Eye Castle masonry repairs
EYE 116

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/184

Client: Mid Suffolk District Council

Author: David Gill

November /2012

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1. Introduction

Monitoring visits and a photographic record were made of the bailey wall and keep of Eye Castle during the recent campaign of repairs to consolidate the monument. The record was made in advance of and during the repair works funded by Mid Suffolk District Council, grant aided by the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage and the Waveney Rural Development Programme (RDPE). Eye Castle is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM No 6) and protected by statue and the archaeological recording and monitoring were a requirement of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) monument consent.

The recording was undertaken during August and September 2012 by members of the Suffolk Archaeological Service Field Team experienced in the recording and analysis of historic buildings.

2 Brief historical background

The castle was built in the years immediately following the Conquest by William Malet who had accompanied William I from Normandy as part of his invading force. Malet was appointed the Sheriff of Suffolk and constructed his castle as a stronghold which was the administrative centre of his newly acquired estate, known as the 'Honour of Eye', an extensive holding of 75,000 acres comprising of properties and lands located over eight counties. The castle consists of an earth motte, 57m in diameter and 12m high, and a bailey enclosed by a stone wall. The circuit of the bailey wall rises up the side of the motte and would have closed at the, now non-existent, keep; a similar design is used at Clare where the castle is of a similarly early Conquest date.

The castle was mostly destroyed in the 14th century and from 1561 a succession of windmills was sited on the castle's motte. The building which now stands there was built in 1844 by Sir Edward Kerrison for his batman, who reputedly had saved his life during the Battle of Waterloo.

3. Methodology

The upstanding monument was recorded by photographic survey prior to the start of the remedial building work and during the repair process. The scope of the project was

limited to those parts of the castle that were to receive immediate attention and no additional excavation or clearing of vegetation took place. The survey concentrated on

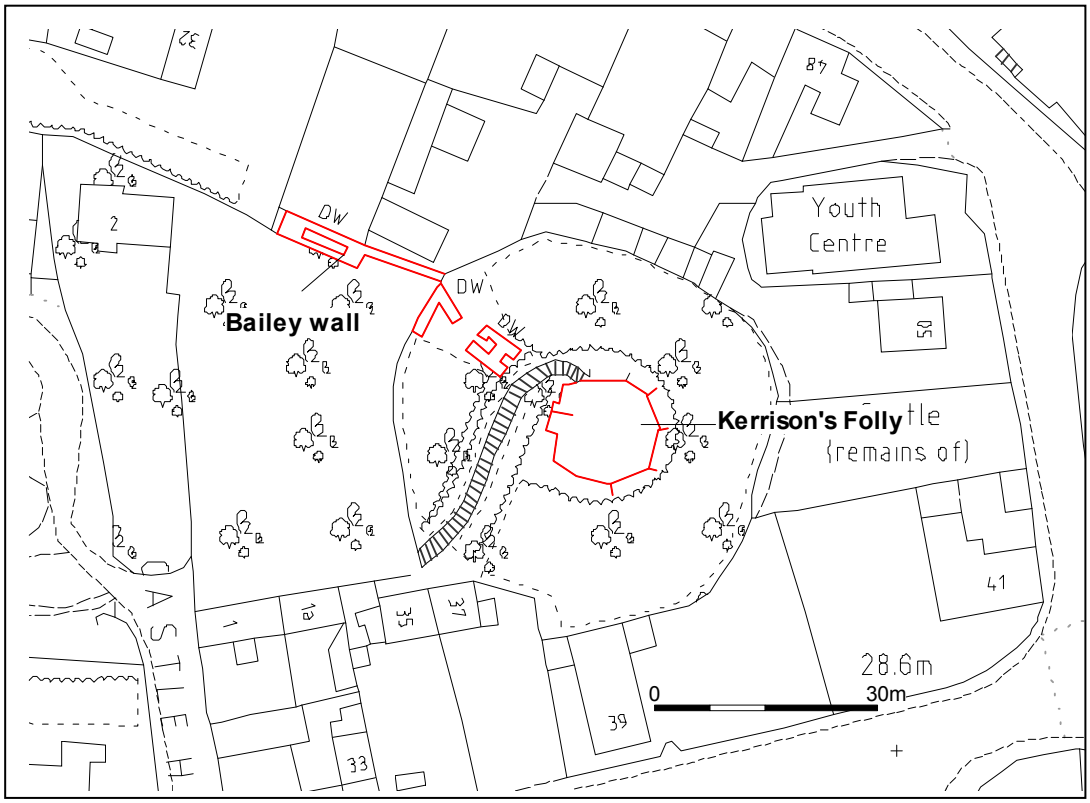


Figure 1. Eye Castle

the inside elevations of the bailey wall and the interior of Kerrison's folly. The exterior of the castle and the section of bailey wall that rose up the side of the motte were not recorded as these were inaccessible and obscured. A schedule of repairs is included in the report as Appendix 2.

The record consists of 164 high resolution digital photographs which have been catalogued and stored in the county's archive at SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\ Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HRG 8-HRH 76. Selected images have been reproduced in the report to illustrate the text and each is described in a separate schedule (Appendix 1). The castle descriptions designated in the RCHM survey completed in 1994 (Fig.2) have been used for reference in this report.

In addition to the photographic record, archaeological advice was given to inform the repair work.

4. Results

The bailey wall

The curtain wall survives around the north and north-eastern side of the bailey in three discontinuous sections and rises up the side of the motte. The wall is constructed of flint rubble with evidence of stone dressings. The wall circuit is polygonal in plan with the remains of towers at the angles; the best preserved section is 27m long and consists of the remains of two square towers linked by three narrow chambers. These chambers are integral with the curtain wall and have been interpreted as either cells or store rooms. The remains are generally truncated close to the ground but the western-most tower and the two chambers to the east of it stand 1.5m high with the partition wall between chambers 2 and 3 rising to 3.75m (Pl. 1).

The repairs concentrated on the consolidation of the eroded base of the wall and stabilising overhanging sections of masonry, together with the blocking of the entrances of a series of box channels that pierced the entire thickness of the wall (Pls. 2 and 3). The channels are described as ‘drains below floor level’ on the RCHM plan (Fig. 2). This interpretation is speculative and the evidence inconclusive (see discussion). The channels had become infilled with soil and allowed the ingress of roots to the monument fabric. Twelve of the channel entrances were recorded (all on the south wall face) and these are shown on the RCHM plan; it was confirmed that these were structural features requiring preservation. The holes were blocked using tile and brick fragments, materials not used in the original fabric, to enable the holes to be identified and read as recently blocked features, and the depth of fill was recessed from the original face to maintain their appearance.

All of the original face work on the exterior of south wall has been lost exposing the core fabric over much of the monument (Pl. 4). Deep horizontal gouges can be seen cutting into the core work on the tallest section of wall (the partition between chambers 2 and 3). The gouges occur on both opposing faces creating a severely ‘pinch waisted’ profile at mid height (PL. 6). This gives the impression that the upper section had, in the past, become a completely detached block. Better preservation of the wall’s original thickness over the upper section had created an acute overhang; previous repairs had filled the gouges with brick but these were to be further consolidated with flint to preserve the wall’s stability.

In addition a projecting block of bonded flint which overhung chamber 2 was to be tied and supported (Pl. 7).

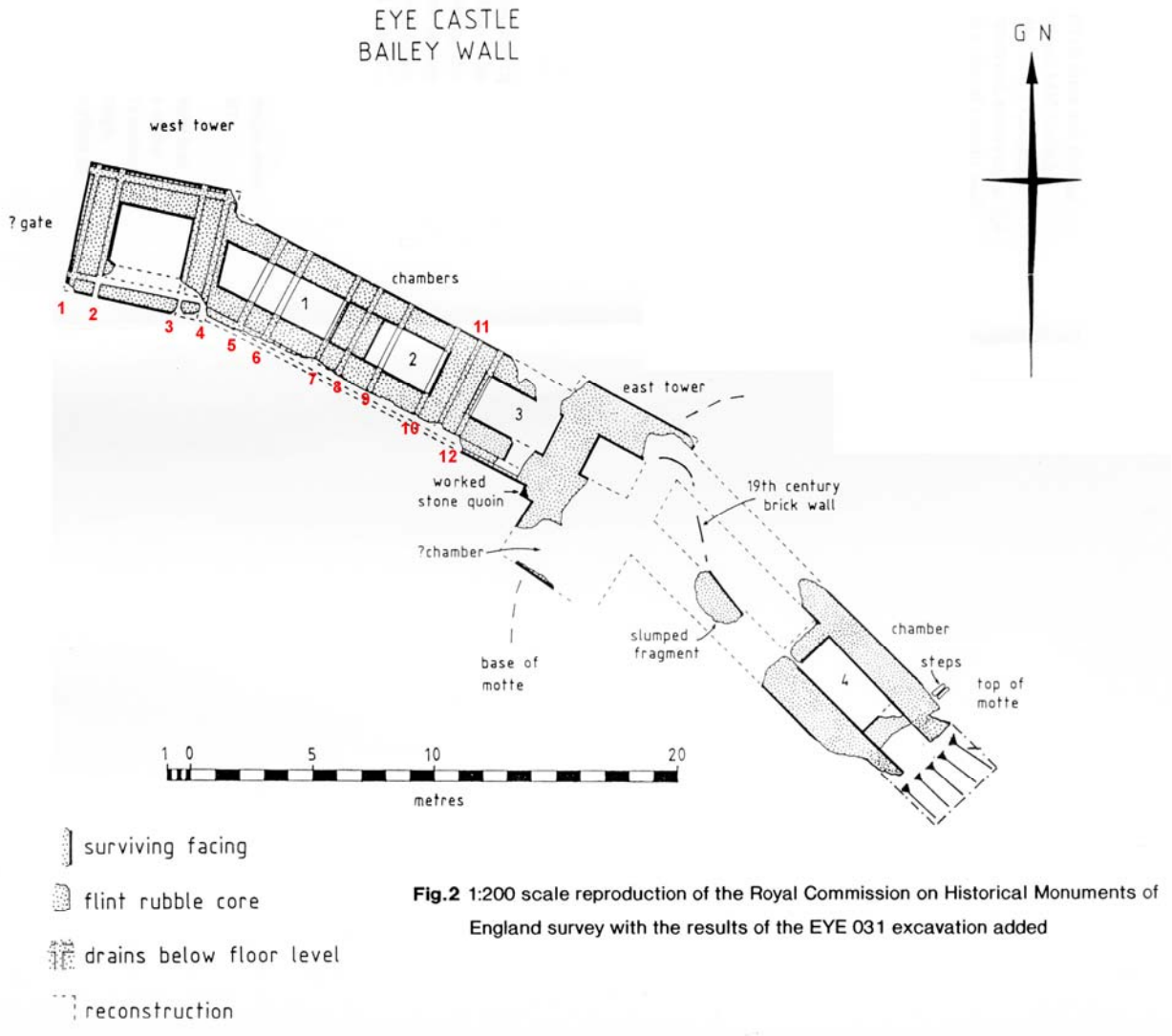


Fig.2 1:200 scale reproduction of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England survey with the results of the EYE 031 excavation added

Figure 2. Plan of the bailey wall reproduced from the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments survey of 1994. The designations used on the drawing have been maintained for ease of reference in the current text. Numbers added in red were issued in 2012 to identify the channel entrances numbered in the photo archive

Kerrison's Folly

The house that sits atop the motte is constructed of whole flints with brick piers and dressings. The plan is an irregular enneagon consisting of curtain walls containing living accommodation to south and west. The structure has no roof, as it was damaged in 1965 by gales and partly collapsed in 1979. At the south end are the remains of a series of rooms that were excavated in the 1990's. The wall remains of the internal rooms had deteriorated since the excavation work and were to be consolidated and capped with

rough racking; the curtain wall was to be repaired and missing copings were to be replaced.
The walls were photographed prior to work starting and observations and analysis of the remains including the identification of cill levels and opening were used to inform the consolidation work. Notes and photographs setting out the instructions for any reconstructions have been included as Appendix 3.

5. Discussion

The repairs to the monument have been seen to have been done in a sympathetic way and in line with English Heritage advice. Areas around the east tower and the south wall of the west tower however are still vulnerable and in need of consolidation or protection.

The channels recorded at the base of the wall and the horizontal gouges are intriguing. The function of these features is unclear and invites speculation. The channels are neat box-profile holes that pierce the entire thickness of the walls and have been formed by encasing square sectioned beams within the mortared fabric of the walls during construction. They were described previously as drains in the survey of 1994 but the evidence is inconclusive; they are not lined or floored to facilitate the easy passage of water, or worn by water movement. The channels are frequent, inserted at the same level and run both N-S and E-W to form a timber-framed grid or raft at the base of the wall (Fig. 2). They have the appearance of putlog holes (holes built into the masonry to attach scaffolding) but these are normally unnecessary at ground level and usually start at *c.*1m off the ground; the point at which the mason would start to work from an elevated position. The channels are however evidence of some type of formwork used in the bailey wall's construction and it is possible that they either cantilever out over a drop on the outside of the castle (this area was not accessible to examine exterior ground levels) or they are sill beams into which the upper scaffolding was jointed. Where the wall climbs the side of the motte, the castle is constructed on what would have been freshly made-up and potentially unstable ground and an alternative is that the mason may have required a platform to build off.

The channels seem to align with the horizontal gouges which occur within the core fabric at a higher level. It is possible that a stone string course has been robbed from here but the gouges also look like longitudinal sections, exposed and eroded, of the channels that pierce the base of the walls. If this is the case, this would imply that

formwork of timber, which it is suggested underpinned the base of the wall, continued up through the building like a box-framed skeleton of wood. Construction in flint and lime is a slow process, in the construction of churches, wall height is attained incrementally in annual lifts of about 0.8m-1m to prevent collapse; the mortar of each lift has to cure slowly before it can support the next. It is possible that building around a stout frame may have provided support to the masonry and allowed the walls to be lifted more quickly.

The author knows of no parallels to this, but timber beams used as ties were seen encased within the fabric of the walls of the 12th century Moyses Hall in Bury St Edmunds. The channels and gouges could give an insight into Norman building practice and are worthy of investigation.

Other observations made during the work suggest that the chamber constructed within the bailey wall was single-celled and had a suspended timber floor.

David Gill November 2012

6. Plates

Plate 1. The bailey curtain wall from within the bailey looking south. The open structure on the left is the remains of the west tower, the south wall of which has been truncated at ground level. The tall section on the right is a partition wall between chambers 2 and 3. The entrances to the series of channels below floor level can be seen at the base of the south (nearest) wall.

Plate 2. Excavating the channel entrances (Nos 7, 8 and 9) at the base south wall of chambers 1 and 2, showing the arrangement of channels in groups of three

Plate 3. Entrance to one of the channels which are square-section and measured 300mm across. The internal faces were neatly finished suggesting that they had been constructed around timber beams. The floor of the channels was mortared flint and the voids had become blocked with soil which was partially excavated prior to blocking with ‘masonry’.

Plate 4. South exterior elevation bailey wall looking NW. None of the original Norman face-work survives and the core fabric is exposed. This is scarred with horizontal ‘gouges’ seen running E-W across the face and in profile in the elevated section in the foreground; similar gouges were observed running N-S across the face of the partition wall.

Plate 5. West face of the N-S partition wall between chambers 2 and 3 A horizontal channel, repaired previously with brick, divides the wall at mid-height and can be seen returning on the north wall at the left of the picture. Horizontal flint coursing characteristic of Norman masons can be seen on the lower wall and appears angled on the upper suggesting that the upper block has slumped and was once detached. The N-S channel is directly over channel No.10 below the ground floor level.

Plate 6. The partition wall between chambers 2 and 3 looking N. The ranging pole is on the line of the original wall face, as demonstrated by fragments of surviving Norman facework at the top and bottom of the wall, and illustrates the degree of fabric loss in the middle of the wall.

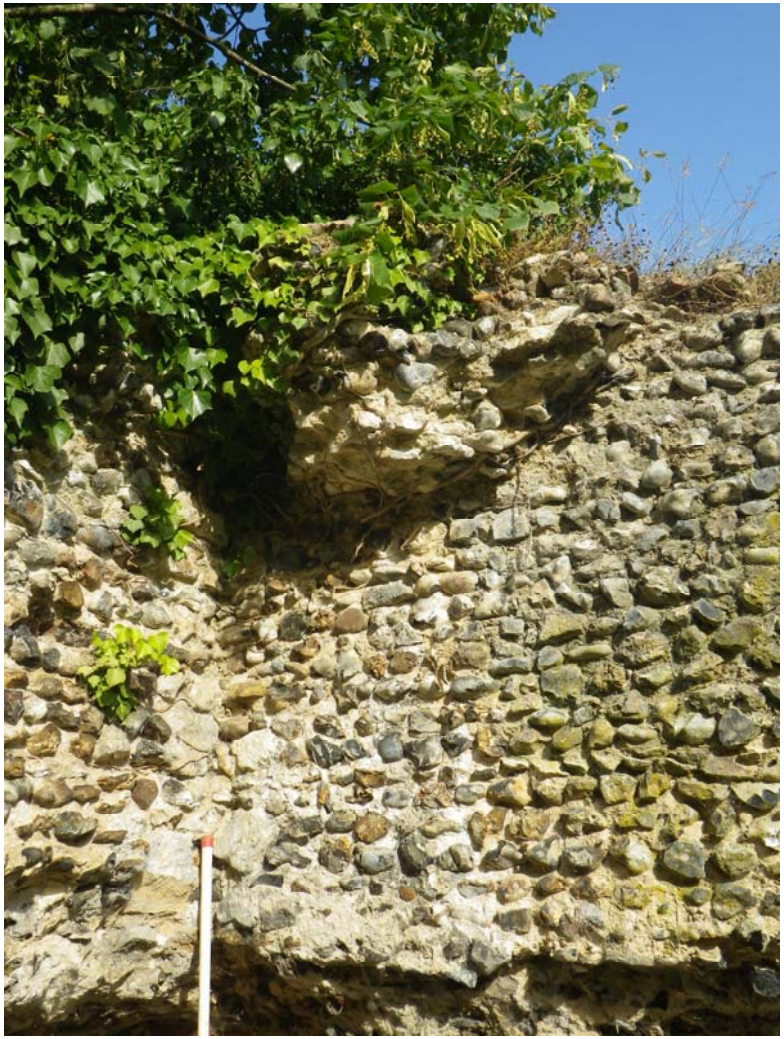


Plate 7. Block of overhanging masonry in the in the NE corner of chamber 2. It is possibly the start of a vault to support the floor above but there is no evidence of a taper to a springing point below the block to suggest where the vault might start. It only exists in the corner and did not extent across the face of the east or north wall. It is an original feature and likely to represent some form of corbelling or support for a ceiling or floor at this level.

Plate 8. Interior (south) face of the north wall of chambers 1 and 2 showing the flints laid in neat horizontal courses typical of the work of Norman masons.

Plate 9. Interior of the south wall of chambers 1 and 2. The two chambers are separated by a central stub wall, which is buried below existing ground level there is no scarring on the vertical wall faces to indicate that the stub wall extended above its extant height which suggests that was not a partition but a support for a suspended floor and chambers 1 and 2 were not divided above floor level.

Plate 10. Interior of the north wall of chambers 1 and 2. The scale is positioned against the west face of the central sub wall. The unbroken flint work to the right of the scale demonstrates that the stub wall did not rise above floor level.

Plate 11. Interior of the west wall of the chamber 1. The internal corners of chamber 1 and 2 are constructed entirely of flint and differ from the construction method of the corners in the west tower.

Plate 12. The internal north corners of the west tower are constructed with stone quoins that stitch the corners together. The walls of the NW corner (left) has been refaced obscuring the quoins but a full set are visible on the NE one (right).

Plate 13. The west wall of the west tower showing horizontal coursing on the lower part of the wall and a horizontal gouges at mid-height similar to ones seen cut into the wall faces in other part of the bailey wall. The south wall of the tower has been truncated at ground level but the stone quoins (partly obscured by ivy) in the wall face show the position of the internal corner.

Plate 14. The south wall of the west tower truncated close to ground level. The ranging pole lies along the line of the wall and is positioned against its exterior face.

Plate 15. Truncated remains of the east tower. The ranging pole are aligned with the tower walls, the block of stone where the pole meet is an *in-situ* quoin.

Plate 16. General view of the remains of the dwelling constructed during 1844 in the south half of Kerrison's Folly.

Plate 17. An example of the condition of the 19th century walls inside Kerrison's Folly prior to repairs

Plate 18. The same wall following the remedial work.

Appendix 1. Catalogue of photographs

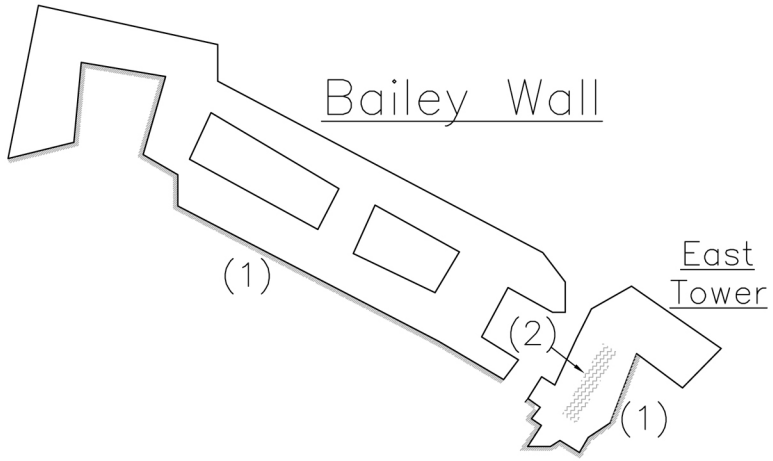
PARISH	SITE	FILM	FRAME	DESCRIPTION
Eye	116	HRG	8	Bailey north wall interior from the south
Eye	116	HRG	9	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	10	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	11	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	12	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	13	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	14	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	15	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	16	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	17	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	18	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	19	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	20	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	21	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	22	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	23	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	24	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	25	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	26	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	27	Bailey, northern wall interior.
Eye	116	HRG	28	Bailey.
Eye	116	HRG	29	Bailey.
Eye	116	HRG	30	Bailey.
Eye	116	HRG	31	Bailey.
Eye	116	HRG	32	The Motte (Folly), southern interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	33	The Motte (Folly), interior walls to the east.
Eye	116	HRG	34	Interior of eastern wall, Motte (Folly).
Eye	116	HRG	35	The Motte (Folly), centre east interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	36	The Motte (Folly), interior of eatern wall.
Eye	116	HRG	37	The Motte (Folly), interior of southern and eastern wall and interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	38	The Motte (Folly), interior of southern and eastern wall and interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	39	View to Bailey from Motte.
Eye	116	HRG	40	View to Bailey from Motte.
Eye	116	HRG	41	
Eye	116	HRG	42	The Motte (Folly), interior of northern wall
Eye	116	HRG	43	The Motte (Folly), interior of northern wall
Eye	116	HRG	44	The Motte (Folly), interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRG	45	The Motte (Folly), veiw of north west interior.
Eye	116	HRG	46	The Motte (Folly), interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRG	47	The Motte (Folly), interior of wall (N/NE).
Eye	116	HRG	48	The Motte (Folly), interior of eastern wall.
Eye	116	HRG	49	The Motte (Folly), interior of western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	50	The Motte (Folly), eastern interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	51	The Motte (Folly), western interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	52	The Motte (Folly), interior of western wall.

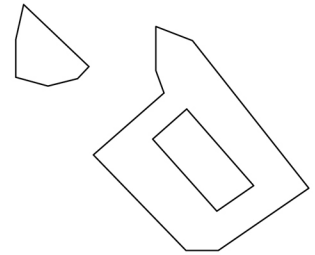
PARISH	SITE	FILM	FRAME	DESCRIPTION
Eye	116	HRG	53	View from Motte.
Eye	116	HRG	54	Veiw from Motte.
Eye	116	HRG	55	The Motte (Folly), western interior walls (stairwell?)
Eye	116	HRG	56	the Motte (Folly), interior of south-eastern wall.
Eye	116	HRG	57	The Motte (Folly), interior of south-eastern wall.
Eye	116	HRG	58	The Motte (Folly) interior of south-eastern wall.
Eye	116	HRG	59	The Motte (Folly), interior of north-western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	60	The Motte (Folly), interior of western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	61	The Motte (Folly), brickwork in doorway (centre west).
Eye	116	HRG	62	The Motte (Folly), hole in western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	63	The Motte (Folly), brickwork in stairwell.
Eye	116	HRG	64	The Motte (Folly), brickwork in stairwell.
Eye	116	HRG	65	The Motte (Folly), brickwork in stairwell.
Eye	116	HRG	66	The Motte (Folly), brickwork in stairwell.
Eye	116	HRG	67	The Motte (Folly), brickwork in stairwell.
Eye	116	HRG	68	The Motte (Folly), interior doorway to the west.
Eye	116	HRG	69	The Motte (Folly), interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	70	The Motte (Folly), south -eastern interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	71	The Motte (Folly), interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	72	The Motte (Folly), interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	73	The Motte (Folly), interior floor.
Eye	116	HRG	74	The Motte (Folly), interior floor.
Eye	116	HRG	75	The Motte (Folly), interior floor.
Eye	116	HRG	76	The Motte (Folly), interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	77	The Motte (Folly), interior walls.
Eye	116	HRG	78	The Motte (Folly), interior walls and south-western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	79	The Motte (Folly), western interior walls and western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	80	Veiw of church fom Motte.
Eye	116	HRG	81	Shot from veiwing platform.
Eye	116	HRG	82	Shot from veiwing platform.
Eye	116	HRG	83	Damaged wall, The Motte (Folly).
Eye	116	HRG	84	Damaged wall, The Motte (Folly).
Eye	116	HRG	85	Damaged wall, The Motte (Folly).
Eye	116	HRG	86	Damaged wall, The Motte (Folly).
Eye	116	HRG	87	Damaged wall, The Motte (Folly).
Eye	116	HRG	88	Damaged wall, The Motte (Folly).
Eye	116	HRG	89	The Motte (Folly), capping of walls.
Eye	116	HRG	90	The Motte (Folly), capping of walls.
Eye	116	HRG	91	The Motte (Folly), southern walls.
Eye	116	HRG	92	The Motte (Folly), part of the western wall?
Eye	116	HRG	93	The Motte (Folly), damaged wall.
Eye	116	HRG	94	The Motte (Folly), western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	95	The Motte (Folly), western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	96	The Motte (Folly), western wall.
Eye	116	HRG	97	Veiw from Motte.
Eye	116	HRG	98	Overgrown wall.

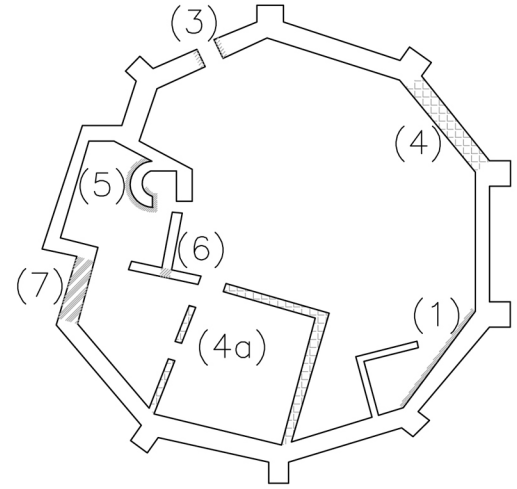
PARISH	SITE	FILM	FRAME	DESCRIPTION
Eye	116	HRG	99	Wall.
Eye	116	HRH	1	Overgrown wall.
Eye	116	HRH	2	Veiw of Motte from ground.
Eye	116	HRH	3	Veiw of Motte from ground.
Eye	116	HRH	4	Veiw of Motte from ground.
Eye	116	HRH	5	Veiw of Motte from ground.
Eye	116	HRH	6	Veiw of Motte from ground.
Eye	116	HRH	7	Veiw of Motte from ground.
Eye	116	HRH	8	Veiw of Motte from ground.
Eye	116	HRH	9	Bailey, interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRH	10	Bailey, interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRH	11	Motte and Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	12	Veiw of Motte from Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	13	Bailey, interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRH	14	Bailey, interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRH	15	Bailey, interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRH	16	Bailey, interior of northern wall.
Eye	116	HRH	17	Bailey wall, interior.
Eye	116	HRH	18	Bailey wall, interior.
Eye	116	HRH	19	Bailey wall, interior.
Eye	116	HRH	20	Bailey wall, interior.
Eye	116	HRH	21	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	22	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	23	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	24	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	25	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	26	Bailey wall, interior.
Eye	116	HRH	27	Bailey wall, interior.
Eye	116	HRH	28	Bailey wall, interior.
Eye	116	HRH	29	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	30	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	31	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	32	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	33	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	34	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	35	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	36	Western end of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	37	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	38	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	39	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	40	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	41	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	42	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	43	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	44	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	45	Bailey wall, chamber.

PARISH	SITE	FILM	FRAME	DESCRIPTION
Eye	116	HRH	46	Bailey wall, chamber.
Eye	116	HRH	47	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	48	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	49	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	50	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	51	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	52	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	53	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	54	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	55	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	56	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	57	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	58	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	59	Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	60	The Curtain Wall display board.
Eye	116	HRH	61	The Curtain Wall display board.
Eye	116	HRH	62	Motte from Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	63	Wall and tree.
Eye	116	HRH	64	Low remains of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	65	Low remains of Bailey wall.
Eye	116	HRH	66	Shot through Motte (Folly) entrance.
Eye	116	HRH	67	Shot through Motte (Folly) entrance.
Eye	116	HRH	68	Shot through Motte (Folly) entrance.
Eye	116	HRH	69	Shot through Motte (Folly) entrance.
Eye	116	HRH	70	Shot through Motte (Folly) entrance.
Eye	116	HRH	71	Shot through Motte (Folly) entrance.
Eye	116	HRH	72	The Motte (Folly), western wall.
Eye	116	HRH	73	Castle panarama.
Eye	116	HRH	74	Bailey wall interior.
Eye	116	HRH	75	Bailey wall interior.
Eye	116	HRH	76	Bailey wall and Motte.

Appendix 2. Schedule of repairs







The Motte (Folly)

Key/Required works

(1) Build out low–level areas (following existing line of wall), and infill holes at low–level. Rough Racking to Top of wall. Schedule of works clause references: 70 & 80.

(1a) Build out low–level areas (following existing line of wall), and infill holes at low–level. Schedule of works clause reference: 110.

(2) Infill undercut section of wall. Schedule of works clause reference: 90

(3) Carefully remove quoins, number and set aside for reuse. Rebuild/ reconsolidate entrance area. Schedule of works clause reference: 120.

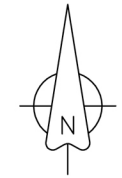
(4) Carefully remove loose high–level stone work, rebuild to coping height and form rough–racking to top of wall. Schedule of works clause references: 130 & 140.

(4a) Rebuild sections of internal walls (approximate height of finished walls to be 500mm) and, form rough–racking to top of walls. Schedule of works clause references: 150 & 160.

(5) Carefully remove loose brickwork and flint, set aside for reuse and reconstruct/reconsolidate wall. Schedule of works clause reference: 170.

(6) Carefully remove loose brickwork to pier, set aside for reuse and reconstruct/reconsolidate pier. Schedule of works clause reference: 180.

(7) Build new section of wall to infill gap. Approximate height of wall = 1.2m. Form rough–racking to top of new section. Schedule of works clause reference: 190.



Notes:

i) All areas marked are indicative only, extent of works to be agreed with the Contract Administrator prior to commencement of works.

ii) Contractor to allow to provide records drawings (marked up to indicate which works have been carried out to each area).

iii) Contractor to provide and maintain all necessary access equipment for high–level works. *Please note that scaffold may not be tied into structure, and all poles must be capped to prevent damage to the historic fabric*.

iv) Drawing to be read in conjunction with the schedule of works.

V) Contractor to note that in addition to the Schedule of Works clauses listed in the 'Key/Required works', preparation works are detailed in clauses 10 to 60, and Lime grout injection works are detailed in clauses 100 & 200.

TENDER

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

NPS SOUTH EAST LTD
NORWICH OFFICE NAUTILUS HOUSE NR7 0HR TEL: 01603 706706 FAX: 01603 706700
CHELMSFORD OFFICE CM2 0JA TEL: 01245-505400 FAX: 01245-505401
NEEDHAM MARKET OFFICE IP6 8AS TEL: 01449-727670 FAX: 01449-727696
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nps group

PROJECT		CLIENT		
EYE CASTLE REPAIRS/RESTORATION OF WALLS		MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL		
SUBJECT		DATABASE	DATE	SCALE
OUTLINE OF WORKS			JUNE, 12	NTS
PROJECT NR	DRAWING NR	REV	DRAWN	CHECKED
MS124900	01		MLW	

Appendix 3. Instructions for repairs of Kerrison's Folly

Eye Castle Infill section to West elevation of The Motte (Victorian Folly)

1.0 Area of partial collapse

Area to be in-filled, stonework to left hand side indicates that a window opening was originally in this location.

Photo 1

Alternative view showing remains of canted brickwork to inside face of wall, and dressed stone to outer face.

Photo 2

External view showing dressed stone detail, showing where cill line was located.

Photo 3

2.0 Remaining opening located near former staircase

Remaining opening located near former spiral staircase. Opening is narrow (two stone cill sections wide.

Canted brickwork detail to inside face of wall.

Photo 4

Photo 5

Close up views of stone cill sections to opening located near former spiral staircase. External dressed stone detail to vertical section is identical to the where in-fill is required.

Photo 6

3.0 Location of dressed stone from the opening

It was noted that there was a number of stone units located directly outside the opening where partial collapse has occurred (as can also be seen in Photo 2 above). It is likely that dressed stone formally used to create the opening can be unearthed in this location. If the stone cill sections are found, this would provide an indication of the width of the opening in this location.

4.0 Conclusion and Proposal

4.1 Purpose

The area of partial collapse has created a space which members of the public can pass through to access the outer face of the Folly walls, this is both hazardous and potentially damaging to the remaining historic fabric.

A solution is required which prevents visitors from gaining access through the space, and provides an accurate representation of the former construction.

4.2 Assessment of former opening

The remaining window opening located adjacent to the former staircase has the same canted brickwork detail to the inner face of the wall, and the same dressed stone detail to the outer face. This evidence would suggest that the window openings would be the same in each location, therefore the remaining opening could be used as a template for recreating the detail in the area where the infill is required.

4.3 Proposal

If the opening detail is recreated in a similar manner to surviving window opening, the feature would have interpretation within the structure, plus the opening would be sufficiently narrow to eliminate the potential hazard.

The original width of the opening can hopefully be established through the on-site investigations in the local area by uncovering the dressed stone cill sections; these would also be re-used to re-create the opening. The inner face would be formed using the same canted brick detail (either recovered from the site, or with matching materials sourced by the building contractor), and flint/brickwork to match the existing construction.

The overall height of the reconstructed wall would be approximately 1.2m from the ground level (slightly lower than the area of wall seen in Photo 4 above).

Following the investigations to recover the stones in the local area, a further assessment of the structure would be undertaken before works proceed. It will also be necessary to consult with English Heritage to agree the final detail of the works. In addition, it should be noted if the number of stones uncovered indicates that the opening was significantly wider than the remaining window opening seen in Photo 4 above, it would be necessary to re-create a wider opening, and introduce a bronze handrail higher up within the opening, English Heritage would also need to approve the design/details of such a handrail before the works commenced.

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-138841

Project details

Project name	Eye Castle monitoring of masonry repairs
Short description of the project	The archaeological monitoring of the the work to consolidate the bailey's 12th century south curtain wall and repairs to the 19th century Kerrison's folly that stands on top of the motte
Project dates	Start: 07-08-2012 End: 02-10-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 116 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	BAILEY WALL Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Field observation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE EYE 116 Eye Castle masonry repairs
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 14760 73799 52 1 52 19 10 N 001 09 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.00m Max: 34.50m

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	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mid Suffolk District Council

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Eye Castle masonry repairs, EYE 116: Arachaeological monitoring report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Gill, D.J.,'
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report no 2011/184
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	SCCAS client report, soft bound, A4, colour

Entered by	David Gill (david.gill@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	7 December 2012

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