



PROJECT CASTLE 2005-8

The centrepiece of Clavering is the site known as Clavering Castle, a Scheduled Monument and a place of unique importance. This article brings together what was known about the site and its surroundings up to 2003 when it was visited by Christopher Taylor; and the results of a Lottery-funded investigation by the Clavering Landscape History Group, Project Castle 2005-8, which expanded on that knowledge. The first interpretation of the site was in the *Victoria County History* with the diagram below. Then there is the official description of the Scheduled Monument, and the text of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* which appears to have a reference to it in 1052, together with a picture of Robert Fitzwimarc, the first known lord of the manor. There then follows a description of Project Castle's surveys and outcomes.

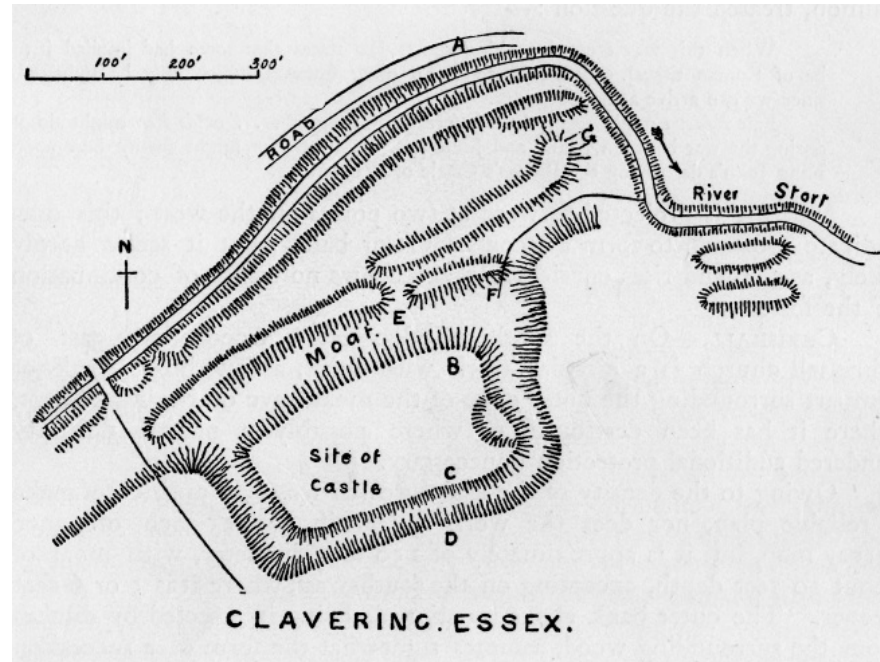


Diagram of castle earthworks in *Victoria County History*

Record of Scheduled Monument: Historic England

The monument includes Clavering Castle, a ringwork with associated earthworks, situated 50m north of the church of St Mary and St Clement on the southern bank of the River Stort. The ringwork survives as a rectangular enclosure 150m east-west by 100m north-south which is surrounded by a ditch 26m wide and 5m deep. The ditch remains partly waterfilled, particularly to the north and west. The interior of the enclosure, which is at the same level as the surrounding ground level, is undulating, indicating the presence of buried structural remains. The original entrance to the enclosure crosses the ditch at the south-eastern corner at the location of a more recent trackway. Immediately north of the northern enclosure ditch is a retaining bank 10m wide and c.2m high, associated with a series of earthen banks, channels and pond bays which have not been dated but are thought to

be associated with a former mill. These earthworks extend for 200m west of the castle, along the banks of the River Stort. The site is identified as one of the castles to which the French party at Edward the Confessor's court fled in 1052. If so, Clavering Castle would be of pre-Conquest date. The footbridge on the north-west side of the monument is excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath it is included.

Assessment of Importance

Ringworks are medieval fortifications built and occupied from the late Anglo-Saxon period to the later 12th century. They comprised a small defended area containing buildings which was surrounded or partly surrounded by a substantial ditch and a bank surmounted by a timber palisade or, rarely, a stone wall. Occasionally a more lightly defended embanked enclosure, the bailey, adjoined the ringwork. Ringworks acted as strongholds for military operations and in some cases as defended aristocratic or manorial settlements. They are rare nationally with only 200 recorded examples and less than 60 with baileys. As such, and as one of a limited number and very restricted range of Anglo-Saxon and Norman fortifications, ringworks are of particular significance to our understanding of the period. Clavering Castle and associated earthworks are well preserved and may be pre-Norman in date. The earthworks and buried features within the interior of the monument will retain archaeological and environmental information relating to the development and internal layout of the castle, the economy of its inhabitants and the landscape in which they lived.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: AD 1052: Version E

AD 1052... *Then ordered King Edward to fit out forty smacks that lay at Sandwich many weeks, to watch Earl Godwin... he enticed to him all the Kentish men... and all the men of Essex and Sussex and Surrey... When the fleet that lay at Sandwich had intelligence about Godwin's expedition, they set sail after him; but he escaped them, and betook himself wherever he might... When they came to London, there lay the king and all his earls to meet them, with fifty ships... And Godwin stationed himself continually before London with his fleet... the king had also a great land-force to his side... it was determined that wise men should be sent between them, who should settle peace on either side. Godwin went up, and Harold his son, ... then advanced Bishop Stigand with God's assistance, and the wise men both within the town and without; who determined that hostages should be given on either side. And so they did. When Archbishop Robert and the Frenchmen knew that, they took horse; and went some west to Pentecost Castle, **some north to Robert's castle.*** Archbishop Robert and Bishop Ulf, with*

their companions, went out at Eastgate, slaying or else maiming many young men... then they outlawed all Frenchmen... except so many as they concluded it was agreeable to the king to have with him, who were true to him and to all his people... It was on the Monday after the festival of St Mary, that Godwin came with his ships to Southwark: and on the morning afterwards, on the Tuesday, they were reconciled as it stands here before recorded...

***NOTE:** The eminent Essex historian, J.H. Round definitely identified Clavering as the 'Robert's castle' north of London, which means it is the earliest castle in eastern England. The only Robert important enough to have such a high-status possession was Robert FitzWimarc, staller and kinsman to Edward the Confessor. The other castle to which the rebels fled was in Herefordshire. Edward the Confessor gave Robert Fitzwymarc many lands all over the country, including Clavering. After the Conquest, as a Frenchman he also found favour with William the Conqueror, and gained even more lands. Robert's son Swein seems to have preferred Rayleigh, where he built a new castle, so it seems that Clavering Castle became less important from then on. Whether it was ever a defensive castle is not known, but the word 'castle' could simply refer to a high-status moated manorial site. The format is typical of the mid-12th century, but could be a development of an earlier site.

Unusually, we actually have a picture of Robert FitzWimarc as he is depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry in the deathbed scene of King Edward, where he is shown supporting the king as he lay dying.



Photo: Robert fitzWymarc, lord of Clavering, pictured (far right). *Illustration from Bayeux Tapestry.*

December 2003: Historical Tour of Clavering Castle by Christopher Taylor

A new insight on the Castle was offered on Sunday 7 December 2003, when Clavering was honoured to welcome Christopher Taylor, the leading landscape historian in the country. He had agreed to show a group of local historians round the castle, and explain the form of its earthworks. There could be no one better to do this, since Mr Taylor spent his working life surveying ancient monuments and was able to use his experience to 'read' the landscape of this fascinating site.



Photo: Christopher Taylor

Clavering Castle, he emphasised, is not a traditional motte-and-bailey, defended Norman castle, nor were there any such things as castles in Saxon times. There is a rectangular mound, very uneven, surrounded by a massive ditch (the moat). The west end of the mound had a number of buildings, and the east end was perhaps a courtyard. At the courtyard end there is evidence of a rectangular feature marked by a ditch: this is probably a building edge, possibly a barn, built three or four hundred years ago. Many of the depressions show where villagers later took away the foundation materials for their own use. The present causeway is not the original one – this was nearer to the manor house. The ditch is an amazing size and like the castle was built for status reasons rather than defence. This was the administrative centre of Clavering in its time.



Photos: west end of moated mound



East end of moated mound



The Castle ditch

Dam Meadow (Humps & Bumps) to the west of the moated mound, Christopher Taylor thought these earthworks extraordinary. The largest mound near the kissing gate was particularly interesting – he knew of only two other places in England, both in Cambridgeshire, where something similar might be found: these were unfinished castles, with the spoil just dumped around. But since this mound is flat-topped and higher than the castle itself, he suggested it might have been a viewing platform to see the castle, and that indeed the entire Humps area was some kind of ornamental landscape laid out for aesthetic reasons. Below to the left is a wide, shallow hollow area where the river used to run, but it had been artificially widened into a lake, probably used as a fishpond to breed carp for eating.



Photos: Dam Meadow Humps



The top mound on south side



Site of former lake



Site of small lake north of moat

Another narrower lake can be found to the north side of the castle, between the moat and the river and below here was probably the site of a watermill. There was not a mono-causal reason for all this construction. The lake would not only provide fishing, but also ducks and reeds for domestic use, and equally important was its aesthetic appeal. Documentary research might uncover which past owner might want to construct such a designed landscape. Other humps and hollows in this area were for running water into the moat. It was altogether a highly skilled and complicated piece of work. The upper layer of society would have had the time and resources and inclination to undertake such extensive work.

The present complex was unlikely to date back as far as the 11th century, as has been previously thought, since its rectangular form does not fit the period – but it could be mid-12th century or later. After this a change of ownership might have meant a change in status of the site. The new owner may have then have constructed a manor house as a more practical abode, so that the castle and moat became redundant and fell into disrepair except perhaps for the watermill. The present Bury house is dated by dendrochronology to 1304. Christopher Taylor also noted that Middle Street (adjacent to the Castle meadows) showed signs on the map that suggest it could have originated as a small planned street built specifically for the tenants or servants of the manor house.



Photo: The Bury, built 1304



Photo: Cottages at the end of Middle Street

Conservation Work Parties

Before the project began, during its course and for some years after it finished, the History Group organised one or two work parties each winter to clear overgrowth encroaching on the moated site, Dam Meadow and Bury Hills. To help with the work, we were given a sum from the Essex Rural Renaissance Fund to purchase tools to carry out the tasks. We were careful not to work there during the nesting season, nor to remove berried shrubs that would provide winter food for birds since, as well as being an important historic site, Clavering Castle is also a wonderful habitat for wildlife.



Photos: History Group members clearing scrub from the Castle area to help with surveys

March 2004: Setting up the Clavering Landscape History Group

On Thursday 4 March 2004, a large gathering at Clavering Village Hall gave their unanimous support to the setting up of the Clavering Landscape History Group to carry out 'Project Castle', aiming to study and disseminate information on Clavering Castle and help with its conservation; the group would also undertake projects in the wider landscape as and when time and opportunity permit. The Clavering historian, Eileen Ludgate gave the background of what was known about the site and the complex manorial history of the village in the 11th and 12th centuries, when Clavering had links to some of the mightiest men in the land. Robert FitzWymarc and Sweyn of Essex, in particular, were closely involved with the monarchy and Clavering was part of their holdings. It could have been this first Robert or a later Robert who actually built the Castle, depending on the date it was built. Miss Ludgate also put forward an alternative theory that the original moated site might have been thrown together to protect people and their animals during the troubled times when the Vikings were invading England.

Adrian Gascoyne from Essex County Council Heritage conservation branch was the adviser for the project, with Local History Recorder. Jacqueline Cooper, appointed Co-ordinator. Slides were shown of the Castle areas to be surveyed by the Group – the moated mound, the Dam Meadow, Bury meadows and other earthworks. A working committee was set up to discuss ideas, and ECC would help with the application for funding. The site owners, John and Janet Hosford were thanked for their enthusiastic co-operation in 'Project Castle'.

July 2004: Wildlife Survey of Clavering Castle

While waiting to hear the result of the grant application, the Group had an interesting evening exploring the wildlife of the castle area, so that we could become aware of its wildlife value and ensure that our project would not disturb the ecology. We were led on a warm July evening by Clare Cadman from the Essex Biodiversity Group. She explained that the main protected species are bats, badgers, reptiles, great crested newts and dormice. Newts are best seen between March and May. As well as their roosts being protected, the feeding areas and travel routes of bats are protected -they will only fly along lines such as hedges, walls etc and a gap of only 20m is enough to make bats turn around and go back. The group collected some water from the moat to look for water life. As well as lots of water fleas, we identified diving beetle and larvae, mosquito larvae, a newtlet (either Palmate or Smooth). The group then used sweep nets in Dam Meadow to look for field life, finding bush cricket, common green grasshopper, ladybirds, moth caterpillar, crab spiders, green and hawthorn shield bugs, hoverflies, soldier

beetles, wolf spider and ants. Areas of grass left un-mown are best for wildlife – even if a whole field cannot be left unmowed, it makes a big difference to leave a metre-wide strip along the boundary. Finally the group looked for bats in the meadow and churchyard, using bat detectors with volume and frequency controls. Different bats use different frequencies for echo location. There are 980 bat species in the world of which 16 can be found in the UK and 10 in Essex. The population of Pipistrelles, which are the UK's most common bat, fell 28% between 1970 and 1993, mainly due to loss of habitat. There are believed to be three main reasons why bats come out in the evening: plenty of food about (flies and moths); fewer predators; fewer other creatures eating the food. Bats mate in September but do not become pregnant until the following year. Between May and June the females build their roosts and give birth during June and July. There are three types of Pipistrelles, known as the 35, the 45 and the 55 after the frequency with which they do their echo location. Our detectors were tuned to roughly 45kHz and when the bats passed us by we heard their sonar and tuned our detectors in to get the best sound. When the bats are flying along looking for something the sounds are in short bursts with a significant gap. As the bats get closer to their prey the period between bursts becomes much shorter until the final few moments when it is more like a buzz - known as the Death Buzz.

December 2004: Project Castle Plans

The application for a grant to fund 'Project Castle' was signed and sent off to the Local Heritage Initiative in December 2004. The application pack included letters of support from Clavering School, Parish Council, English Heritage and the owners of the site. This was the culmination of over a year of preparation, both by the group and by Adrian Gascoyne, the ECC adviser. The two-year project would cover:

1. **Investigation**: geophysical and earthwork surveys, including training in survey techniques, equipment and a manual, so the skills could be used for future projects.
2. **Information**: for the community in newsletters, village website, local press, history journals, video, a CD ROM, mobile display panels and an information board overlooking the Castle.
3. **Celebration**: to take the form of the Medieval Event Saturday 16 July 2005 to which the whole village would be invited.

Also planned were talks, work parties, history tours and social events.



Photo: Signing the grant application form



Photo: Christmas Social evening



March 2005: Project Castle Grant Awarded

On 14 March 2005, we were delighted to hear that Clavering History Group was successful in its bid for a grant of £25,000 from the Local Heritage Initiative (part of the Lottery) to carry out Project Castle. Most of the grant was to pay for professional help to cover the archaeological work and analysis, other sums were to pay for our training in survey techniques so we could do the surveys ourselves. In addition there were sums for equipment, printing, volunteer cost, admin, promotional work and, to launch the project, a big free Medieval Event for the community.

April 2005: Launch of Project Castle

Having obtained the grant, a meeting was held at Clavering Village Hall to launch Project Castle, and give everyone details of how the project would be organised. The evening included a talk on the castle history as far as known, a form to fill in for those interested in taking part in the two-year project. The plans were not just for the Clavering Landscape History Group, formed specifically to organise the project, but also for the community, designed to help us all learn and appreciate more about the Scheduled Ancient Monument which has been at the heart of Clavering for so many centuries.

Saturday 16 July 2005: The Clavering Medieval Event

The first event of Project Castle was the Clavering Medieval Event on Dam Meadow. A team of over 50 people, from within and outside the village, formed a team to run the event, for which planning had begun almost a year earlier. There was so much to arrange – from parking to portaloos, tours, stalls, re-enactments, entertainments etc. There were activities inside the church, the churchyard, on the castle platform and, centrally, the flatter parts of Dam Meadow. It was the first-ever National Archaeology Day event here, free to all including a commemorative programme. It turned out to be a real red-letter day in Clavering, blessed with hot sunny weather, many members dressed in medieval costume and an estimated 2,000 visitors enjoying over 30 activities on the Dam Meadow, the Castle, Church and churchyard. The opening consisted of bellringing by Clavering ringers, and the unveiling of Dave Rayner's painting of how he thought Clavering Castle looked in the 12th century. The attractions included:

- FEUDAL ARCHERS - 12th century living history group in camp - costume, outdoor cooking, hand spinning, tablet weaving, calligraphy, making bows and arrows, shooting at the butts, dressing a knight in armour and a children's shield-wall activity.
- ARCHAEOLOGY FOR CHILDREN - plaster casts, mini-dig, felt-making using sheep fleece, story-telling, 'have-a-go' archery.
- GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY – demonstration of magnetometer on castle platform.
- ARTEFACTS ROADSHOW - display of finds by local metal detectorists.
- CARDBOARD ARMOUR - showing children how to make cardboard armour.
- FALCONRY = flying displays with Harris Hawks.
- MEDIEVAL GAMES - Kubb (pronounced Koob), a medieval throwing game.
- HERBS - stall selling herbs and medieval plants.
- MEDIEVAL BANNERS - to decorate the site made by Clavering School pupils, who held a Medieval Week prior to the event.
- CASTLE & CHURCH HISTORY - tours by local historians.

- REFRESHMENTS - the alewife serving ale from the barrel, 'medieval' sausages. Teas served from church vestry raised £240 which was given to the church Tower Fund.
- FLOWER FESTIVAL - church Flower Festival on a medieval theme.
- MEDIEVAL ARTEFACTS – display by Saffron Walden Museum.
- MUSIC – by the Saffron Consort of period recorder music in church.
- THAXTED MORRIS MEN – Morris dancing on Dam Meadow.
- COMPLINE SERVICE – rounded off the weekend on Sunday evening, with the Manuden Singers.

Joan Gale (who did the sheep fleece work at the Medieval Event) afterwards kindly donated to the group a felt roundel (270 mm diameter) of the Clavering Clover symbol.

Summer 2005: start of geophysical survey

The first surveys were geophysics on the moated site, with training in the use of a magnetometer by ECC archaeologist Helen Saunders. The grid had to be very carefully positioned so that the readings could be mapped out accurately to give a picture of what might lie beneath the surface of Clavering Castle. The same grid was used again later in the year for a surface survey of the earthworks. Then the two sets of data were put together to produce a picture of how the castle looked in the past. Up to nine volunteers had training, after which Jane and David Laing led a team who used the ECC magnetometer to survey other parts of the Castle site, including some challenging fields due to their humps and bumps. There were some delays when the magnetometer had to be sent away for repairs, and we needed warm days for the surveys since volunteers could not wear winter clothes with zips etc that would affect the magnetic responses.

Eventually all the measurements were done on four areas: the Castle site, Dam Meadow West, Bury Meadow and Bury Hills. The most exciting results were on the castle itself, where ditches and banks of a number of possible buildings were indicated. In spring 2006 the volunteers planned to start on Bury Meadow and Bury Hills east of the castle, but this was delayed when the magnetometer again needed repair. Although the funding was insufficient to cover the area north of the moat, Dam Meadow East where the water mill was sited, the earthworks here were already mapped out in the *Victoria County History*. We did hold a work party here to clear the outlet between the mill pond and the moat, part of the medieval water engineering system.

Earthwork Survey

In the autumn a Dumpy 'Topcon' Level was purchased from grant monies and the volunteers team were given training in earthwork survey techniques, by archaeologist Ellen Heppell. The survey team leaders this time were Rosemarie and Cliff Nash. The Dumpy was set up using a 20x20m grid to map the changes in ground height. Each three-person team took about 2-3 hours to lay out a grid and plot it, with one member holding the measuring pole, another reading the measurements through the eyepiece of the level, and the third person writing down the readings. Height data collected was then sent to Helen at County Hall, Chelmsford, who transferred the findings to a computer, to create a model of the changing contours and any significant lumps and bumps. This model helped to identify earthworks associated with the castle and provided information on the size and shape of the castle and its environs. The volunteers had to work through some very cold and damp conditions all through winter 2006. Although no signs of settlement were found, the team uncovered evidence of boundaries that pre-date the boundaries that are there now. On the moated castle platform, Ellen Heppell carried out a more detailed survey with a Total Station to add to the geophysics results. In the winter the earthwork survey was extended to Bury Meadow and Bury Hills. The surveys were completed between winter 2006 and spring 2007, but volunteers had to organise a winter work party in order to finish the final survey phase, Bury Hills, the field that lies between The Bury and Middle Street due to overgrowth on two mysterious mounds. Overall the surveys were very successful, providing the first comprehensive survey of Clavering Castle, revealing the evidence of buildings on the castle site, mapping out the water system on Dam meadow, a possible trackway across Bury meadow and a 'hot spot' in Bury Hills.

The final phase was a set of outcomes including a project CD, a castle interpretation board in the churchyard, mobile display panels and an exhibition of our findings. As light relief, the group enjoyed a Christmas social in the Village Hall and in spring a video evening.



Photos: Christmas social at the village hall



Using the measuring rod in Dam Meadow



Using the magnetometer on Hump & Bumps



Taking a reading for the earthworks survey on Dam Meadow



Taking a reading on Topcon Level



Clearing undergrowth on Dam Meadow



Surveying Dam Meadow in the frost



**Essex Field Archaeology Unit
surveying Castle with theodolite**



February 2007: A Star for Clavering

One of the volunteers, Rosemary Nash was nominated for the Heritage Star Award for her role in Project Castle, and we were delighted when she won an award. The group received a sum and Rosemary was given a 'Star Naming' gift set, which she used to name our star as **Claefre**, the Anglo-Saxon word for 'clover' from which Clavering derives its name. The star is not visible with the naked eye and, being in the Equatorial Region, is probably not visible at all from Clavering! For any astronomy experts, its right ascension is 0H 19M 4S and its declination is -2.47897217. For the rest of us, it's to the right of Orion, level with the middle of his belt, somewhere near Pisces.

July 2007: Dowsing Day



The Project Castle summer event, a dowsing day on 14 July, was great fun, with Barry Hillman-Crouch, an archaeologist who specialises in dowsing. People came and went but over the course of the day we had about

We did lots of dowsing in the churchyard, measured the size of grave plots and found a lost path that used to run to the back door of the church, and a water main that was laid at the front. Barry found a small rectangular shape on the north side of the churchyard, where there is a path along the moat, which could be part of the long-lost chapel where the stone coffin was found in 1923. We also went inside the church and dowsed graves that are under the floor - could not find the Barlee vault as that is filled in, but Barry was quite certain that the early church, which preceded this one, had its end wall where the screen is now, and suggested that the very earliest church, possibly even a Pagan worship site, was centred on the same spot as churches were often founded on the sites of aquifers deep underground and where they meet would be the site of the altar - he dowsed the lines and they met in front of the chancel steps.

Barry explained how it works through the magnetism in people's bodies that can be conveyed through the rods to the magnetism in the ground - that is all you are doing with the rods, connecting to the earth. He also showed us how everyone has an electro-magnetic aura around them and some people are much more electrified than others - if you're the sort of person who can't wear a digital watch, for instance, or is extra-sensitive when storms are imminent, it is probably because you have a powerful magnetic aura!

For information about dowsing see Barry's website: www.dowsingarchaeology.org.uk

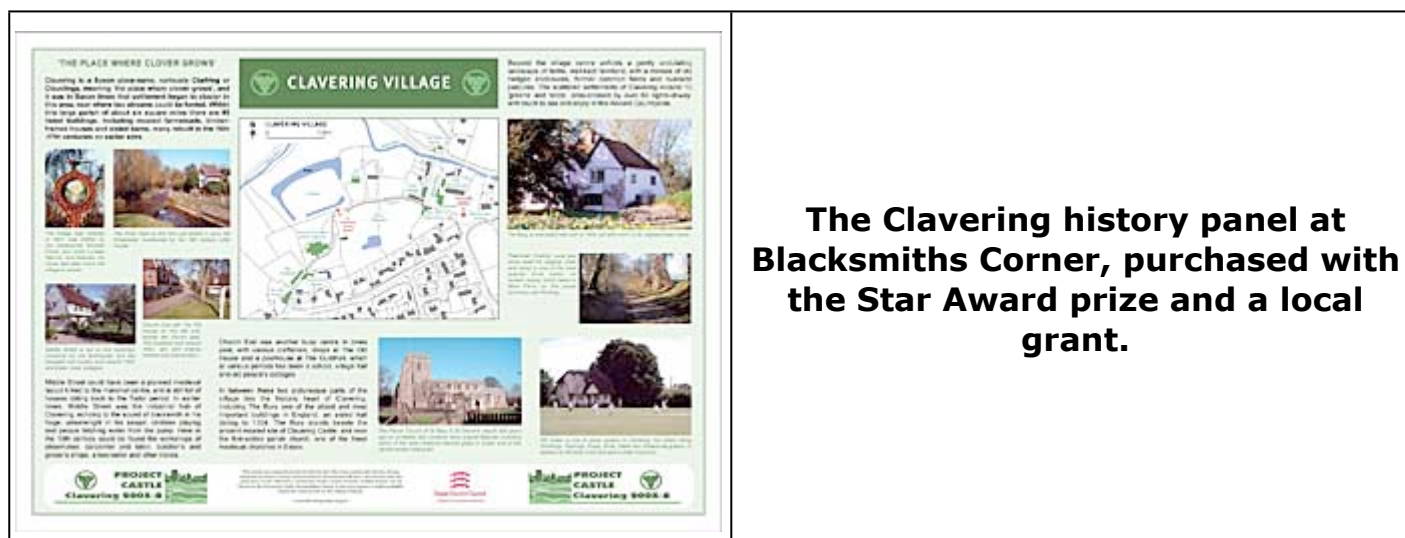
Final Meeting: April 2008

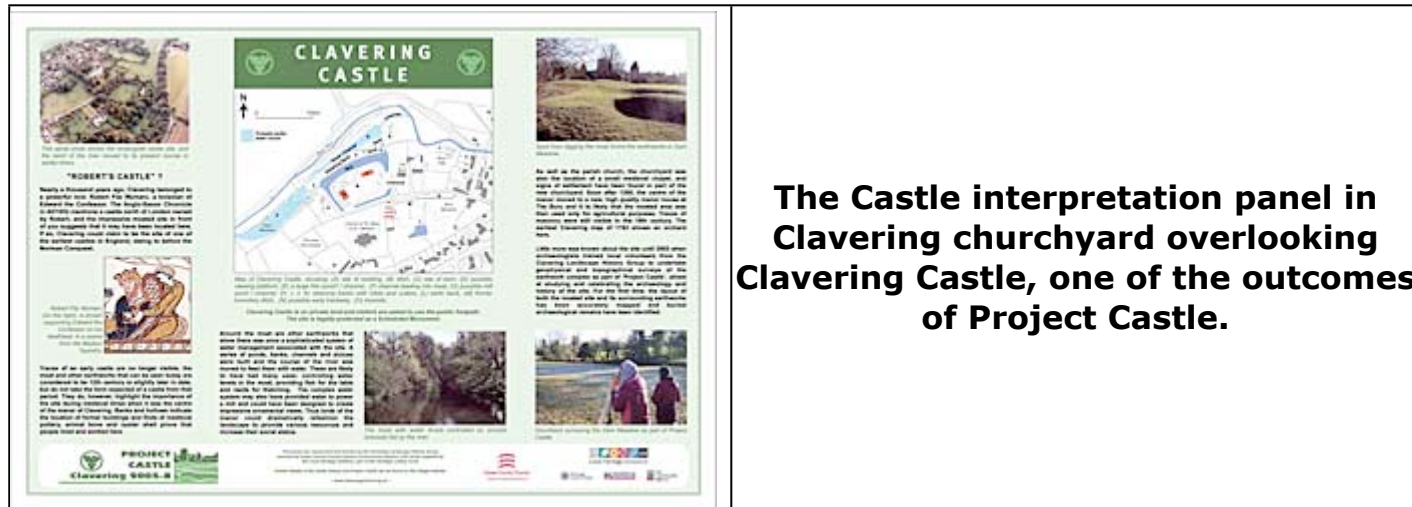
The final meeting of Project Castle was held on 24 April 2008, with reports on the past year, including the Exhibition, unveiling of history panels on 5-6 April. In-kind hours far exceeded what was needed for the Lottery grant. There were reports from other members too, and after enjoying a special cake provided by one of the members, there was a film show on recent events and a preview of the project CD.

PROJECT RESULTS

As a result of Project Castle, the earthworks of the moated site and its surrounding fields have been accurately surveyed and mapped out for the first time. We identified the water system, a lost trackway, robber trenches (=

former buildings), early ditches and intriguing earthworks. There has been much added value to the project: the Medieval Event 2005 was unforgettable; we cleared scrub to preserve archaeology; improved access with a new gate; introduced people to the site through talks, tours, the exhibition and the history panels and CD; contributed to some great projects at the school; surveyed the wildlife; learnt the art of dowsing; gathered pottery that proved people lived there in medieval times. Not to mention all the socials and camaraderie of survey days – altogether, it was an amazing experience. Clavering Landscape History Group planned to continue to explore and record the history of the parish, with field walking, conservation on the castle site, resistivity surveys, oral history, work with Clavering School pupils and possibly one day an excavation.





Both panels were given to the village by the Clavering Landscape History Group as an outcome of Project Castle 2005-8, and unveiled on 5 April 2008.

PROJECT OUTCOMES

It was realised at the start that a purely survey-based project was unlikely to uncover actual dating evidence for the site and, since it is a Scheduled Monument protected by English Heritage, no trenches are allowed. However most of the scheduled area and some fields that are not within it have, as a result of Project Castle, been surveyed and mapped out properly for the first time.

Over the site as a whole, the survey results encompassed lost ditches from old field boundaries, robber trenches from former buildings, the layout of an ingenious water system, the course of an old trackway, a number of intriguing earthworks and other features (see section 1). All of this provides invaluable information that will be useful for any future investigation.

In addition there was much added value to the original concept:

- ❖ The conservation work parties cleared several areas of overgrowth that were threatening the underlying archaeology.
- ❖ Public access was improved by means of a new kissing gate.
- ❖ The use of the castle platform in medieval times was proved by the finding of potsherds on the surface, dating from at least the 13th century onwards.
- ❖ Some fascinating ideas were suggested by a dowsing exercise.
- ❖ A Village History Information Board was given to the village at Blacksmiths Corner.
- ❖ Clavering now has a star, *Clæfre*, named after it, thanks to winning the Heritage Star Award.
- ❖ Many more people have been introduced to this important site by means of lectures and tours.

Taken as a whole, Project Castle undoubtedly achieved what it set out to do in accordance with the grant conditions, adding to the known history of Clavering and encouraging community involvement in its heritage.

There were six principal outcomes of Project Castle all of which were completed by spring 2008 within the three-year timeframe:

Public Re-enactment Event – CLAVERING MEDIEVAL EVENT (see above)

Formal Survey Reports – Copies of the formal report were sent to the landowners, English Heritage, Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch, Saffron Walden Museum, Saffron Walden Town Library and the CLHG Project Castle archive. A summary of the results was published.

Mobile Display Panels– 4 history panels for exhibition.

Interpretation Board – a permanent board summarising the castle history and survey results was set up in Clavering churchyard overlooking the castle site, for the benefit of residents, walkers and other visitors.

CD-ROM, for which research, text and image selection was put together by a working group. The CD was distributed free to all those who participated and to Clavering Primary School, Saffron Walden Museum, Saffron Walden Library and the Essex Record Office.

Local History Exhibition display of the project results, at the Clavering Christian Centre on Sat/Sun 5-6 April 2008. The castle material was incorporated into an exhibition depicting Clavering's history down the ages. Additional material was loaned from Saffron Walden Museum, Essex Record Office and the Clavering Local History Collection gathered by the late Eileen Ludgate. The exhibition marked the end of the three-year project and final accounts were submitted to the Heritage Lottery Fund, showing that the project stayed within budget and achieved all outcomes. **(c) Photographs Clavering Local History Collection**

