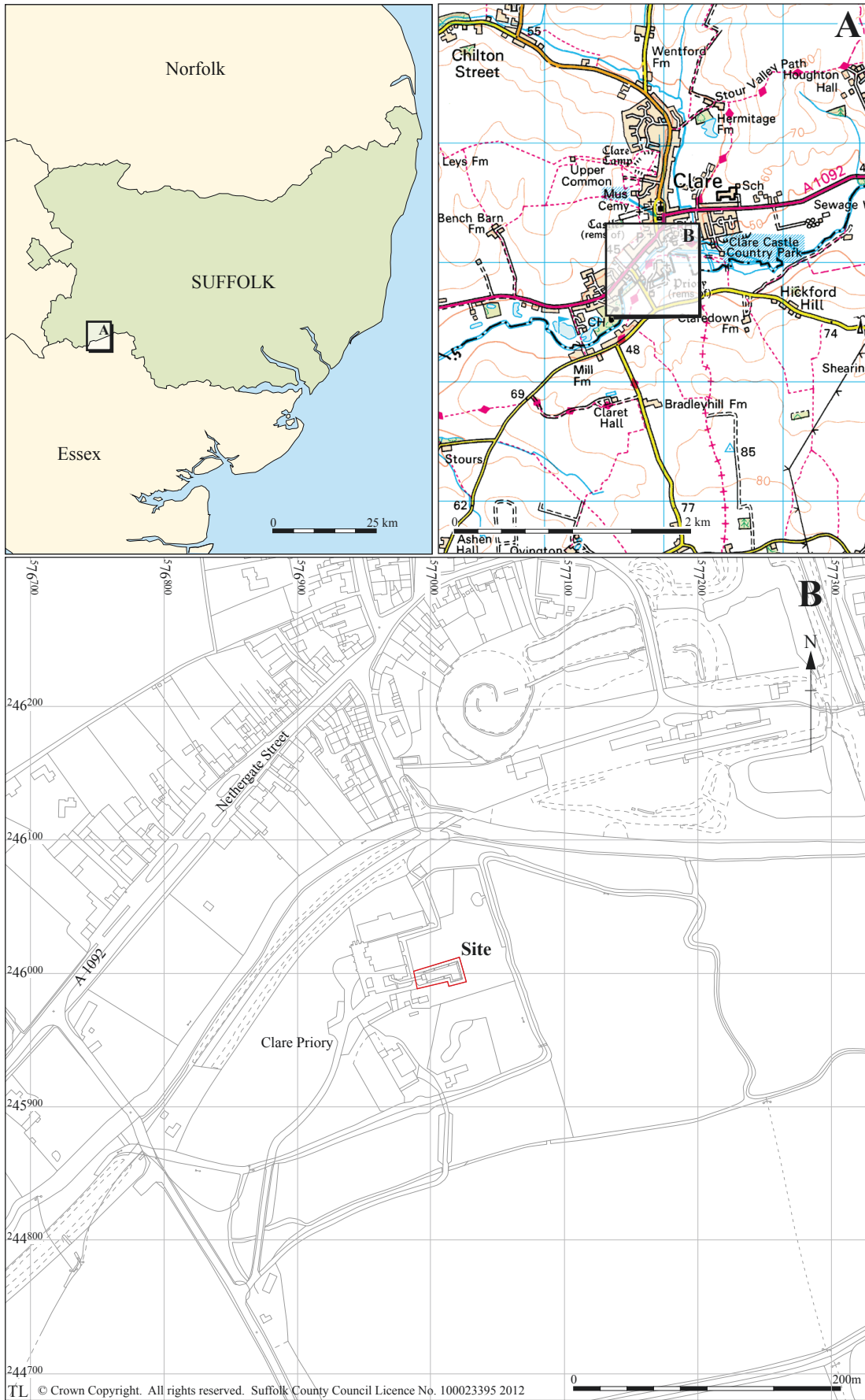


Figure 1. Location of site

2. The Location, geology and topography of the site

The Priory lies at TL 7699 4500 on the southern edge of the early medieval town of Clare approximately 100m from the 12th century motte and bailey castle and within 400m of the market place and the town church of St Peter. It is situated alongside the River Stour on the level ground of the valley floor below the 45m contour and within the river's floodplain. On its north side the priory is separated from the town by the 'new cut', a medieval leet which once powered the castle's mill and on the south it is enclosed by the river's true course which meanders across the priory meadows.

The church (formerly the infirmary) stands to the south-east of, and detached from the remains of the other claustral buildings which includes the Prior's house, a long wall of the chapter house and the remains of another unidentified building, all enclosing the ruins of the cloister that was attached to south side of the Friary's medieval church, of which only part of the south wall remains.

The surface geology is clay silts and gravels of the river terrace over chalk.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Clare Priory is a house of Augustinian Friars founded in 1248 by Earl Richard de Clare and was probably the first and the mother church of its order in England. Much of the knowledge of its early history is derived from a collection of 15th century charters (cartulary) relating to the title to an estate of the Priory; these do not record any grant of land to the Friars by Earl Richard but suggest that the acquisition of a small estate around the Friary was due largely to the influence of the Countess Matilda, widow of Earl Richard, who held Clare in dower (Breen 1996).

Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I and wife of Gilbert of Clare, was said to have built the Chapel of St Vincent and her daughter, Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, built for them a dormitory, chapter house and refectory. The friars' church was dedicated in 1328, and the rebuilt chapter house, cloister and cemetery in 1380. During periods when Elizabeth de Burgh was in residence at the nearby castle two friars would go to the castle daily to sing mass, in return for an annual payment of ten quarters of wheat from the seigniorial grange and ten quarters of malt from the mill next to the friary.

By the rules of their order the Augustinian Friars should have possessed no property beyond the walls of their precinct so at the time of the Dissolution in 1538 the total extent of the Friar's lands apart from their orchards was only thirty-eight acres. The friary and its lands were granted to Richard Frende, 'Trumpatur unto the kinges maiestie' and when the Friary was assigned in 1557 it was described as messuages, houses, buildings, granges, stables, barnes, dovecots, pond, waters, fisheries, orchard, appelyards, gardens.

The property was alienated to John Killingworth in 1589, and in 1596 it was granted to Sir Thomas Barnardiston in whose family it remained for the greater part of the seventeenth century and the former Prior's house was converted to a dwelling in 1604. By the time of the tithe apportionment in 1846 the estate, which included the nearby castle ruins, was in the ownership of Elizabeth Barker who occupied the mansion house. From around 1862 until the mid 1880's the priory was a school; the old infirmary serving as the Boys Hall. The buildings had been offered to the incoming headmaster of an establishment based at the time at Nethergate House, also in Clare. The new head, Mr. Joseph B. Gee, accepted the offer, preferring the priory because 'being isolated, its inmates would be less liable to contagious or infectious diseases'; and further, 'because of the roomy character of the dormitories, and the spacious grounds'. Boys aged between nine and fourteen attended the school and a census attests that there were three masters to twenty-five boys.

The Barker family possession of the priory continued until 1953 when it was returned to the Augustinian Order of Friars and their first Mass was celebrated in a temporary chapel on May 10th. Later the infirmary building became a permanent church to serve the whole district.

A plan of the ruins was made by A.A.G Colpoy and published in 1893 (PSIAH Volume VIII pt.2 1893). The site of the church was partly excavated by Sir William St John Hope in 1902 (PSIAH Volume VI) and the church's octagonal central tower, characteristic of the Order, was excavated in 1950's (Arch in Suffolk PSIAH Volume XXVIII pt.3 1957)



Clare Priory as shown on the tithe map of 1846. The Prior's house, converted to a dwelling, is shown in pink with various accompanying out-buildings in black including the infirmary in the centre of the complex. The apportionment records that the property is owned by Caroline Barker and occupied by 'herself and others'. 271 is listed as 'Mansion House', 270 as 'cottage yard and lodge' and 269 as 'yards, stables and buildings'. The watercourse, 275, is the new cut excavated to power a water mill to the east; the earlier course of the River Stour (274) forms the rectilinear enclosure to the south of the Priory buildings and defines the county boundary. Note the channel off the Stour leading to the west end of the infirmary/dorter that would have flushed through the building when it functioned as the reredorter.



Detail from the 1846 tithe map showing the building as both longer and wider with the addition of extra bays on the east and south sides; a footprint similar to the one represented in Joshua Kirby's engraving of c.100 years earlier (Fig. 4). The apparent location of the corner buttresses inward of the eastern (right) end of the building suggests an extension has been added although there is no sign of it on the east face or below ground in the limited view offered by the monitored excavations.

Figure 2. Details from Tithe map for the parish of Clare 1846 (SRO ref IR 30/33/105)

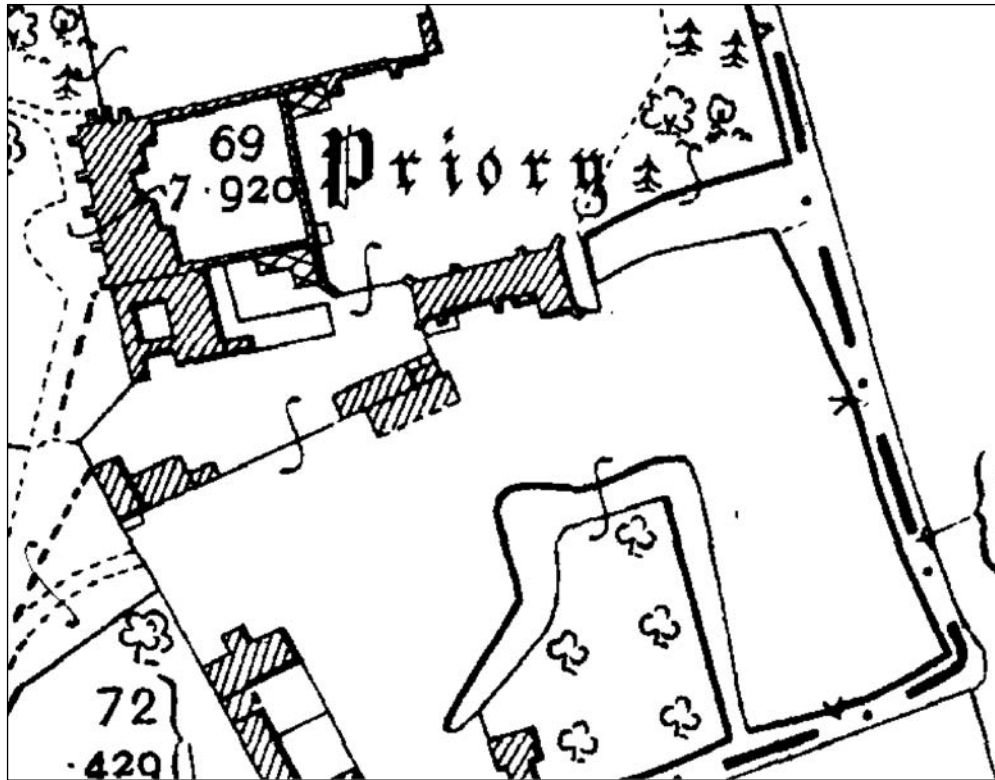


Figure 3. Second edition Ordnance Survey Map, published 1904 which depicts the 'church' unchanged from the first edition map published in 1876 and in the form we see it today. Note that the stepped profile of the south wall, shown on the tithe map (Fig. 2) has gone and the NE and SE corner buttresses are now shown on the end of the building.

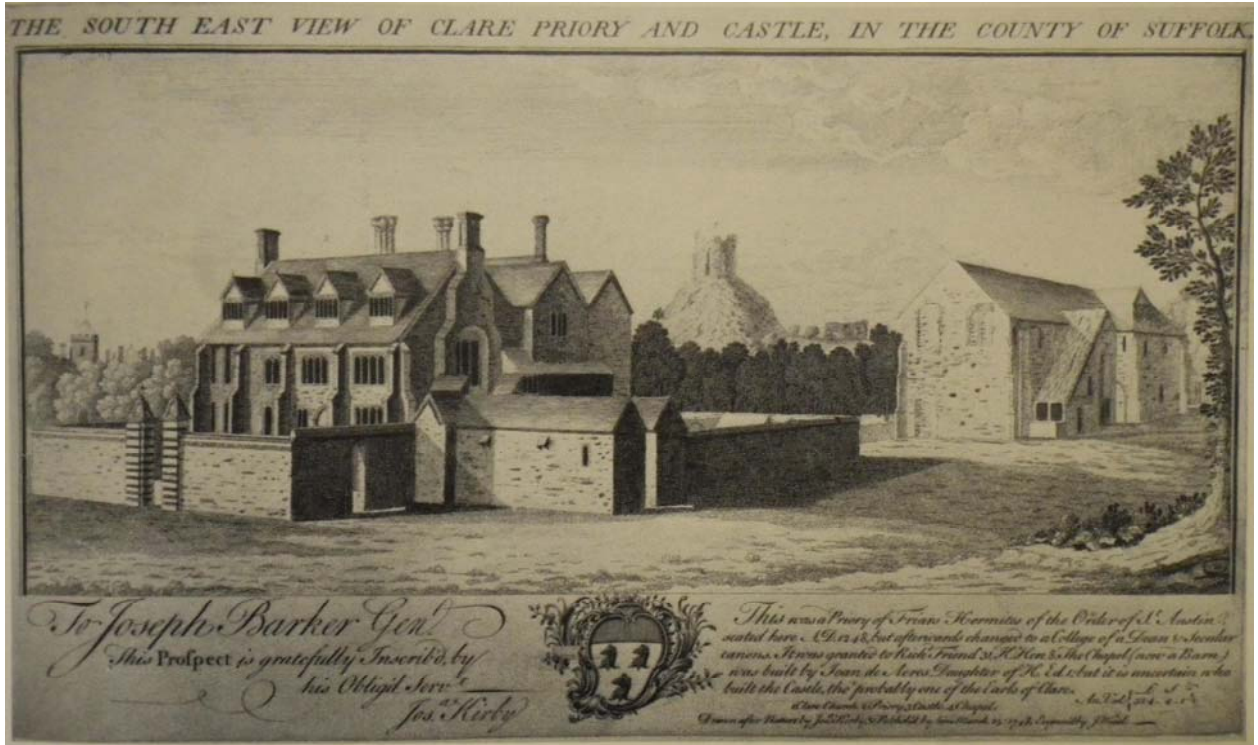
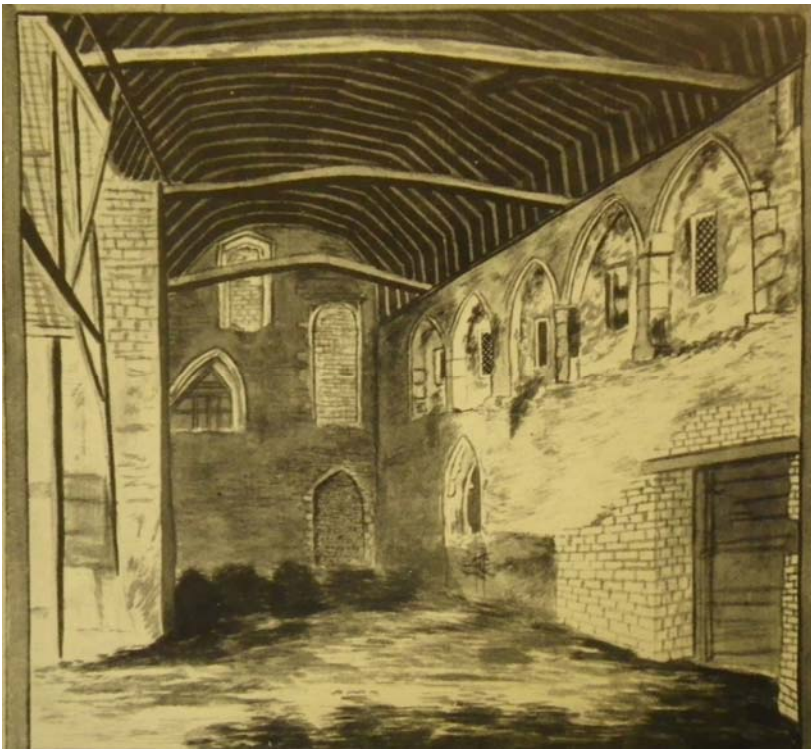


Figure 4. Joshua Kirby's engraving of Clare Priory in 1748 showing the converted remains of the Prior's house in the foreground on the left and the 'church' to right. The south side of the church is shown complete with an outshot stair, beneath the long sloping roof and a hip-roof with gablet over the cross-wing (two features which no longer exist) The building footprint looks the same as that shown on the tithe map 100 years later. (SRO ref HD526/32/Farrer collection).



Left: A drawing of the interior of the priory from 1791 published in Thomas Walford's *History of Clare* (SRO ref 1511/67/1). It shows the first floor no longer in place, the small inserted door in the north wall on the right (surrounded by brickwork) and the large barn doors on the left. Note through the open doors on the left the timber-frame work supporting the outshot roof can be seen. Any doors to this opening must have been on the front of the outshot cum porch.

John Grieg's illustration from 1810 (SRO ref HD526/32/Farrer collection). Note the cranked tie beams spanning the building (often associated with crown post roofs) and the unusual arrangement of openings in the end gable wall which seem to suggest a door above the eave height of the long walls (in contradiction of the tie-beam evidence).

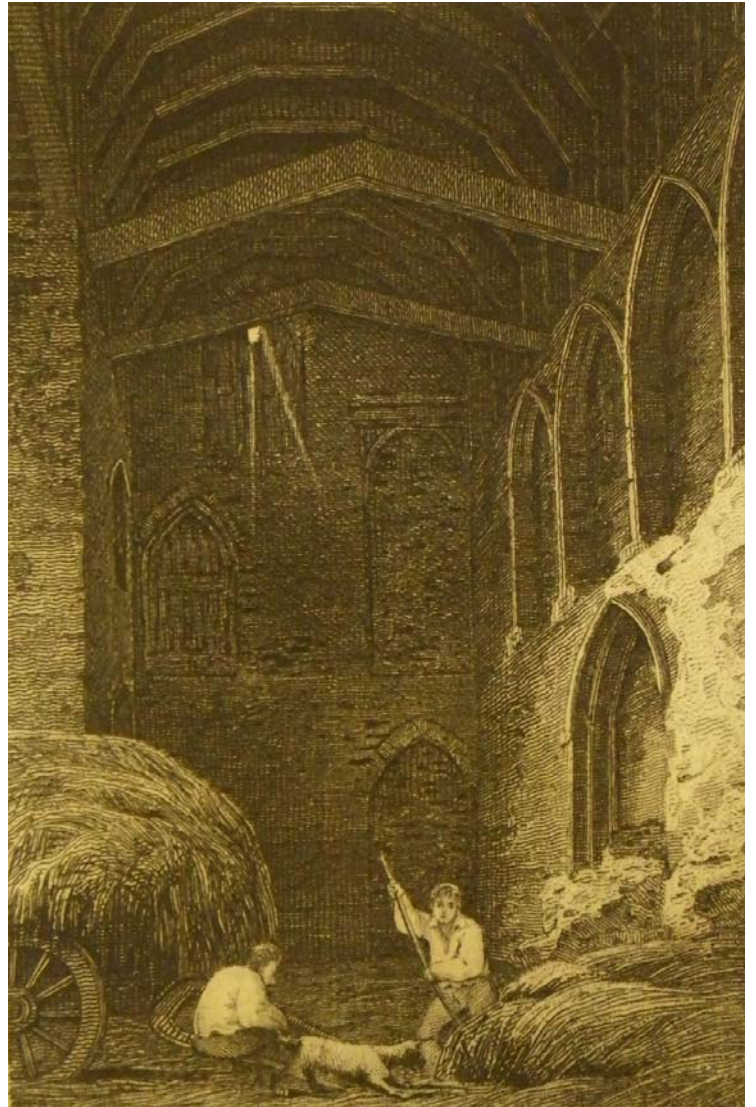


Figure 5. Antiquarian engravings showing the interior of the church as a barn

4. Methodology

The archaeological brief required that:

- Two investigative holes were to be made in the fabric of the Victorian rebuild of the south wall of the church to establish the composition of the building material and, if possible, to confirm the date of the wall.
- A photographic, drawn record was to be made of the two 'joining places' between the extension and the existing structure, together with material descriptions.
- The topsoil stripping for the extension footprint was to be archaeologically monitored and any features exposed were to be recorded.
- The proposed site of the septic tank was to be evaluated and the excavations of the connecting drain lines were to be monitored.

The footprint of the proposed extension was stripped site under the direct supervision of the monitoring archaeologist to the top of the archaeological deposits or the reduced strip level, whichever was the highest. Buried medieval remains, part of the existing building, were exposed, cleaned by hand excavation and recorded.

A second phase of monitoring examined the excavation of a trench alongside the south wall to investigate and augment the footings in the area of the arches. This enabled the recording of the below ground remains of the church and the soil profile into which the medieval footing was cut.

A photographic record was made of the interior of the church whilst the plaster and wainscot was stripped from the former nave and the medieval reredorter within the cross-wing at the west end of the building.

The site was recorded under the existing HER site code CLA 037 and continued the context numbering begun during the initial evaluation. Excavation plans and sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20 onto A3 gridded permatrace sheets. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, are included in the digital and physical archives.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database. Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified, with the resultant data also being entered onto databases.

An OASIS form has been initiated for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-147154) and a digital copy of the report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds.

5. Results

Monitoring of the footprint strip

The 'reduced-dig' level over most of the area was, by design, within the depth of the modern overburden. The amount of soil removed varied in depth from 400mm, close to the building, to no more than removing the turf at the southern edge of the site.

Archaeological deposits included the buried foundations of the medieval infirmary, which were encountered at a depth of 350mm below the existing ground surface, and are shown in pink on figure 6. The foundations included the remains of a lost buttress and possible chimney, the respective east and west edges of which were first uncovered in the evaluation (Gill 2003) and thought to be a large, single block of masonry and (mis)interpreted as a possible base for an outshot stair. The footings for the original south wall were also found beneath the existing structure and were uncovered and recorded in a series of trenches excavated for the foundation of the new extension immediately alongside the ancient remains.

The buttress chimney and footing were all were truncated just below ground level and directly sealed by deposits associated with the post-reformation remodelling of the building when the infirmary was converted to a barn. The archaeological evidence could be divided into medieval and post-reformation deposits and are described by phase below.

Medieval

Foundation of the Infirmary

The foundations (0101) for the medieval infirmary were constructed in bonded flint with occasional roof tile which were laid either in interrupted courses or used to form corners

or quoins. The flints were a mix of medium to small cobbles bonded with a pale brown sandy mortar; the materials used and the high quality of finish was the equal of the above ground walls (Pls. 3-7). The excavations indicated that the ground level had altered little since the infirmary was constructed in the 14th century and that a depth of up to 650mm of bonded wall was set into the ground; although this was not consistent across the wall length.

The footing was laid in what would have been a fairly wide, vertical-sided trench (0106 Fig.6, Phase I and S1, 2 and 3). On the outside of the building the trench was 350mm greater than the wall width and, assuming the wall was on the trench centre-line, this would suggest that the trench was a generous 1.5m wide and 1m deep. The trench was cut through a deep buried soil layer 0113; a re-worked soil that was flecked with tile/brick, charcoal and oyster shell. Soil depth was 1.3m over the natural subsoil, suggesting that the general area had been built up prior to the construction of the infirmary. The bottom of the footing trench did not penetrate to the depth of the underlying natural and was wholly within the built up soil. A thin layer of flint and dry mortar with occasional crushed tile/brick (0112) lay across the bottom of the trench; this was very hard packed suggesting that it may have been rammed. The trench was infilled around the bonded foundation with clean clay, re-deposited natural flecked with mortar and chalk (0109). The original line of the south wall bowed slightly and the footing remains projected 100mm forward of the secondary wall above it.

The bonded remains of the south wall footing terminated in test hole 4, 4.7m short of cross-wing at the east end of the building (Fig. 7, S4 and Pl.7). This was a deliberate end to the wall which is vertical and finished neatly with tiles and limestone fragments to form a rustic quoin. As far as it could be explored it was finished on the end; it may have been a corner and the wall continued north. The footing trench extended beyond the end of the wall terminal by at least 1m and was filled with the same type of clean clay that infilled the trench sides in front of the wall. Whether this was an 'empty' foundation trench continuing the line of the south wall or the trench for a return wall seen in cross-section was unclear and unfortunately a buried, brick and concrete-built tank obscured any potential evidence that might resolve these issues.

Buttress 0100 (Fig. 6 and Pls. 2-5)

This buttress was integral to the south wall footing and was set into the ground to the same depth and truncated at the same height. It was constructed of closely spaced medium to small flints with stacks of peg-tiles used to form the two external corners. The tiles were well fired (without reduced cores), measured 260mm x 170mm x 100mm and were each pierced by a pair of round holes for attachment.

The buttress was 800mm wide and projected 1350mm from the face of the wall and opposed a similar buttress on the north wall.

Chimney footing 0110 (Fig. 6 and Pls. 2-5)

The chimney remains were a rectangular block of bonded flint, 3.65m wide which projected 900mm from the wall. It was located 1.1m to the west of the buttress and, as with the buttress, was integral to the south wall below ground. During this phase of monitoring it was recorded in plan only but excavations in 2003 showed it to have footings an equal depth to the south wall.

Evidence for both the suggested chimney base and buttress 0100 only existed below ground; both features were located within the area of rebuilt wall face, their respective east and west edges aligning precisely with the limits of the rebuilt section and any potential wall scarring or evidence within the fabric of the building has been lost (PI. 2).

Layer 0102 and 0103

The projecting medieval footings were partially buried beneath a thin and dispersed spread of rubble (0102 Fig. 7, S1)) and sealed directly beneath a layer of green clay (0103). The rubble was composed of muddy lime mortar, occasional oyster shell and smashed peg tiles. The layer directly overlay subsoil and the tile tiles were the same type as those built into the infirmary footings and the layer thought to be the detritus from the building of the infirmary trodden into the ground by the medieval masons.

Early post-medieval deposits (16th-18th century)

A thick layer of clay was recorded in the angle between the buttress and the chimney footing, partly overlying the latter (Fig.6 Phase II and S1, S4). Its spread resumed east of the buttress and extended south as far as the buttress end. It was a clean compacted

deposit, 300mm thick close to the infirmary wall but tapered to half this at its southern edge. Removing the clay revealed a circular posthole 0107 (Fig. 6, Phase I), which was filled with the same clay that made up layer 0103, suggesting it was an open hole when the layer was laid down and that it cut through the underlying tile rubble layer 0102. The function of the posthole is unknown but is thought to be related to the post-medieval 'enabling works' associated with the alterations of the building; possibly scaffolding.

Brick wall 0105

Laid over the clay layer 0103 was a dry-laid low wall of unbonded bricks, 0105 (Fig.6 Phase II). It ran south from the infirmary and was aligned with the west face of the buttress remains (0100). The wall was laid in stretcher bonds two bricks high and two bricks wide, made up of reused 'tudor bricks'. To the west of the wall was a layer of rubble, 0104, made up of broken brick and tile. This material was comparable to that used to block up the wall after the removal of the chimney wall and the bricks dated to the late 15th-early 16th century. The deposition of the rubble was however dated to sometime after the 17th century by a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware pottery found within it.

Post-medieval structures (19th century)

The eastern buttress (0111) on the south wall was added when the southern wall was rebuilt as part of the restoration of the building in the third quarter of the 19th century. The footing of the buttress was exposed during the work and consisted of a deep straight-sided trench filled with loose dry-laid flints (0114). The foundation mirrored exactly the footprint of the buttress and the bonded brick and flint of the buttress itself extended only 200mm into the ground and was built directly off the loose flint fill.

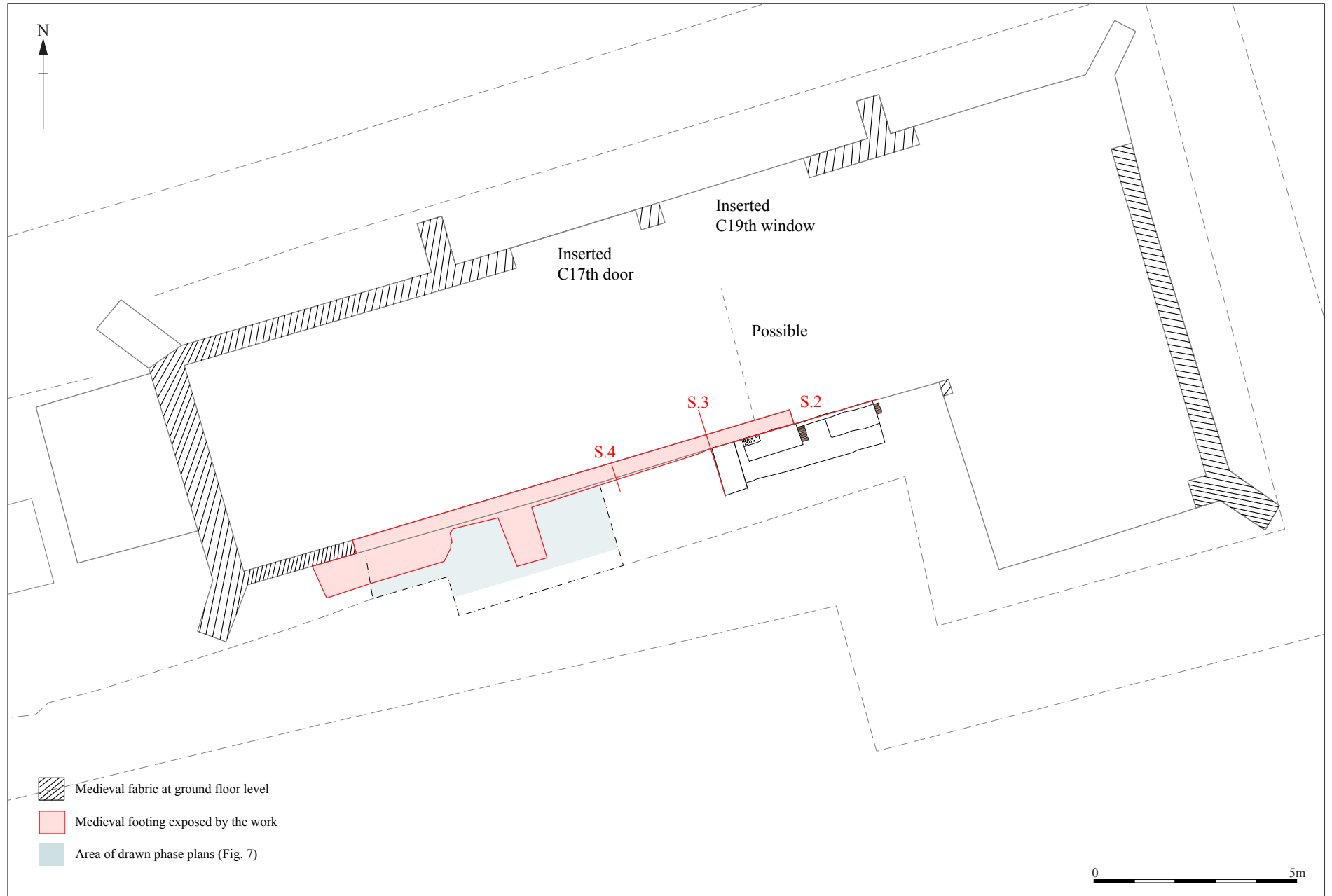


Figure 6. Plan of the Church (medieval infirmary and dormitory) showing areas of excavation and the extent of the medieval footings

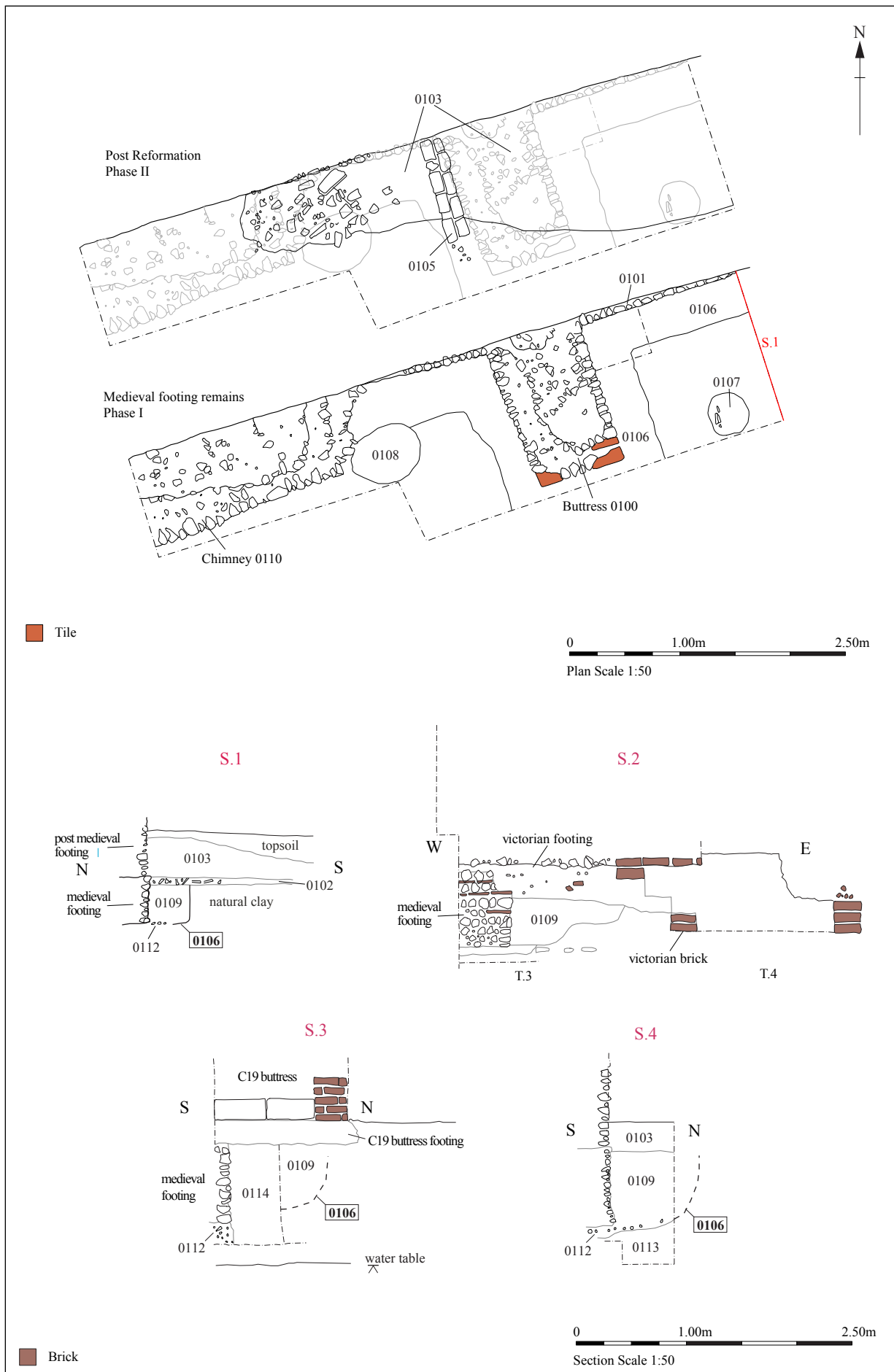


Figure 7. Detailed excavation phase plans of the south side of the church and sections through trenches

Church Interior

Infirmery south wall (Pl. 8)

The wainscot was stripped from the interior of the church exposing the fabric of the lower two metres of the wall which was recorded by photography.

The phases of rebuild that can be read on the exterior of the southern wall are even more apparent on the inside and confirm that, with the exception of a short length of the original 14th century flint-work at the west end, most of the south wall has been completely replaced (Pl. 8). The rebuilt sections, undertaken in two separate campaigns, start immediately adjacent to the medieval window jamb and are made up of probably re-used bricks, dressed stone and flint, but they include no material that can be dated to after about the 15th-16th century. The eastern half, constructed in the latter part of the 19th century is made up of a patchwork of second-hand brick laid in a pattern to stretch out the resources and in the full knowledge that it was to be covered. Set into the bricks were horizontal timbers to attach the wainscot which demonstrates that this was all part of the same phase of work. On the pre-existing medieval walls rough plugs of wood were set into the flintwork to fix the wainscot. The eastern end of the wall appears to butt against cross-wing's external face and suggests that the two are not keyed together.

The two opposing windows at the east end of the building are the only examples of medieval fenestration on the ground floor. The windows share the same simple style of rounded moulding on the edge of the reveal and both openings and they are almost certain to be contemporary. Neither of the windows retained the original sill and on the north side the wall beneath the window had been completely rebuilt or patched.

Infirmery north wall (Pls. 9-11)

The north wall retains more of the original fabric. Where the flint facing has been replaced it is easily identifiable by the horizontal timbers for the 19th century wainscot, which were inbuilt into the wall during repairs. The surface of the flints are sooted, and the soot is oily/tarry suggesting it is gases emitted from an old boiler rather than a building or timber fire. A late 19th century window has been inserted into the flintwork at the eastern end.

At the centre of the wall is a deep, square recess with brick built piers and a timber lintel. It has the appearance of fireplace, but is a blocked door which had the door head lowered as part of the 19th century conversion. The door was a post-medieval insert; the brick piers date to the 18th century, and one of the bricks has been scored with the initials 'FM 1811'. The door was in place by 1791 and is shown in an engraving of the building's interior published in that year (Fig. 5). Patches of wall plaster adhere to the flints to the west of the door and are inscribed with daisy wheels, apotropaic marks for averting evil spirits (PI 10). Further daisy wheels together with other less familiar marks were inscribed into the soft clunch of the north wall's eastern window. Over the top of one of these 'TM' scratched and dated their initials in 1701 (PI. 11).

Reredorter (PIs. 12 and 13)

The reredorter was also recorded by photography. At the time of the visit the boards of the suspended floor had been lifted but the joists and a sheet of damp-proof membrane obscured the underlying ground.

The walls of the reredorter, behind the wainscot, were sooted similar to that seen over the Infirmary walls but here it was more extreme and the remains of cast iron heating ducts pierce the east wall near the south corner. The removal of the wainscot exposed the interior faces of three arches of the four arched arcade that support the bottom of the east wall. The arch openings had been blocked in the 19th century with a mix of flint and brick the southernmost one entirely with bricks. The bricks used in the fill were similar to those that composed the east end of the Infirmary south wall and, like the south wall; horizontal timbers were in-built to facilitate the fixing of the wainscot.

The arches were a two-centre type (pre-dating the 15th century) formed from clunch both inside and out. The haunches of adjacent arches sprang from the same point and the northern most pair shared capital or pad-stone; the capitals had been replaced elsewhere. The presence of a capital might indicate that the existing ground level was close to the medieval one, but this was impossible to investigate beneath the covering membrane and unfortunately the drain excavations on the outside of the building were completed without notifying the monitoring archaeologist.

The sooting on the surface of the wall made it difficult to read and the characteristic pale brown colouring of the medieval mortar was masked. The larger part of the east wall, apart from the north-east buttress and the windows, are part of the original fabric as is a stub of the west wall at the junction with the infirmary, but apart from these fragments it is difficult to identify any medieval work; the south gable, the majority of the west wall and the north wall are certainly all later additions.

Service trenches

The service trenches were excavated without notifying the monitoring archaeologist and as a consequence were missed. The excavations were still partially open around a manhole close to the reredorter and the soil profile to a depth of 600mm was visible. Beneath 300mm of topsoil was a spread of tile rubble that lay over a thick layer of re-deposited pale brown clay. The clay layer was over 300mm thick but the bottom of it was not seen nor was the fills of the underlying reredorter ditch.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Finds were collected from two contexts, a single layer of crushed tile and brick (0104) and a brick sample (0105). They are listed below.

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt (g)	CBM No	CBM Wt (g)
0104	3	143	3	220
0105			1	2112

Table 1. Finds quantities

The pottery

Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the monitoring (143g). The rim of a Siegburg *trichterhalskrug* or rounded mug dating from c. 1450-1550 (Hurst et al, 1986, 179, fig. 88 no. 261) is accompanied by the rim and handle of a Raeren medium-sized jug dating to the sixteenth century. Both vessels were imported from the Rhineland. In addition the base of a Staffordshire-type salt-glazed stoneware vessel with a blue-foamate decoration, dated to c. the late 17th to the middle of the 18th C, was also found in this deposit.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Two pieces of fully oxidised roofing tile were collected from deposit 0104 ((212g). Both are clearly peg tiles, as they have circular pegholes c. 24mm in diameter. They are made in the same fabric, fine sand with flint (fsf), and date from the late medieval to the post-medieval period. A small fragment of possible brick from the same feature dates to the post-medieval period.

A single complete brick sample was taken (0105). Its dimensions are length 223mm, width 114mm and depth 44mm. It is uniformly orange in colour and has been covered with a golden coarse sandy mortar on most surfaces, apart from the stretcher face. Its dimensions and overall appearance suggest that it is a late medieval/post-medieval brick dating from the fifteenth into the seventeenth century.

7. Discussion

The results of the monitoring have thrown up some tantalising findings which, together with antiquarian engravings and maps, invite speculation into the building's original form and subsequent development. These speculations could not be exhaustively tested as the design brief for the new extension was to disturb as little of the archaeological deposits as possible, in which respect it was successful, but the potential to understand the building further still lies within the ground.

The church in the form we see it today is first shown on the first edition OS map and probably dates to the second half of the 19th century when the Priory complex was occupied by a school. Within the school the church building served as the 'Boys Hall' and seems to have been converted at this time, from its previous incarnation as a barn, to suit this new purpose.

The medieval building

The original building dates to 14th century and was constructed over two floors with a cross wing at the east end, probably by the friary's patron Elizabeth de Burgh (AD 1295-1360). The walls were built in mixed grey and brown flints (probably collected from stone picking the fields) and the windows and buttresses have stone dressings in a mixture of Barnack-type limestone repaired with a soft clunch, which has weathered badly. The roof from the start was peg-tiled and tiles were used judiciously in the flint

walls when something thin and flat was required. The arcade of arches in east wall of the cross-wing identifies it as the reredorter and it is suggested (by layout convention) that the main part of the building contained a dorter (dormitory) and an infirmary on the first floor. The first floor was accessed by at least two doors: one in the west gable, (which has since been converted to a window) and a second in the south wall near the junction with the cross-wing. Physical evidence of this second door no longer exists but it was approached by an external stair enclosed within an out-shot which rose against the south wall and is shown on Joshua Kirby's engraving of 1748 (Fig. 4).

In Kirby's illustration the outshot and the building appear to be made of the same material but there is no evidence of this structure in stone. If built of stone the attachment of the outshot to the south wall would have been apparent on the face of the footing (the below ground remains of the lost chimney and buttress are integral with the south wall and equal in magnitude to it) and therefore the outshot, and the stairs it contained, was likely to have been built from timber.

This requirement for two doors implies that the first floor was once divided which suggests that the two ends of the building were used differently. The change in style and level of the first floor windows, seen on the north wall (Pl. 14) would indicate this too, but there is no evidence of a partition wall visible on the inside of the building which was obscured by 19th century and later re-plastering. The window change occurred at the mid point of the E-W range suggesting it was divided in two.

The below ground monitoring found evidence for a former buttress and chimney against the west end of the south wall which indicates that this half of the building at least was heated. Whether there were fireplaces on both floors is unknown as this section of wall was completely demolished and rebuilt when the chimney and buttress were removed in c.17th century. Originally the ground floor appears to have been poorly lit as the only medieval fenestration at this level were the two opposing windows at the west end; it is possible that the present 19th century windows were put into earlier openings but there is no evidence to support this and it would appear that the east half of the building, at ground level was, in darkness; possibly suggesting a store.

The most significant of the findings of the monitoring is the termination of the medieval footing some 4.5m short of the cross-wing. It is well finished and looks like a corner

which would imply that the two elements of the building were not originally connected. On the opposing north wall this putative terminal coincides with an inserted Victorian window but otherwise there is no equivalent break in fabric. Alternatively the break in the footing could indicate an opening at this point; traditionally wall footings continue in an unbroken line under doorways so it is unlikely to be indicative of this, but it may be related to the necessity to funnel water through the reredorter but without further evidence this is an unsolved mystery. The expectation would be that the latrines within the reredorter (located on the first floor) would be sited over a flowing passage of water. The tithe maps shows a channel taken off the River Stour to the south which exited eastward, but this is behind rather than beneath the building. Does this indicate that the building was once longer? The water channel can still be seen as a linear depression in the grounds (Pl.17).

The wall footing are relatively deep for a medieval building but were cut entirely within made-up ground and demonstrate that soil had been redeposited or imported, prior to the construction of the building, to raise the site out of the river floodplain by possibly as much as 1m. The water table at the time of the monitoring was 1.3m from the ground surface, just below the footing but above natural geological surface. The water was clearly a consideration for the siting of the building (a reredorter clearly requires water to function) and during its construction as the footing trenches were backfilled with clay to act as a waterproof barrier; clay does not occur naturally on the site and would have had to be brought in. The dumped soil used to raise the ground levels contained charcoal and broken tile and a rammed, dry rubble of tiles and mortar had been packed in the base of the foundation. The common occurrence of tile and mortar in contexts pre-dating the infirmary's construction suggests that material from the construction/demolition of an earlier building was being spread around the site. The below ground footing were well finished with pointing and flint-work equal to the above ground work but the base of the reredorter arches suggest that the ground level has not been changed or that the bottom of the building has been buried, but there is no evidence of floor or door threshold levels to confirm this.

Post dissolution barn

The stairs and the first floor had been removed by 1791 when the interior of the building is shown as a single open space (Fig. 5) but the walls of the out-shot appears to have been retained, and it functioned as a porch, until after 1837 when its outline is still

depicted on the tithe map (Fig. 2). As stated above there is almost no evidence for the outshot/porch structure remaining in the ground but a dry-laid wall of late-early post-medieval bricks was found approximately at the outshot's west end. The wall was built off a spread of a thick clay which may relate to what appears to be a box (a water-butt?) at the end of the sloping roof.

At this time (before 1791) the small door was created in the north wall. This door is opposed to the large double-door opening in the south wall in the manner of a threshing barn to allow a through draft for winnowing off the chaff. The conversion of the building at this time may reflect the boom in home production and anticipated the high price of grain, as a result of the Napoleonic Wars, which ended with the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846.

The very few fragments of the early internal plaster (possibly original medieval plaster) that survive all retain examples of 'daisy wheel' apotropaic marks. Such symbols were believed to avert evil and protect both animals and crops and their appearance on every surviving scrap of plaster implies that the interior may have been covered in them. This superstition is believed to date to the 17th century when the fear of magic and persecutions of witches was at its most zealous. One of the marks has the date 1701 inscribed over the top of it to support this but the superstition may well have continued into the 18th century and beyond.

The building with the shell of the outshot survived in this form into the second half of the 19th century and is shown on the tithe map of 1846. The building is drawn in detail and is depicted as both longer and wider with the addition of extra bays on the east and south sides; a footprint that is similar to the one represented in Joshua Kirby's engraving of c.100 years earlier which indicates that the building retained its medieval form until the relatively recent past. The position, shown on the map, of the angled corner buttresses not on the end of the building indicates that the building's length had been increased at the eastern end with the addition of an extension to this end. There is a flat platform beyond the building but no sign of how this was attached to the east face of the building as both corners have been rebuilt (Pl. 16) and there is no indication of this extension below ground in the limited view offered by the drain manhole excavations.

8. Conclusions

The work has provided an opportunity to re-examine the building, but more evidence is required to resolve some of the questions that remain open about its development, the potential for which still lies within the ground.

David Gill.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental

Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\ Archive\Clare\CLA 037CLA 037 Clare

Priory Church Monitoring 2012

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental

Protection\Conservation\

Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by David Gill and Jonathon Van Jennians.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin who also provided the specialists finds report.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and Beata Wieczorek-Olesky and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Bibliography

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Gill, D. J., 2003 *Clare Priory Church 037: A report on the archaeological evaluation and building survey 2003*, SCCAS Report no 2003/10

Hurst, J., Neal, D. and van Beuningen, H., 1986, Pottery produced and traded in North-West Europe 1350-1650. Rotterdam Papers VI.

12. Plates



Plate 1. General view of the south side of the church prior to the start of work. The right half of the wall, including the two ground floor windows and the buttress between them, was constructed in the second half of the C19th infilling what had been an opening for full-height barn doors. The large area of paler fabric to the left of the central window is a C17th repair panel and the first and ground floor windows on the left are part of the original 14th century fabric.



Plate 2. The below ground remains (highlighted by the scales) of a buttress (right) and chimney (left) which once projected from the face of the wall. The outer edges of the remains aligned with the limits of the repair section which was re-built after the wall containing these features was demolished. The scales are graduated in 0.5m.



Plate 3. Truncated remains of a lost medieval chimney (foreground) and butters beyond. Both features are the same depth as, and integral with the below ground medieval footing of the south wall which survives across the whole building length.



Plate 4. Detail of the corner of the butters showing its construction with re-used peg-tiles



Plate 5. Excavation against the west side of the butters against the angle with the south wall showing the well-constructed foundation of the butters and south wall to the same depth.



Plate 6. The medieval footing, well-constructed in bonded flint, beneath the south wall. The footing was not full length but stopped 4.5m short of the cross-wing (see below) it was built in a narrow trench, 1m deep and cut through redeposited or imported soil brought to site to raise the ground level before the infirmary was built. The top of the medieval work is at about the level of the blue plastic, the scale is 1m.



Plate 7. Eastern limit of the south walls of the medieval foundations. The end of the foundation is deliberately finished and terminates neatly using tiles to create a sharp corner similar to the buttress. The soil to east of the foundation is footing trench backfill suggesting the trench may have turned and run north at this point. The buried brickwork to the right is part of a sunken chamber dating to the C19th.



Plate 8. The inside of the church south wall after the removal of the wainscot. To the left the wall is made up of a jumble of reused brick roughly laid in a mix of stretcher/herringbone bonds as part of the C19th rebuild. Horizontal timbers contemporary with the brick and were built into the fabric to attach the wainscot. The 'rubble' wall to the right dates to the c.17th century and is part of the remedial work following the removal of the buttress and putative chimney from the outer face.



Plate 9. Interior of the north wall with the exposed remains of the brick-built jambs of the central door which was inserted in the 18th century; graffiti scratched into the bricks dated 1811. To the right of the door is the vestiges of wall plaster which carry apotropaic (evil averting) marks inscribed its surface. In-built horizontal timbers for the wainscot identify where the wall surface was re-built in the C19th; where the earlier wall face survives the wainscot was held on with inserted small wooden plugs. The blackened face of the flints is caused by sooting from the C19th heaters.



Plate 10. Apotropaic marks. Daisy wheel patterns were inscribed into the surface of the plaster on the north wall; these were numerous and occurred wherever the fragments of plaster survived (the remains of three wheels are shown here).



Plate 11. Detail of apotropaic marks and graffiti scratched into the soft clunch stone surround the one remaining original window at the east end of the north wall. The inscription by 'TM' in 1701 was thought to overlie the daisy wheel pattern suggesting a *post terminus quem* for when the building was safeguarded by this symbol.



Plate 12. The interior of east wall of the cross-wing after the removal of the wainscot which revealed the arches of the reredorter. The reredorter was flushed through by water from the Stour brought to the building in a channel shown on the tithe map (Fig. 2 and Pl. 14). The arches came together at the current ground level but there was no opportunity to examine how the arches were supported below this. The presence of the horizontal timbers built into the arch infill suggests that they were not blocked in until the C19th.



Plate 13. The exposed fabric of the north end of the cross-wing. The flints are mixed with reused bricks and timber over the entire area of the wall suggesting that it has been largely rebuilt.



Plate 14. General view of the north side of the church. Note the first floor windows are at different levels suggesting that the central internal space may have been separated from the one within the west end (right) and which necessitated separate entrances (via the outshot stair on the south side and the west gable end door). On the ground floor the westernmost window is the only other original opening and together with its opposing window the only indication of how the ground floor was lit. The C19th arched window at the east end cuts a possible small square window at high level in the central area.



Plate 15. The east end of the church north side appears to have been re-built from a point just to the left of the buttress in the middle of the picture. Only the small first floor window on the right is the only original opening with all of the others being later inserts. The end of the footing on the opposing north face aligns with the right side of the large ground floor (C19th) window but there is no indication the building stopped here and the medieval fabric continues to the east (left) beyond this point



Plate 16. Exterior of the reredorter east wall showing extensive refacing or rebuilding in the north east corner



Plate 17. Linear hollow east of the church on the line of the water channel that once served the reredorter

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND TRENCHED EVALUATION

EXTENSION TO THE CHURCH AT CLARE PRIORY

PLANNING APPLICATION REF: SE/08/0398

SUFFOLK HER NOs: CLA 037

SCHEDULED MONUMENT No 29290

GRID REF: TL 7700 4498

SCCAS JOB CODE: NEWPHS 002

START DATE 16/01/2012

DURATION: continuous monitoring

1. Background

- Planning consent has been given for the construction of an extension attached to the south side of the church at Clare Priory. The consent is conditional on the implementation of a programme of archaeological work including the monitoring of excavation of the ground works and the evaluation of the proposed site of a septic tank. Scheduled Monument Consent for the works was granted in 2006 (ref. HSD 9/2/8757)
- Clare Priory is a house of Augustinian Friars founded in 1248 which was dissolved in 1538 but was restored to the Augustinian Order in 1953. The building now used as the church was the infirmary in the medieval period and converted to a barn after the reformation. The site is recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as site CLA 001 and is also a Scheduled Monument. An archaeological evaluation of the proposed extension area was carried out in 2003 and the work included surveys of the inner and outer elevations of the church's south wall (SCCAS report no. 2003/10).
- A brief and specification for the excavation has been prepared by Edward Martin, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (ref: *SpecArchaeol_ClarePriory_0398_08*). One of the requirements of the brief, the recording of test holes in the wall, has already been completed and the Field Team has been asked to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation which details how the remainder of the of the brief will be fulfilled. The project design has been produced for architects Inkpen Downie Architecture on behalf of their client The Prior of Clare Priory. Adequate provision has been made to cover the cost of this work.

2. Project aims

- The immediate aim of the work is to record any archaeological deposits that may be damaged or destroyed by the development.
- Establish whether any archaeological deposits, which to merit in situ preservation, exist in the area of the soakaway.
- To produce a permanent record the archive of which will be deposited with Suffolk HER.

- The academic aims relate to the study of the priory and its post Dissolution use.

3. Evaluation/ monitoring method statement

Pre Excavation

- SCC Conservation Team Officer will be notified 5 days before of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- The site will be recorded under the existing site code existing site code CLA 037 first issued for the 2003 evaluation an OASIS form will be initiated prior to the start of work.

Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by David Gill SCCAS (Senior Project Officer).
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by ‘Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England’ EAA Occasional Papers 14.

Monitoring

- An archaeologist will be continual attendance during the stripping of the footprint of the extension. The excavating machine will be equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, and be under the constant supervision of the monitoring archaeologist.
- Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation as necessary in order to satisfy the requirements of the brief. Bonded wall and fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) will fully exposed and cleaned prior to recording. Bonded structures will be preserved in situ.
- Archaeological contexts will be catalogued with a unique number and recorded on SCCAS pro-forma sheets. Site plan will be drawn by hand on plastic film and located using a Total Station Theodolite to the national grid. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording. Levels will be recorded electronically and related to OS datum.
- A digital photographic record will be made throughout.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed – this is unlikely on this site.

Evaluation

- A single trench will be excavated across the site of the proposed septic tank by a machine fitted with a wide toothless bucket. The machine will remove soil to the uppermost archaeological level or subsoil surface is reached.
- Any archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded following the methodology out line in the *monitoring section* above.

4. Post-excavation stage

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County Historic Environment Record. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. All finds will be stored according to their material requirements, as specified by the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC), in the secure stores of the Archaeological Service at Bury St. Edmunds.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with Institute of Conservation (ICON) guidelines and assessed for significance. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:
 - The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with:
 - Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No 2.
 - Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
 - An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as 'slag').
- The report will contain a stand alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the Planning Officer. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report, should further work not be required.

5. Project archive

- The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage, 1991), Appendix 3 and will meet the requirements detailed in 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008).
- At the completion of the project, all material related to it will be archived in the SCCAS stores at Bury St. Edmunds. Store conditions adhere to Institute for Conservation guidelines.
- At completion of the project the client and/or landowner may agree to deposit all finds from the fieldwork with SCCAS, who can provide permanent storage of bulk finds. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facilities they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS/CT.
- Bulk finds will be stored in labelled boxes of a standard size and quality; acid free brown card, brass wire stitched measuring 460mm x 255mm x 180mm. The packaging materials within boxes will conform to ICON and MGC standards. Finds in the sensitive store will be packed individually in re-sealable polythene boxes or in crystal boxes labelled with the site code and context/small find number. Packaging methods will follow ICON guidelines, or conservation advice will be sought before deposition.

6. Health and safety/ Staff welfare

- Suffolk County Council holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).
- All SCCAS staff are experienced in working on a variety of construction sites, hold CSCS operative cards and are aware of SCCAS H&S policies.
- Staff will adhere to the health and safety policies of the main contractors
- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots).
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit.

David Gill 11/01/2012
Field Team, Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Summary Archaeological Report

Church Extension, Clare Priory, Clare, Suffolk
Report on the wall investigations and monitoring of engineering testholes

SAM No: Suffolk 29290 **Scheduled Monument Consent Ref:** HSD 9/2/8757 (2006)

Planning Status: Condition on Application SE/08/0398 **Grid Ref:** TL 7700 4498

Introduction

Two test-holes were cut into the exterior of the north wall of Clare Priory Church as part of preliminary investigative work associated with the planned extension to the north side of the building. The proposed development involves the removal of part of the existing external wall and replacing it with an arcade through which the extension will be accessed; the building dates, in the main, to the 14th century but the new arcade will be constructed entirely within an infill section built during the 19th century when the building was restored after being used as a barn from the latter part of the 18th century (SCCAS report no 2003/10).

The purpose of the test-holes was to confirm the post-medieval date of the wall and to determine the make-up its core. The cutting of the test-holes in the wall was programmed to coincide with the drilling of geo-technical boreholes on the site of the proposed extension and these were also monitored as part of the work. The investigations were a requirement of planning consent and completed in accordance with a brief issued by Edward Martin from Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The investigations were carried out under the existing Scheduled Monument Consent HSD 9/2/8757 (2006).

Results

Wall Investigation

The positions of the test-holes are shown on Figure 2. Each hole measured c.200mm x 200 mm and were cut out by the monitoring archaeologist using a combination of a hammer and bolster, and a drill. Hole A penetrated the full depth of the wall. Hole B was 200mm-300mm deep and was aborted once it was established that the core material was the same as that seen in Hole A.

The wall is plastered internally and externally faced with large (fist-sized) flints, closely spaced. The wall is 800mm thick and the centre of the core is made up of a rubble of flints, bonded/suspended within thick beds of lime mortar. The core flints are generally smaller than those used on the wall face and are very much less closely packed, and the mortar is well-mixed with a fine sand with chalk and grit inclusions <10mm across.

Fragments of post-medieval roof tile, including a curved piece of possible pantile, and post-medieval window glass were found bonded within the core along with small scraps of sawn timber and roundwood.

Immediately behind the external face was a row of larger flints. These were integral to the core rather than part of the face-work but the similarity between the mortar pointing between the face flints and that which binds the core fabric strongly suggests that the two were raised together; the face has not been re-pointed since it was built.

Engineering Cores

Three boreholes were observed (Fig. 1), but these were of limited archaeological value due their small diameter. Only the upper part of each soil profile could be assessed and no bonded masonry was encountered.

The soil profile in Borehole 1 was shallow with a thin topsoil overlying a horizon of re-deposited clay, flecked with crushed tile, brick and chalk. The surface geology, an orange clay/silt with fine stones was encountered at 200mm.

Borehole 2 was located within a shallow linear hollow close to a boundary ditch. This core sampled waterlogged dark silts and pale sands beneath deep topsoil. The waterlogged material emerged from the cores as running silts and could not be recorded in any detail. The priory lies within the flood plain of old River Stour the course of which was managed to enclose the priory grounds.

Borehole 3 showed a c.300mm depth of topsoil over clay, possibly the same re-deposited clay horizon encountered in Borehole 1.

Conclusions

The test-holes demonstrate that the south wall is a traditional construction, with a flint face over a bonded flint rubble core. The core and face work are contemporary and relatively recent. The post medieval date for the infill section is supported by the dating of the ceramic building material and glass recovered from the core.

*David Gill
Field Team
Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
February 2011*

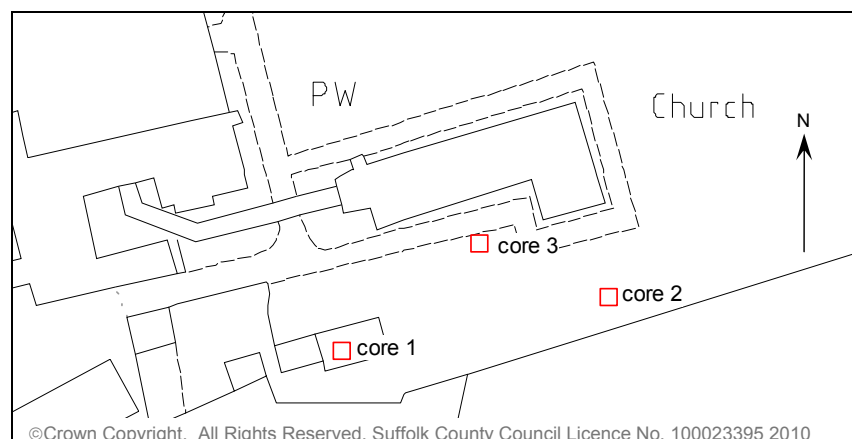
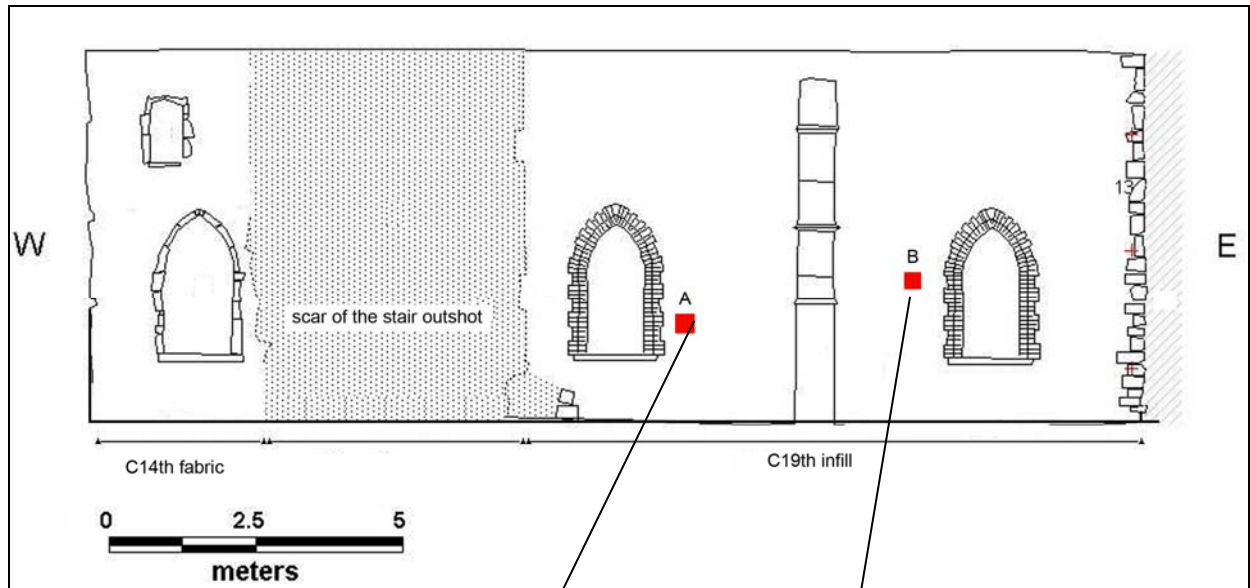


Figure 1. Location of geo-technical boreholes



Locations of Test-holes A and B



Detail of test hole A

Figure 2. Test-holes in the north wall of the church

Appendix 3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-147154

Project details

Project name	Clare Priory, monitoring of groundworks for the new extension to the Church
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and limited building recording were carried out at Clare Priory during the excavations associated with the ground works for an extension to the existing Church. The building dates to the 14th century and once housed the infirmary, dormitory and reredorter of the Augustinian friary. It was converted to a church after 'The Priory' was restored to the Augustinian Order in 1953 and is a protected Scheduled Monument (no. 29290). The monitoring recorded the buried foundations of the medieval infirmary affected by the development and included the remains of a lost buttress and possible chimney which were all truncated at a depth of 350mm below the existing ground surface. The buttress and chimney footing were directly sealed by deposits associated with the post-reformation remodelling of the building when the infirmary was converted to a barn. The priory is located on the floodplain of the River Stour and it was established that the ground levels had been raised by more than 1m with the importation of soil prior to the infirmary's construction. Within the building examples of 'daisy wheel' apotropaic marks were recorded on all of the few surviving fragments of plaster. These symbols which date from when the building was used as a barn were believed to avert evil and protect both animals and crops. This superstition is believed to date to the 17th century when the fear of magic and the persecutions of witches was at it most zealous.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2011 End: 02-04-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CLA 037 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	MONASTIC BUILDING Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE CLA 037 Clare Priory Church new extension

Study area 50.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 7699 4500 52 0 52 04 28 N 000 34 58 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 44.00m Max: 45.00m

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 Edward Martin

Project director/manager David Gill

Project supervisor David Gill

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Provincial of the Order Of Hermit Friars of St. Augustine

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Clare Priory Church new extension CLA 037: Archaeological monitoring report

Author(s)/Editor (s) 'Gill, D.J.'

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