
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**BUILDINGS ON LAND OFF FOLLY ROAD,
GREAT WALDINGFIELD, SUFFOLK**

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and
Historic Building Recording**

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NGR: TL 9080 4349	Report No: 3515
District: Babergh	Site Code: WFG 041
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3325
Signed:	Date: March 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Summary	<i>Buildings on Land Off Folly Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording</i>		
<i>In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a desk-based assessment and building recording at Folly Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk (NGR TL 9080 4349). The programme of work was undertaken prior to the demolition of buildings on the site and a proposed residential development.</i>			
<i>The assessment area is identified as of potential archaeological importance through the presence of 4 or 5 probable prehistoric ring ditches, most notably WFG 012 and 005 located between c.250-500 metres north of the assessment site and WFG 020 c. 500 metres to the north-east. An undated rectangular enclosure is also located c.250 to the north (WFG 004) and a field system is c.250 metres north-west of that (WFG 013) with a shrunken village (WFG 026) beyond. Metal detected finds of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered to the east of the assessment site (WFG 027).</i>			
<i>A stand-by set house, gymnasium, airmen's latrines and a meat and ration store are all that remain of RAF Sudbury's Communal Area 3. Retained for agricultural purposes after WW II the buildings display widespread modifications as well as signs of being ravaged over time by decay and vandalism. Redundancy and neglect have reduced the buildings to incoherent structures with their original form and function little evident.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	18 th and 19 th March 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	Y
P. number	3325	Site code	WFG 041
Type of project	<i>Desk Based Assessment, Historic Building Recording, Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>WW II buildings</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Babergh	Great Waldingfield
SMR for area	<i>The Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT)</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	4 ha		
NGR	TL 9080 4349		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.60 m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Will Fletcher, Suffolk County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>L. Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Land Charter Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Buildings on Land Off Folly Road Great Waldingfield, Suffolk. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording at Folly Lane,</i>		
Authors	<i>Peter Thompson (DBA), Lisa Smith</i>		
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Date (of report)	March 2010		

BUILDINGS ON LAND OFF FOLLY ROAD, GREAT WALDINGFIELD, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a desk-based assessment and building recording at Folly Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk (NGR TL 9080 4349). The programme of work was undertaken prior to the demolition of buildings on the site and a proposed residential development.

The assessment area is identified as of potential archaeological importance through the presence of probable prehistoric ring ditches. In particular WFG 012 is located c.250 metres to the north and others lie between c.500 and 700 metres to the north and north-east (WFG 005, 006, and 020). An undated rectangular enclosure is also located c. 250 metres north of the assessment site (WFG 004) and a field system is c.500 metres to the north-west (WFG 013). The latter might relate to an undated shrunken village (WFG 026) located further to the north. From two fields to the east (c.500 metres from the assessment site) metal detected finds of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods have been recovered.

A stand-by set house, gymnasium, airmen's latrines and a meat and ration store are all that remain of RAF Sudbury's Communal Area 3. Retained for agricultural purposes after WW II the buildings display widespread modifications as well as signs of being ravaged over time by decay and vandalism. Redundancy and neglect have reduced the buildings to incoherent structures with their original form and function little evident.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a desk-based assessment and historic building recording at Folly Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk (NGR TL 9080 4349; Figs. 1 - 2). The works were required as part of a planning condition imposed in advance of proposed residential development (Babergh District Council Planning Ref. B/08/01211/FUL). The project was commissioned by Land Charter Homes plc.

1.2 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment). PPG15

(1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

1.3 The project was conducted in accordance with briefs issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Will Fletcher, 05/11/2009) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 17/12/2009), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003) and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2001) were also followed.

1.4 The archaeological desk-based assessment aimed to identify areas of archaeological potential within the site and to consider the site within its wider archaeological context. In addition, it aimed to describe the likely extent, nature, condition and importance of the archaeology. It also aimed to examine the context of future development proposals for the sites as necessary and to identify area of significant previous ground disturbance. The SCC AS-CT brief required specialist assessment of air photographs as part of the desk-based assessment. The results of this element are presented as a separate report (Air Photo Services 2010).

1.5 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) '*Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*' (revised 2001). The relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003).

1.6 The objectives of the historic building recording were, as set out in the brief and the English Heritage guidance documents:

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the buildings proposed for conversion, and original features/equipment to be altered or removed, with analysis and interpretation of that structure in conjunction with an associated documentary survey;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project. These to be adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context.

- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to alteration.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 Great Waldingfield is located approximately 5 km north-east of Sudbury on the B1115 to Lavenham. The village is divided between a small historic core centred on the parish church and a larger area to the south-west. The assessment site is located between the two parts of the village, on the eastern edge of the larger portion and some c.300 metres north-east of the area called The Garrison. It comprises an area of farm buildings and fields currently in agricultural use. The buildings are described in detail below.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based archaeological research)

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites, chance finds and historic landscape features in Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. These are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted below (Fig. 3). Where relevant, entries have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Cartographic and documentary sources

3.2.1 The principal source for maps and historic documents was Bury St Edmunds Record Office. All available material regarding the site was consulted and is listed in Appendix 2. Where relevant, these sources have been discussed in Sections 4.2-3 and reproduced in Figs. 5-7.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were Bury St Edmunds and AS's own reference library. All sources used have been referenced in the appendices and bibliography.

3.4 Geological/ geotechnical information

3.4.1 Information was compiled from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). No detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing.

3.5 The buildings

3.5.1 The site was visited on the 18th and 19th March 2010 in order to undertake the technical analysis and photographic work. Lisa Smith and Kathren Henry compiled the written descriptions and carried out the photographic recording. Floor plans provided by the client are included with a photographic location plan (Fig. 8). The SCC AS-CT brief required recording at English Heritage Level 2.

3.5.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 8)

4 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The assessment site is situated at over 60 metres AOD on loamy soils of the Ludford series overlying fluvio-glacial drift geology of the Palaeogene.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (700,000 - c. 2,300 BC)

4.2.1 The earliest find is a Palaeolithic cordate handaxe found in plough soil 850 metres to the north of the assessment site during field walking (WFG 018). A Neolithic polished flint axe head was found c.350 metres to the west in the main area of the village (WFG 001), and a flint blade (WFG 037) was recovered from a field 500 metres to the east.

Bronze Age (2,300 – 700 BC)

4.2.2 Four circular crop marks identified by aerial photography to the north and east of the assessment area are probably prehistoric ring ditches. The closest, WFG 0012 is located c. 250 metres to the north of the assessment site with WFG 005 a further 150 metres beyond. Another larger ring ditch (WFG 006) c. 25 metres in diameter is situated c.750m north of the assessment site. Some 500 metres east of the assessment site is a fourth circular or horse-shoe shaped

earthwork c.40 m in diameter (WFG 020). A Bronze Age awl (WFG 027) was found in the neighbouring field 'Rotten Row' c.100 metres west of WFG 020 which could be associated with this feature, or another in the vicinity that has since been destroyed. (A quantity of other multi-period metal work was detected mainly on the north side of this field near the holloway which is described below). A fourth and smaller ring ditch (c.10m diam) has been identified further north near Babergh Hall (WFG 007) which may also be Bronze Age although it has been suggested as the Babergh Double Hundred meeting place of the Saxon period. In addition an undated rectilinear field system (WFG 013) is located across the track in the vicinity of ring ditch WFG 05.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

4.2.3 A Roman road the Margary 322 (ACT 019 and WFG 015) underlies Valley Road running south out of Great Waldingfield which forms the parish boundary between Chilton and Great Waldingfield. Its northern course runs through the western edge of Great Waldingfield and the eastern edge of Nacton, with its closest point to the assessment site approximately 500 metres away. A Roman chatelaine brooch was found during metal detecting in a field south of Upsher Green c.900 metres to the north-east of the assessment site (WFG Misc 23133), and a Roman human face form stud was found in the same direction 700 metres away (WFG 037).

Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 – 1066)

4.2.4 The name *Wealdingafeld* is first recorded c.995 and translates as 'open land of the forest dwellers'. It is suggested that *inga* may indicate a settlement founded directly by incomers from the continent. Saxon artefacts have been found by metal detecting in three or four locations within the assessment area. Early Saxon bronze tweezers were found in Rotten Row field to the east (WFG 027). In the same location as the Roman stud (WFG 037), were found a middle Saxon coin and 'caterpillar' brooch, and a fragment of late Saxon harness. An 11th century stirrup mount (WFG Misc 20298) may also be part of this scatter but it came from across the road. A late Saxon bridle bit (WFG 039) was also found c.800 metres to the north-east of the assessment site.

Medieval (c.1066-1539)

4.2.5 In 1086 the village was named *Walingafella Magna* and there were three manors. The main manor had 2 carucates of land and was owned by Wulfwin in King Edwards reign and by Aubrey de Vere at Domesday. Another manor with one carucate was owned by the thegn Wulfric subsequently passing into the hands of Ranulf brother of Ilgar by King Williams gift. Another portion formed part of the lands of St Edmunds. There appears to have been very little change in terms of people, land and livestock between the two surveys and in 1086 the population is given at 66. In 1275 de Veres manor passed to Thomas Carbonel

and there were 5 other sub-manors including Peyton Hall and Brandeston Hall. The church of St Lawrence (WFG 014) 550 metres to the north-east of the assessment site is a late 14th century Grade I listed building renovated in the 19th century and presumably built on or close to the site of the earlier church. A copper alloy religious reliquary (WFG 037) found c.70m north of the church may have an association with it, possibly dropped by one of the congregation. The Rotten Row field yielding multi-period metal detected finds produced a large number of medieval artefacts (WFG 027). These include coins, seals, pottery, and a finger-ring, pendant and token. The multi-period site WFG 039 also produced several medieval finds including a buckle, harness pendant, coin and locking key. Five St Nicholas 'boy bishop' tokens found scattered to the east of the assessment site (WFG Misc 23131) may be a southern extension of the broad scatter WFG 027.

4.2.6 Aerial photography identified an undated rectangular enclosure WFG 012, c.250 metres north of the assessment site, which may be related to cropmarks north of Babergh Place indicating tofts belonging to a shrunken village on the edge of a green (WFG 026). The undated crop marks are probably medieval or post-medieval and run towards further earthworks to the north-east including a moated site. An undated holloway is also recorded running from Rectory Road north-west to Upsher Green (WFG 023). A cross section was excavated in 1969 revealing a concave stone surface. Cropmarks c.750 metres to the south of the assessment site also show a roughly circular feature with a projection to the south-west which may be a moat (WFG 009).

Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 – present)

4.2.7 The historic core of the village is located around the parish church and includes some 16th century buildings constructed at a time when the village was prospering on the wool trade. One resident at this time was the village rector John Hopkins who co-produced the first national English hymn book in 1562. In 1611 the village population numbered 513 but following an outbreak of bubonic plague in 1626 it fell to 459 in 1631. The area of Great Waldingfield to the south-west of the assessment site is known as The Garrison because of military connections. In 1648 during the siege of Colchester in the second English Civil War a garrison of parliamentarian soldiers were stationed at Great Waldingfield in what became known as Garrison Lane. Post-medieval finds have been made through metal detecting in Rotten Row field including coins, pottery, a finger ring and buckle (WFG 027). In 1821 the village population reached 711 but then there was gradual decline to 462 in 1901. The rural character of the village can be seen in 1831 where 135 people worked in agriculture as opposed to 24 in domestic service, 22 in retail, 3 professionals and 15 others.

4.2.8 The disused WWII Sudbury Airfield is located immediately to the west of Great Waldingfield (ACT 029). Between March 1944 and August 1945 it was USAAF Station 174 for the 486th heavy bomber group comprising at first B-24

Liberators which were replaced by B-17 Flying Fortresses. The squadrons flew 237 missions (some 6,000 sorties) in a variety of assignments to bomb factories, marshalling yards, oil refineries, docks, airfields and V-2 rocket sites. They also bombed gun and troop concentrations and were involved in the battles of Arnhem, Bulge and the Rhine crossing, and lost in total 23 aircraft shot down with a further 29 written off. During the war some 3,000 airforce personnel were billeted around Great Waldingfield. After the war the airbase was used for government storage before being sold to Ashdown Rawlinson Ltd agricultural merchants in 1962/64. Some of the buildings were dismantled and the land largely given over to grass with some quarrying.

4.2.9 The current buildings within the assessment site at Folly Road are believed to be part of a group related to Sudbury Airfield which may have been used as barracks (WFG 032). The HER number also incorporates a second group of buildings some 200 metres to the south-east. Another group (WFG 033) is recorded some 300 metres to the north-east near Rectory Road and a fourth group of buildings probably connected with the airfield lay c.250m to the south-west in Bantock's Field (WFG 031) which has since been built over.

4.2.10 The main part of the modern village grew as a consequence of the airbase and has developed since then. In 1971 the population was 858 rising quite steeply to 1,224 over the next decade. The closest listed building is Bowling Green Farmhouse (LB 278014) located over 100m to the west of the assessment site.

4.2.11 No archaeological excavations are recorded from within the assessment area (other than the trial trench across the Holloway). A large area to the south-west was quarried for minerals (ESF 18464) which just encroaches into the assessment area. Here, aerial photography and desk-based assessment identified another undated circular crop mark and a short length of trackway and fragments of a field system. A 1st-2nd century AD Roman coin was also found.

4.3 Cartographic Sources

4.3.1 The 1838 tithe map (Fig. 5) shows that the field in which the assessment site is located was originally two fields, Plots 493 and 494. Plot 493 was owned by the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge University and occupied by Reverend Francis Creswell. The field was called Lower Churches and was part of Folly Farm used as arable land. Plot 494 which was put to similar use was named Upper Churches and also occupied by the Reverend Creswell as glebe land. The buildings currently standing on the assessment site are probably all located within Plot 494. Plot 424 immediately to the north of the assessment site was known as Churches Field belonging to Church Farm and was owned by Reverend S. Barrington and occupied by William Mills. Plot 495 to the east of the assessment site was named Claycroft and was owned and occupied by Samuel Tiffin and like all the others used for arable farming.

4.3.2 The 1885 first edition 25 inch OS map shows that the assessment site is now located in a single field 235 the former Plots 493 and 494 having been combined (Fig. 6). The 1926 25 inch OS map shows no further changes to the assessment site (Fig. 7). The modern map shows some changes to field boundaries including a small enclosure in the south-west corner of the assessment site.

5 Discussion (Desk-based Assessment)

5.1 There is only sparse evidence from stray finds for earlier prehistoric activity through to the Neolithic (WFG 001, 018, 037) and the potential for further finds of these periods is low.

5.2 Several unexcavated ring ditches or circular earthworks of varying size (WFG 005, 006, 007, 012, 020 and possibly 009) located mainly to the north and east, between 200 and 750 metres, from the assessment site, are probably Bronze Age burial mounds. Bronze objects including an awl detected from Rotten Row field (WFG 027) may be associated with these archaeological remains or other ring ditches that have been levelled. Such monuments are sometimes known to form part of whole prehistoric landscapes rather feature as isolated structures. The associated settlements have also not been located and an undated field system lies to the north of the assessment site (WFG 013). The potential for Bronze Age remains should be regarded as moderate to high.

5.3 No Iron Age structures or finds have been recorded in the assessment area. A Roman road is located c.500 metres to the west, running south to north on the west side of Great Waldingfield (ACT 019). Two metal detected finds were found within 250 metres of each other to the north-east of the assessment site (WFG 037 and Misc 20298), but the likelihood of a Roman villa, settlement or cemetery located close to the assessment site is low.

5.4 A relatively large quantity of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval metal work has been found within the assessment site mainly through metal detecting these include WFG 036, 037, 039 and Misc 20298. The closest and largest concentration is from Rotten Row Field some 500 metres to the east (WFG 027). Most of the finds came from the northern end of the field towards the historic core of the village focused around St Lawrence church (WFG 014). Crop marks identified by aerial photography show the outline of a shrunken village (WFG 026) to the north of Great Waldingfield and a holloway is recorded running from Rectory Road to Upsher Green (WFG 023). The potential for locating finds from these periods is therefore moderate to high.

5.5 The assessment site forms part of the Folly Road site (WFG 032) comprising of a group of buildings thought to have been associated with World

War II Sudbury Airfield (ACT 029). The current farm buildings are believed to be USAAF buildings, possibly used as barracks for some of the 3,000 men billeted around Great Waldingfield. The site includes a second group of buildings c.200 metres to the south-east. The buildings are not listed but are to be recorded for the heritage record. Similar groups of probable USAAF buildings were located at WFG 031 and 033. The potential for finds associated with the military airbase, besides those still upstanding, is high.

5.6 The tithe map shows that the assessment site originally comprised two fields (Fig. 5), and it is probable that remains of a field boundary run north-south through the centre of the site this may be beneath or immediately to the west of the existing buildings.

5.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments within 1 km of the assessment site but the area is designated by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as one of archaeological importance because of its connection with the military airbase and the presence of probable prehistoric ring ditches (WFG 012, 005, 006 and 020), and other crop marks within the assessment area indicative of medieval or post-medieval settlement (WFG 004, 007, 009, 013, 023 and 026). No past archaeological excavations or major fieldwork have been carried out within the assessment site.

5.8 The air photo assessment report (Air Photo Services 2010) carried out as part of the desk-based assessment revealed no archaeological features visible within the proposed development area, though a ditch of possible archaeological origin approaches the site from the north east. Possible features have been mapped to the east of the site, and just beyond the boundary of the overall study area are ring ditches likely indicative of Bronze Age burials.

6 THE BUILDINGS

6.1 Today, four buildings are all that remain of RAF Sudbury's Communal Area 3. These lie within an area of un-kept scrub land interspersed with modern farm buildings loosely surrounding grassy courtyards and concrete slab drive ways, now in a poor state of repair (Plate 1). The site has been derelict for some time and neglect and decay has taken its toll on the buildings both old and new. The original World War II buildings have been heavily modified, completely transformed for agricultural purposes.

6.2 The buildings have tentatively been identified as a stand-by set house (a back-up generator for the airfield), a gymnasium with associated ranges, the airmen's latrines and a meat and ration store (Flagg, R. E. 2008, website). Each is described in detail below.

Building 1 (The Stand by Set House)

Exterior

6.3 Building 1 stands as an imposing brick built block on the north-eastern outskirts of the site (Plate 2). Identified as a Stand-by Set House the building is structurally sound showing little modification for agricultural use, however, no machinery remains from its former use. The building comprises a large square central chamber flanked to the south-east by a contemporary single storey range. Three smaller chambers extend to the north-east. The brickwork is all of pink Flettons laid in English bond in fairly good condition rising to flat roofs of reinforced concrete slabs originally covered in a layer of asphalt.

6.4 To the south-west a large central aperture framed by a robust concrete lintel and filled by a tall pair of double doors dominate an otherwise blank brick façade. A metal runner bolted to the brickwork carries the sheet metal clad doors. A flimsy metal hood provides protection from the elements. An iron door stop of some age is retained and may relate to an earlier set of sliding doors. The only other features of note are a series of small rectangular vents at upper and lower levels now blocked.

6.5 The north-western elevation of the main chamber is pierced by vents at upper and lower levels as above all of which are blocked. Three square apertures reflecting the internal bay divisions are situated at mid-level interspersed with blocked vents with a fourth rectangular aperture set slightly lower. All retain wooden frames and Perspex coverings. Above the openings, crudely cut pipe work acting as spouts have been inserted through the brickwork.

6.6 A second chamber to the north is blank preserving the same pattern of blocked vents consistent with the rest of the building. A short section of wall extends to the north returning to the east protecting the original entrance to the building.

6.7 Two lesser chambers step forward from the north-eastern façade of the main chamber which maintains a central circular window and blocked vents at roof level. The outer chamber to the west is accessed by an aperture offset to the east. A concrete lintel interrupts the roof line above this large opening suggesting that originally it extended the full length of the façade. A second concrete lintel of poor quality is tied into the brickwork at lower level, the space above infilled with a single course of brick. The jambs are of cut brick crudely rendered at lower level. The modern doors, vertically boarded, framed, ledged and braced to the rear lie in an abandoned state at the entrance. The western leaf is pierced by a smaller regular sized door.

6.8 To the west three concrete steps rise to a blocked doorway protected on two sides by a blast wall.

6.9 A smaller chamber to the east, possibly used for fuel tank storage is blank with blocked vents at the upper level, it returns to the east where access is gained by a large opening framed by a robust concrete lintel. A blast wall projecting northwards from the south-eastern range provides protection. A rudimentary shelter, inserted at a later date, fills the space between the smaller chamber and the wall. A wide opening framed by a slender concrete lintel and rendered jambs occupies a large portion of the north-eastern façade which is constructed to c. 1.5m in a double course of brickwork before rising in a single course to roof level. The blast wall and the roof of the south-east range have been built up to accommodate a pent roof which would have been supported by three softwood purlins tied into the brickwork.

6.10 The eastern elevation is occupied by a single storey flat roofed range now partially obscured by three large modern grain silos. The pattern of blocked vents is repeated along this elevation.

Interior

The outer chamber

6.11 The outer chamber is accessed from the north-east via the large aperture described above and originally would have been independent of the main chamber. In north-western corner of the room four concrete steps rise to a blocked doorway; the first step has now been hacked away. A low plinth wall consisting of long concrete slabs lines the walls. It has been removed in one section along the south-western wall to incorporate a doorway crudely cut through the brickwork leading to the main chamber. The floor is concrete retaining the remains of six concrete plinths that may have carried machinery relating to the original function of the building. The external brick walls are all pierced by vents at upper level and above the plinth wall, all are blocked. A long narrow aperture now blocked can be seen in the south-eastern wall.

6.12 The large aperture as mentioned above has been heavily modified. With a second lintel inserted at a lower level and the area above filled with a single skin of bricks. To the west brackets bolted to the wall represent the remains of an earlier internal sliding door.

6.13 The ceiling is a single concrete slab supported by a massive re-enforced concrete beam extending across the centre of the chamber tied into the brickwork to the north and south.

6.14 The walls are now lined with fluorescent lighting spaced at regular intervals sat on the concrete plinth wall. Other remains of electrical wiring and furniture survive though none alludes to its original function.

Fuel tank storage area

6.15 The smaller chamber to the east was also originally independent of the main chamber, a door way has since been cut through the brickwork now boarded by metal sheeting. The walls on three sides are plain pierced by vents and rendered to a height of 1.30m. Two large 'I' girders span the chamber immediately above the rendered area tied into the brickwork. Both girders have timber planks bolted to their upper faces. It is possible that these girders may originally have been used to carry a large fuel tank. A third timber member tied into the brickwork at the same level may also be associated with this purpose.

6.16 Two blocked openings pierce the south-eastern wall of the main chamber and may originally have been for pipes or wiring linking the fuel tank to machinery beyond.

Main chamber

6.17 The main chamber is a large open space with a single storey range to the south-east loosely divided into three bays by two massive re-enforced concrete trusses supporting a flat concrete roof (Plate 3). To the east the concrete pillars are set into the brickwork though not visible from the exterior. To the west the concrete pillars fall short of the external brickwork creating an aisle along the north-western extents of the building. A lateral concrete beam extending between the external walls and supported by the two central pillars bears the weight of a mezzanine floor occupying the upper portions of the aisle.

6.18 Two smaller lateral concrete beams reach from the aisle pillars to the external wall supporting the concrete floor at mezzanine level. Roughly rectangular openings have been cut through the floor above each of the bays for machinery as seen in the northern most bay where a concrete clad chute still remains *in situ*. Above, brick walls with mesh-clad wooden railings rise to roof level accessed via a baffle entrance in the brickwork which can only be reached by ladder. Below small windows defined by brick apertures with iron ties bolted across light each of the bays which have been divided by low walls of modern block work.

6.19 The main chamber was originally accessed via a large central aperture in the south-western elevation framed by a large concrete lintel and filled by two wooden framed metal clad doors. A second regular doorway now sealed by metal sheeting gave admission from the south-east. Two later doorways have been cut through the brickwork of the north-western elevation giving admission to the outer chamber and the fuel tank storage area. All the internal walls are rendered to c. 1.30m and a timber rail applied to the blank brickwork above, removed in some areas.

6.20 The floor is concrete with a raised ramped area in the north-west corner

of the room retaining indentations for machinery now removed. The floor of the south-east range is slightly raised.

6.21 Elements of electrical fixtures and fittings in some case attached to sheets of plywood remain throughout the main chamber including evidence for pendant lighting. None relate to the buildings original use.

Building 2 (Latrines)

Exterior

6.22 The building identified as the airmen's latrines is in extremely poor condition, being rapidly consumed by vegetation from the north (Plate 4). The building is brick-built and completely rendered with a shallow gabled roof clad in corrugated asbestos. The external elevations are divided into even bays by short narrow buttresses, also seen on each of the gable ends framing the central doorways.

6.23 The southern elevation has so far escaped the onset of vegetation growth and is more or less visible. The render is damaged in places revealing the brickwork below. Two buttresses frame the central doorway which retains a wooden frame, a later insertion, though the door has now gone. Two three light windows flank the doorway preserving their original metal framework, no glass survives. A third rectangular aperture lies above the door at roof level although no window furniture is present.

Interior

6.24 Internally the building has been completely altered to accommodate animal stalls inline with its later agricultural role and retains no evidence for its original function (Plate 5). Six stalls defined by four courses of modern white-washed block work flank a central concrete walkway leading to a blocked doorway in the northern gable end. The entrance to each stall is framed by timber uprights carrying lateral members providing additional support to a flimsy ceiling. A single small vertically boarded door remains *in situ* hung from the timber jamb by modern strap hinges. Others have been removed and now lie scattered throughout the building. Metal water drinking bowls attached to the dividing walls and glazed concrete feeding troughs feature in each of the stalls. The two northern most stalls are occupied by semi-circular metal framed pens clad in corrugated iron with sheet metal doors.

6.25 The original regular arrangement of windows survives. The first two bays of the eastern elevation are pierced by three light metal framed casement windows. The central light is fixed; each light is divided into three panes by metal glazing bars. The same arrangement of windows can be seen in each of the

northern most bays of the western elevation. The northern gable end mirrors that to the south with two windows flanking a central doorway, now blocked.

6.26 The ceiling is in poor condition and in most places in a state of collapse. Its construction is fairly rudimentary comprised of a wooden frame extending from a wooden rail bolted to the external walls. Additional support is given by timber members at each of the stall entrances as mentioned above. Sheets of plywood and cardboard nailed to the wooden frame have failed in most places and are in a state of decay. Where damage has occurred it is possible to view the roof structure above which is formed by a series of evenly spaced metal roof trusses supported externally by the short buttresses.

6.27 The roof trusses are constructed in a systematic arrangement of 'U' shaped pieces bolted to plates. The tie beam is formed from three sections with struts rising to principal rafters; all bolted. A slender metal strap runs from the tie-beam to the roof apex for additional strength. Six 'U' shaped purlins, three in each pitch, are attached to the principal rafters with bolted cleats. Asbestos sheeting is bolted to the purlins rising to a central ridge cover with ventilation holes at regular intervals.

6.28 Sections of hay-filled chicken wire have been hung between the roof trusses possibly as a crude form of insulation before the room was ceiled over.

Building 3 (The Gymnasium)

6.29 A large building located to the north-east of the site was originally used as a gymnasium and subsequently modified for agricultural purposes at a later date. A contemporary single story range extends along the south-west elevation and an additional flat roofed extension has been added to the south-eastern end of the building (Plate 6). A third building stood at the north-western end though now demolished.

The Gymnasium

Exterior

6.30 The main building is constructed of brick laid in a mixture of English and stretcher bond completely rendered over rising to a shallow asbestos covered gable roof. As with all the other buildings on site the building is in a poor state of repair partially taken over by vegetation. In places where the render has come away from the wall the brickwork beneath shows signs of decay (Plate 7).

6.31 The building is highly systematic in construction. Short narrow buttresses project from the north-eastern and south-western elevations both externally and internally dividing the building into nine equal bays. The buttresses are battered

and follow the roof line. Metal framed windows of two central fixed lights and two outer top hung casements each divided by metal glazing bars occupy the upper portions of each bay along each elevation.

6.32 A concrete path raised on two courses of brick extends along the north-eastern elevation leading to a wide doorway piercing the second bay from the north-west. This has been blocked and rendered over. Vents appear at varying intervals across the façade approximately 0.50m above the external ground surface.

6.33 The north-western elevation is dominated by a central aperture framed by a large concrete lintel supported by two wide brick pillars at the jambs which stand proud of the external wall. Directly above this opening the roof line for a smaller extension now demolished is visible. A concrete slab covered in earthen heaps and debris marks the outline of the extension footprint.

6.34 The south-eastern elevation is entirely taken up by a flat roofed extension described below.

6.35 A single storey shallow pent roofed range almost completely taken over by vegetation occupies the majority of the south-western elevation. A unit to the south has been partially demolished revealing un-rendered brickwork below the extension roof line. The bays are now filled by two metal framed corrugated iron pens. A wide doorway framed by a concrete lintel and now blocked by Fletton brickwork may originally have given access to the demolished unit.

Interior

6.36 At present the building is comprised of a single open space with a concrete floor gradually sloping to two central drip gullies. This floor has been inserted at a later date approximately 0.50m above the original level indicated by the reduced height of all doorways. At the north-western end brick foundations built into the concrete suggest that at one point the building was divided into stalls for agricultural purposes. The removal of the lower portions of the internal buttresses is also suggestive of internal partitions.

6.37 The walls rise in white washed stretcher bond divided at regular intervals by buttresses consistent with the external pattern each supporting a metal roof truss. A regular arrangement of windows, rusted with all glass now removed occupies the upper areas of each bay (Plate 8). Six wide doorways framed by concrete lintels and blocked with brickwork pierce the elevations. These doorways can be seen in the second, fifth and eighth bays of the north-east facing elevation and in the second, fourth and eighth bays of the south-western elevation leading into the south-western range. Many of these blocked openings are not visible from the exterior suggesting that the building was rendered after they were bricked up.

6.38 The north-western gable end is dominated by the large aperture framed by a concrete lintel as described above. An applied timber member bolted to the brickwork spanning the entire elevation may have held a sliding door mechanism.

6.39 A concrete slope leads to a crudely cut aperture through the south-eastern elevation giving access to the flat roofed extension. The upper portions of the brick jambs have been roughly rendered, the lower sections have been broken through and much modification is visible. A crude wooden lintel is tied into the brickwork above. The doorway is framed by two buttresses in keeping with the internal arrangement though with no functional use. Two small openings with basic wooden frames are located directly above the doorway.

6.40 The roof is in relatively good condition considering the derelict state of the building. It is comprised of a series of metal trusses spanning the building at the bay divisions tied into the brickwork and supported at either end by the buttresses mentioned above. The trusses are identical in form consisting of a tie-beam of three flat sections bolted to plates joined to 'L' shaped principal rafters which are bolted to a plate at the roof apex. Four 'L' shaped raking struts rise from the tie-beam to the principal rafters. Each truss is attached to the buttresses with robust brackets bolted on. Further strength is provided by windbraces spanning the first two bays in each pitch at either end of the building. Sections of 'I' girder span the distance between the bay divisions bolted to the plate at the roof apex and supported beneath by a metal cleat. The principal rafters support five purlins in each pitch fixed with bolted cleats and tied into the brickwork at each of the gable ends. Sheets of asbestos are bolted to the purlins and rise to a pronounced ridge piece with intermediate ventilation holes covered by metal caps. Central elements of the tie beams have been removed in some places.

6.41 Brackets attached to the 'I' girder between the roof trusses may originally have carried some sort of lighting the form of which is not apparent. Other electrical fittings and pipe work remain throughout the building however their function is unknown.

South-eastern extension

Exterior

6.42 The south-eastern extension, an imposing flat roofed block abuts the gymnasium constructed of rendered brickwork in keeping with the earlier building. The south-east elevation reflects the internal layout of a higher central unit flanked by two smaller units of lesser proportions. All are capped by pebble rich concrete slabs originally covered in asphalt now eroded over time. The building is accessed via a large central aperture cut through the brickwork. A metal runner bolted to the brickwork above this opening retains the remains of a modern sheet metal sliding door. Two small rectangular windows or vents, now

blocked, pierce the central unit at roof level. Two metal framed three light windows light the small units from the north and south.

Interior

6.43 Internally the extension reflects the exterior arrangement of a large central unit flanked by two narrow rooms separated by internal brick divisions. Many alterations can be seen throughout most notably in the south-eastern elevation which is dominated by a large aperture cut through the brickwork at a later date. Two short concrete lintels incorporated into the upper frame of the opening suggest that originally there were two small rectangular windows mirroring those seen at roof level. Two blocked doorways providing access to the two smaller units appear to be the original points of entry. A slab of reinforced concrete embedded in the brickwork directly below the line of the original windows has also been hacked away to accommodate this large opening. This concrete slab appears to have extended across the entire central unit supported by the internal wall divisions which are wider below the level of the slab. Notches have been cut from the buttresses of the original external face of the gymnasium to house the slab the remains of which can be seen in the north-eastern corner.

6.44 The large doorway leading into the main building also shows signs of modification in the way of cut brick work at the jambs crudely rendered at upper levels. A rough wooden lintel has been inserted in place of the original concrete member. A concrete ramp rising from the external doorway to the level of the inserted floor level in the gymnasium suggests that both entrances were modified during the buildings' transformation for agricultural purposes.

6.45 The two smaller units are identical in form each originally accessed via a doorway, now blocked, and lit by a single metal framed window. Evidence of former walls can be seen in the external brickwork and the absence of sections of plaster on the underside of the concrete roof slabs although the original form could not be discerned.

The south-western range

Exterior

6.46 Little can be seen of the south-western range which has been consumed by vegetation to the point where access has become a difficulty. The original layout appears to comprise four units flanking a central corridor. The eastern most unit has been demolished and only the partial remains of one wall survives now divide by a modern block work partition and occupied by two metal framed pens. To the west a second lesser extension used as a w/c has been added at a later date.

6.47 The range is brick built and rendered with a shallow pent roof covered in

asbestos sheeting.

Interior

6.48 The central corridor is accessed via a doorway leading to a small porch area with a second doorway giving admission to a short corridor. The units to the east and west can be entered at this point. The corridor continues to one of the wide blocked doorways mentioned above providing access to the main building.

6.49 The unit to the east has been white washed and is now partially divided by a brick wall and metal framed pens (Plate 9). Two apertures pierce the east wall although no lintels, fixtures or fittings survive to suggest that these openings were original windows. The southern wall retains a metal framed window mirroring those of the main building and a small aperture which has been broken through at lower level to form a narrow doorway. The original external wall of the gymnasium preserves buttresses at the bay divisions with a wide blocked doorway framed by a concrete lintel giving access to the main building. Two large 'I' beams tied into the brickwork at the unit divisions carry the corrugated sheet metal roof.

6.50 The unit to the west is identical given access from the central corridor. This too has been partitioned internally for agricultural use.

6.51 A second self-contained unit immediately adjacent would originally have been accessed via a wide doorway leading into the main building now blocked. A later doorway has been cut through the western wall and is now filled by modern block work. A metal framed window is retained in the upper register of the southern wall offset to the east. The brickwork below has been removed to create a crude doorway.

6.52 A later extension has been added to the western end of the range divided into two narrow w/c units. The eastern unit is accessed from the south with a blocked doorway to the east. Internally evidence for a brick partition now demolished can be seen. The western unit is accessed from the west with a small fixed metal-framed window piercing the southern elevation. The eastern wall retains a cast iron tank and other fixtures and fittings relating to its previous use.

Building 4 (The Meat and Ration Store)

6.53 A shabby looking rectangular building now very much derelict and much altered for agricultural purposes has been tentatively identified as the meat and ration store (Plate 10). The building itself is constructed of salmon pink Flettons originally completely rendered although over time this has failed in places leaving the brickwork below vulnerable to subsequent decay. At present it is divided into four with the northern most unit almost certainly a later addition. Vegetation has

also caused a large amount of damage encroaching on the roof and interfering with the structural integrity of the building.

Exterior

6.54 The south-eastern façade is pierced by numerous windows and doorways loosely defining the internal layout. The two units to the south are smaller with two larger to the north represented by large apertures crudely cut through the brickwork. The southern most unit has a three leaf metal casement window, the glass all removed with access given from a doorway in the south-western gable end. Unit Two is defined by a window boarded with modern plywood pieces crudely supported by planking nailed to the brickwork however it still preserves its metal framework. Two four light metal casement windows flank a central aperture with a large concrete lintel above indicating the original main entrance to the building through Unit 3. The fourth unit is for the most part blank pierced by a large wide doorway with a second to the north, which is blocked. The concrete lintels framing both doorways have high concentrations of pebbles throughout. Small apertures have been cut through the brickwork at lower level along the entire elevation to allow access for animals. The majority are now blocked.

6.55 The north-eastern elevation is completely rendered and partially obscured by vegetation pierced by a large central window with all fixtures and fittings now removed.

6.56 The north-western elevation is consumed by ivy growth however the original arrangement of windows is still evident consistent with that of the south-eastern elevation. In most cases the window furniture survives albeit in very poor condition.

Interior

6.57 As with many of the other buildings across the site heavy modification for agricultural use can be seen throughout. Unit 1 at the south-eastern end of the building has deteriorated to the point where the roof has failed and vegetation has firmly set hold. Access is given from the south-west and two metal framed windows pierce the elevations to the east and west. The space is now occupied by two raised brick pens either side of a concrete walkway stepped to a central doorway (Plate 12). To the west the pen is intact preserving a brick animal 'run' leading to one of the small apertures piercing the external wall as mentioned above. A rudimentary feeding trough has been inserted at a later date. The pen to the east has been mostly demolished though retains its basic outline.

6.58 The brick partition at the unit division is integral to the building, rising to the roof apex. All the door furniture has been removed from the central opening.

6.59 Units 2 and 3 were originally one larger room now divided by a modern partition of brick and block work rising to ceiling level. A central doorway retaining the upper portion of a modern stable door leads between the two units with two flanking windows which preserve crude wooden frames and catches.

6.60 Brick and concrete foundations for pens now completely demolished are visible throughout with their corresponding blocked openings at lower level. Water troughs and other residual agricultural elements still remain. Metal framed casement windows are retained in both the eastern and western elevations despite the western elevation of Unit 2 being completely consumed by vegetation. A wide aperture gives access to Unit 3 from the south-east.

6.61 Both Units 2 and 3 are ceiled over with sheets of plaster board nailed to a crude wooden frame suspended from a timber rail. For the most part the ceiling in Unit 2 has been subject to vandalism and decay whereas better survival can be seen in Unit 3. A roof light has been inserted and one of the asbestos sheets replaced with Perspex.

6.62 The roof above is supported by a series of metal trusses evenly spaced spanning Units 2 and 3. The trusses are constructed of 'L' shaped members bolted to plates and to each other tied into the brickwork of the external walls. Three purlins in each pitch are attached to the principal rafters by bolted cleats and also supported by the brickwork at each of the gable ends.

6.63 Unit 4 at the north-eastern of the building is clearly a later addition of poor construction. Various large apertures are cut through the external brickwork with no furniture remaining, one of which is blocked. As seen throughout the building evidence of demolished pens are visible flanking a central walkway.

6.64 The roof is constructed of timber as opposed to metal seen elsewhere. A single truss originally supporting the roof at the mid point between the two brick gables has failed causing a partial roof collapse (Plate 11). A slender bead moulded tie-beam now disengaged from the brickwork and in two pieces maintains two sets of steep raking struts rising to the principal rafters. Each strut clasps a crude purlin notched in and scarfed at the bay division and tied into the brickwork at the gable ends. A rudimentary frame of rafters nailed to the underside of the purlins carries a plaster board ceiling following the roof line. The outer asbestos sheeting is also nailed to the purlins.

6.65 Nothing remains of the buildings original internal form or function.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The four buildings representing the last remains of RAF Sudbury's Communal Area 3 stand neglected and unnoticed, scattered amongst modern

farm buildings. From what survives, little can be understood of the original form and function of these buildings which have been heavily modified for agricultural purposes and more recently have been subject to vandalism and decay. Through documentary sources the buildings' original roles have been established as a stand-by set house, a meat and ration store, a gymnasium and the airmen's latrines.

7.2 Externally the buildings maintain an unremarkable, utilitarian appearance with a particular emphasis on uniformity and order. Examples of this can be seen in the window arrangement and in the continuation of buttresses, purely for decoration along the gable elevations of the gymnasium and latrine buildings. Three of the buildings are rendered and painted, the fourth, the stand-by set house retains blank brick facades standing apart in function and building style.

7.3 The stand-by set house remains as a plain empty shell, structurally sound, with only faint allusions to its previous use including vents piercing the brickwork at upper and lower levels. Distinctly separate rooms immediately adjacent to the main chamber may have accommodated fuel tanks and switching gear while the larger generators and associated machinery were housed within the core of the building. Later use of the building is represented by one remaining metal chute encased in concrete extending from a mezzanine floor along the north-eastern side of the main chamber. Modern blockwork has been used to form internal partitions at the bay divisions.

7.4 The gymnasium was more than likely the main communal building on the site being used for a wide variety of functions including a projection room and chapel. Today it appears in a shabby state, the result of repeated modification and encroaching vegetation. However its core structural features survive including evenly spaced buttresses reflected externally and internally supporting a systematic arrangement of metal-framed roof trusses. Original identical metal framed Crittall-type windows pierce the upper registers of each bay, rusted and neglected. Below wide openings are found in a number of the bays all of which are now blocked though are almost certainly contemporary.

7.5 A later inserted concrete floor has raised the internal ground level by approximately 0.50m and displays foundations for brick pens now demolished. The removal of all internal buttresses at lower level also suggests provision for internal partitions although their layout is not readily apparent due to a thick layer of earth and hay. A lesser extension to the north-west of the building has been completely demolished leaving only a rough rubble-covered raised concrete footprint.

7.6 A second flat roofed extension to the south-east shows signs of many alterations all of which are not readily understood and it may be that it incorporates an earlier structure. A large aperture has been knocked through in conjunction with its agricultural use.

7.7 A shallow pent roof range extending along the south-western elevation is practically impenetrable, consumed by vegetation and sub divided into stalls by modern brickwork. It has been partially demolished to the east, possibly the result of decay rather than as part of any purposeful remodelling. Smaller windows have been knocked through to form narrow doorways providing easier access to the individual units. The only redeeming feature is the window arrangement which is original and in keeping with the main building. A later smaller w/c unit has been added at the western end.

7.8 Externally, the airmen's latrine is barely visible beneath a thick layer of vegetation however a regular arrangement of buttresses and metal framed windows clearly represent the buildings original form. Internally the building is entirely given over to animal stalls of modern block work retaining all associated fixtures and fittings. Nothing remains of the buildings previous function.

7.9 The meat and ration store is the most poorly preserved of all the buildings displaying an arrangement of large and small apertures broken through the brickwork some of which have been blocked. The inferior roof above the north-western unit runs the immediate risk of collapse due to a disengaged and highly damaged tie-beam. The interior is marred by block work partitions and the lingering remains of animal stalls throughout. Some of the original windows are still *in situ* though poorly preserved as is the metal-framed roof structure which spans Units 1, 2 and 3.

7.10 Originally the building would have comprised a large central unit (Units 2 and 3) accessed from the south-east and framed by a regular arrangement of windows. A second smaller unit (Unit 1) was located to the south-west. The larger Unit 4 to the north-east is a poorly constructed later addition. No elements survive for the buildings original use.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the County HER and will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2*. It will also be prepared according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team 2008).

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The locations of the sites are shown on Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Suffolk Number	HER	National Reference	Grid	Monument/find type
<i>Palaeolithic 700,000-10,000 BC</i>				
WFG 018		905 443		Cordate handaxe found during field Walking
<i>Neolithic 4,000 – 2.300 BC</i>				
WFG 001		904 434		Neolithic polished flint axe head (Also see WFG 037)
<i>Bronze Age 2,300 – 700 BC</i>				
WFG 027		9126 4345		Rotten Row Field metal detecting in 1998 found a bronze awl, also an undated bronze hollow object and sheet fragment
<i>Roman AD 43-410</i>				
ACT 019		8990 4455		Course of Roman road
WFG 015		-		Length of Roman road, no grid reference
WFG Misc 23133		9172 4357		Chatelaine type plate brooch (Also see WFG 037)
<i>Saxon 410-1066</i>				
WFG 027		912 434		In 1996 early Saxon bronze tweezers found during metal detecting
WFG 037		9151 4362		Metal detecting found a middle Saxon coin and Ansate 'caterpillar' brooch and a late Saxon stirrup. In addition a Neolithic flint blade and Roman human face form stud were recovered
WFG Misc 20298		91498 43638		Saxon bronze stirrup mount found during metal detecting in 2001
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>				
WFG 014		9119 4392		Church of St Lawrence
WFG 027		912 434		Metal detecting found medieval finds mainly along north edge of field near Holloway WFG 023 including coins, pottery, finger ring, seal token, harness. Also Bronze Age, Saxon and post-med finds made
WFG 036		9122 4402		Stray copper alloy find with central loop and human head thought to be a personal religious accessory
WFG 039		9154 4388		Bronze metal work scatter mainly from north end of field including harness, buckle, strap ends, and vessel. Also late

		Saxon bridle bit and post-medieval coin weight and animal bell
WFG MSF 23131	911 434	Five St Nicholas 'boy bishop', tokens from two fields
<i>Post-medieval 1539 – 1900</i>		
WFG 027	912 434	Post-medieval finds made during metal detecting including coins, pottery, finger ring and buckle
<i>Modern 1900+</i>		
ACT 027	899 441	Cropmarks, some overlying a square structure shown in the 1838 and 1905 OS maps
ACT 029	89340 43640	Sudbury Airfield Station 174 used by 92 nd bomber wing command from March 1944. Hangers subsequently used for government storage and agricultural merchants. Only base of control tower knocked down in 1975 survives, and the area has been quarried and restored to agricultural use
<i>Undated</i>		
WFG 004	910 437	Crop marks indicate a rectangular enclosure
WFG 005	9086 4395	Crop marks show a 15m diameter ring ditch
WFG 006	910 442	Crop marks show ring ditch 25m diameter
WFG 007	904 444	Crop marks show a ring ditch 10m in diameter. Suggested as Babergh double Hundred meeting place
WFG 009	906 427	Crop marks show a roughly circular enclosure with a projection to the south-west. Possible a moat.
WFG 012	9098 4379	Crop marks Crop marks show a ring ditch
WFG 013	908 439	Crop marks of a field system
WFG 020	9133 4357	Crop marks of a ring or horseshoe shaped ditch 40m diameter
WFG 023	-	Holloway linking Upsher Green with Rectory Road. No grid reference given
WFG 026	9085 4440	Shrunken village. Cropmarks show tofts on the edge of a green running towards other earthworks including a moat
WFG 030	-	Chilton Corner. Area of probable military buildings adjoining White Hall shown on 1950s OS map. Now largely gone, probably associated with Sudbury/Acton airfield
WFG 031	9065 4318	Bantocks Field. Area of probable military buildings, possibly barracks, shown on 1950s OS map. Now largely gone, probably associated with Sudbury/Acton

		airfield
WFG 032	9096 4335	Folly Road: two separate areas of probable military buildings shown on the 1960s OS map, probably connected to Sudbury/Acton airfield
WFG 033	9106 4361	Rectory Road: area of probable military buildings shown on the 1960s OS map, probably connected to Sudbury/Acton airfield
ESF 18464	89933 42283	A large area used for mineral extraction, here 2 undated crop marks were identified from aerial photography and desk-based assessment

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS (Fig. 4)

Listed Building No.	National Grid Reference	Name and Grade
277922	90221 43012	Valley Road, Grade II red brick cottages
278705	90526 43381	Campsie Cottage, Folly Road, Grade II 17 th century timber framed house
278001	90445 43282	Barn Malting, Pump House Garrison Lane, Grade II 15 th century timber framed and plaster hall house with wings added in the 17 th and 18 th centuries
278014	90378 43502	Bowling Green Farmhouse (formerly Poplar Farmhouse), Laverham Road Grade II 17 th century timber framed and plaster with 18 th century fenestration
277921	90207 43031	Chilton Cottage, Grade II 15 th -16 th century mainly rebuilt in the 18 th and 20 th
278020	91203 43914	Church of St Lawrence Grade I late 14 th century flint and stone renovated in the 19 th
278002	90454 43296	Garrison Cottage Grade II late 15 th to early 16 th century timber and plaster framed house altered in the 18 th -19 th
278006	90286 43078	Great Waldingfield Hall Grade II mid 19 th century brick house
278011	90266 43238	Green Croft Grade II 17 th -18 th century timber framed and plaster house renovated in the 20 th
278009	90251 43146	High Thatch Grade II 17 th -18 th century timber framed and plaster house renovated in the 20 th
278028	91215 43857	High Trees Grade II 17 th century timber-framed and plaster house with cross wing
278007	90323 43211	Jasmine Cottage Grade II 18 th -19 th century timber framed and plaster building
409692	91281 43859	K6 Telephone Kiosk Grade II opposite Prospect House. Cast iron in a 1935 design
278026	91324 43910	Lavender Cottage Grade II 18 th century timber framed and plaster house renovated and added to in the 20 th
278023	91274 43871	Lawrence Cottage and Little Thatch Grade II 17 th -18 th century timber framed and plaster house renovated in the 20 th
278010	90256 43164	Low Thatch Grade II 17 th -18 th century timber framed and plaster house renovated in the 20 th
278005	90376 43239	Malting Barn Cottage Grade II 15 th century timber-framed and plaster house extended

		in the 17 th
278000	91651 43123	Morris Farmhouse Grade II 17 th century timber-framed and plaster with 19 th century fenestration
468666	90490 43379	Orchard Cottage Grade II mid 18 th century timber framed house with 20 th century alterations
278022	91291 43881	Owl Cottage 17 th – 18 th century timber framed and plastered house renovated in the 20 th
278003	90457 43311	Pumphouse 18 th century timber-framed plastered cottage
278004	90436 43316	Rose Cottage Grade II late 17 th /early 18 th century timber and plaster house renovated in the 20 th
278013	90288 43278	Rose Haven Grade II 19 th century red brick house
278025	91314 43896	Rose Tree Cottage Grade II 18 th century timber and plaster house
278024	91288 43878	Rose Cottage and Cottage Occupied by Mrs C Gooday 17 th to 18 th century timber-framed and plaster altered in the 20 th century
277920	90179 43031	Thatch Cottage Grade II 16 th century timber and plaster with 18 th century additions and 20 th century renovation
278017	91245 43759	The Old Rectory Grade II 18 th century gault brick house rebuilt in the 19 th century
278012	90285 43256	The Red House Grade II 19 th century red brick house
278029	91144 43924	Waldingfield Lodge Grade II 17 th century timbered and plaster frame
278019	91157 43979	Waldingfield Primary School Grade II 19 th century
278021	91259 43888	Walnut Tree Cottage Grade II 17 th century timber frame and plastered house
278008	90249 43110	White Horse Inn Grade II 18 th century timber frame and plastered building
278668	91771 43743	Willow Cottage Grade II timber framed and plastered, probably medieval origin but much altered in modern times

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figure	Date	Title and Source	Scale
Figure 1	Modern	Site Location OS Explorer	1:25,000
Figure 2	Modern	Detailed site location	
Figure 3	Modern	HER information	1:25,000
Figure 4	1838	Tithe map (Bury St Edmunds Record Office T132/12)	
Figure 5	1885	OS map 1 st edition	25 inch
Figure 6	1926	OS map	25 inch

APPENDIX 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Buildings On Land Off Folly Road, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk					NGR: TL 9080 4349		
County: Suffolk				Museum Collecting Area: Suffolk HER			
Site Code: WFG 041				Project Number: 3325			
Date of Work: March 2010				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
5 th November 2008	Yes			17 th December 2009	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (13 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
n/a							
Architect's Drawings:							
5 x A3 Sheets							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD	
Reports							
Report No	Report Type					Present	
3515	Historic Building Recording					Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-13	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



Plate 1 Buildings 1, 2, 4 and 8, taken from the south-east (DP 87)



Plate 2 The stand by set house, taken from the north-east (DP 4)



Plate 3 The stand by set house, main chamber, taken from the south-west (DP 10)



Plate 4 The airmen's latrines, taken from the south-east (DP 15)



Plate 5 The airmen's latrines, interior, divided into animal pens taken from the south (DP 19)



Plate 6 The gymnasium and south-eastern extension, taken from the north-east (DP 35)



Plate 7 The gymnasium and south-west range, taken from the south-west (DP 31)



Plate 8 The gymnasium, interior, taken from the south-east (DP 39)



Plate 9 South-west range adjacent to the gymnasium, interior, taken from the west (DP 44)



Plate 10 The meat and ration store, taken from the south-east (DP 58)



Plate 11 The meat and ration store, interior, bay 4, taken from the north-east (DP 63)



Plate 12 The meat and ration store, interior, bay 1, taken from the north-west (DP 77)

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The gymnasium, taken from the north-west



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The meat and ration store, taken from the south-west



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The meat and ration store, interior, bay 4, taken from the south-west



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Modern barn, building 7, taken from the north-east



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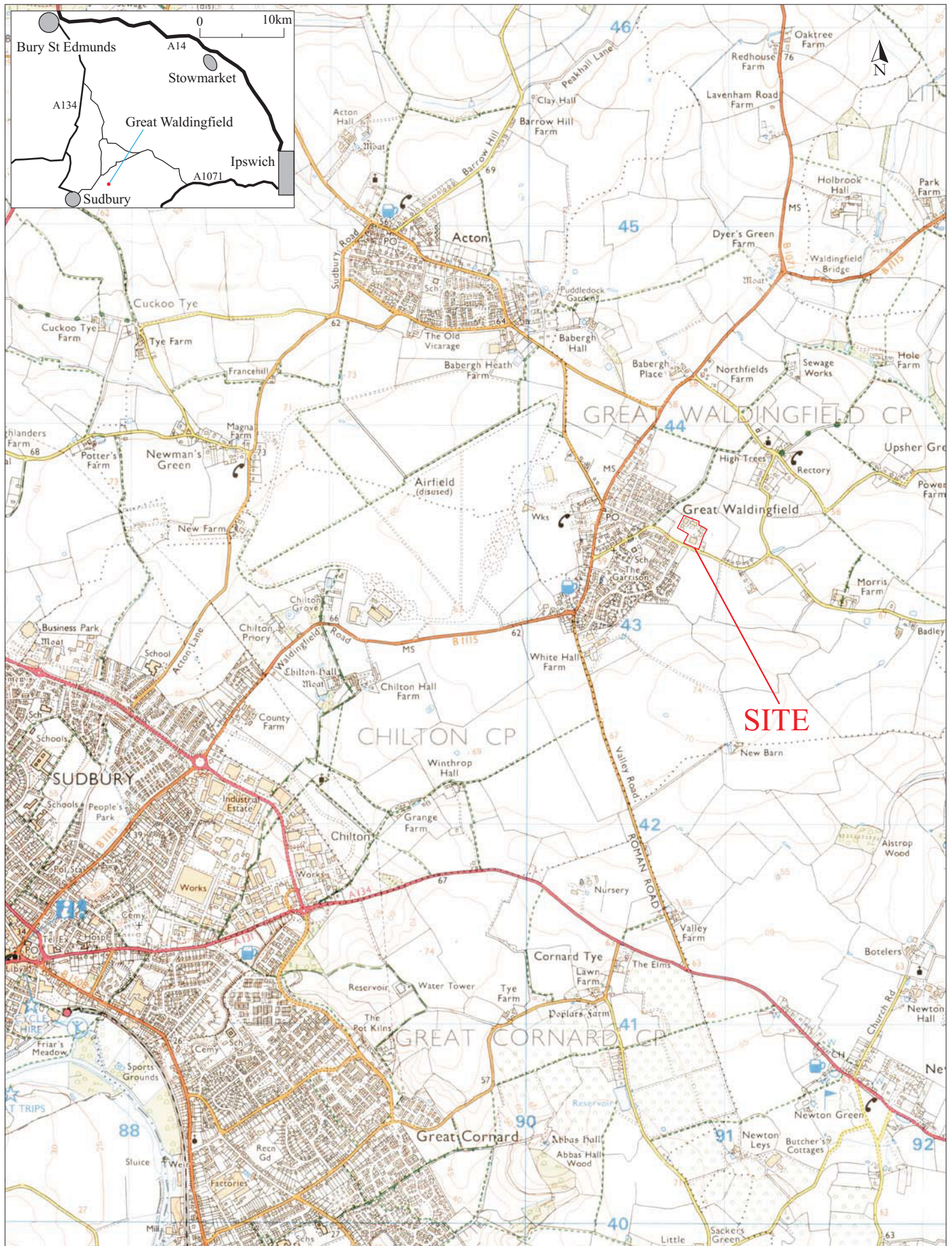
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Buildings 1,2,4 and 8, taken from the south-east



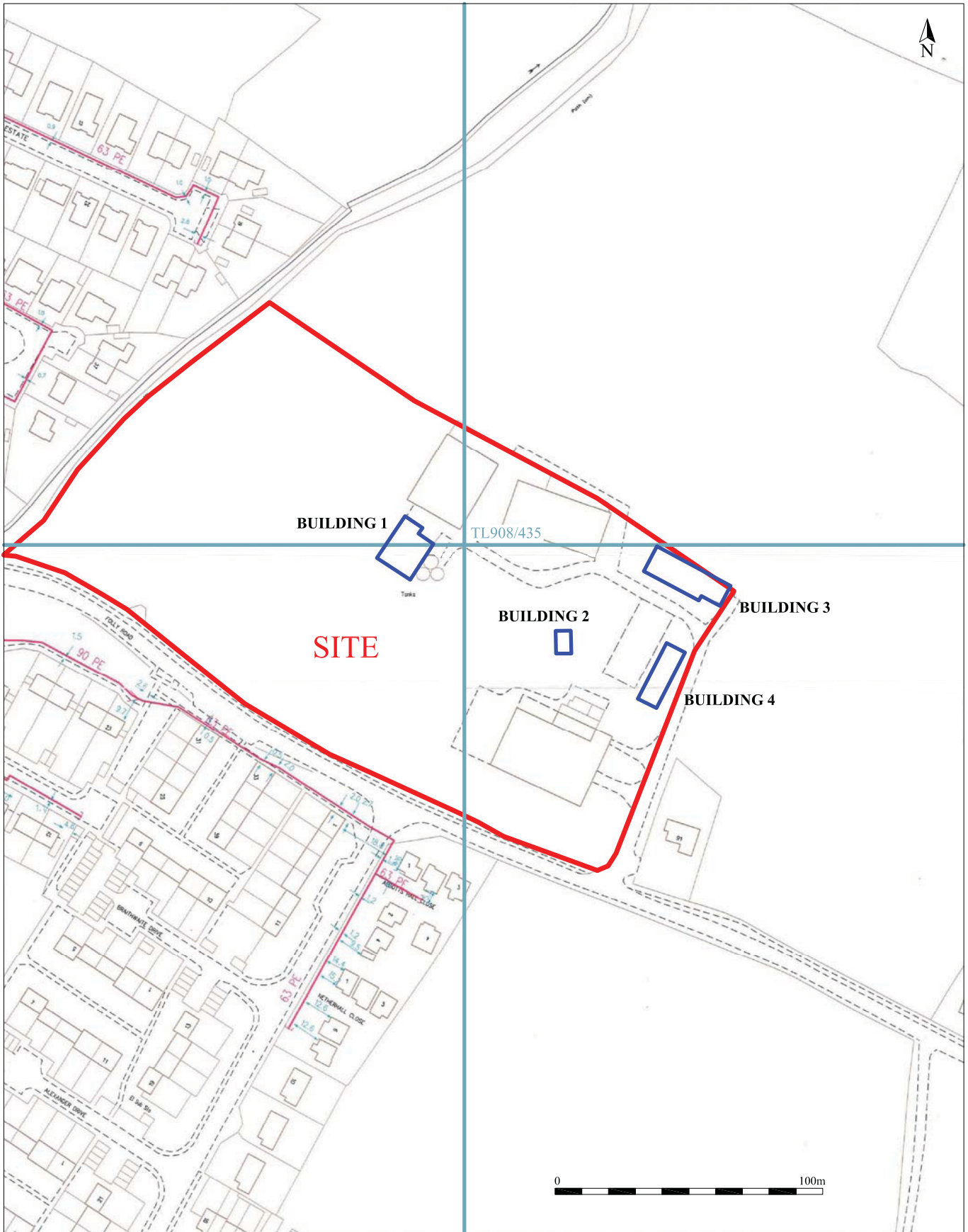
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Building 3,4 and 8, taken from the south-east



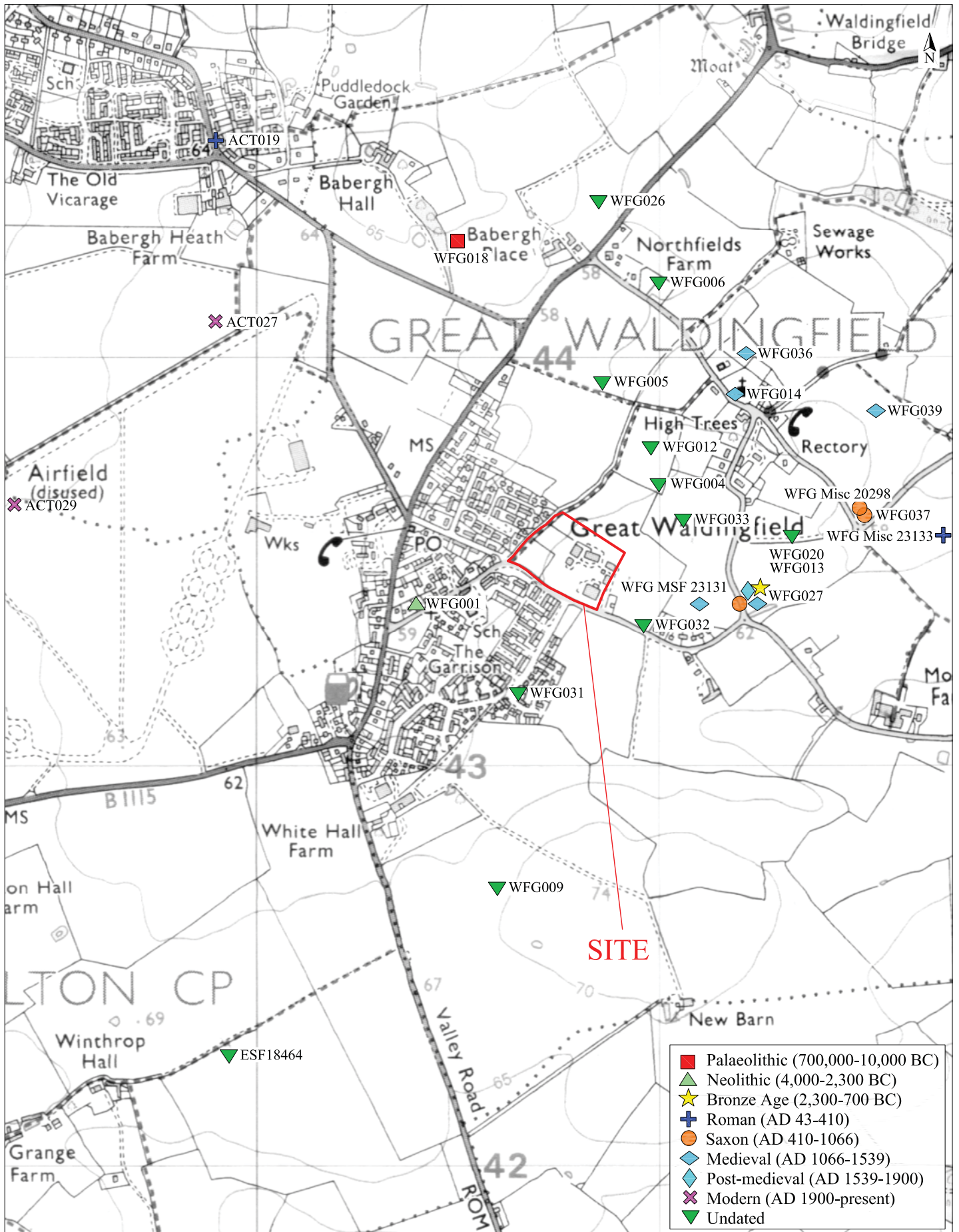
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4

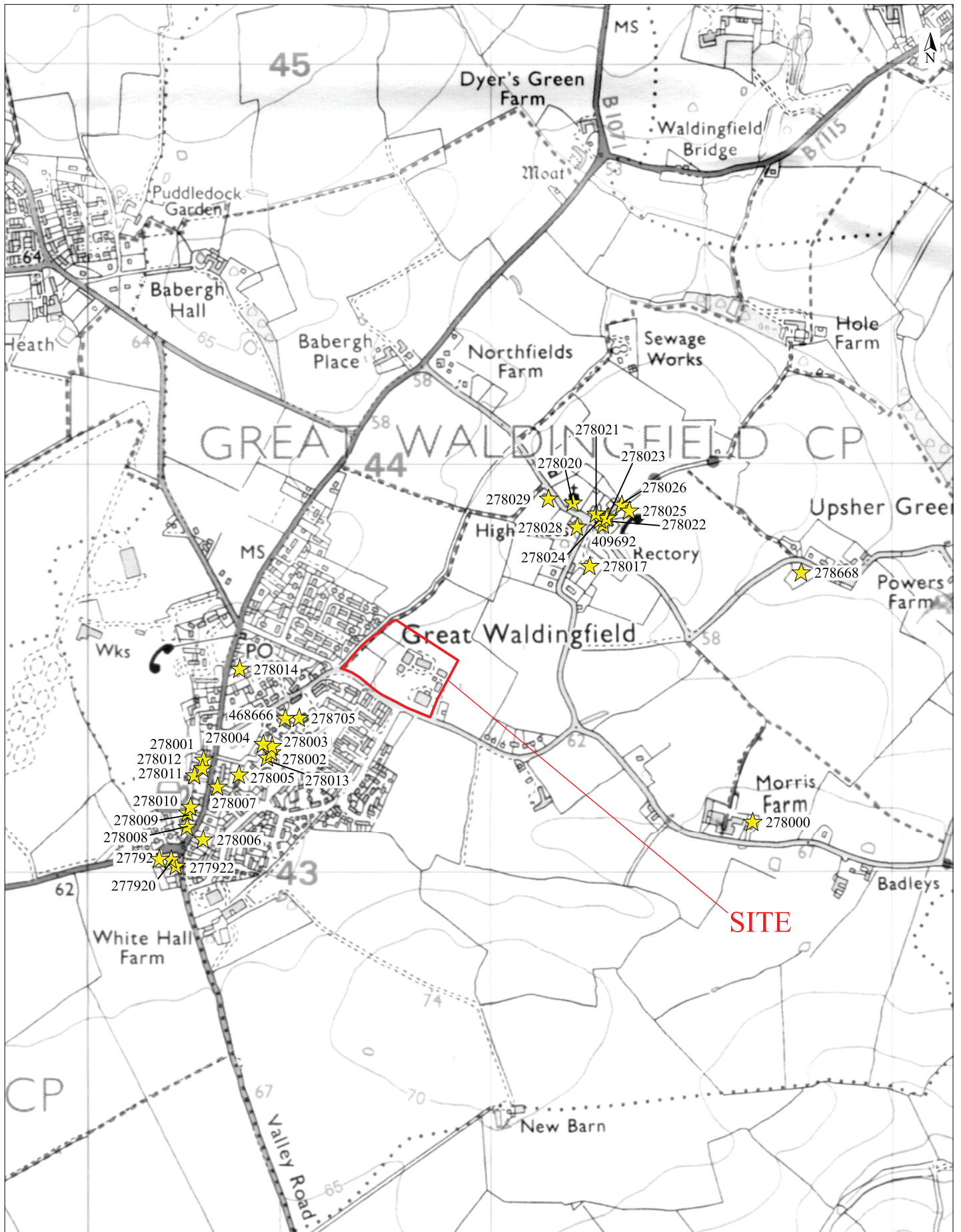


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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:12,500 at A4

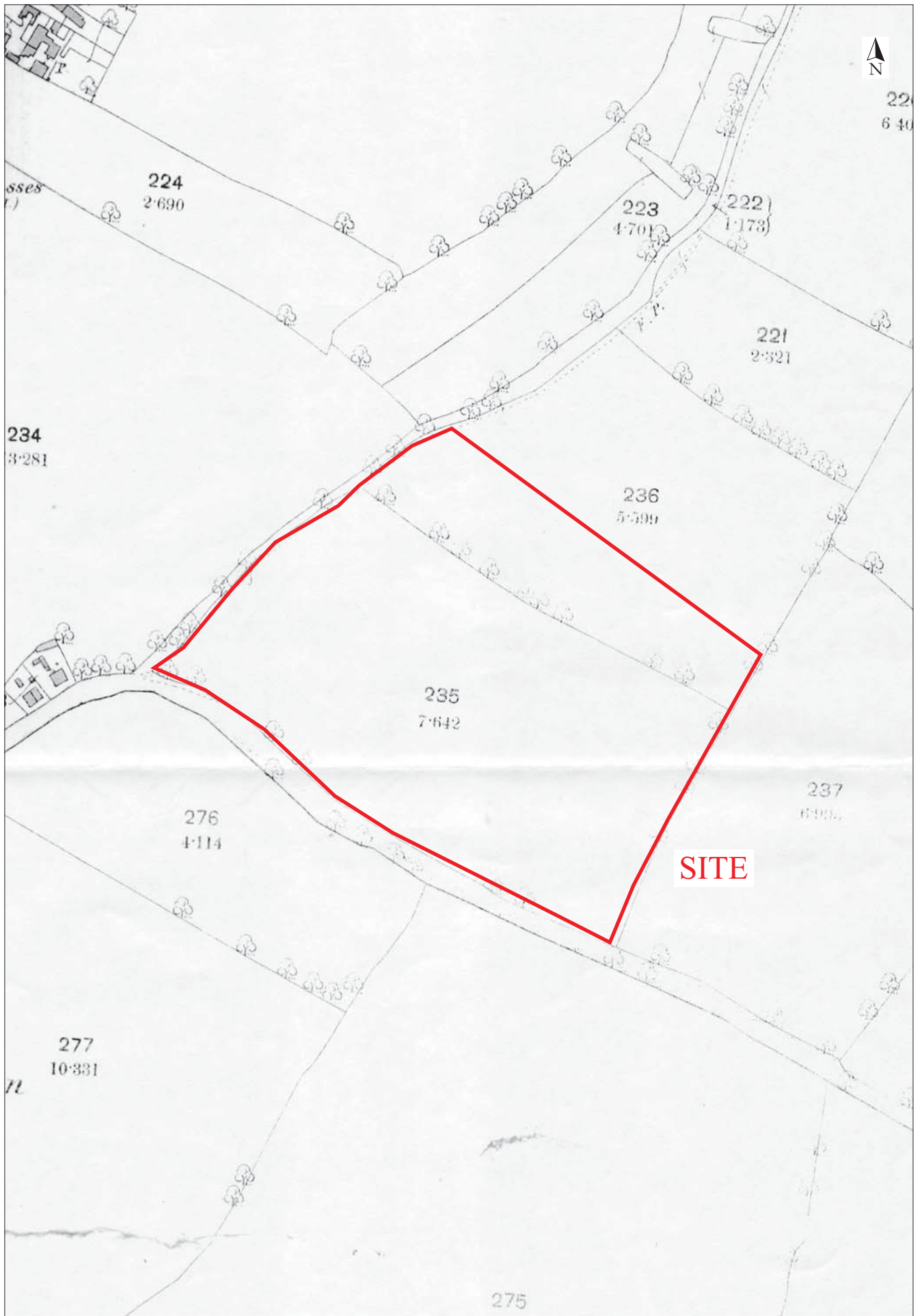


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Fig. 4 Listed buildings
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1838
Not to scale



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Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, 1885
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1926
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 8 Photographic location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A3

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