

Land at RAF Horham, Low Road, Denham
DEN 011

Archaeological Building Record

SCCAS Report No. 2013/101

Client: Nicola Albrow

Author: M. Sommers

August 2013

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Editor: Dr R. Gardner

Report Date: August 2013

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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.

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Date: 12th August 2013

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Appendix 1. OASIS form

Summary

An English Heritage Level 2 building recording was undertaken of a pair of single-storey buildings off Low Road, Denham. They once formed part of an accommodation area for airmen and officers of the 336th squadron, part of the 95th Bomb Group based at RAF Horham. Both structures appeared to be ablution blocks that contained showers and washrooms. Text painted on two of the doors to the larger building indicated that it was for use by Sergeants and airmen. A trio of 'Stanton' type air raid shelters were also recorded.

1. Introduction

An English Heritage Level 2 Building Recording was carried out on a pair of single storey structures and three nearby air raid shelters located within the parish of Denham, Suffolk. They are situated within an accommodation area associated RAF Horham, a large airbase built by the Royal Air Force (RAF) in 1942.

The survey was undertaken on the 5th July 2013, ahead of the structures' conversion to residential use. As part of this project, the group of three air raid shelters are to be consolidated to ensure their preservation.

The buildings and air raid shelters are located within an area of scrub and woodland lying to the west of Denham Low Road in the parish of Denham. This stretch of Low Road forms part of the B1117 between the village of Horham to the east and the town of Eye to the west (see Fig. 1); The National Grid Reference for the centre of the group of structures is TM 1847 7311.

The building recording was undertaken on this site as a result of a condition attached to planning consent for the structures' conversion (application no. 2488/12). It was undertaken in accordance with guidance from Sarah Poppy of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. The work was commissioned and funded by the site owner, Nicola Albrow.

2. Topography and landscape

The site is located in a rural area of Suffolk. It lies on the great central plateau of glacial till or boulder clay deposited during the Anglian Glaciation resulting in a topography that is generally flat or gently undulating.

The actual site was generally wooded although in the immediate area of the two buildings it was open, but heavily overgrown with nettles etc. The surrounding land consisted of large open arable fields divided by occasional hedgerows.

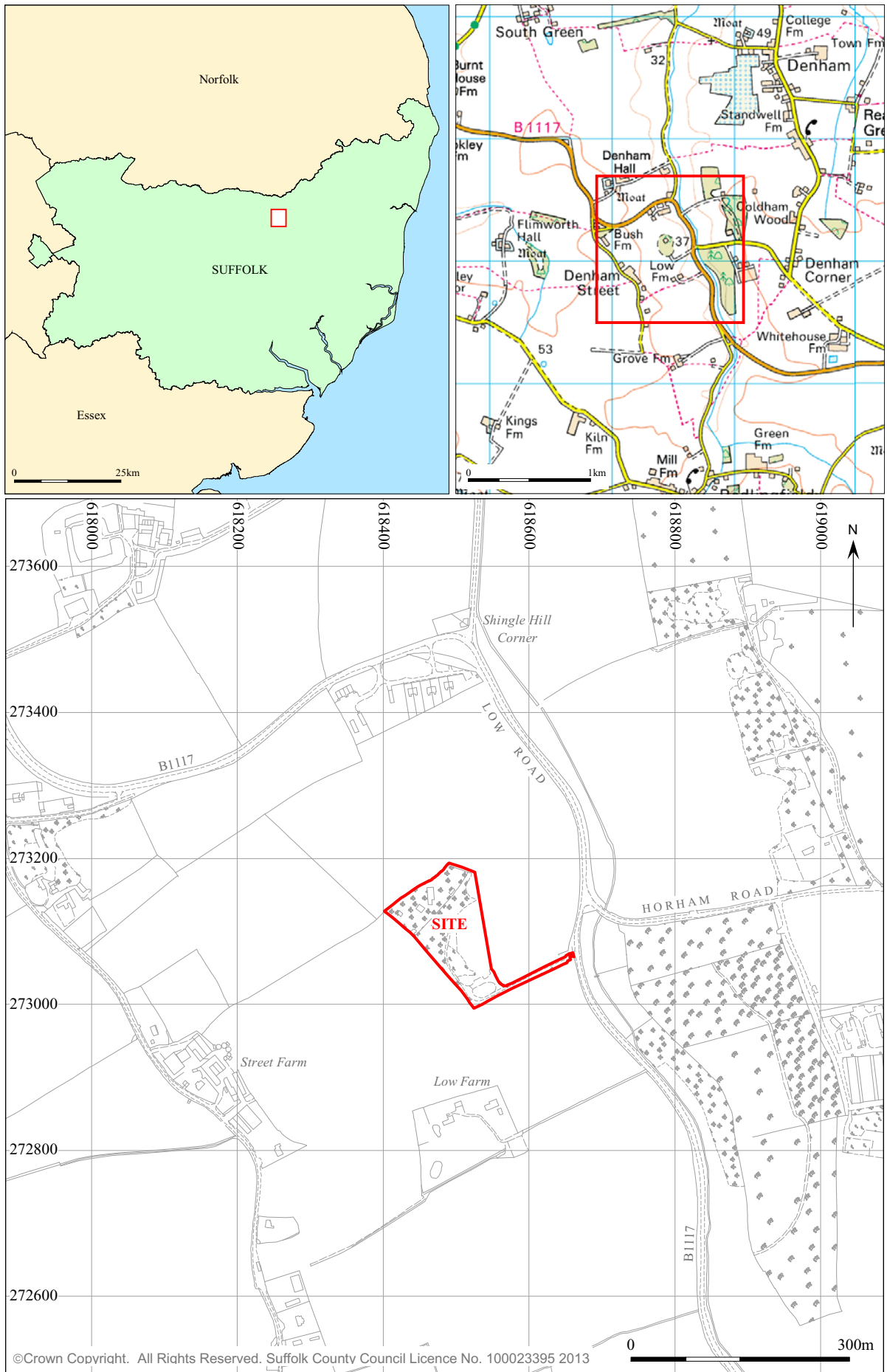


Figure 1. Location plan

3. Archaeology and historical background

The buildings and shelters are located within an area that was set aside for the accommodation of personnel based at RAF Horham. The base was built by the Royal Air Force in 1942 for its own use but was quickly made available to the Eighth Air Force of the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) during World War 2; it was then designated Station 119. It was initially used by the 47th Bombardment Group (Light) followed by the 323rd Bombardment Group (Medium), but only as a staging post before those units transferred to other bases. The 95th Bombardment Group (Heavy) moved to RAF Horham in June 1943 and occupied the base until their relocation back to the United States between June and August 1945 and it is during this period that the airbase was at its height. After the war the airbase was returned to the RAF in October 1945 and was declared a surplus inactive station in October 1946. The majority of the airfield structures were dismantled or demolished and the entire site was sold during the years 1961 to 1964. A handful of buildings were retained for civilian use, generally as agricultural stores or stock pens, and parts of the runways and concrete roadways were left in place.

The 95th Bombardment Group was made up of four squadrons, 334th, 335th, 336th and the 412th Bombardment Squadrons, all of whom operated B-17 aircraft. The airbase comprised the airfield, from which the aircraft were operated, and an area where the base personnel were housed, which was located a short distance away for safety reasons (Fig. 2). Each squadron had its own accommodation area which generally comprised barracks, ablution blocks, toilet blocks, air-raid shelters and storage areas. These accommodation areas were situated around a central communal area where the mess huts, base cinema, clubs, retail etc. were located.

The two structures subject to the building recording are situated within the accommodation area allocated to the 336th Squadron (Site 2 in Fig. 2). This area once consisted of a group of approximately thirty-five separate buildings and five air raid shelters as indicated in Figure 3, an extract of an RAF technical plan of the proposed airbase (as seen at the Red Feather Club Museum, the original is held at the RAF Museum, Hendon). Figure 4 shows the location of the extant buildings and shelters as transposed from a plan produced by the client's architects, Gorniak and McKechnie Ltd.

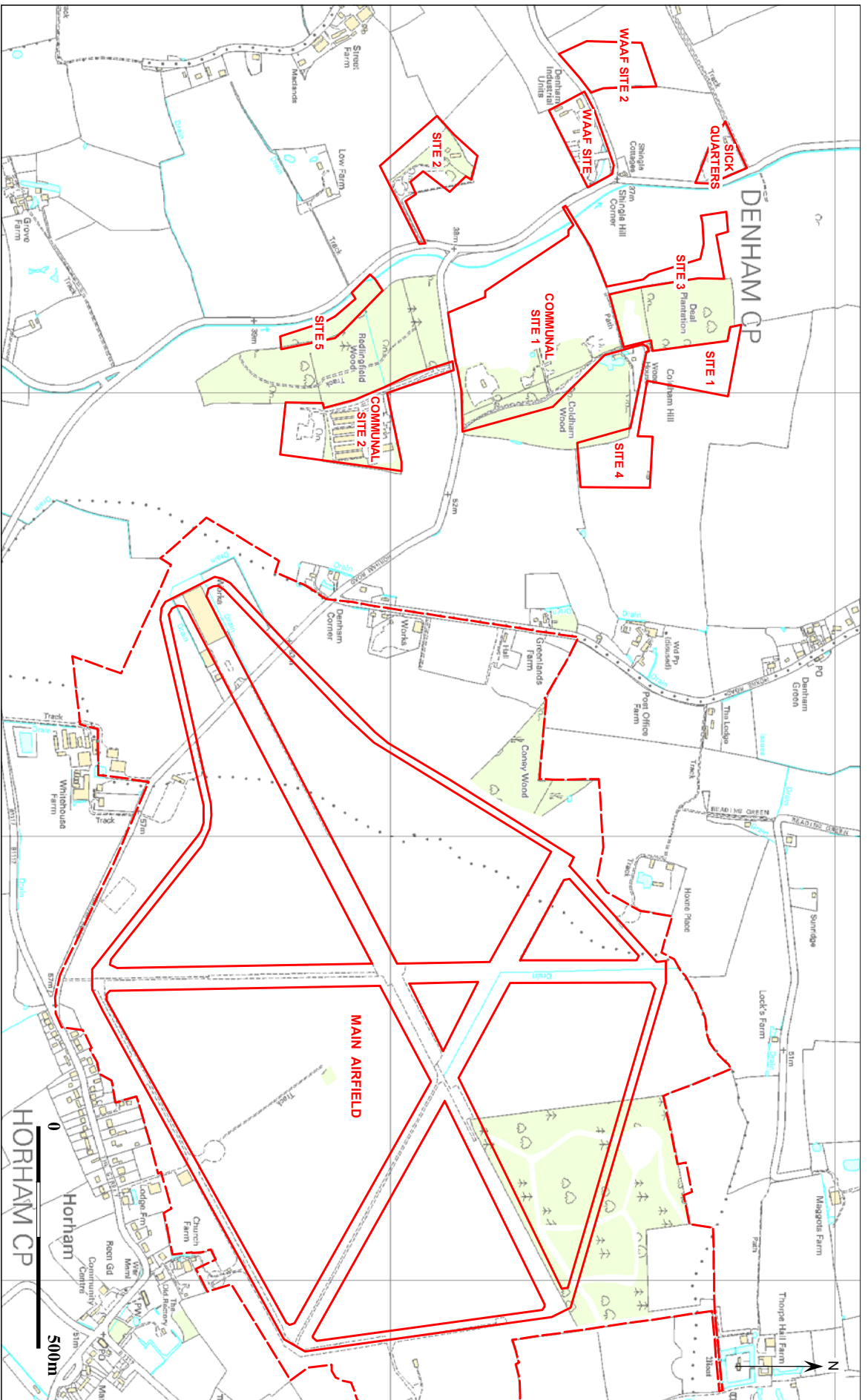


Figure 2. Plan of RAF Horham

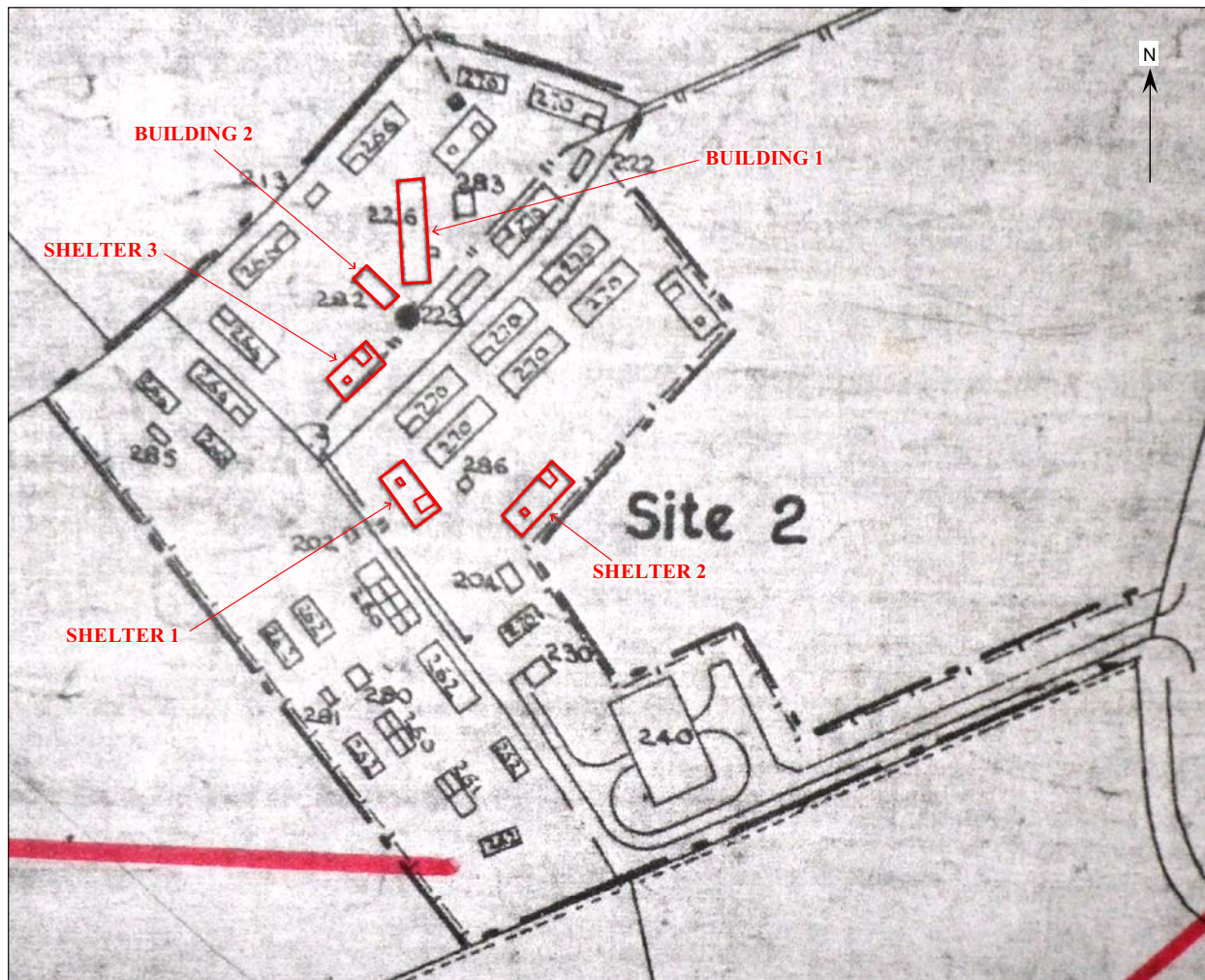


Figure 3. Extract of the RAF technical plan for RAF Horham

The two buildings are marked with the reference numbers 226 (Building 1) and 282 (Building 2). These indicate building types rather than actual buildings, but unfortunately the schedule of buildings that accompanies the technical plan was not readily available at the time of writing. The three air raid shelters still extant at the site are also visible on the plan with additional detail indicating the entrances and escape shafts and this detail can be used to identify two further shelters within the site.

The technical plan indicates that many of the buildings, such as type 270, exist in multiples whilst types 226 and 282 only occur once. The technical plan shows the accommodation areas for other squadrons and all have a similar arrangement of buildings types 226 and 282 adjacent to each other and in a roughly central location. They are also associated with drainage (the broken line south east of Buildings 1 and 2 in Fig. 3) and have been interpreted as ablutions or shower blocks.

4. Methodology

To carry out the survey of the structures a series of photographs were taken with a 14 megapixel digital camera which stored the images in a compressed format (jpg). Photographs were taken of all exterior elevations and of the buildings' general setting. Photographs were then taken of each room within each structure. Many of the windows in each structure were covered reducing all natural light and all interior photographs were taken using the camera's built in flash.

The client supplied a series of plans and elevations produced by their architect, Gorniak and McKechnie Ltd. which have been used during this survey and subsequent report. The elevations and floor plans of Buildings 1 and 2 have been redrawn from the supplied plans and limited further detail has been added. The plans and sections of the shelters, as produced by Gorniak and McKechnie Ltd. have been included in their original form.

Buildings 1 and 2 are marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps and this has been used to provide a record of their locations. The shelters are not recorded by the Ordnance Survey and their locations are based on a plan by Gorniak and McKechnie.

A brief search of the Internet for relevant data, with regards to the site's history and use was undertaken and a visit was made to the Red Feather Club Museum at Horham, the 95th Bomb Group Association's Museum which is dedicated to preserving the 95th's role in World War II.

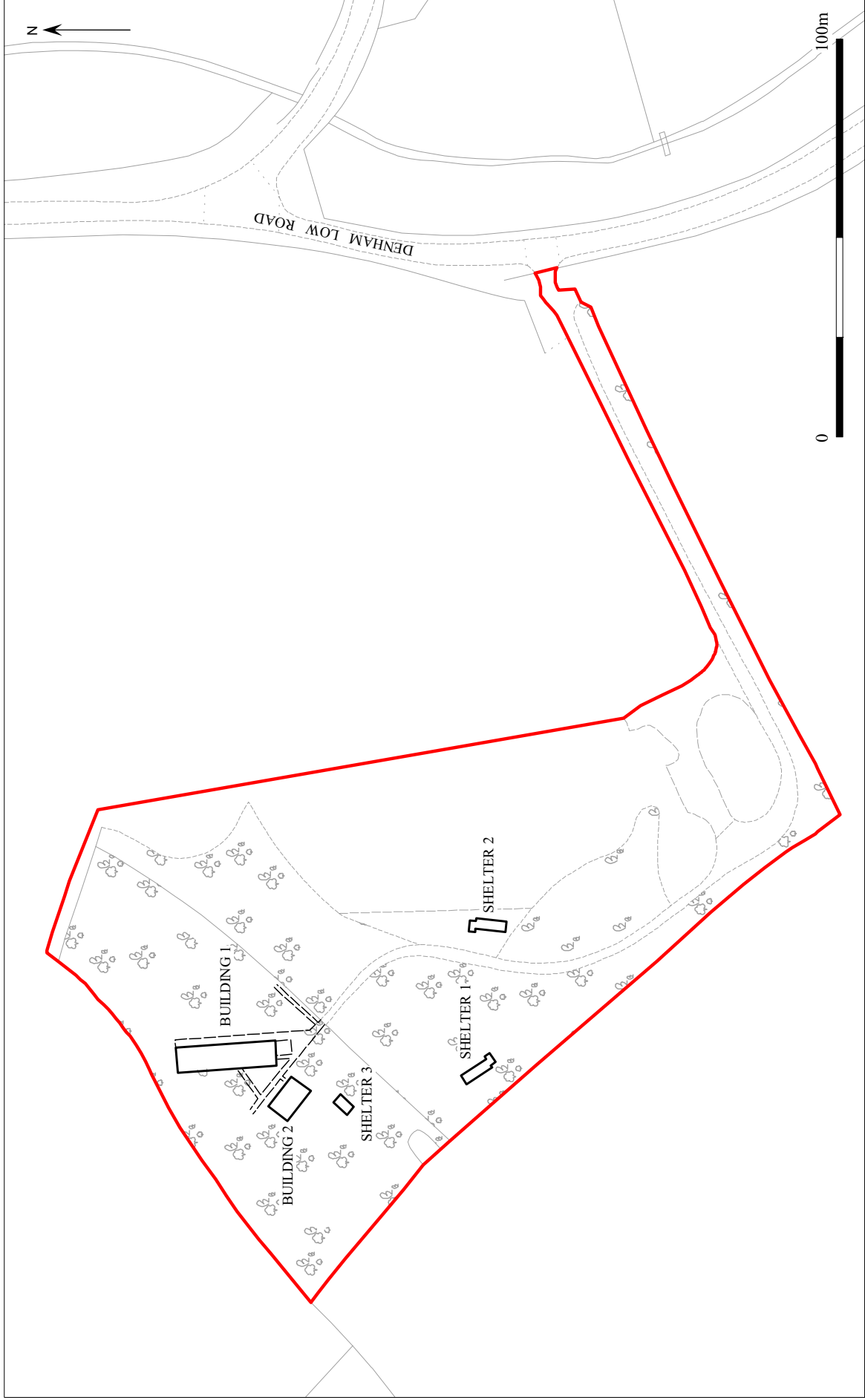


Figure 4. Site plan

5. Results

The following table details the various figures used to illustrate the buildings recorded at this site:

Figure 4	Site plan showing the location of Buildings 1 and 2 and the three air raid shelters
Figure 5	Building 1 elevations
Figure 6	Building 1 floor plan
Figure 7	Building 2 elevations
Figure 8	Building 2 floor plan
Figure 9	Building 1 and 2 - typical section showing truss arrangement
Figure 10	Air Raid Shelter plan and sections

Buildings 1 and 2 - general description

Both buildings are similar appearance and consist of a single storey structure, rectangular in plan, with a single apex roof running longitudinally. They are located adjacent to each other but on differing alignments (see plates 1 to 8). Building 1 is aligned approximately north to south whilst Building 2, which is located to the west, is aligned south east to north west. The southern ends of each structure are roughly in line. A concrete path running parallel with Building 2 runs between the two structures with branches approaching the entrances of each structure.

The walls are formed from 100mm thick fletton brickwork laid in a simple stretcher bond and cemented with a hard mortar. The external face is thickly rendered whilst the internal faces are bare brickwork which has been painted. The internal spaces are divided by brick walls of similar construction. All internal floors are of concrete. A low area of cement render runs along the base of all internal wall faces giving the appearance of a skirting board.

The walls are spanned by steel trusses formed of lengths of angle-iron bolted together with flat iron plates (see plates 9 to 12 and Fig. 9). These are spaced at 3m intervals, unless an internal wall is present in which event the wall itself directly supports the roof. External buttresses are present to coincide with each truss or dividing wall. The trusses

themselves rest on small concrete or stone blocks set into the brickwork rather than just plan brickwork. Timber purlins are attached to the trusses using angled brackets. The whole is then covered with corrugated fibreboard, which is nailed to the purlins. Shaped lengths of fibreboard span the gap at the apex. Where the roof covering meets the walls it is laid on specially shaped lengths of fibreboard which fill the spaces left by the board's corrugated shape. In parts of both buildings, flats sheets of fibreboard were fixed to the underside of the purlins.

The building entrances comprised wooden doors fitted into wooden frames, although only two doors were actually recorded *in-situ* (one in the north and in the south wall of Building 1). These were secured by internally fitted rim locks with ?Bakelite or cast iron door knobs.

Fenestration comprised a series of three paned, cast iron formed windows arranged along both sides of Buildings 1 and 2 with an additional window in the north eastern wall of Building 2. The frames were cemented into openings in the brickwork with concrete sills and lintels (plates 13 and 14). Many of the individual panes had been replaced with sheets of fibreboard rather than glass.

Both buildings were equipped with electrical lighting and occasional remains are present in the form of wiring, lamp brackets and switches, or evidence for the siting of these. Attached to the central purlins using ceramic fasteners are lengths of twisted two core flex which run from switches adjacent the doorways to ?bakelite electrical fittings from which lamps, presumably with shades, would have been hung (plate 15). Where light switches were present they were mounted on wooden backplates, which concealed the wiring with the adjacent wiring occasional encased in wooden ducts (plate 16).

A series of rectangular holes, situated at ground level and measuring approximately 0.4m wide and 0.7m high, had been punched through the eastern wall of Building 1 and the western wall of Building 2. These are a later alteration of the buildings and probably relate to their use as animal sheds, probably for a piggery.

Some plumbing is present within both buildings although it is not clear if any of this actually relates to the military use of the buildings or has been installed at a later date.

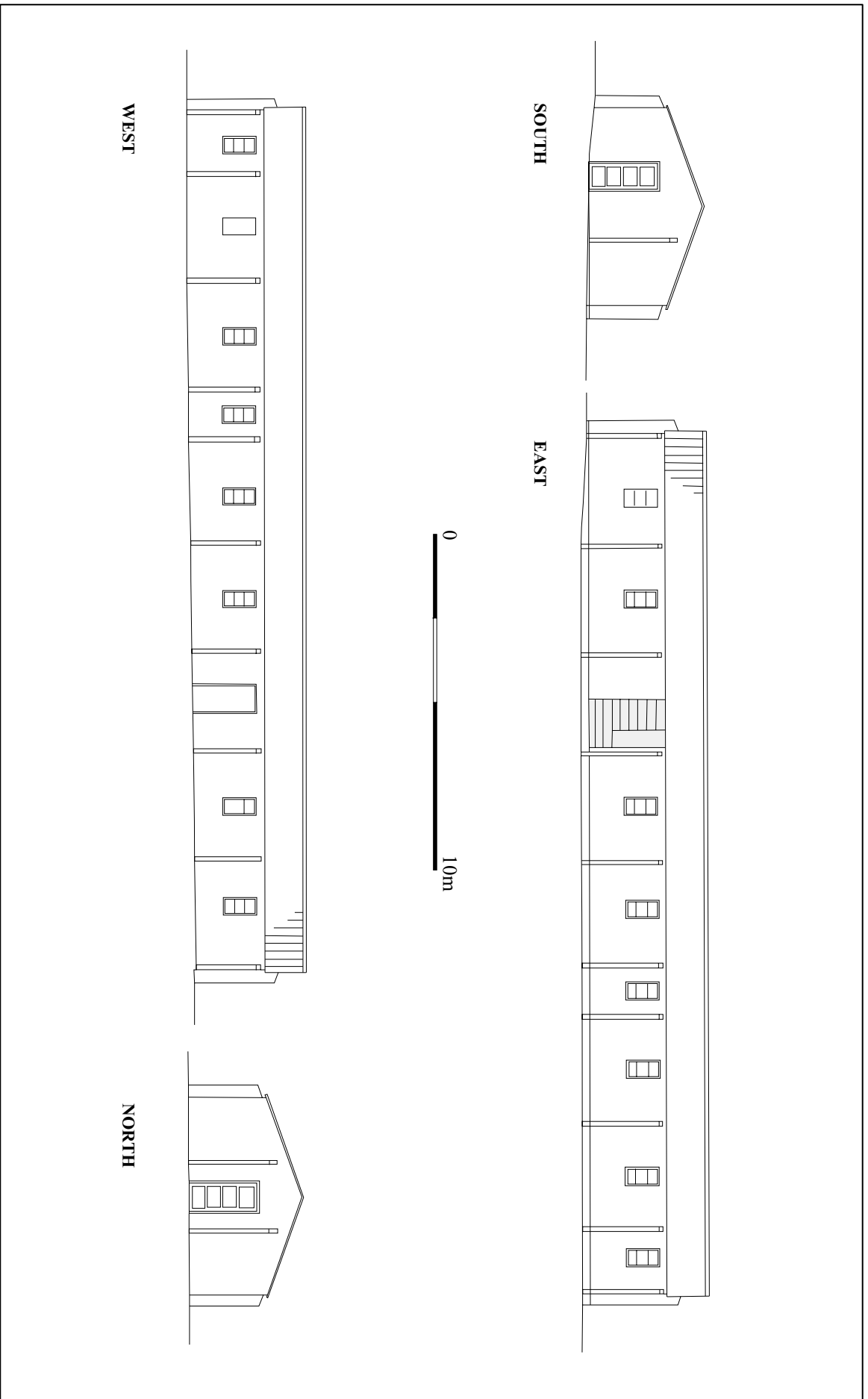


Figure 5. Building 1 elevations

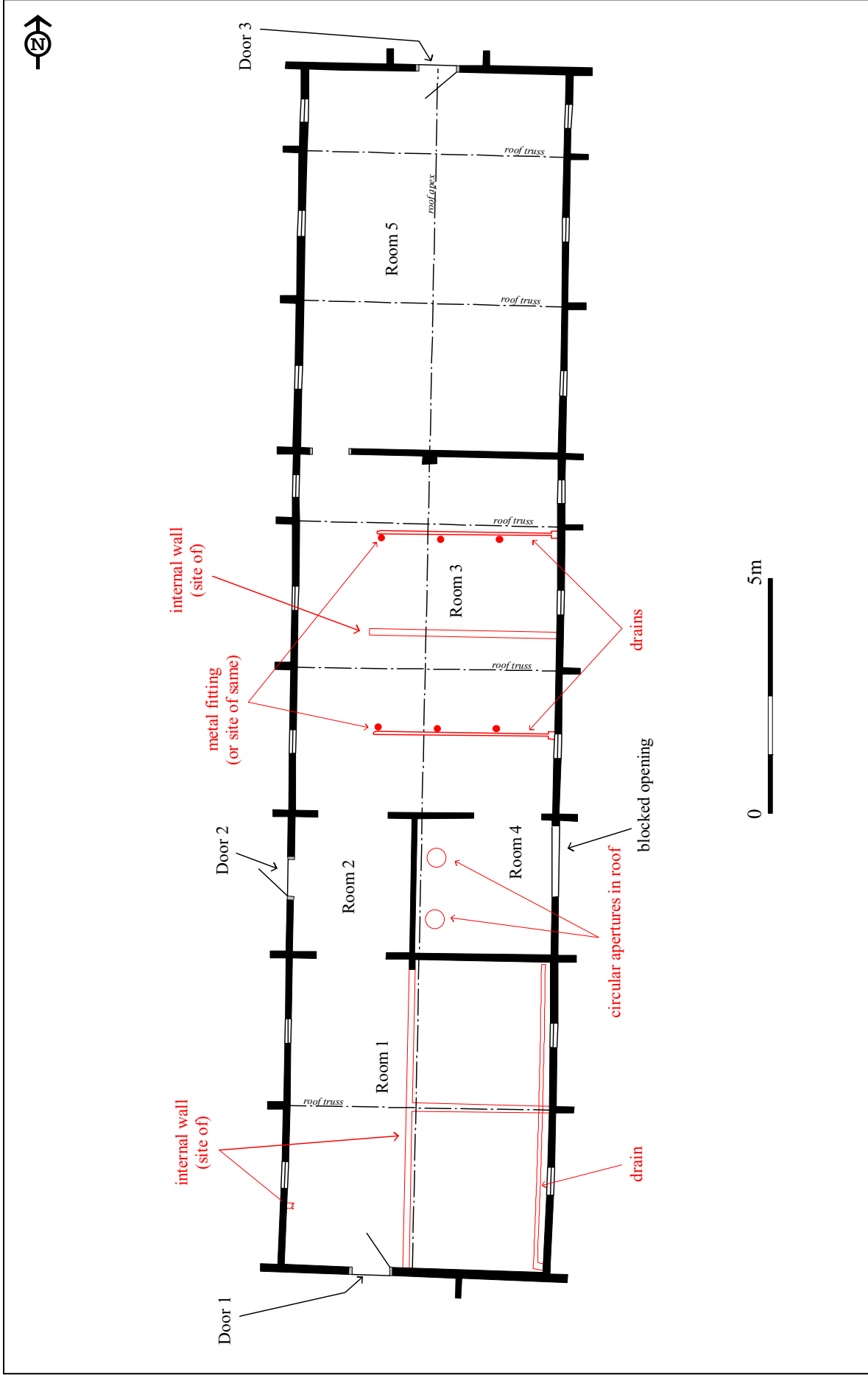


Figure 6. Building 1 floor plan

Building 1 (figs. 5 and 6)

Building 1 measured 25.6m by 5.8m and at the time of the survey was divided into five rooms. Access to the building was via three entrances, Doors 1, 2 and 3.

Room 1 (plates 18 and 19) Access to this room was via Door 1 in the southern wall of the building. This door was constructed of four panels held in a timber frame (Plate 17). Painted on the outer face of the door, along the top edge is the text 'SE'G'Ts & A/M'S ABLUT'N', which is presumably an abbreviation for *Sergeant's and Air man's Ablution*, and confirms this building's use as an ablutions block.

Internally, the room measured 6.5m by 5.4m although scars visible on the north, east and south walls as well as across the floor indicate that this room had previously been divided into three chambers. A further scar was present on the west wall, close to the south west corner although this was not readily apparent on the floor. This may have been related to a cupboard or a set of shelves built in to this corner of the room.

The internal brickwork was painted off-white although in the western half of the room the lower half, from the sills down, showed traces of a pale green paint. A shallow trough or drain, formed by a series of half-pipes set in to the floor, ran close to the eastern wall. It exited through a hole in the wall close to the south eastern corner of the room (plate 20), although this may be a later alteration. A small metal bowl or sink was mounted low on the eastern wall, just above each end of the drain, the purpose of which was not readily apparent. It is probably that these are related to the later use of the building.

A large opening with concrete lintel was present in the north west corner of room 1 which would have given access to Room 2, although at the time of the survey this was blocked by timber sheeting.

Room 2 consisted of a small lobby between Rooms 1 and 3, with large openings into each. A second access point to the building, Door 2, was present in the west wall. The wall to the east, beyond which lay Room 4, should have continued to the full height of the building but this had been partly demolished, presumably in association with the buildings later use. The internal walls of this space were also painted with the upper half off white and the lower half pale green (plate 21).

Room 3 measured 7.5m by 5.4m. The bare walls were painted as in Rooms 1 and 2, half off white and half pale green (Plates 22 and 23). Two drains ran across part of the

width of the room, both terminating in open drain holes adjacent the east wall (plate 24). A scar of the floor indicated a dividing wall rang across the width of the room but that this stopped short of the west wall leaving a large open access way. A scar on the east wall indicated that this wall only had a height of 0.94m. Adjacent the two drains, two rows of three metal fittings, or their sites, were present (plate 25). The drains, the dividing wall and the metal fittings suggest that two back to back rows of three shower cubicles once existed in this room.

Repeated a number times around all four walls of this room were three sets of stencilled text (plates 26 and 27), these stated:

EMPTY BUCKETS OF
WATER AFTER
USING

DON'T TAKE BULBS
THEY CAN'T BE
REPLACED

PUT BLADES AND
TUBES IN CAN

A large opening, the half of which had been filled with block work, was present close to the south east corner of this room gave access to Room 4. A doorway with a wooden doorframe close to the north west corner gave access to Room 5.

Room 4 measured 2.8m by 2.8m and was painted half and half off white and pale green (plate 28). A large opening was present in the east wall which had been partly closed with block work. This is coincidental with a small extension to this building visible in technical plan (Fig. 3) and may been an opening into this additional space. Two circular openings were present in the roof of this room.

Although not conclusive, it seems possible that this space may have been associated with provision of hot water for the Ablutions Block with the roof vents being related to heating equipment and the small extension visible on the technical plans being a relatively small tower that supported a water tank.

Room 5 comprised a large open space measuring 8m by 5.4m (plates 29 and 30). An access point to the building, Door 3, was present in the northern wall. This door consisted of a vertical timbers set within a frame rather than the panels of Door 1. Externally, the door was also marked 'SE'G'Ts & A/M'S ABLUT'N', but this was much faded.

This room was also painted half and half with top half of off-white although in this room only, the lower half was pale pink. This was fragmentary and faded but was likely to have originally been red.

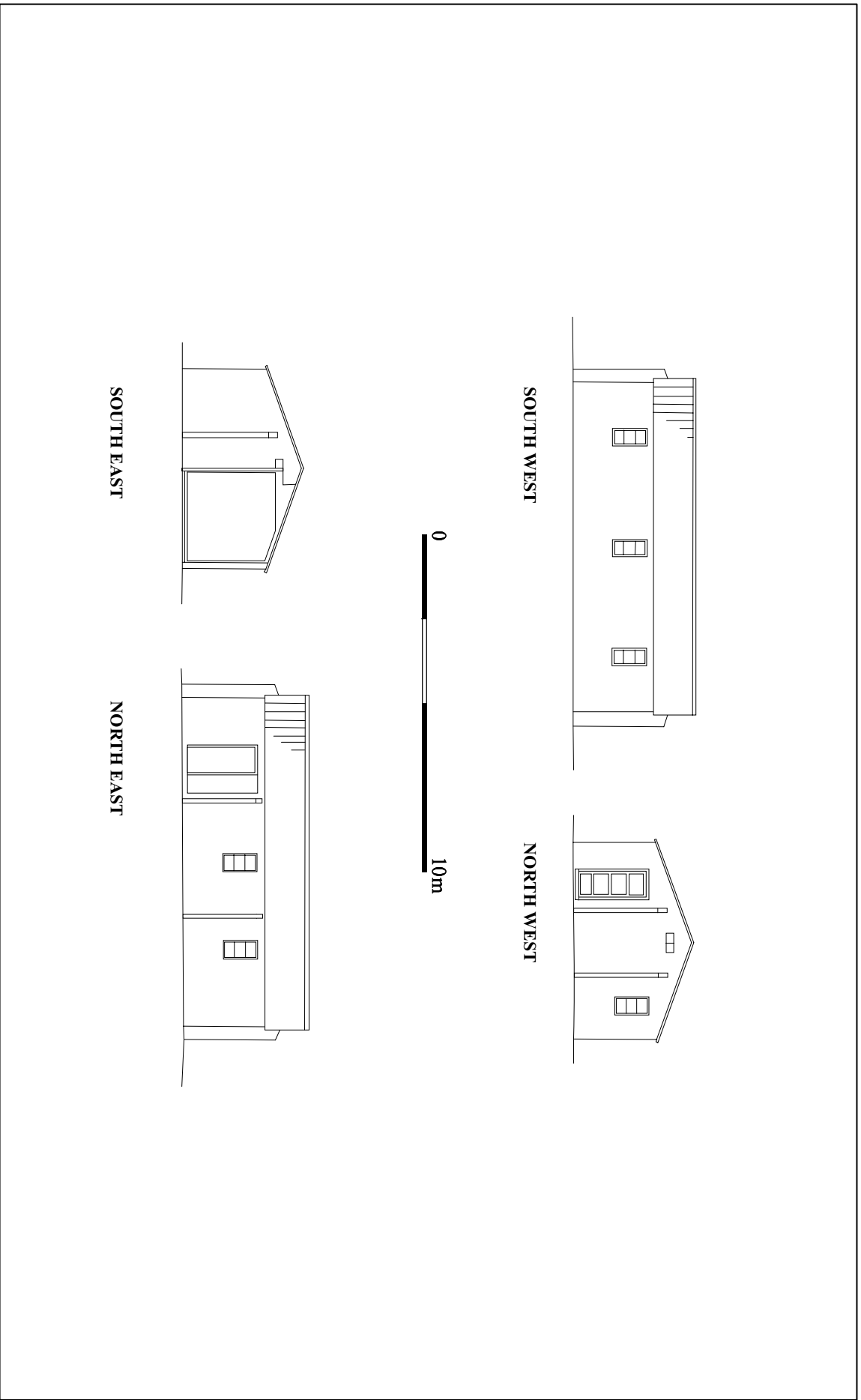


Figure 7. Building 2 elevations

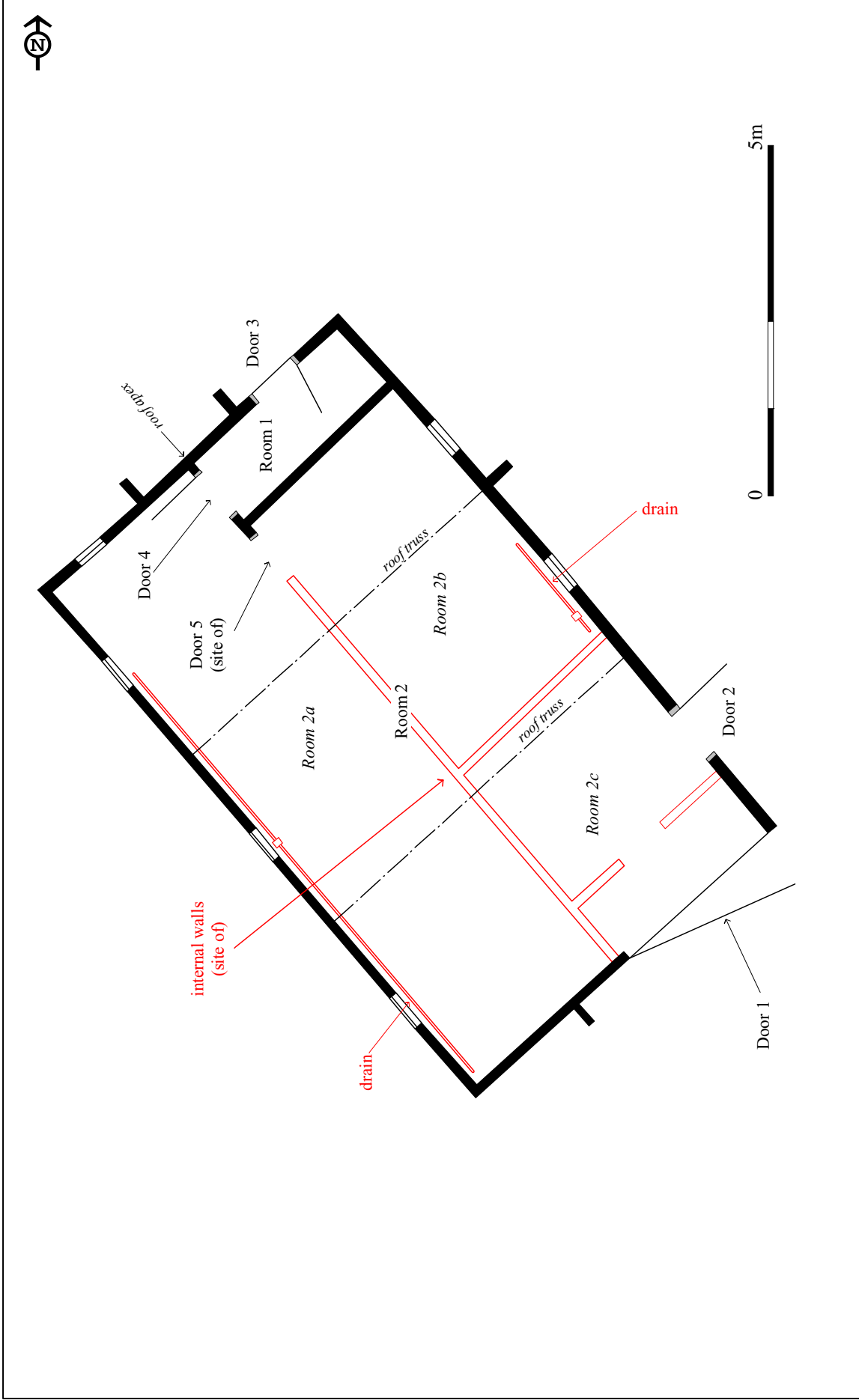


Figure 8. Building 1 floor plan

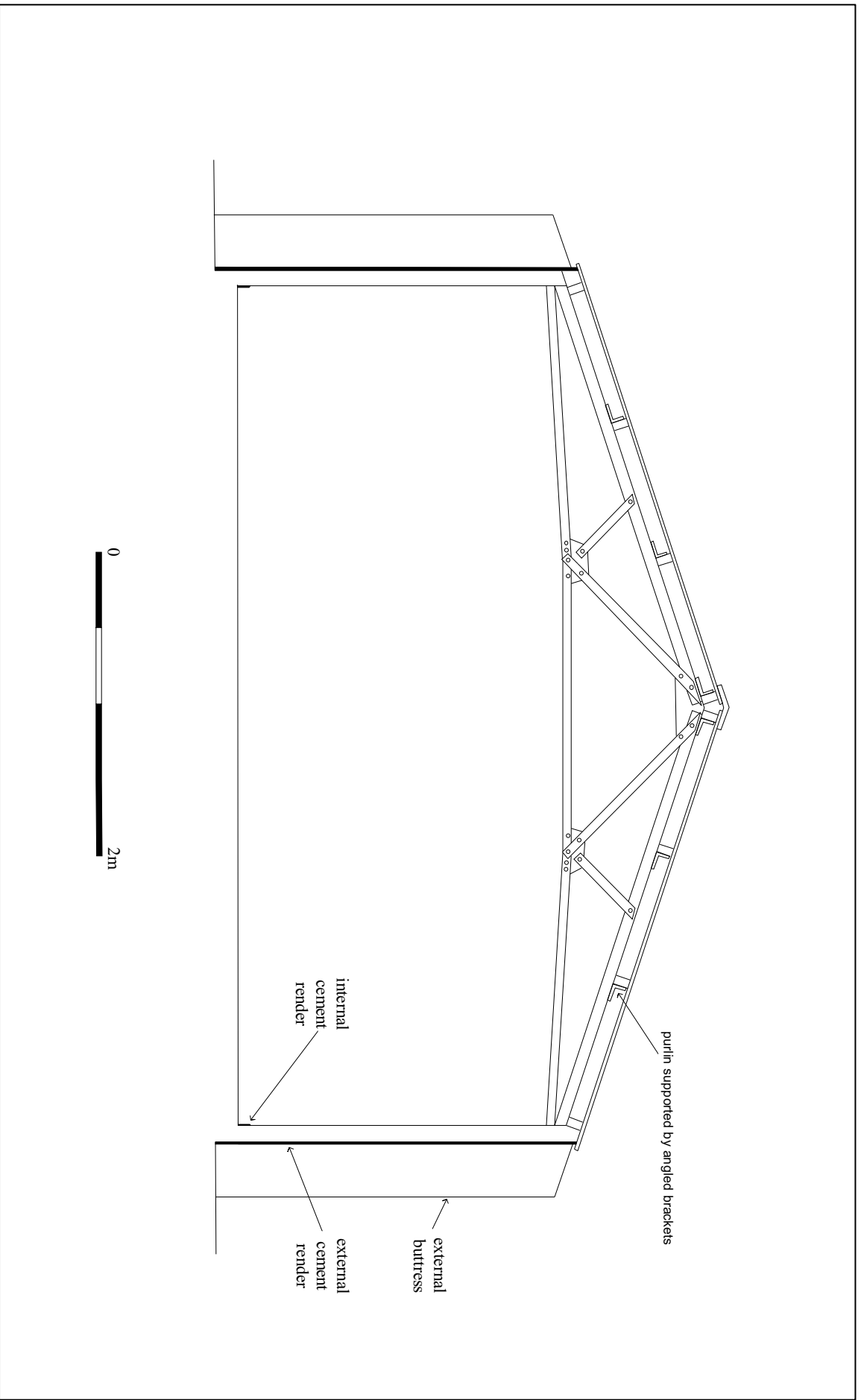


Figure 9. Building 1 and 2 - typical section showing roof truss arrangement

Building 2 (figs.7 and 8)

Building 2 measured 9.6m by 5.8m and at the time of the survey was divided into two rooms. Access to the building was via three entrances, Doors 1, 2 and 3 although Door 1 has clearly been created during the use of the building as an agricultural store and for animal pens.

Room 1 at the northern end of the building is a short access corridor that leads into Room 2 via Door 4 (plate 31). Internally, the upper half of the bare brickwork is painted off-white whilst the lower section is pale green, similar to much of Building 1. Both Door 3 and 4 were set in wooden frames although at the time of the survey both doors were missing. A door was present in Room 2, lying against the wall, which is likely to have been the outer door (Door 3). It was formed of vertical timbers in a timber frame, similar to Door 3 in Building 1.

Room 2 was a large open space (plate 32) although evidence in the form of a single course of brickwork across the floor and scars of removed walls visible on the wall surfaces indicated that it had once been divided into three smaller rooms (marked in italics as Rooms 2a, 2b and 2c in Fig. 9). One room (Room 2a) occupied the south west half of the full length of the building whilst the north eastern half had been divided into two separate rooms (Rooms 2b and 2c). Part of a wooden doorframe was present adjacent Door 4 (Door 5, visible in plate 31) indicating that Room 2b had been accessed from Room 2a.

Room 2a measured 2.6m by 9.3m and was painted half off-white with a lower half of pale red except around Door 4 where it was pale green. The presence of the pale green paint in this area could suggest that the entire north east wall of this room may have been off-white and pale green. A drain runs along the south west edge of this room emptying into a square sump roughly central along the run (plate 33). The drain does not run the full length of the building but stops c. 1.6m short of the northwest wall.

The floor in this room has been raised by c. 5cm, by adding a screed although it is not clear if this was carried out during the RAF/USAAF use of the site or was undertaken during the building's later use. The drain described above is situated in the original floor level.

Room 2b measured 2.8m by 4.5m and appeared to be white off-white from floor to ceiling. A short length of drain is present in the eastern corner of the room running along the north east wall and draining into a square sump/drain (plate 34).

Room 2c measured in total 3.3m by 2.8m and also appeared to have been painted wholly off-white in colour although scars on the floor and the north east wall indicated further subdivision creating a 0.9m by 2.8m space, possibly a cupboard or a toilet, although there was no evidence for any plumbing. This smaller space was painted half and half with the lower half being pale green (plate 35).

Door 2, in the north east wall of Building 2 opens into Room 2c. A wooden door is fitted into a frame although the space immediately to the north west has been filled with modern block work (plate 36). A concrete lintel spaces the entire opening. The arrangement of the door and block work is slightly odd but it is not clear what has occurred. It is possible the door was once wider and that a smaller door has been fitted and the doorframe altered to accommodate this or a window may have been present.

There was no positive evidence for a doorway from Room 2a into Room 2c as the brickwork of the dividing wall, which had been present to the north west was missing in this area.

The shelters (fig.10)

Three separate air raid shelters were noted at this site (for locations see Fig. 4). All appear to be the Stanton type that was manufactured by the Stanton Ironworks Co Ltd near Nottingham. They are constructed in shallow excavations of pre-cast concrete panels that are bolted together. Access stairs are then built at one end (plate 37), usually at an angle to the entrance to help deflect blast, and an escape shaft is formed at the other end (plate 38). Once complete the whole structure is covered in soil to create a partially subterranean shelter (plates 39 and 40). The Air Ministry standard for this type of shelter was for a capacity of 50 men.

At this site the access stairways have been built of brickwork with concrete steps. All three would have been identical although Shelter 3 has lost its entrance stairway.

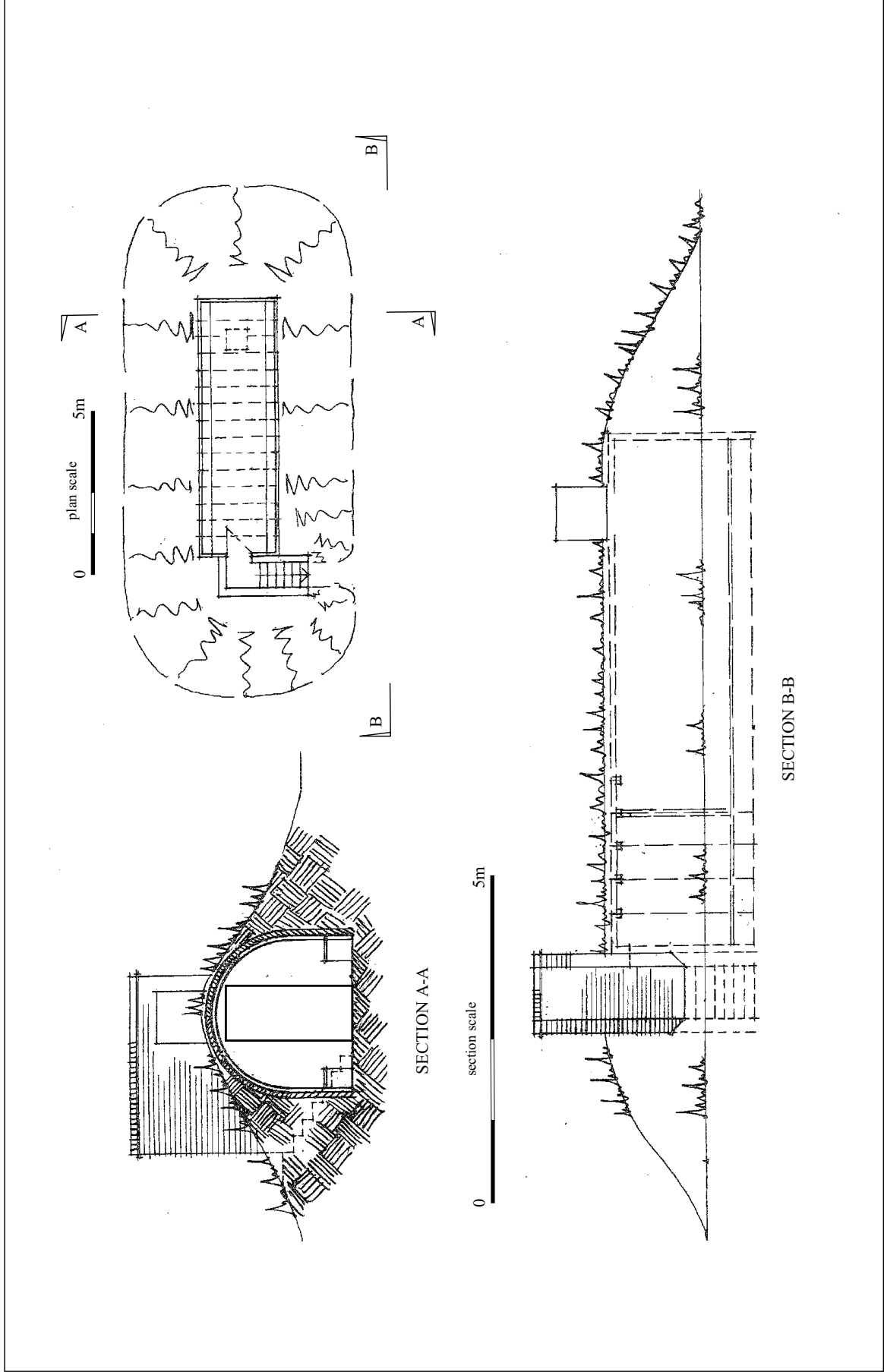


Figure 10. Air Raid Shelter plan and sections

Benches formed of brick uprights and spanned by concrete slabs are present in Shelter 1 (plate 41), but these have been removed from Shelters 2 and 3 although traces remain (plates 42 and 43).

Some graffiti was noted in Shelters 2 and 3. In Shelter 2 there is a chalk drawing of what appears to be a typical farmer, eyes closed and chewing a bit of straw with hat neckerchief and boots, and the words 'Suffolk Forever' written above (plate 43). In Shelter 3, on the end wall, a full face illustration just above a profile of a military man wearing peaked cap and smoking a cigarette is drawn with pencil and chalk (plate 44). These are relatively detailed drawings and are likely to be representations of real people, probably personnel serving at the base.

6. Archive deposition

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 DEN 011.

A total of 164 digital photographs were taken during the survey, these will be held under the photographic references: HTQ 01 to HTQ 99 and HTR 01 to HTR 65.

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

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\
Denham (Mid Suffolk)\DEN 011 HBR (land at RAF Horham)*

A copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS on-line database (suffolkc1-153579).

7. Acknowledgements

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.

Special thanks also go to James Mutton of the 95th Bomb Group Heritage Association for his help and for generously giving up his time to enable access to the Red Feather Club Museum.

8. Plates

(featured scales are 2m in length divided into 0.5m sections; for photo locations see figure 11)



Plate 1. Building 1 -southern gable end wall (ref. HTQ 39)



Plate 2. Building 1 -general view, camera facing north west (ref. HTQ 08)



Plate 3. Building 1 - camera facing east (ref. HTQ 37)



Plate 4. Building 2 - camera facing north (ref. HTQ 03)



Plate 5. Building 2 -camera facing south (ref. HTQ 50)



Plate 6. Building 2 -camera facing south west (ref. HTQ 38)



Plate 7. Building 1 (right) and Building 2 (left) -camera facing north west (ref. HTQ 09)



Plate 8. Building 2 (right) with Building 1 (background) -camera facing east (ref. HTQ 09)



Plate 9. Typical roof truss, as seen in Building 1(ref. HTQ 65 [crop])



Plate 10. roof truss detail showing bolted plate joints and angled bracket holding a purlin (ref. HTQ 73)



Plate 11. roof truss detail - foot of truss resting on block within wall (ref. HTQ 94)



Plate 12. roof detail - shaped fibre board upon which the roof rests (ref. HTQ 44)

n.b. A not *in-situ* pair of these are visible Plate 33



Plate 13. typical window frame, internal view (ref. HTR 23)



Plate 14. typical window frame, external view (ref. HTQ 18)



Plate 15. electric light fitting - Building 1 (ref. HTR 23)

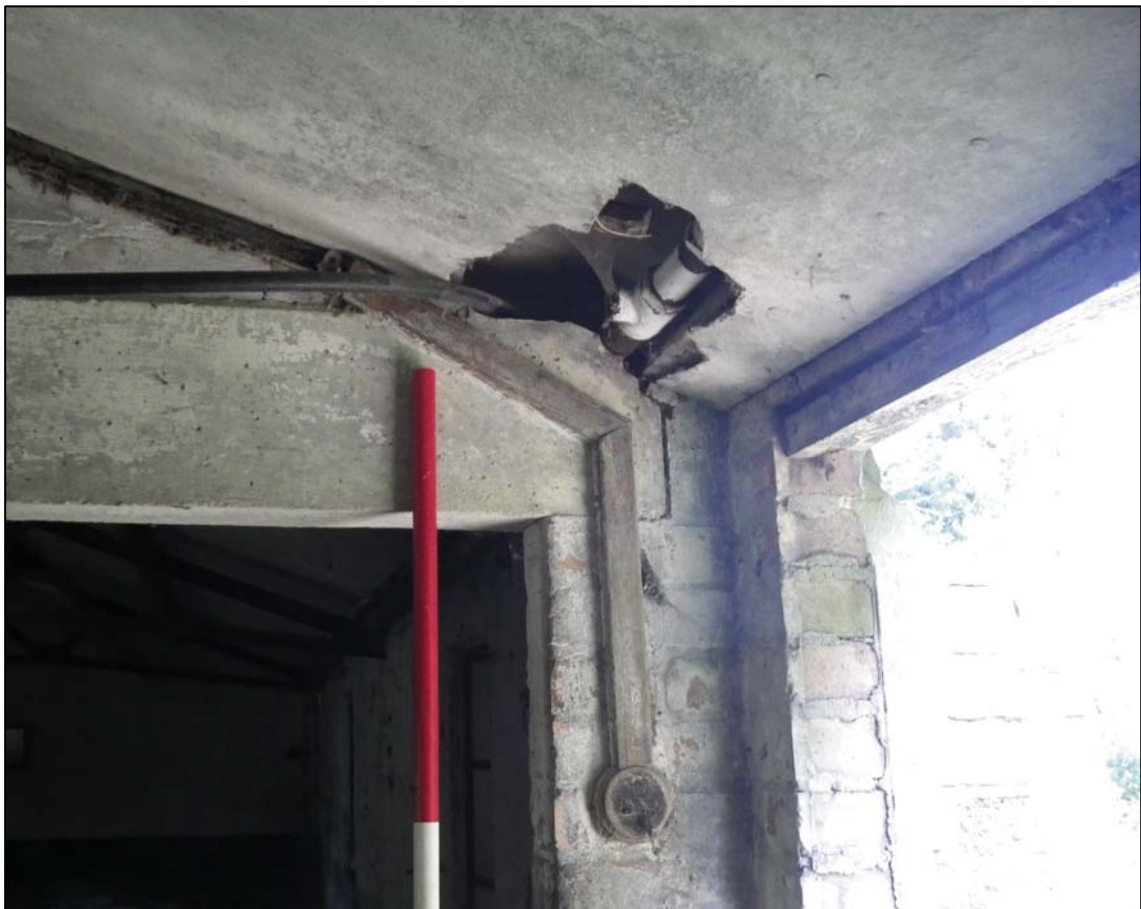


Plate 16. wooden backing and wiring duct - Building 1 (ref. HTQ 80)



Plate 17. Building 1, Door 1 (ref. HTQ 45)



Plate 18. Building 1, Room 1, camera facing south (ref. HTR 05)



Plate 19. Building 1, Room 1, camera facing north (ref. HTR 04)



Plate 20. Building 1, Room 1, exit of eastern drain (ref. HTQ 80)



Plate 21. Building 1, Room 2, blocked opening to Room 1 (ref. HTQ 80)



Plate 22. Building 1, Room 3, camera facing south (ref. HTQ 64)



Plate 23. Building 1, Room 3, camera facing north (ref. HTQ 65)



Plate 24. Building 1, Room 3, one of the two drains across the floor (ref. HTQ 68)



Plate 25. Building 1, Room 3, sample of a metal fitting adjacent to the drains (ref. HTQ 80)



Plate 26. Building 1, Room 3, examples of stencilled text (ref. HTQ 76)



Plate 27. Building 1, Room 3, examples of stencilled text (ref. HTQ 76)



Plate 28. Building 1, view into Room 4 from Room 2 (ref. HTQ 76)



Plate 29. Building 1, Room 5, camera facing south (ref. HTQ 88)



Plate 30. Building 1, Room 5, camera facing north (ref. HTQ 89)



Plate 31. Building 2, Room 1, viewed through Door 4 (ref. HTR 21)



Plate 32. Building 2, Room 2, camera facing south east (ref. HTR 20)



Plate 33. Building 2, drain in Room 2a (ref. HTR 17)



Plate 34. Building 2, drain in Room 2b (ref. HTR 24)



Plate 35. Building 2, Room 2c showing evidence for further division (ref. HTR 26)



Plate 36. Building 2, Room 2c, Door 2 internal view (ref. HTR 25)



Plate 37. Shelter 1 showing the brick lined entrance (ref. HTR 44)



Plate 38. Shelter 1 showing the top of the escape shaft (ref. HTR 45)



Plate 39. Shelter 1 internal view facing main entrance (ref. HTR 43)



Plate 40. Shelter 1 internal view towards the rear wall, the entrance to the escape shaft is visible in the roof (ref. HTR 41)



Plate 41. Shelter 1 view of one of the internal benches (ref. HTR 31)



Plate 42. Shelter 2, internal view towards the rear wall (ref. HTR 50)



Plate 42. Shelter 3, internal view towards the rear wall (ref. HTR 60)



Plate 43. Shelter 2, graffiti on internal wall (ref. HTR 54)



Plate 43. Shelter 3, graffiti on internal face of south west end wall (ref. HTR 63)

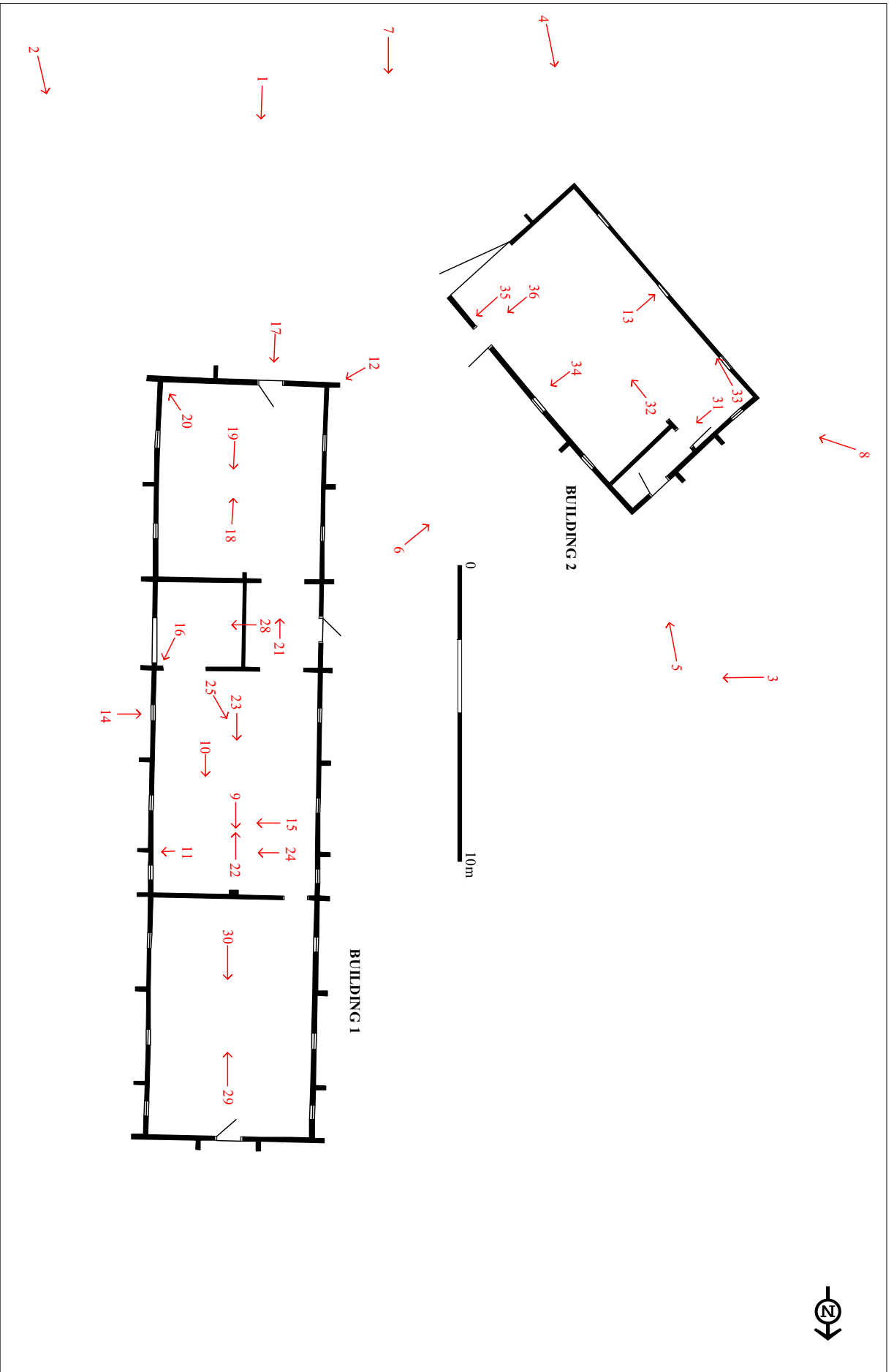


Figure 11. Buildings 1 and 2; plates 1 to 36 locations

Appendix 1. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-153579

Project details

Project name	Land at Former RAF Horham, Low Road, Denham
Short description of the project	recording of WWII buildings in advance of conversion for residential use
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2013 End: 14-08-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DEN 011 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	ABLUTIONS BLOCK Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK DENHAM Land at former RAF Horham
Study area	300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1849 7310 52 1 52 18 42 N 001 12 20 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
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	DEN 011
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	DEN 011
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Building Record: Land at RAF Horham, Low Road, Denham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2013/101
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and comb binding

Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	14 August 2013

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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