

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND  
**SURVEY REPORT**

# An archaeological survey at Eye Castle, Suffolk

By Alastair Oswald



EYE CASTLE, EYE  
SUFFOLK

NMR NUMBER TM 17 SW 05

REQUESTED SURVEY

JULY 1994



**RCHM**  
ENGLAND

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**EYE CASTLE, EYE, SUFFOLK**  
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY BY THE**  
**ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND**  
**JULY 1994**

**INTRODUCTION**

In mid-July 1994 the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England surveyed part of the Norman motte and bailey castle at Eye in Suffolk (NGR TM 147 738). This was intended to establish the relationship between surviving fragments of a curtain wall on the northern side of the bailey and the side of the motte, and to record the immediately associated earthworks for management purposes. The survey was requested by the Suffolk County Archaeologist, Keith Wade, and English Heritage. In addition, the ruins of a mid-nineteenth century mock keep, known as 'Kerrison's Folly', built on the summit of the motte were also recorded. The inner and the outer baileys, though not surveyed, were investigated briefly.

Eye Castle is located at 34m above OD, at the eastern end of a slight natural spur of boulder clay between the confluence of the River Dove and a small tributary stream. The gentle natural topography does not lend the site great dominance, but the motte is conspicuous from the low-lying alluvial land to the east. The castle comprises a motte and bailey constructed soon after the Conquest and a stone curtain wall and outer bailey, probably added in the later twelfth century. The castle was situated at the heart of the planned Norman town, which subsequently became focused on the market-place at the western end of the outer bailey.

The motte was probably kept fairly free of vegetation until the early twentieth century but subsequently became overgrown with scrub. This has mostly been removed in recent years and measures have been taken accordingly to consolidate the steep sides of the motte. The inner bailey was formerly occupied by a nineteenth century school and workhouse buildings, which were demolished in the 1980's. The site of the school, adjacent to the motte, was then purchased by Suffolk District Council and grassed over to improve the presentation of the monument, while the western end of the bailey was re-developed for housing.

## BRIEF HISTORY

(after JE Perry and JW Arriens 1981; JM Ridgard unpublished 1988; C Paine 1993)

By Domesday, the town of Eye was already a fairly large and prosperous agricultural settlement, possibly a borough, and probably the chief manor of Edric of Laxfield. Standing on the main route from London to Norwich, Eye was an obvious site for a Norman stronghold and was granted by William the Conqueror to William Malet in 1068, as part of the Honour of Eye, which comprised most of Edric's lands. William Malet probably began the artificial heightening of the inner bailey and the construction of the motte, but it is uncertain whether he completed the work, since he died in 1071. His son Robert probably completed the earth-moving and constructed a wooden castle. He also established a Saturday market which quickly became regionally important, attracting twenty-five burgesses to live there; the site was outside the gate of the outer bailey between present-day Broad Street and Cross Street. He laid out a deer park to the south-east, and founded the nearby Benedictine Priory of St Peter (TM 153 740) in 1086-7. Robert rose to become Grand Chamberlain, but turned against William II and was banished in 1102, dying in France in 1106.

On Robert's banishment, the Honour returned to the Crown; Henry I granted it to Stephen de Blois (later King). It reverted from Stephen's son to Henry II on his accession. The King granted it to Thomas-a-Becket in 1156, who had 140 soldiers stationed there and carried out unspecified work on the castle (possibly the conversion to stone) from 1163 onwards. On a-Becket's death in 1170, it once more returned to Henry II, who continued to fortify the castle in anticipation of the rebellion of Hugh Bigod. In 1173, he promised the Honour to Hugh Bigod in return for his support, but Bigod sacked it nevertheless, also destroying fishponds and outbuildings around the bailey. Almost £21 was spent immediately '...repairing the old palisades and building two new palisades and ditches for carriage and stone.' (Colvin 1963, 2, 649); the quantity of stone is unspecified, and it is unclear whether repair or major re-building took place. In 1174-5, three new palisades were begun and the walls were raised. Further repairs and improvements were carried out regularly until 1197.

In 1221, Henry III granted the estate to his younger brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Under the ownership of Richard's son Edmund, the castle was sacked again in 1265 during the Barons' War. It seems unlikely that full repairs were carried out and there are repeated references to grazing within the castle walls in the early fourteenth century. In 1337, Edward III granted the estate to the new Earls of Suffolk, Robert and subsequently William de Ufford. On the death of William in 1381 it was transferred to the Poles, Earls and later Dukes of Suffolk, but it seems that the deterioration of the

castle continued. By 1370 it was recorded as worthless, though some parts, generally thought to be the surviving chambers in the curtain wall, were still used as a prison, which had existed since at least 1295.

Documents from the period 1313-17 refer to mottes in the plural at Eye; the significance of this will be discussed in more detail below (PRO a).

In the 1530's, Leland records the existence of '*...a watchtower, ruins of walls in some places*' (Leland 3, 23-4). In 1591-2, a windmill was built on the motte by Nicholas Cutler at the order of the Cornwallis family (CRO a). By 1603, Robert Reyce's Breviary of Suffolk (Reyce 1618) was unable to identify even the site of the castle. This suggests that the story of the motte being held by Cornwallis against Cromwell and the castle's final destruction at the hands of the Parliamentarians is mythical. Tom Martin's *Notes on Eye* (Suffolk CRO b) records anecdotal evidence for continued stone robbing, but the windmill probably survived until the construction of Kerrison's Folly (Suffolk CRO c).

The workhouse and school were built in the inner bailey in the 1830's (Perry and Arriens 1981, 8). In 1844, David Davy's Excursions Through the County of Suffolk (Blatchly ed. 1982, 234) records the progress of the construction of General Sir Edward Kerrison's mock keep on the motte, reputedly as a house for the batman who served him at the battle of Waterloo.

Between c.1907 and c.1917, the upper storey of the house held a museum. The structure was seriously damaged by storms in the 1960's.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY

In the mid-nineteenth century, Creed's description of Eye was the first to interpret the chamber on the side of the motte as a bastion and to report the existence of a well in the inner bailey (Creed 1859, 120). His plan of the castle records a section of wall foundation on the southern side of the inner bailey, and a discontinuous ditch and counterscarp bank around the exterior.

Manning's plan recorded the shape of the inner bailey more accurately and portrayed The Mount as a related feature (Manning 1886).

The Victoria County History (Page ed. 1911, 595-6) repeated Creed's information but was apparently not able to identify the site of the well.

In 1978, a small rescue excavation was carried out by Suffolk Archaeological Unit prior to the re-development of the western end of the bailey (PSIA 34, 1978, 218; Suffolk SMR EYE 018). This demonstrated that the natural spur had been built up artificially by the dumping of 1.8m to 2.7m of imported soil within an initial enclosing bank.

In 1987, the demolition of the nineteenth century school allowed an area excavation to be carried out to the south of the main fragment of the curtain wall, within the area of the RCHME survey and shown on plan 1 (Ipswich Archaeological Trust News 22, 1987, 1; PSIA 36 1988, 317; Suffolk SMR EYE 023). Below a thick layer of post-medieval build-up, a 0.4m thick destruction layer was found, provisionally dated to the fourteenth century. The building of the curtain wall was dated to the late twelfth century.

In 1990, trial trenches at the putative junction of the southern edge of the inner bailey with the motte failed to recover medieval deposits (Suffolk SMR EYE 016).

In 1990 keyhole excavations inside the eastern wall of Kerrison's Folly encountered possible medieval walling at a depth of 0.5m below the top of the motte (PSIA 37, 1991, 267; Suffolk SMR EYE 031). Trenches in the present car park again found the layer of deliberate build-up, and established that its thickness was at least 1.3m.

## DESCRIPTION

### **The motte**

(see plan 1 at 1:500 scale)

The motte is a conical mound with a basal diameter of approximately 57m and height of 12m. The eastern side appears c.2m higher due to the natural topography and artificial build-up on the interior of the inner bailey to the west. The southern side is steepest, with a pronounced 'shoulder' 2.5m below the summit, which is clearly visible on early nineteenth century depictions (watercolour by Cottman 1782-1842; engraving c.1818 Suffolk CRO d). The summit is sub-circular, with a diameter of c.18m and slight indications of squarish corners, particularly on the western side. The area is almost entirely occupied by Kerrison's Folly.

A path ascends the motte obliquely from the south-western corner, passing through a cutting up to 2.0m deep and 7.5m wide. The cutting certainly existed by the early nineteenth century (watercolour by JS Cottman 1782-1842; engraving c.1818 Suffolk CRO d; tithe map of 1839 Suffolk CRO c) and is probably associated with the windmill. In the private gardens to the east, the base of the motte has been slightly splayed by cultivation; on the south-west it is reveted to a maximum height of 1.6m by garden walls.

There is no evidence on the surface for a surrounding ditch.

### **The inner bailey**

RCHME carried out detailed survey only of the eastern part of the inner bailey, which is in the ownership of Suffolk District Council and includes the surviving sections of the curtain wall. For the remainder, see Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet TM 1473 (surveyed 1975, published 1976).

The inner bailey is horse-shoe shaped and extends west of the motte along the natural spur, with maximum dimensions of 125m long west to east by 77m wide. It is defined by a strong scarp up to 4.5m high along the northern and western sides and up to 2.0m high along the southern side, probably formed both by the artificial accentuation of the sides of the natural spur and by the outer face of the bank which excavation has demonstrated was constructed prior to the heightening of the interior. On the south-western side of the bailey, a discontinuous scarp up to 0.3m high may represent the back of the original feature; a bank is shown at this point on the tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk CRO c). A slighter trace of the bank continues the line of the surviving curtain wall (see plan 1 at 1:500).

In the garden of a house at the western end of the bailey (TM 1463 7380), an external ditch is apparently visible as a shallow depression, but this was not investigated by RCHME (Ordnance Survey antiquity model 1973).

At the western end of the outer bailey (TM 1458 7376), immediately beyond the likely course of the ditch, a mound called 'The Mount' stands some 2m-3m high; the area is largely developed, and precise dimensions are difficult to obtain. The tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk CRO c) explicitly shows the feature, with a spiral path ascending to the summit.

### **The curtain wall**

(see plan 2 at 1:200 scale and elevation 3 at 1:50 scale)

The three surviving elements of the curtain wall form a discontinuous arc extending for 40m down the north-western side of the motte and along the northern side of the inner bailey. All are constructed essentially of flint rubble.

The main section, which has a total length of 27.2m, was exposed and excavated in 1987 (see above). It comprises two projecting square towers with two or three narrow rectangular chambers between.

The exterior of the western side of the west tower suggests that the curtain wall stopped completely at this point, possibly to form a gate (see below). The walls of the western tower are 1.6m thick and stand to a maximum height of 3.2m in the western corner. It has internal dimensions of 2.9m long west to east by 2.6m wide and projects 0.9m from the exterior of the curtain wall. The facing on the interior is largely intact, with areas of surviving render; squared clunch blocks up to 0.2m long are occasionally used close to the corners, and appear to have been un-rendered.

East of this tower, the curtain wall turns 20 degrees to the south. Two or three chambers are formed by walls 1.2m wide, mostly surviving to a height of 1.7m, except for the wall dividing chambers 1 and 2 and the eastern side of chamber 3, which are only excavated foundations, and the wall dividing chambers 2 and 3, which survives to a maximum height of 3.9m. Each chamber is 1.8m wide internally and, from west to east, they are 5.0m, 2.8m and 3.7m long respectively. A string course of smaller flints extends for 4.1m in the inner face of the outer wall, 0.6m above floor level, crossing the projected intersection with the wall between chambers 1 and 2. This may imply that the division is secondary to the curtain wall, or that it was simply part of the foundations and not a dividing wall. The internal facing of chambers 1 and 2 is largely intact, but the use of clunch blocks, also in the corners, is less frequent than in the western tower. Traces of render survive close to floor level. The upper portion of the wall dividing



chambers 2 and 3 has slipped slightly to the north-west despite consolidation. However, there is a slight upward tilt of the rubble courses in the upper part of the outer wall of chamber 3, which does not appear to be entirely a consequence of slippage. A piece of projecting masonry at the eastern end of chamber 2 may be a remnant of vaulting, but again appears to abut the outer wall rather than bond into it. The eastern part of chamber 3 is damaged by nineteenth century features and survives only as excavated foundations (excavation plan Suffolk SMR EYE 023). Some facing and render survives at floor level.

The foundations of the western tower and the three chambers are perforated at fairly regular intervals by drains which lie immediately below floor level and are in many cases partially exposed. Each drain is rectangular in profile, 0.3m wide and 0.2m high. They are arranged in pairs and groups of three running from front to back across the width of the curtain wall, with inter-connecting drains running at right angles along the front and back of the tower and the back of the three chambers. In the case of the western tower and chambers 2 and 3, the pairs of drains running front to back lie adjacent to each side of the walls, while in chamber 1, two additional drains run beneath the floor of the room. The arrangement under the eastern tower and elsewhere along the curtain wall is uncertain.

The eastern tower, at the base of the motte, is on the same alignment as the three chambers. Externally, it is slightly smaller than the western tower, projecting only 0.7m from the outer face of the curtain wall and its walls, which survive only as excavated foundations 1.8m thick, are more massive. Consequently, the internal dimensions, c.2m long by 1.6m wide, are considerably smaller. Excavated evidence, together with a fragment of walling visible on the surface suggests that a small chamber lay behind the tower on a slightly different alignment (Suffolk SMR EYE 023). A worked clunch quoin is used at the north-western angle between this chamber and the tower.

The alignment of the other two sections of curtain wall implies another angle change of 20 degrees to the south, almost certainly immediately beyond the eastern tower. One of these, a fragment of wall approximately 4m to the south-east of the eastern tower, is only 2.5m long by 1.2m wide. Although not *in situ*, it lies close to the alignment of the inner wall of the chamber 4. Its internal facing is intact. A discontinuous brick wall which extends between this fragment and the eastern tower may be a nineteenth century stairway or attempt at consolidation.

The third and final section of curtain wall is 7.9m long and survives *in situ* on the side of the motte; the upper end, which must lie close to the junction with the keep, lies only

0.1m below the surface, and probably extends as far as the cutting of the path up the motte. It stands to a maximum height of 2.1m high but the floor level is not exposed. One complete chamber (4) survives, the outer and inner walls of which are 1.4m and 1.6m thick respectively; the internal dimensions are 3.8m by 1.7m. The facing is largely intact with a relatively large area of render and frequent use of squared clunch blocks in the corners. Smaller pieces of clunch have been used to form two courses 0.8m apart, the upper of which may be a string course. Where visible, the internal facing of the of the outer wall appears to continue across the intersections with the dividing walls, again implying that they are a later addition.

At the lower end of this section, the outer wall continues for a further 1.5m down the side of the motte, suggesting the side of another chamber. Some facing but no render survives.

At the top of the motte adjacent to the exterior of the curtain wall, two large stones have been re-used as steps, probably in the nineteenth century; these may have connected with the possible stairway lower down the motte (see above).

### **The outer bailey**

The shape of the outer bailey is preserved by the Late Medieval street pattern. An elliptical enclosure completely enclosing the motte and inner bailey, approximately 350m long west to east by 150m wide, is suggested by the courses of Castle Street on the south, Broad Street on the west and Church Street on the north and east. The largest area of the outer bailey thus lay to the west of the inner bailey, with the enclosure coming to within c.35m of the base of the motte at the eastern end. In the car park to the east of Buckshorn Lane (TM 1462 7386) a broad bank up to 0.6m high probably represents a remnant of the original enclosure; the alignment suggests that the Late Medieval houses were built backing onto the bank, so the real dimensions of the bailey may have been slightly smaller. On the southern side, a slight inward kink in the course of Castle Street towards the junction with Buckshorn Lane (TM 1464 7373), suggests that the outer bailey may at one stage have returned directly to the western end of the inner bailey (see below).

### **Kerrison's Folly**

The mock shell keep was built by General Sir Edward Kerrison in 1844-5, both as a monument to the victory at Waterloo and reputedly as a house for the batman who served him during the campaign. The keep is 14.0m in diameter and 4.6m high, with nine sides all except one of which are 4.5m long, and projecting buttresses at the angles. It is built of flint, probably re-using material from the castle, with moulded brick quoins

and window arches. Each side is decorated externally by a mock loop hole. The original entrance is on the north-western side, and a 4m square tower is located mid-way along the longer western side. In the north-eastern corner of the tower, the base of a spiral staircase to the second storey (now destroyed) survives; this originally stood c.1m taller than the top of the shell keep (postcard Suffolk CRO e). On the ground floor, there is a fireplace on the northern wall. In the southern half of the keep two larger rooms adjoin the tower, linked internally by two doorways and externally by a brick path. The eastern room is 5.0m square and the other confined by the irregular space between it and the tower. Against the eastern wall of the keep, the base of the detached outside toilet wall survives. The northern part of the interior of the keep was presumably used as a small garden or yard.

## INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

Documentary history, though fairly complete in some respects, provides mostly anecdotal evidence for the physical development of the site. In particular, the conversion from wood to stone remains only loosely dated. Most elements of the design, such as the straight sections of walling with obtuse angles without capping towers, are broadly diagnostic of the early period of stone castle building in England, from the later twelfth century. As mentioned above, the most likely period seems to be the later years of Thomas-a-Becket's and the early years of Henry II's ownerships, in the decade preceding the uprising of Hugh Bigod in 1173. However, Bigod's attack necessitated substantial repair, if not total re-building and work continued until the end of the twelfth century. The design of the wall, particularly the use of squared clunch blocks, is closely comparable to the nearby castle of Framlingham, re-built in the last decade of the twelfth century by Roger Bigod, soon after the punitive destruction by Henry II of the earlier castle built by his father. Eye could be contemporary with the re-building of Framlingham, but Roger's work was carried out quickly and probably copied the design of the previous castle; the real similarity may be with this earlier phase. Both possibilities would fit the ceramic evidence of 1988, which suggested a construction date in the later twelfth century (Suffolk SMR 023).

Documentary evidence suggests the main phase of destruction to be c.1265 during the Barons' War; the excavated evidence provisionally suggested a fourteenth century date for the thick destruction layer, but this may have resulted from the deliberate levelling of the site following its earlier decline as a centre of power. However, it is clear from the history of the castle that it underwent many phases of destruction and re-building.

The form of twelfth century keeps is variable, but the squarish summit of the motte may suggest a square tower. It is unlikely that the surface area could have supported more than two storeys.

As indicated above, most elements of the design of the curtain wall are relatively common and typical of early stone castles (Cathcart King 1988, 63), but there are a number of questions which remain uncertain. There has been discussion of the relationship between the two main surviving sections of the curtain wall, and between the curtain wall and the keep itself. Speculation has centred on the possible existence of a 'flying bridge' connecting the upper part of the east tower to the surviving elements on the motte, apparently based on the mistaken belief that chamber 4 was a tower (Thompson unpublished 1990) - an arrangement used occasionally in wooden castles but almost unique in stone (Cathcart King 1988, 66). The RCHME survey found no

evidence to support this theory. The overall plan of the curtain wall suggests it to be a straightforward wing-wall, probably with a second set of two or three chambers connecting the eastern tower to the summit of the motte. The more massive construction of the eastern tower together with its more compact size and the adjacent interior chamber would have withstood the downward pressure of the ascending wall more effectively. Given that neither the eastern tower nor the adjacent stretch of curtain wall to the south-east survive above ground level, interpretation of the design at a higher level is difficult. The upward tilt of the rubble courses at the eastern end of chamber 2 may suggest that the wall was also un-interrupted at the upper level.

The relationship between chamber 4 and the keep is also unclear from the surviving remains. In other stone built castles of this period, there is considerable variety in the link between the curtain wall and the motte or keep. The absence of the more elaborate and rare arrangement discussed above does not, however, suggest that access to the top of the motte was not possible from the wing-wall; indeed, enlarged wing-walls were the usual method of access in early stone castles (Cathcart King 1988, 66). Perhaps the most likely interpretation is that a walkway above the chambers ran onto the top of the motte, but did not connect with the top of the keep. This question might be clarified by excavation of the summit of the motte adjacent to the end of chamber 4, since the junction between the wing-wall and the keep must lie immediately to the south-east of the exposed remains, and masonry probably survives as far as the cutting for the path.

There are some peculiarities in the construction techniques. As indicated in the description, there are a number of cases where the internal dividing walls appear to butt against the facing on the interior of the outer wall. This would appear to suggest that the inner wall and chambers are a later addition to an original single wall, but this contradicts the evidence of the planned lay-out of the drains and the position of the towers in relation to the wall, which suggest a single phase of construction. In the case of chambers 1 and 2, it is possible that the 'dividing wall' never stood above floor level, but simply contained the drains and supported the floor boards, forming a single long narrow chamber. Elsewhere, however, the technique seems structurally illogical, and is less easy to explain. The possible remnant of vaulting at the eastern end of chamber 2 is particularly anomalous. In conclusion, there is a possibility of phasing in the construction of the curtain wall, but too little evidence to offer firm conclusions.

The function of the chambers in the curtain wall may have varied over time, but their size and apparent lack of windows and doors suggests that they were well-suited to their later use as a prison and may have been constructed for that purpose originally. It is

perhaps more likely that they were originally stores.

The irregular profile of the motte suggests that it has been altered, and the distinct shoulder on the southern side certainly pre-dates the construction of Kerrison's Folly (watercolour by Cottman 1782-1842; engraving c.1818 Suffolk CRO d). The construction of the earlier windmill may be responsible, but it is possible that there was a medieval addition to, or alteration of, the summit. The slightly squarish shape of the summit possibly suggests a square tower or keep, and the more pronounced corners on the western side may indicate the positions of the junctions with the curtain wall.

The apparent clean break to the west of the western tower, together with its larger, squarer form appear to indicate the position of a gateway into the inner bailey, of which the further tower is lost. The nearest house on Church Street is called 'The Gate House', but this may be irrelevant. However, it is more common for gates in the early period of stone castle building to be located in the centre of a single tower. A gateway flanked by twin towers would be more typical of the mid-thirteenth century onwards.

The course and form of the curtain wall beyond the surviving sections is also uncertain. It is possible that the double wall with chambers only extended as far as the west tower to allow access to the motte, and was continued thereafter by a single wall, possibly with open-gorged towers as at Framlingham. This may explain the differential preservation, since it is likely that while the chambers continued to have a useful function as a prison, the single wall had no use other than as a convenient stone quarry. Alternatively, the curtain wall may have belonged to a different phase of construction from the heightening of the inner bailey, and turned across the area subsequently occupied by nineteenth century buildings.

Although the depiction of 'The Mount' on the tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk CRO c) resembles a prospect mound, there is no house large enough to match such a feature and the location in an urban context tends to suggest a relatively early origin. Two possibilities have been suggested: that the earthwork may represent the pre-Norman stronghold of Edric of Laxfield or that it may be another motte dating to one of the phases of reconstruction (Perry and Arriens 1981, 7; Ridgard unpublished 1988; Paine 1993, 4). Of these, the former seems extremely unlikely. However, the strategic location at the western end of the inner bailey on the prominent natural rise lends weight to the latter theory, and the documentary evidence for the existence of two mottes at least in the period 1313-17 is presented convincingly by Ridgard (unpublished 1988). The smaller motte may have been related to the early wooden castle, perhaps contemporary with the bank surrounding the inner bailey, which may be an early ringwork.

Alternatively, it may have been constructed following one of the phases of destruction of the main castle (Ridgard unpublished 1988) or even been in contemporary use. The large number of documented palisades and the kink in the line of Castle Street suggest that there were a number of changes in the form of the bailey.

It may even be that the churchyard was located within a separate bailey. It has been suggested that its sub-circular form is pre-Norman and possibly even pagan in origin (Perry and Arriens 1981, 17; Paine 1993, 1), but the fact that, like the castle, it interrupts the course of the road implies a later, almost certainly Norman, foundation and the shape of the churchyard is probably contemporary. Certainly, the scarp around the southern side of the churchyard, which stands up to 2.2m high, is artificial and is depicted as continuing around the eastern side on the tithe map of 1839 (Suffolk CRO c) suggesting some form of earthwork enclosure.

The relationship of the market to the castle and its subsequent role in the development of the settlement have already been mentioned. Scarfe has suggested that the marshy land to the south-west known as the Town Moor may have been an artificial 'mere', similar to that at Framlingham, pointing out that the derivation of the two words may be the same. This may have provided material for the motte and the heightening of the inner bailey, would have narrowed the neck of the peninsular created by the River Dove and its tributary and may have been used as a fishpond as at Framlingham (Scarfe 1972, 152).

## **METHOD**

The archaeological survey was carried out by Alastair Oswald and Paul Pattison of the RCHME. Hard detail and major earthworks were surveyed using a Wild TC1610 Electronic Theodolite with integral EDM. Data was captured on a Wild GRM 10 Rec Module and plotted via computer on a Calcomp 3024 plotter. The details of the plans and the elevation at 1:50 were supplied with Fibron tapes using normal graphical methods. The report was researched and written by Alastair Oswald and edited by Paul Pattison. The site archive has been deposited in the National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (reference TM 17 SW 05).

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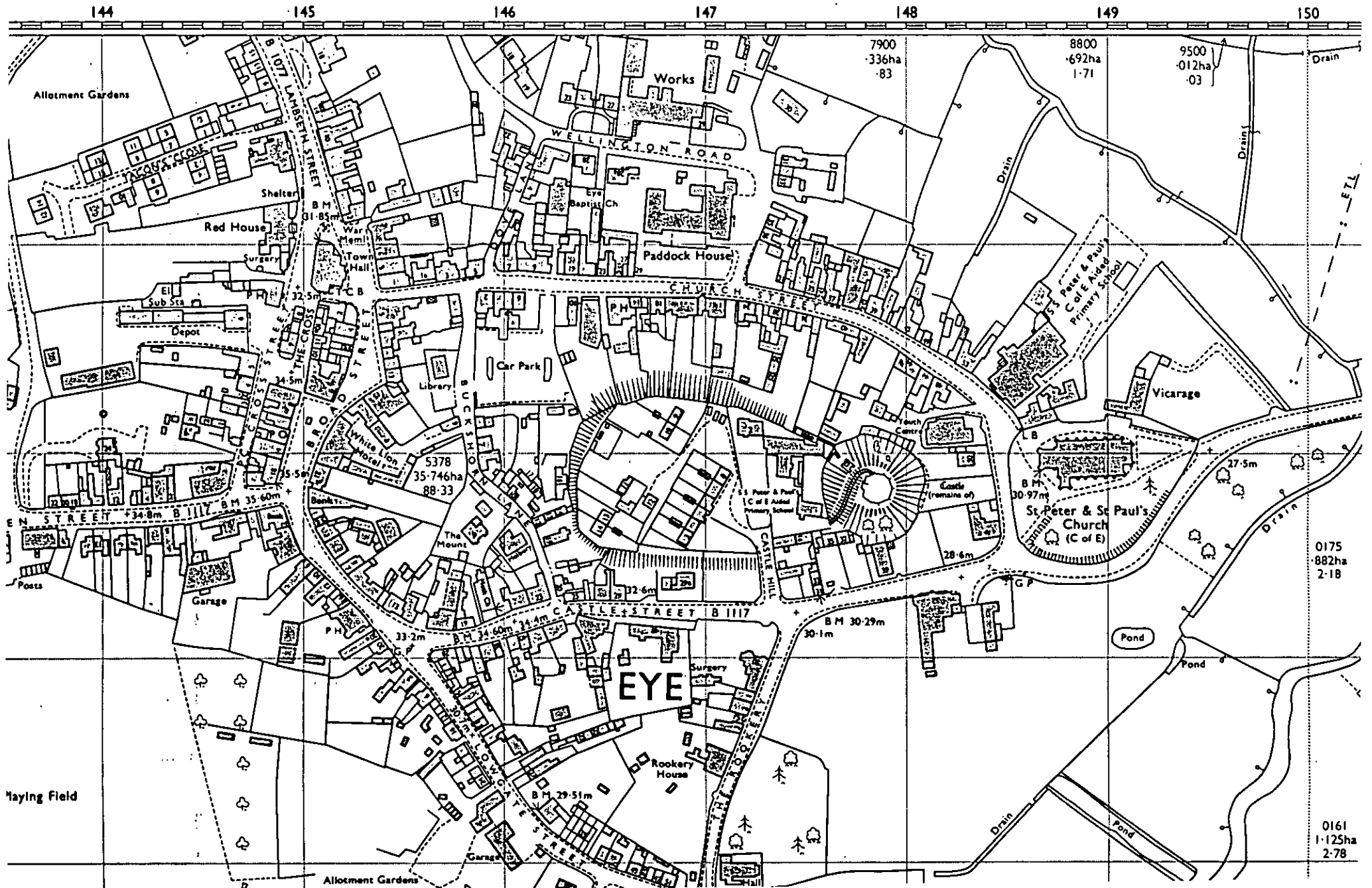
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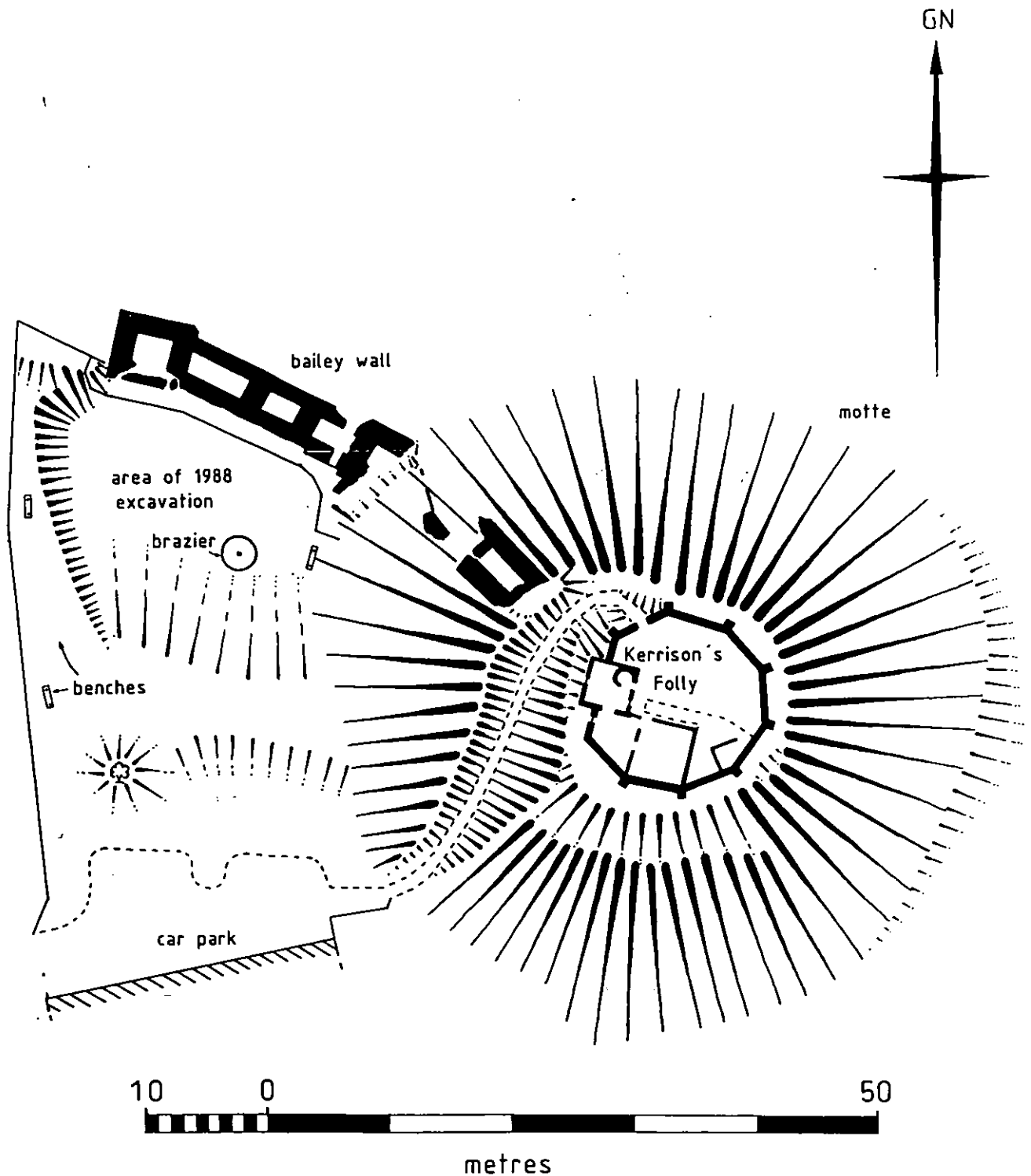
The Town of Eye (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plans TM 1473/1573, surveyed 1975)



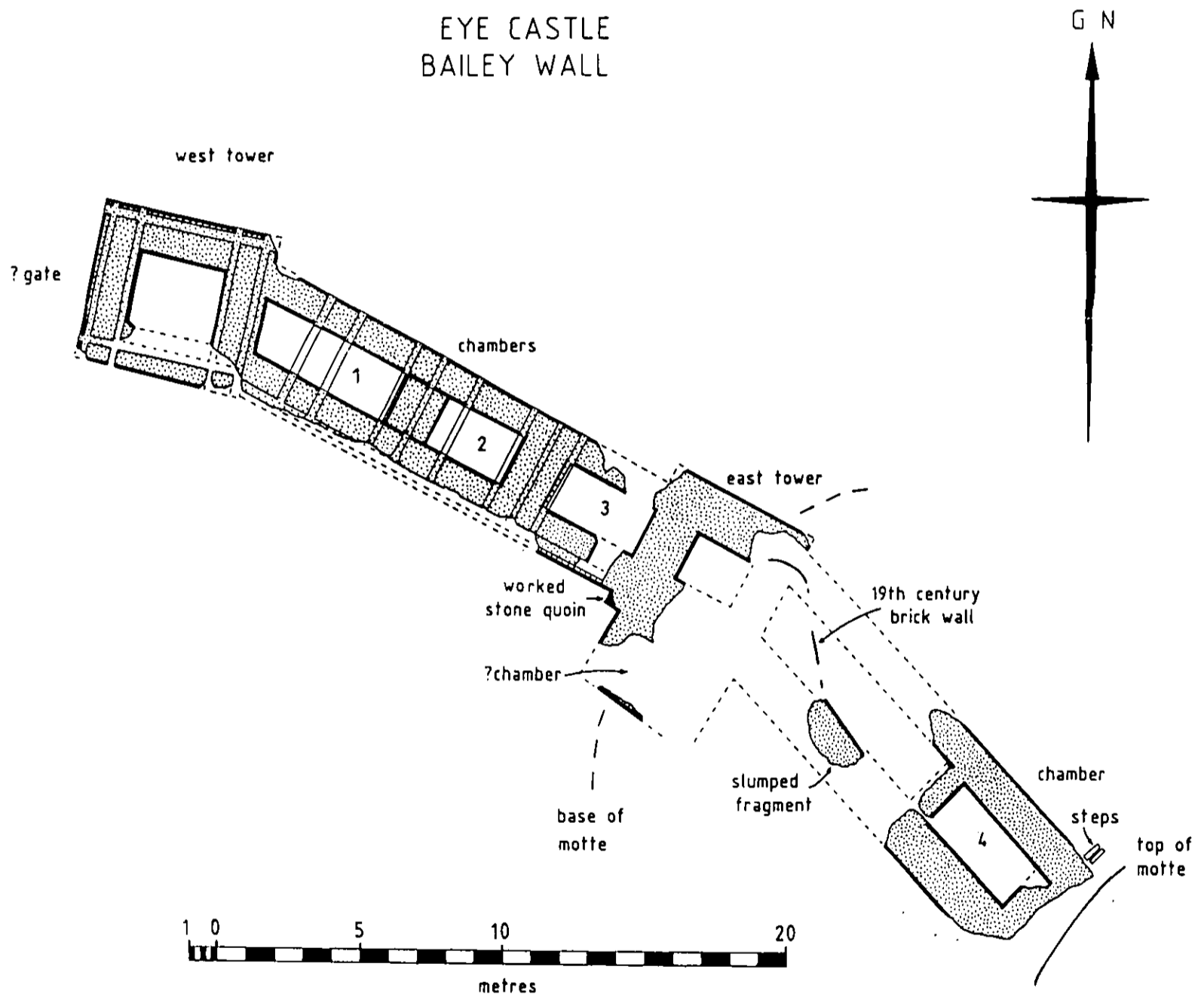


# ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CAMBRIDGE	COUNTY SUFFOLK	SCALE OF SURVEY 1 : 500	METHOD TOTAL STATION	OS MAP No. TM 17 SW
PROJECT NAME EYE CASTLE	DISTRICT MID SUFFOLK	DATE OF SURVEY 04 - JUL - 94	ASSOCIATED PLANS BAILEY WALL PLAN AT 1:200 AND ELEVATION AT 1:50	NAR No. TM 17 SW 05
SITE NAME EYE CASTLE	PARISH EYE	SURVEYOR(S) AO PP		SAM No. SUFF 06
DOCUMENT STATUS ARCHIVE	NGR TM 147 738	© RCHME Crown Copyright	SHEET 1 OF 3	CATALOGUE No.



ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND					
OFFICE OF ORIGIN CAMBRIDGE	COUNTY SUFFOLK	SCALE OF SURVEY 1 : 200	METHOD †TOTAL STATION	OS MAP No TM 17 SW	
PROJECT NAME EYE CASTLE	DISTRICT MID SUFFOLK	DATE OF SURVEY 04 - JUL - 94	ASSOCIATED PLANS SITE PLAN AT 1 : 500		NAR No TM 17 SW 05
SITE NAME EYE CASTLE	PARISH EYE	SURVEYOR(S) AO PP			SAM No SUFF 06
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- surviving facing
- flint rubble core
- drains below floor level
- reconstruction



**NATIONAL  
MONUMENTS  
RECORD**

The National Monuments Record contains all the information in this report - and more: original photographs, plans old and new, the results of all RCHME field surveys, indexes of archaeological sites and historical buildings, and complete coverage of England in air photographs.



**ENGLISH HERITAGE**

The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (now part of English Heritage) gathers information on England's heritage and provides it through the National Monuments Record

World Wide Web: <http://www.rchme.gov.uk>  
National Monuments Record enquiries: telephone 01793 414600  
National Monuments Record Centre, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ