

**ARP Control Centre/Lowestoft Sub Control  
Normanston Drive, Lowestoft  
LWT 179**

**Archaeological Building Record**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/045**

**Client: Wellington Construction Ltd.**

Author: M. Sommers

August 2012



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Author: M. Sommers

Editor: S. Boulter

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## HER Information

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: M. Sommers  
Date: 23rd August 2012

Approved By: S. Boulter  
Position: Senior Project Officer  
Date: 23rd August 2012  
Signed:



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## **Summary**

An English Heritage Level 2 building recording was undertaken of a concrete structure adjacent the St Peter's Street Roundabout, Normanston Drive. It has been identified as a former ARP Control Centre dating from World War II which was later converted for use as Sub Control Centre for Lowestoft. The recording was undertaken as a result of a condition on Planning Consent for the redevelopment of the structure's site following its demolition. The structure consisted of a single storey, flat roofed building containing a series of rooms above a basement of similar size. The structure was in generally good condition. There was evidence of some vandalism, although many internal fixtures had survived. These included the electrical wiring and boards, much of which was exposed, presumably for ease of repair, along with pumping equipment for supplying fresh air to the basement rooms.



## **1. Introduction**

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An English Heritage Level 2 Building Recording was carried out on a concrete structure identified as a former Air-Raid Precautions (ARP) Control Centre, later converted into the 'Lowestoft Sub Control' for use in the event of nuclear war. The survey was undertaken on the 19th January 2012 ahead of the structure's demolition. The building was located within an open area immediately to the north-west of St Peter's Roundabout, at the junction of Normanston Drive, Rotterdam Road and St Peter's Street (see Fig. 1); The National Grid Reference for the centre of the structure is TM 54057 93684. The building recording was undertaken on this site as a result of a condition attached to planning consent (DC/110909/FUL) for the development of the site. The consent was for the construction of a group of houses and included permission for the structure's demolition. The building recording was undertaken in accordance with guidance from Sarah Poppy of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. The work was commissioned and funded by Wellington Construction Limited.

## **2. Topography and landscape**

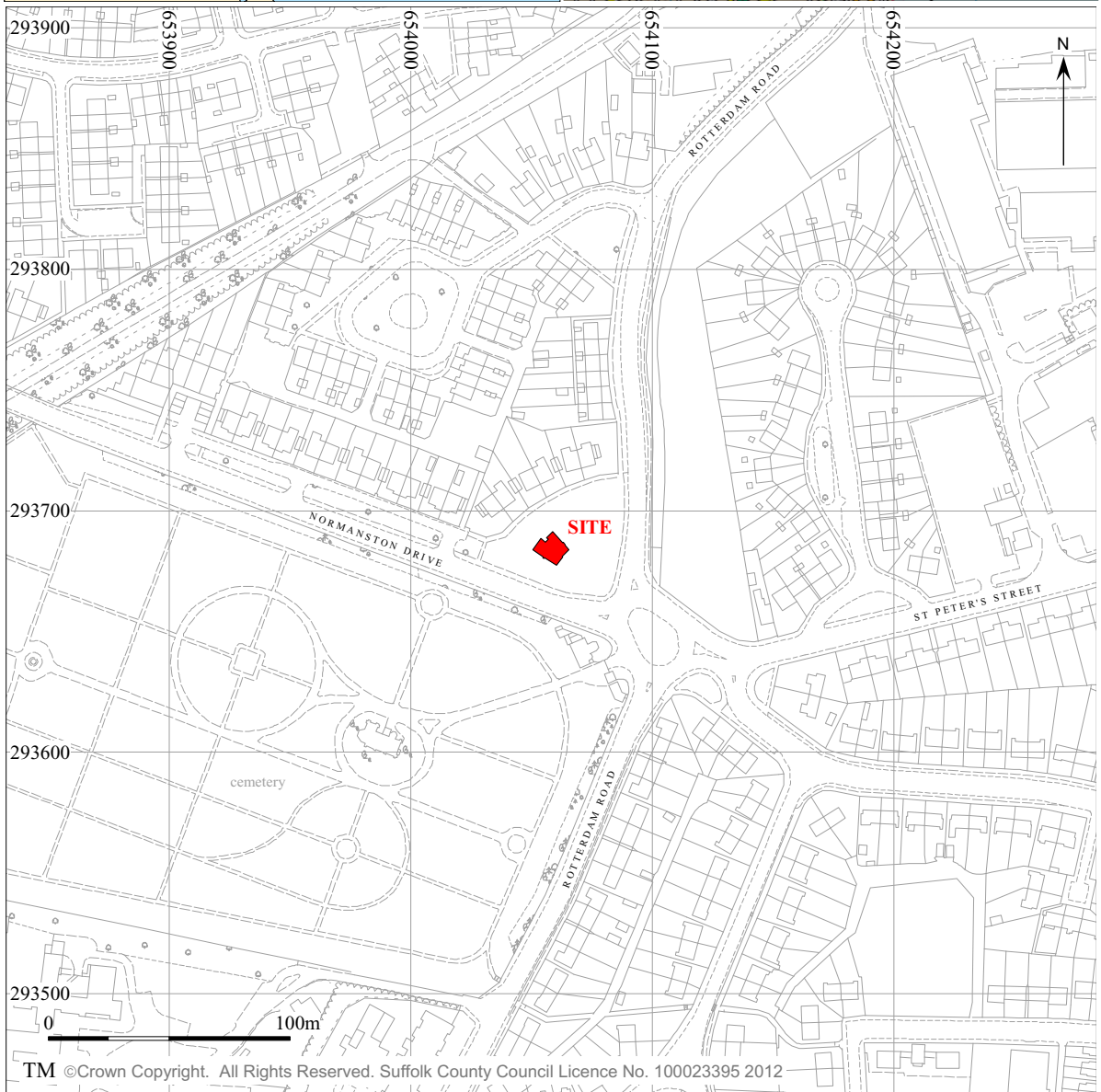
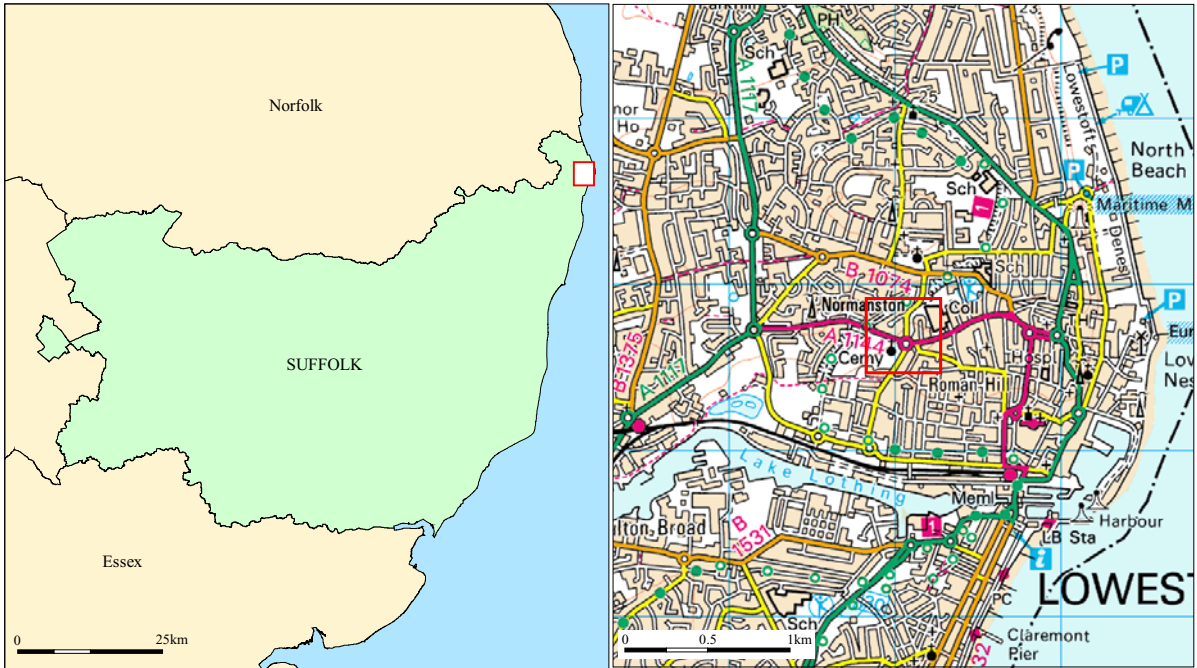
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The site is within the urban area of the Suffolk town of Lowestoft approximately 1km to the north-west of the town's commercial centre. The topography is generally level but with a very gentle slope down to Lake Lothing, a large tidal inlet that forms part of the town's harbour, which is located c. 900m to the south.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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Extensive research has not been undertaken in regard to the history of this structure. A brief report can be found on the Subterranean Britannica website ([www.subbrit.org.uk](http://www.subbrit.org.uk)), a summary of which is included here. The building was built during World War 2 as an Air-Raid Precautions (ARP) Control Centre. In 1953 it was refitted for use as the Lowestoft Sub Control in conjunction with the Main Control at Lowestoft Town Hall, and remained in use until 1968. The only other recorded use is as a polling station in the 1970s. At the time of the survey, the single doorway and all windows were securely boarded up.



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Figure 1. Location plan

The 1927 (1:2500 scale) and the 1946 (1:63360 scale) Ordnance Survey maps show the site to be on the edge of the urbanised area of Lowestoft. The 1927 map indicates that it was within an area in use as allotments that lay to the north of a large cemetery on the outskirts of the town.

## **4. Methodology**

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To carry out the survey of the structure a series of photographs were taken with a 10 megapixel digital camera which stored the images in a compressed format (jpg). Photographs were taken of all exterior elevations and of the building's general setting. A large number of photographs were then taken of each room within the structure. All windows in the structure were boarded stopping all natural light. To carry out the survey the interiors were lit using incandescent lamps powered by a generator provided and installed by the developer's contractors. Although this enabled the survey to be undertaken the wiring and lamps are intrusive in many of the images. All interior photographs were taken using the camera's built in flash.

To compliment the photography sketched plans of the structure's exterior and the external elevations and floor plans of both levels within the structure were drawn, to which measurements taken with either an 8m or 30m tape were added. These measured sketches were then used to produce reasonably accurate scaled plans and elevations.

The structure is marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps and a detailed plan of the outline of the structure, which included the adjacent houses and National Grid lines, was provided by the developers (drawing no. WNLT 9/1). Together these comprised an accurate record of the building's location.

## 5. Results

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The basic appearance of the structure comprised a plain flat roofed, single storey building in the shape of an irregular rectangle with irregularly spaced and sized windows on three of the sides. It had two separate chimneys and a small low structure on the roof (plates 1 to 4). It was situated in a large, triangular grassed area in front of a crescent of relatively modern housing and was aligned approximately south-east to north-west. For elevations of the structure see Figure 2.

The actual form of the building comprised two regular trapezoids, of differing dimensions, situated side by side. The building had a maximum length of 11.9m and a width of 11m at the north-western end of the building reducing to 8.3m at the south-east. The main section of the building was 2.56m high; the top of the small structure on the roof was 4.05m from the ground floor level. An extension to the original building is present in the northern corner of the structure.

The above ground walls of the structure were constructed of red brick using an English bond although at the time of the survey nearly all the visible brickwork had been painted with a pale cream coloured paint which obscured much of the bonding. Windows were formed in three sides of the structure. These were of varying widths with all, bar the two in the later extension, being located immediately below the roof slab which negated the need for separate lintels. No sills were apparent either. Within the building the doorways between separate rooms were bridged by concrete lintels set into brickwork. All walls within the ground level consisted of bare brick that had been painted a similar colour to the exterior. All floors were of bare concrete.

The main roof of the building was formed of a large slab of concrete, 0.21m thick, with an overhang on all sides, which was presumably been cast *in-situ*. In the northern corner of the structure, a section of roof over the extension was formed from a concrete slab only 0.17m thick. This slab was situated at a slightly lower level and fitted in beneath the overhang of the main roof.

The interior of the structure consisted of a series of rooms at ground level with further rooms situated in a basement. The floor plans (Figs. 3 and 4) show the approximate positions of fittings present within the building (or evidence for their locations) but



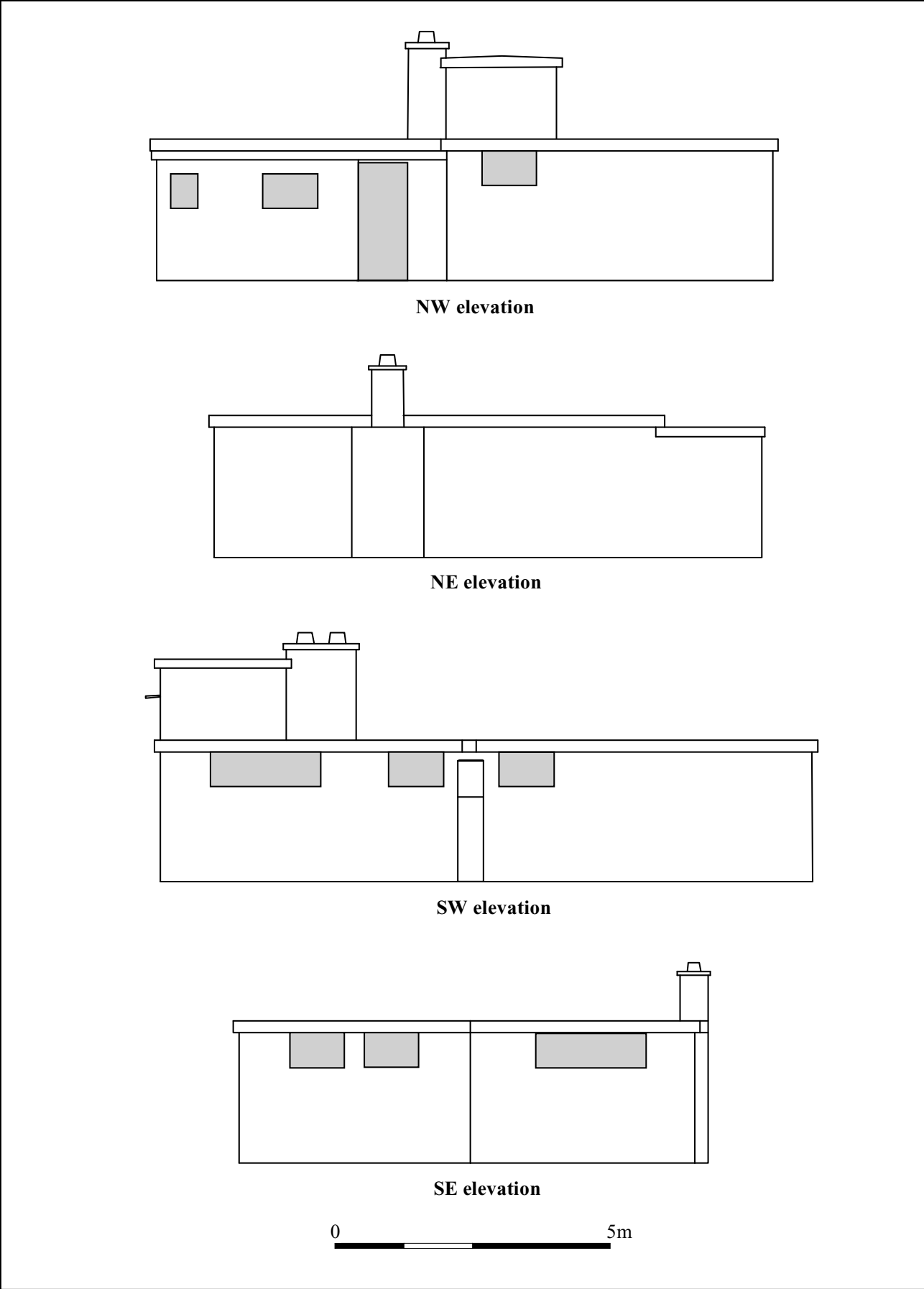


Figure 2. External elevations

these were not precisely measured. The various rooms, or spaces within the building were arbitrarily attributed references as an aid to identification within this report (G1 to G12 for the ground floor areas and B1 to B6 for the basement rooms).

### **Ground Floor (Fig. 3)**

G1 and G2: The building was accessed through a single entrance on the north-west side. The original door was absent and the building was secured by a sheet of plywood nailed across the entrance. The first space entered, G1, comprised a small rectangular lobby. A doorway lay to the north-east (leading to G5) but blocked by a sheet of plywood. A further lobby (G2) lay to the south-east and was accessed through a doorway. The recess in the doorframe was lined on the inner face with a matting of material which would have acted to provide a 'gas tight' seal. The door, which would have been hinged on the north-eastern edge and opened into G2, was missing. No fixtures were evident.

G3: The room lay to the south-east of G2 and was accessed through a doorway although the actual door was missing. This room comprised a roughly rectangular space that tapered towards its south-eastern end (plate 5). A fireplace with an unpainted, red-brick surround was present in the middle of the north-east wall and a set of low shelves were fitted to the wall in the northern corner (plate 6). A section of wall in the southern corner had a smooth finish (plaster or boarding) to which an electric light fitting was attached close to the ceiling. A second doorway was set in the north-west wall (access to room G4) and a relatively large window was set in the south-east wall.

G4: This comprised a small, windowless, rectangular room accessed through a doorway from G3. A standard domestic type wooden door with brown Bakelite handles (for an example see plate 18) was fitted in the doorframe. An opening in the north-west wall led to room G5. Fittings within the room consisted of a large, floor to ceiling height set of cupboards fixed to the south-east wall which also incorporated a half height set shelves (plate 7) and a wide waist height shelf, that appeared to be a later addition, which ran the full length of the north-east wall (plate 8). Above this a smaller shelf ran at eye level beneath which was a series of hooks for cups. A single shelf at waist height was fitted in the western corner (plate 9).

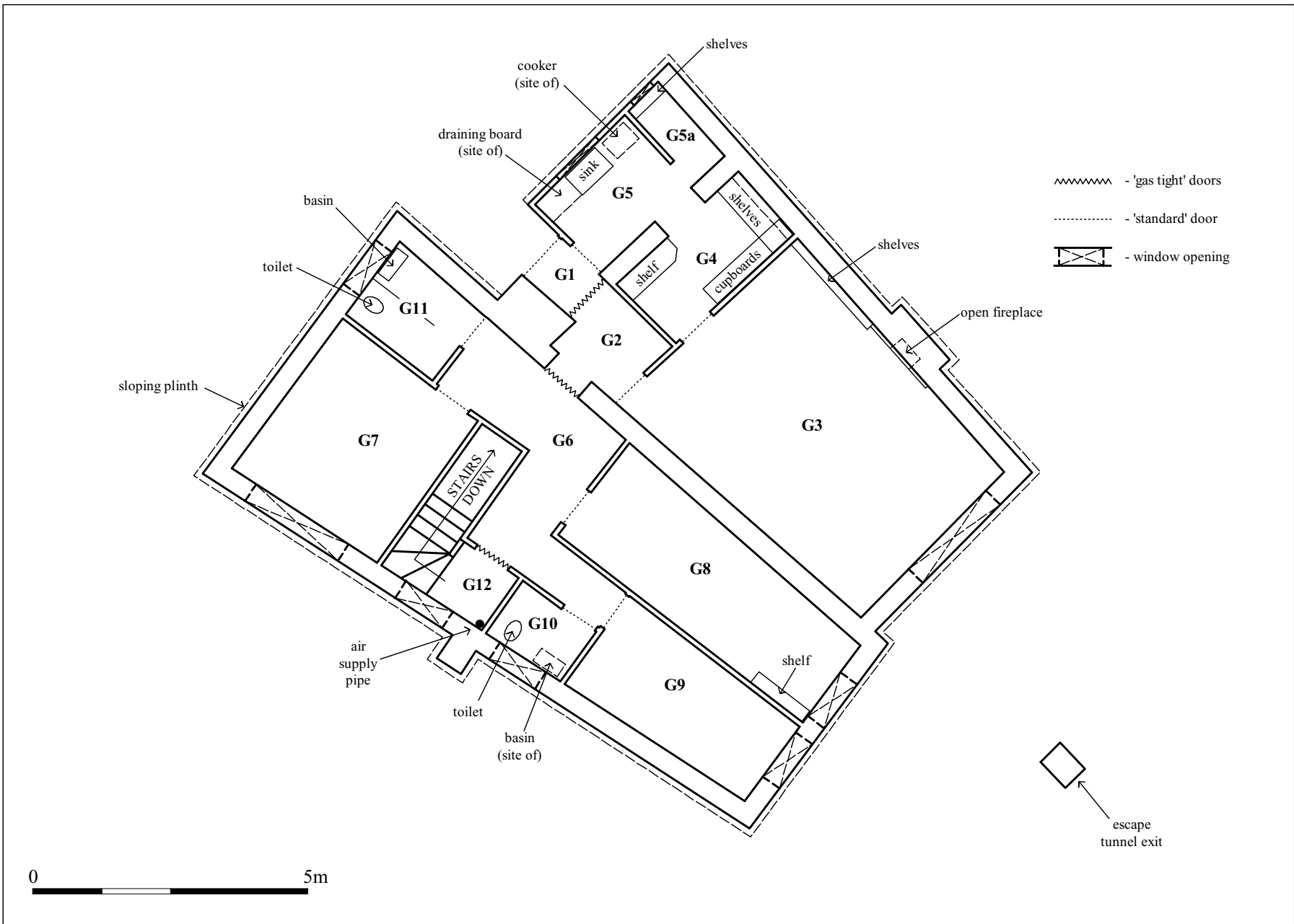


Figure 3. Floor plan - ground level

G5: A small rectangular room with a single window in the north-west wall. It is accessed from G4 via an opening through the wall. There is no framework within this opening and no evidence for a door ever having been fitted. Further access is through a doorway from G1 (with a doorframe but no extant door; closed off with a sheet of plywood). The room contained a sink, with two taps, and the fragmentary remains of a gas cooker (plate 1). The site of an angled draining board is indicated by a mark on the wall to the left of the sink. A walk-in cupboard (G5a) is present at the north-east end of the room (plate 11) within which a series of marks indicate a set of shelves were once fitted to the north-east wall (the fragmentary remains were present on the floor); further shelves were located on the north-west wall below a small window (plate 12).

This room (G5), the cupboard (G5a) and the entrance lobby (G1) are part of a later extension to the original structure. The roof is located at a lower level and the south-west and northwest walls are only a single brick in width (the north-east wall, on the other hand, appears to be as thick as the exterior walls of the main structure). The pipework for the sink runs in a circuitous route via the northern corner of G4 suggesting the sink may have originally been located in that area. The access from G4 appears to have been cut through what was originally an external wall. This area of the building is not protected by the 'gas tight' door and the creation of the doorway through to G4 has compromised the ability to seal this half of the building.

G6: The remainder of rooms on the ground floor (G7 to G12) are accessed via this corridor. Access to this corridor was through a single doorway from G2 where a second 'gas tight' door was present. This was *in situ* and consisted of a stout wooden door on three hinges which could be secured by two metal latches (plates 13 and 14). It opened into G6 and once closed and secured with the latches it could have only been opened from G6 (the door between G2 and G1 was presumably the same). The only fittings within the corridor were a series of coat hooks to the north-west and south-east (plate 15) of the entrance.

G7: Comprised roughly square chamber with a single window on the south-west wall (plate 16) and accessed via a door in the north-east wall, close to the eastern corner (plate 17 and 18). The ceiling was lined with hardboard sheets painted white. Just visible under the paint on the outer face of the door was the text 'O.I.C. OFFICE'.

G8: A long thin tapering room with a row of coat hooks on the south-west wall and a shelf in the southern corner (plates 19 and 20). Single window in south-east wall. Ceiling lined with hardboard, painted white and a bare concrete floor. Door marked 'Ladies Room'. The fragmentary remains of a sign reading '?... Room' was also present.

G9: Similar to G8 only shorter in length. Row of coat hooks on the north-east wall (plates 21 and 22). Single window in south-east wall. Ceiling lined with hardboard, painted white and a bare concrete floor. Door marked 'Mens Room'. The fragmentary remains of a sign reading '?... Room' was also present.

G10: Small room containing a toilet and the broken remains of a sink (plates 23 and 24). Single window present in south-west wall. A metal cistern was mounted high on the south-west wall.

G11: Small room containing a toilet and a sink divided by stud wall partition (plate 25). Sink branded 'Royal Doulton, London'. A small shelf fixed above the site with an unpainted area above, presumably marking the site of a mirror. A set of wooden brackets that held a towel rail were mounted high up on the north-east wall. The toilet was served by a black ?plastic cistern mounted high above the toilet on the south-west wall. A single window, divided by the partition, was present in the north-west wall.

G12: A small square space leading to a set of stairs down to the basement level. A series of three vertical pipes were present in the southern corner (plate 26). These had been boxed in behind sheets of hardboard but this had been partially removed. The space had clearly been filled with an insulating material. The large diameter central pipe was a ventilation duct that connected to a pump in a room directly below. The doorway from corridor G6 into G12 was also a gas tight doorway. The door would have opened into G12 although this was missing. Fittings within this area consisted a circular one-way air valve set into the wall above the door which allowed air to escape into G6 (plate 27) and a pair of metal brackets located at the top of the stairs (plate 28). A similar bracket was located at the base of the stairs suggesting these may have held a hand rail, probably formed from a length rope.

## **Basement (Fig. 4)**

B1: The stairs down from the Ground Floor led to a short corridor from which all the basement rooms were accessed (plate 29).

B2: This comprised the largest room in the complex being 7.3m in length with a width of 4.3m at the north-west end tapering down to 3.7m to the south-east and was entered through a doorway in the eastern corner. A door that opened into the room had been removed. The floor within the room was at two levels with a step down to the lower area situated close to the north-west end of the room (plate 30). The ceiling was formed of concrete and the room was spanned by two beams either formed of concrete or steel girders that had been sealed within the concrete.

A passage, 0.9m high, 0.6m wide and 4.2m in length, was accessed through a small opening in the south-east wall of the room (plates 31 and 32). It was constructed of concrete cast *in-situ* and ended at a vertical shaft containing a steel ladder (plate 33). It exited at a manhole in the grassed area to the south-east of the structure and acted as an escape from the basement level.

Two hatches running through to B3 were present in the south-east wall of the room. Each measured 0.6m high and 0.46m wide and could be closed with a sliding wooden panel. The hatch to the north-west was labeled 'OUT' and the sliding panel was fitted on this side of the wall (plate 34). The other hatch was not labeled and sliding panel was fitted on the wall within B3 (visible in plate 32).

B3: This room was located adjacent to B2. The two hatches seen in latter allowed communication between these two spaces. B3 was accessed through a doorway in its northern corner. The door was relatively substantial and was faced with boarding, possibly to enhance its sound-proofing qualities (plate 35). A small circular vent was fitted in the door which could be closed by rotating a small cover.

Situated around three sides of the room was a series of small booths formed from timber and hardboard. Four were situated against the north-west wall (plate 36), three against the north-east wall (plate 37) and a further four against the south-east wall (plate 38). Each booth was illuminated by its own light and each appeared to have telephone connection. Fitted to the wall in the southern booth was an 'on-off' electrical

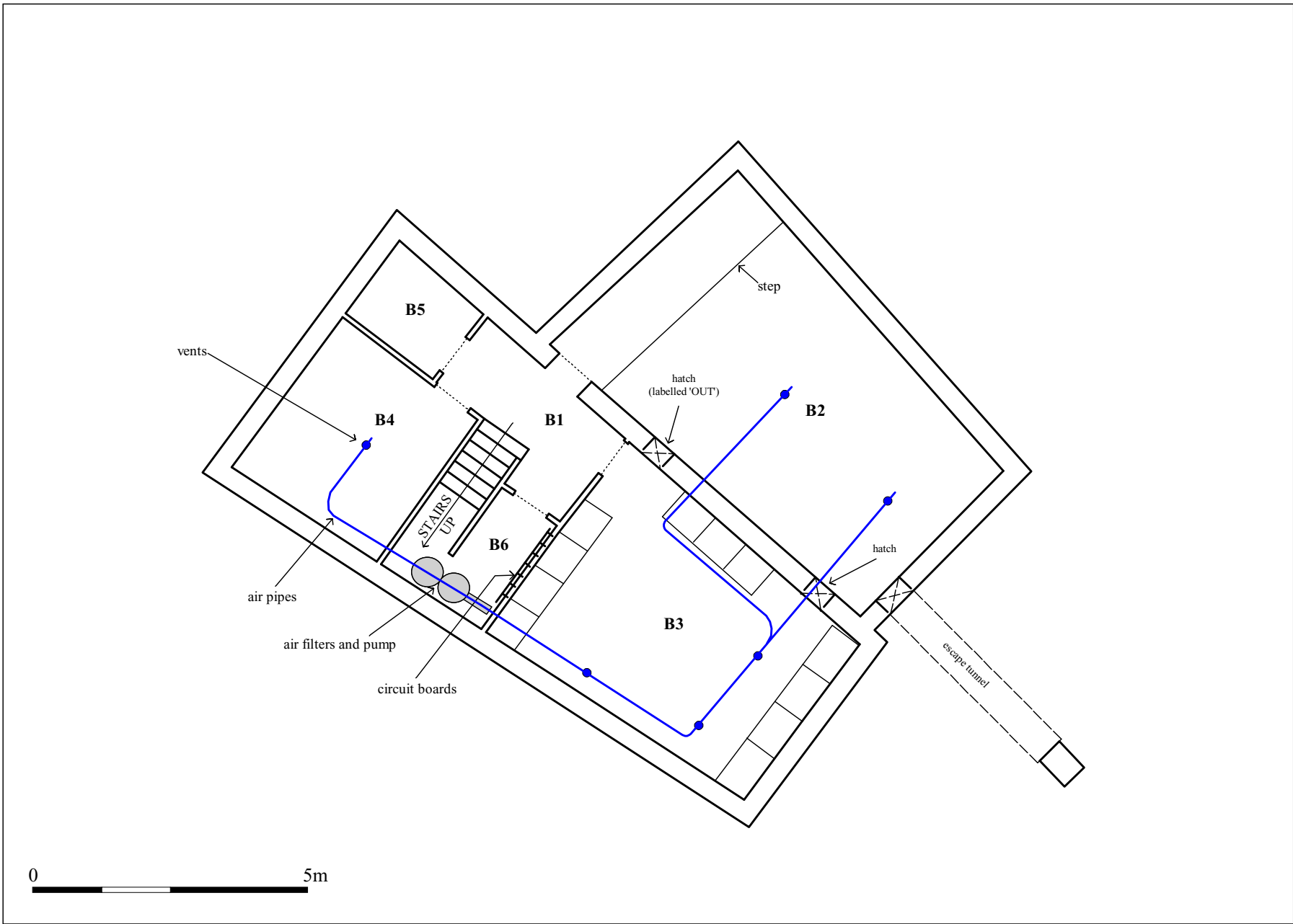


Figure 4. Floor plan - basement level

switch, a light switch and a push button. Between the light switch and the push button were pinned two labels; 'DANGER BELL' and 'RED LIGHT SWITCH' (plate 39). Centrally fitted on the south-west wall was an electrical box associated with the telephone wiring (plate 40).

B4: consisted of a roughly square room accessed via a doorway in the eastern corner. The only fitting extant in this room was a row of hooks was fitted on the south-east wall (plate 41). A wooden door was present in the doorway bearing a painted sign that read: 'SCIENTIFIC INT OFFICERS ROOM' (plate 42).

B5: A small rectangular room which contained what appeared to be a solid fuel fired water heater with associated pipework and a water tank (plates 43 and 44). A large flue pipe emerged from the back of the heater and ran up through the wall into the corridor B1. It ran a short distance juts below ceiling height (plate 45) before passing up to the floor above to presumably exit through the chimney visible on the roof. This equipment was to provide heating for the complex and both levels via the radiators that were present in each of the rooms. It may also have provided a supply of hot water.

B6: A small irregular shaped room situated under the stairs down to the basement and accessed through a doorway that could be closed by a wooden door (plate 46).

Mounted on the south-east wall was an array of electrical wiring, fuse boxes and switches associated with the electrical supply to the bunker (plate 47). One of the switch boxes was labeled 'Battery LIGHTS' (plate 48), indicating a battery powered back-up system and a large cylindrical battery was noted hanging from the wiring (plate 49). It is likely that this battery was originally mounted on the wall or sat on a shelf as a pair of rusted brackets is visible just behind the battery. At least two other batteries were noted lying on the floor. Amongst the fuse boxes and switches some information was hand written. A set of five switches were identified in biro as: 'outgoing telephones', '?District lines', 'control room', 'rest-room and laundry' and 'incoming telephones' (plate 50). To the left of this what is probably a telephone number is written in pencil as 'C.D.D. LOWESTOFT 4585'. Information was also written in pencil on the cover of one the fuse boxes detailing which circuit each fuse protected (plate 51).



The electrical supply for the bunker entered this room through the floor in the area directly under the stairs. Fuse and connections were present but the a component, presumably the meter, had been removed (plate 52).

### **Air Supply**

Equipment associated with the supply of air to the basement was mounted at the rear of room B6, either by brackets on the walls or resting on the floor (plate 53). This equipment was supplied by Andamite Limited of London and Rugeley and both the pump and the filter were branded with their name (plate 54). The pump was fitted with an identification plate upon which the date 14/9/41 is marked suggesting this equipment dates from the bunker's use as an ARP Control Centre.

The air entered through an inlet pipe from the floor above (see room G12 and plate 26). It then passed through an in-line filter that appeared to be a later addition to the system. Its installation had required the gouging out of a trough in the rear wall to allow for clearance (visible in plate 49). This may be related to an upgrading of the filtration equipment when the building was converted to use as the Lowestoft Sub-Control in the 1950s. From here the supply then passed through two valves (yellow and red - see below) and into the bottom of a large cylindrical drum which was undoubtedly a further filter (plate 55). It exited from the top of this cylinder and passed into a centrifugal pump. Upon exiting the pump the air passed through an elongated cylinder, possibly a water jacket to either heat or cool the air, and up to a T junction before distribution to rooms B2, B3 and B4 (plate 56) in the basement via the pipework and vents as shown in Figure 4. The vents could be opened and closed by screwing up a circular fitting (plate 57). An element of colour coding appeared to be in use as all pipework up to and including the pump was painted black whilst from the pump onwards all pipework was painted blue. To avoid uncomfortable increases in pressure a two, one-way valves were fitted. One in the wall of B6 to allow air to escape into the area of the stairs (suggesting a door was once fitted at the bottom of the stairs), and one in room G12 at the top of the stairs (plate 27). Closable vents, identical to those fitted to the air supply pipes, were fitted in the doors to B3 (plate 35) and B4 (plate 42) to allow air to escape. Presumably, the door to B2 would have been similarly fitted.

The pump was powered by an electric motor controlled by a pair of switches fitted on the south-west wall (plate 58). In the event of an electrical failure the pump could also

be turned by hand by fitting a crank to a short shaft, highlighted with a red background, on the front of the pump (visible in plate 53).

A flow meter was mounted at the top of the possible water jacket (plate 59). Only two measurements were marked, 3750 CFT/HOUR or 7500 CFT/HOUR (cubic feet per hour). A pressure gauge was noted on the floor of the room (plate 60) that had probably been fitted onto the blue pipe running down from the pump (it must have been situated after the pump as it states on the face that it records positive pressure); this was also branded 'Andamite'.

The main cylindrical filter in the air supply system could be bypassed through the use of a pair of valves, one yellow and one red (visible in plates 53 and 55). A small enameled tag tied to the yellow valve states:

BY-PASS CONTROL VALVE  
IMPORTANT  
IN CASE OF GAS SHUT THIS  
VALVE AND OPEN GAS FILTER  
VALVE COLOURED RED

This would indicate that the large black cylinder was a gas filter and that during normal operation it was by-passed and was only brought into use during a suspected gas attack.

### **Electrical Wiring**

One of the predominant features noted throughout the bunker was the electrical wiring that was evident in nearly all rooms and corridors. In all cases, each wire was separately insulated and secured, either in pairs or in groups of three, by relatively closely spaced porcelain brackets fixed to a wooden planks that were screwed to the walls or ceilings (plates 27, 61, 62 and 63). This was presumably to allow ease of maintenance and fault finding with all wiring in effect available for inspection.

Each room was fitted with two sets of electric lamp fittings, one with a standard lamp fitting and, where surviving, a white glass shade, whilst the other was a smaller lamp fitting in a small green metal shade (see plates 56, 62, 63 and 66 for examples of both fittings). One of these two fittings, presumably the smaller lamp fitting with metal shades, is powered by the battery back-up system whilst the standard lamps were powered by mains electricity.

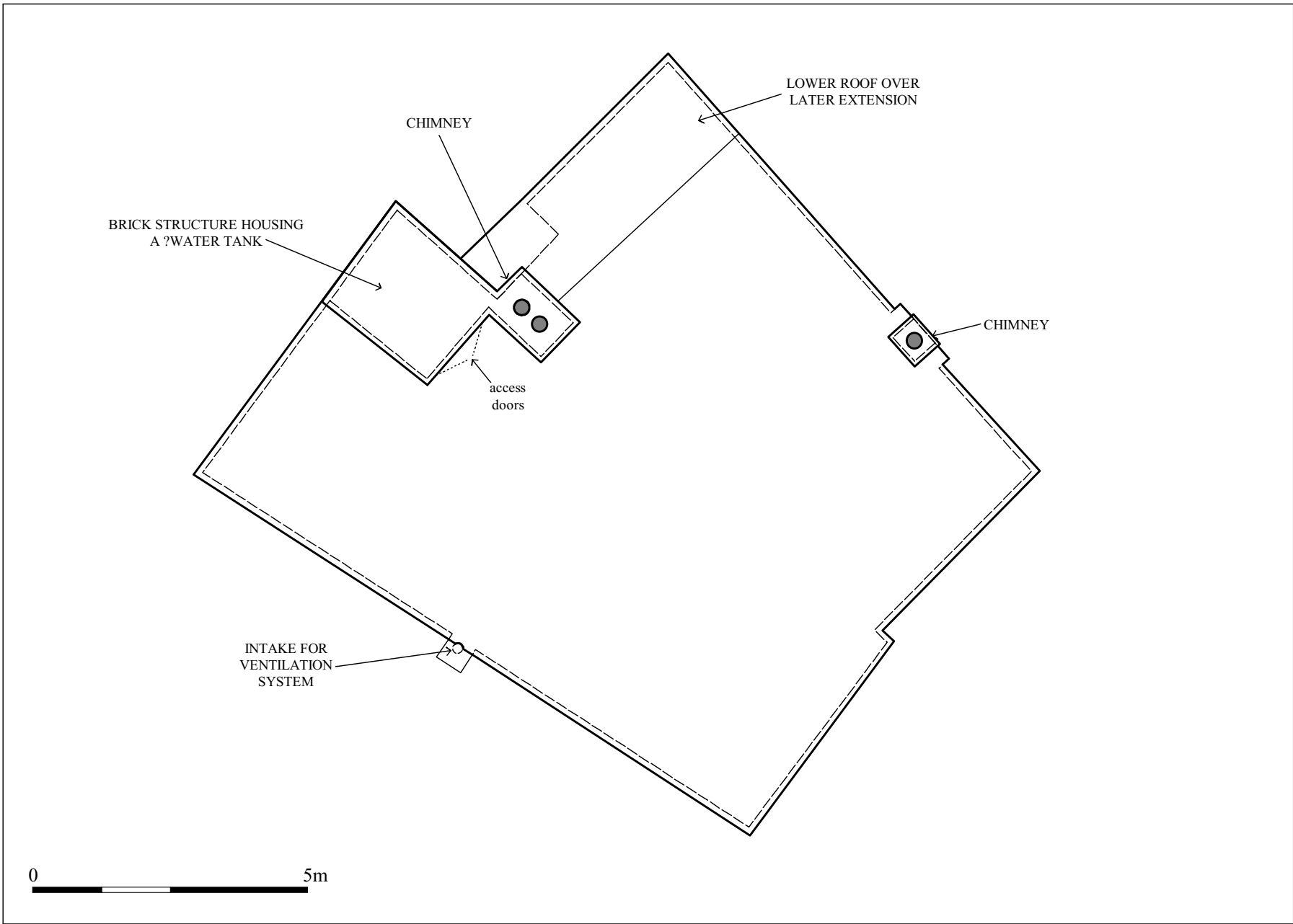


Figure 5. roof plan

Power sockets were noted in the majority of rooms. These were of the older large three round pin type (BS 546) introduced in 1934 (see plates 9 and 40 for examples). The present three pin plugs (BS 1363) were introduced in 1947 although the older type continued in use for some time.

## **Roof (Fig. 5)**

Located on the roof of the structure, situated directly above the toilet on the ground floor (G11) was a roughly rectangular structure with a single slab roof (plate 64). The roof of this structure was cast with slightly raised central ridge to aid the dispersal of rainwater would. Two wooden access doors were present on the south-east side but these could not be opened. Two overflow pipes were present, one on the south-west wall and one on the north-west wall which would suggest that this structure contained two water tanks, possibly for hot and cold water.

Attached to this roof structure was a chimney stack containing two flues. One of these was undoubtedly for the solid fuel heater in the basement (B5). No other fires or heaters were noted in this area and it seems highly likely that the second flue is in fact an air intake for the heater. A second chimney stack was located against the north-east wall of the structure (plate 65) which would have served the fireplace in room G3.

The intake for the air supply system in the basement was located within an external buttress on the south-west wall. The buttress stops short of the roof and a metal pipe extension would have been fitted into the top of this, possibly with a further filter, but this was missing.

## **Other**

It was noted that all windows on the ground floor had or at some time had been fitted, with wooden surrounds that would have enabled a shutter to be secured against the wall using a series of latches (visible in plate 66). The surround of the window in room G12, at the top of the stairs accessing the basement, had felt strip to help form a gas tight seal (plate 67).

One additional artifact of interest noted during the survey was a painted wooden sign discovered lying on the floor of room G3 (plate 68). The wording reads as follows:

CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS  
TRAINING CENTRE  
&  
HEADQUARTERS SUB-AREA 42C2

## **6. Archive deposition**

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The survey data, photographs and records have been archived in the main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds and with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) under the site code LWT 179.

A total of 160 digital photographs were taken during the survey, these will be held under the photographic references: HLX 01 to HLX 99 and HLY 01 to HLY 61.

The digital archive is held on the County Servers at the following location:

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Lowestoft\LWT 179 Building Record*

A copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS on-line database (suffolkc1-132720).

## **7. Acknowledgements**

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The building record was carried out by Mark Sommers from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by Mark Sommers, and managed by Dr. Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.



# Appendix 1. Plates



Plate 1. North-west elevation (ref. HLX 05)



Plate 2. South-west elevation (ref. HLX 02)



Plate 3. South-east elevation (ref. HLX 07)



Plate 4. North-east elevation (ref. HLX 08)



Plate 5. Room G3, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 15)





Plate 6. Room G3, camera facing north-east (ref. HLX 14)



Plate 7. Room G4, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 23)



Plate 8. Room G4, camera facing north-east (ref. HLX 25)



Plate 9. Room G4, camera facing south-west (ref. HLX 21)



Plate 10. Room G5, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 30)



Plate 11. Room G5, camera facing north-east (ref. HLX 27)



Plate 12. Room G5a, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 26)



Plate 13. Room G6, view of the 'gas door', camera facing north-east (ref. HLX 48)

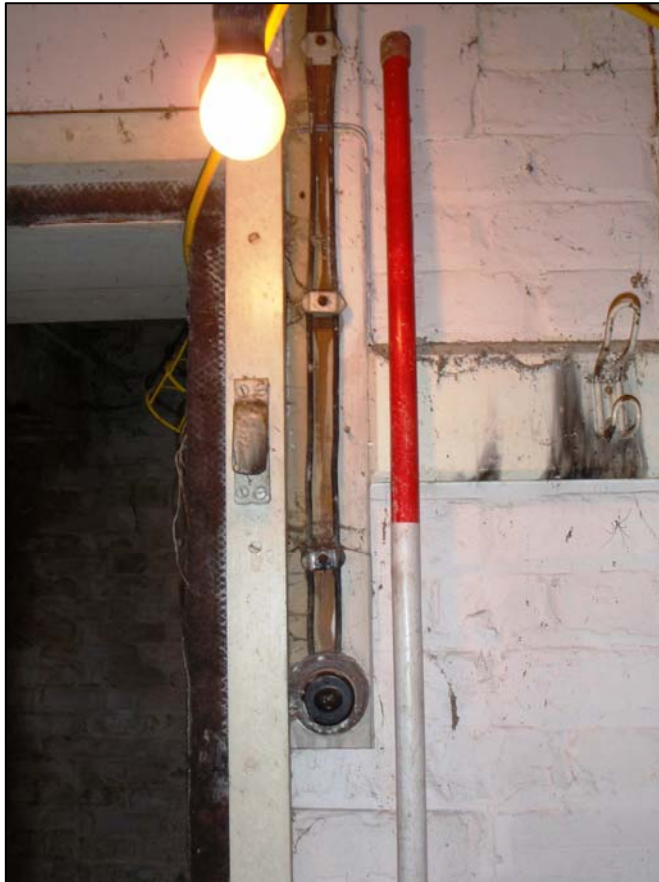


Plate 14. Room G6, view of the 'gas door' seal and catch, camera facing NE (ref. HLX 36)



Plate 15. Room G6, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 34)



Plate 16. Room G7, camera facing south-west (ref. HLX 49)



Plate 17. Room G7, camera facing north-east (ref. HLX 42)



Plate 18. Room G7, door handle (ref. HLX 44)



Plate 19. Room G8, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 50)



Plate 20. Room G8, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 51)



Plate 21. Room G9, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 52)





Plate 22. Room G9, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 53)



Plate 23. Room G10, camera facing west (ref. HLX 54)



Plate 24. Room G10, camera facing south-west (ref. HLX 55)



Plate 25. Room G11, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 38)



Plate 26. the exposed air supply pipe, camera facing south-west (ref. HLX 60)



Plate 27. Room G12, showing the one-way air valve, camera facing east (ref. HLX 65)



Plate 28. Room G12, top of the stairs, camera facing west (ref. HLX 62)



Plate 29. Room B1, bottom of the stairs, camera facing west (ref. HLX 76)



Plate 30. Room B2, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 85)



Plate 31. Room B2, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 78)



Plate 32. Room B2, showing the entrance to the escape tunnel, camera facing S (ref. HLX 82)



Plate 33. Room B2, view down the escape tunnel (ref. HLX 83)



Plate 34. Room B2, hatch through to B3, camera facing south-west (ref. HLX 79)



Plate 35. Room B3, door, camera facing north (ref. HLX 86)



Plate 36. Room B3, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 89)



Plate 37. Room B3, camera facing north-east (ref. HLX 95)





Plate 38. Room B3, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 87)



Plate 39. Room B3, switches in southern corner, camera facing south-east (ref. HLX 91)



Plate 40. Room B3, telephone wiring box, camera facing south-west (ref. HLY 45)



Plate 41. Room B4, door, camera facing east (ref. HLX 75)



Plate 42. Room B3, door, camera facing north (ref. HLX 73)



Plate 43. Room B5, solid fuel heater and tank, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 69)



Plate 44. Room B5, solid fuel heater, camera facing east (ref. HLX 70)



Plate 45. Room B1, camera facing north-west (ref. HLX 67)



Plate 46. Room B1, view into B6, camera facing south-west (ref. HLY 44)



Plate 47. Room B6, fuse boards and switching, camera facing south (ref. HLY 29)

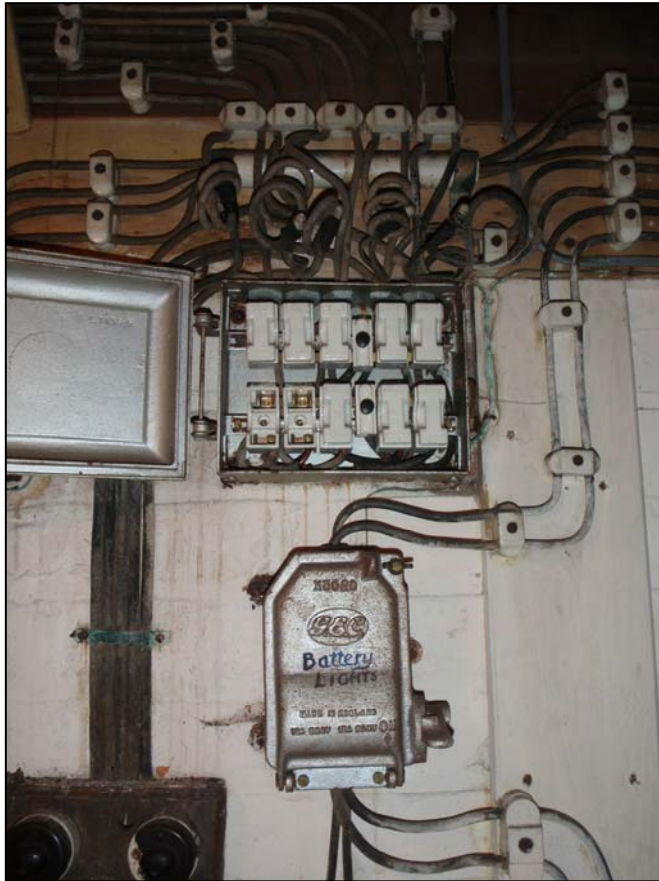


Plate 48. Room B6, battery system switch, camera facing south-east (ref. HLY 16)



Plate 49. Room B6, battery and air supply filter, camera facing south-east (ref. HLY 28)



Plate 50. Room B6, switches, camera facing south-east (ref. HLY 15)

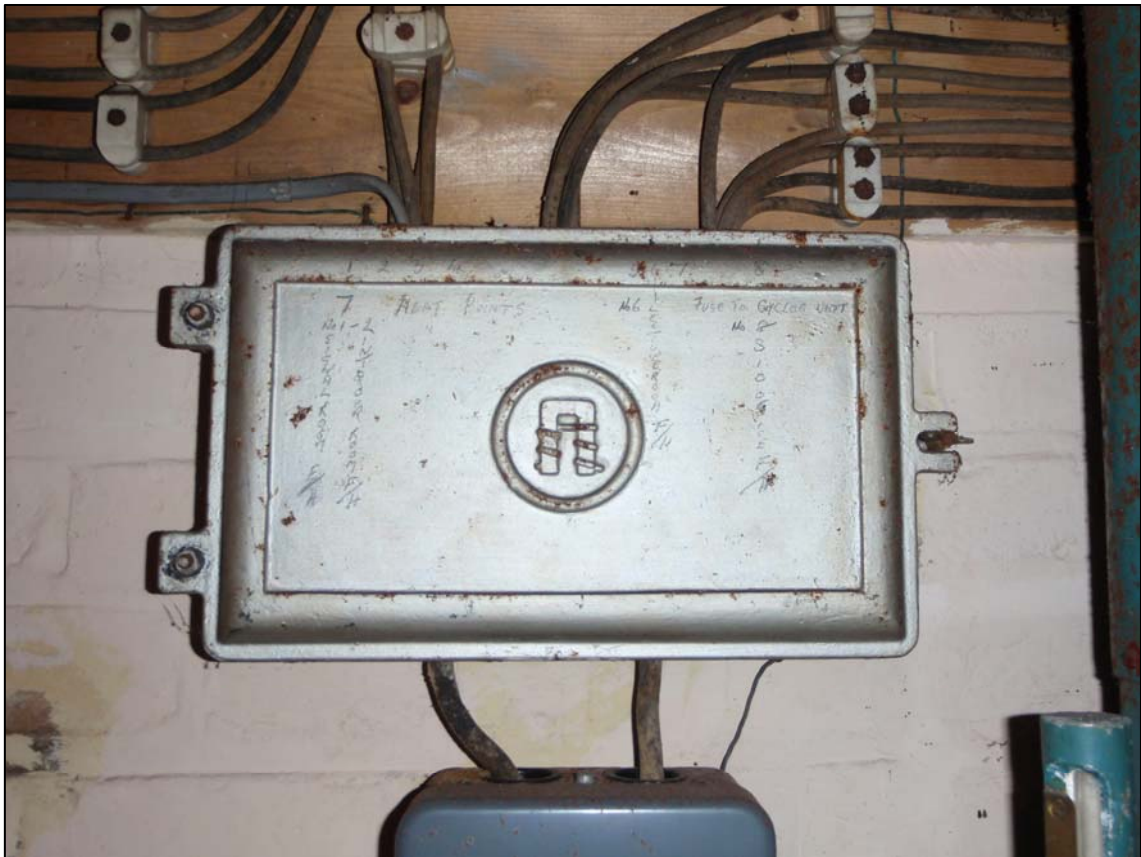


Plate 51. Room B6, fuse box, camera facing south-east (ref. HLY 21)



Plate 52. Room B6, power supply and site of ?meter, camera facing north-west (ref. HLY 25)



Plate 53. Room B6, air supply equipment, camera facing south-west (ref. HLY 14)



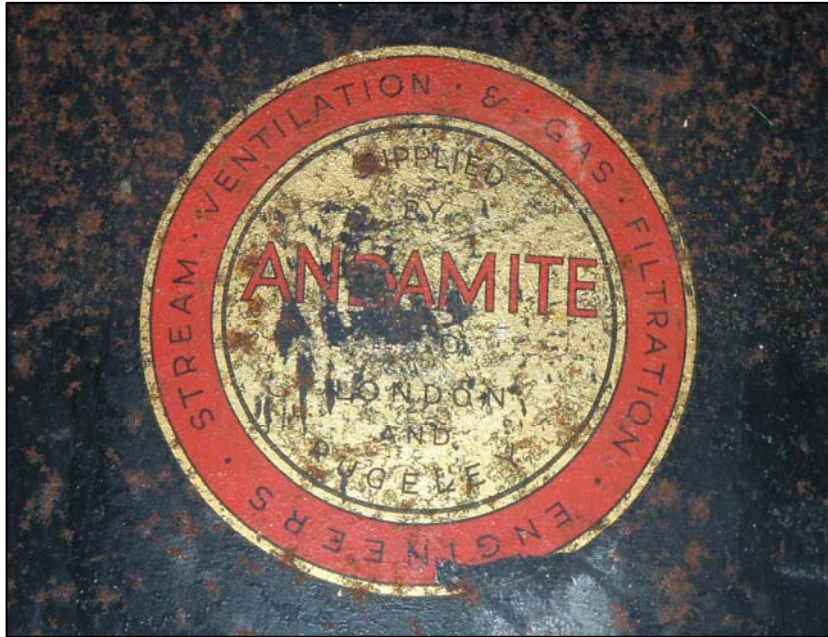


Plate 54. Room B6, air supply equipment - manufacturers mark (ref. HLY 24)



Plate 55. Room B6, air supply equipment - pump and gas filter (ref. HLY 39)



Plate 56. Room B4, air supply pipe and vent (ref. HLY 39)

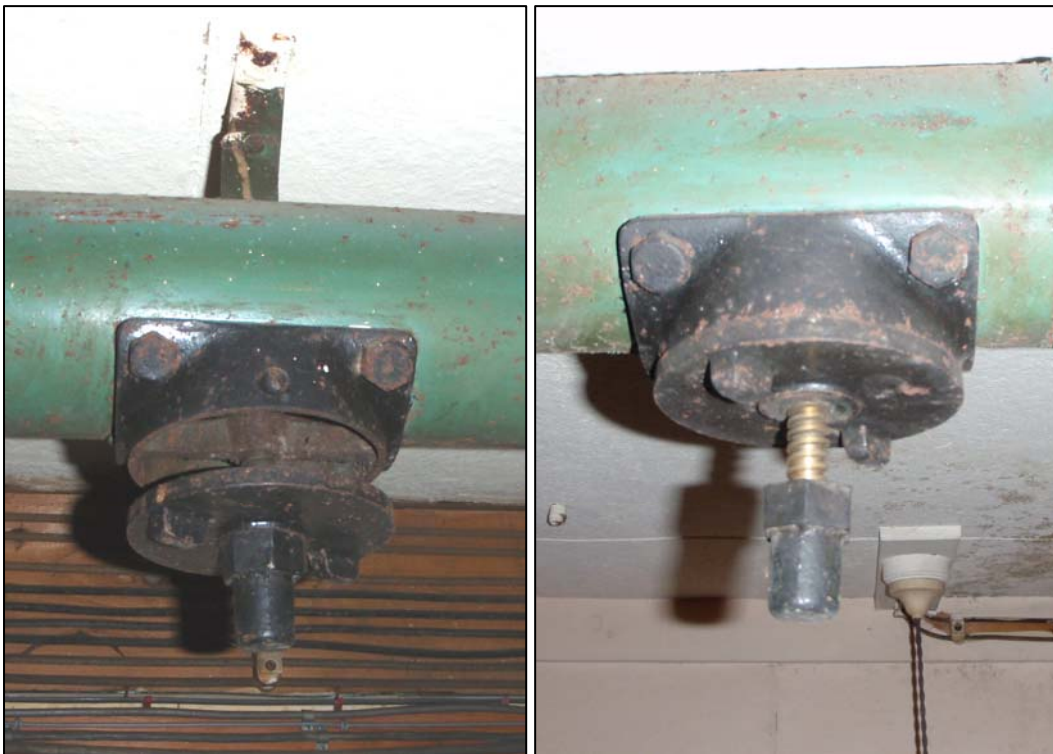


Plate 57 Air supply vents: open (left) and closed positions (right) (refs. HLY 05 & 39)



Plate 58. Room B6, air supply pump switches (ref. HLY 19)



Plate 59. Room B6, air supply flow gauge (ref. HLY 20)



Plate 60. Room B6, air supply pressure gauge (ref. HLY 32)



Plate 61. Room B1, electrical wiring (ref. HLY 56)



Plate 62. Room G6, electrical wiring (ref. HLX 35)



Plate 63. Room B2, multiple light fittings, air supply pipe and vent (ref. HLX 81)



Plate 64. Roof mounted structure and chimney, camera facing north (ref. HLY 59)



Plate 65. Roof, chimney, camera facing north-east (ref. HLY 61)



Plate 66. Room G10, window surround for internal shutter (ref. HLX 59)



Plate 67. Room G12, window surround for internal shutter with felt for additional gas tight seal (ref. HLX 61)



Plate 68. Painted sign from floor of Room B2 (ref. HLX 16)



## Appendix 2. OASIS form

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-132720**

### Project details

Project name	Normanston Drive Bunker, Lowestoft
Short description of the project	Recording of a Second World War ARP Control Centre, later a cold war control bunker, prior to its demolition.
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2012 End: 23-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LWT179 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BUNKER Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY LOWESTOFT Normanston Drive
Study area	150.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 5405 9368 52 1 52 28 52 N 001 44 30 E Point

### 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	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient LWT179  
Digital Contents "other"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"  
Paper Archive recipient LWT179  
Paper Contents "other"  
Paper Media available "Correspondence", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Plan", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological Building Record: ARP Control Centre/Lowestoft Sub Control, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Sommers, M.  
Other bibliographic details SCCAS 2012/045  
Date 2012  
Issuer or publisher SCCAS  
Place of issue or publication Ipswich  
Description printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and wire binding

Entered by MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 23 August 2012



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