

**LAND AT TUNBRIDGE LANE, BOTTISHAM,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB25 9DU
(Centred at NGR TL 5452 6088)**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
(HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVEL 3)**



**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting Limited**



LAND AT TUNBRIDGE LANE,
BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB25 9DU

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
(HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVEL 3)**

NGR: 554520 260880

**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting**

**Site Code: TLB14
Project No. 6796
Report No. 2015237
OASIS ID: archaeol6-219713**

Prepared by:	Hannah Green BA, MA	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Katya Harrow BA, MA	Senior Archaeologist	
Date of Issue:	06-08-2015		
Revision:			

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

SUMMARY

In June 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (Centred at NGR 554520 260880). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to help inform the planning process for the redevelopment of the site, which proposes the demolition of the existing buildings and their replacement with low-rise residential properties. A Cultural Heritage Statement has previously been produced for the site.

The site formed part of the RAF Bottisham training airfield during the Second World War, and a number of original buildings relating to this use survive on the site, alongside a small number of later buildings. The buildings were recorded at Historic England Level 3 following a preliminary Level 1-2 record produced by Archaeology South-East in 2014.

The site is now occupied by Crystal Structures Ltd and the buildings are variously in use as workshops and stores. Despite some later modifications, the historic layout of the site can be appreciated and it forms a surviving fragment of a much larger RAF complex, illuminated by documentary sources.

CONTENTS

	List of Plates
	List of Figures
1.0	Introduction
2.0	Scope and Methodology
3.0	Site Location
4.0	Historic Background
5.0	Overview of the Buildings
6.0	Description of the Buildings
7.0	Discussion
8.0	Sources Consulted
9.0	Deposition of the Archive
10.0	Acknowledgements
	Plates
	Figures
	Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs
	Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Form

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 Building 1, looking north-west (10)
- Plate 2 Building 1, principal elevation, showing projecting entrance (1)
- Plate 3 Water tower to Building 1 (7)
- Plate 4 Brick-built extension and walls to north-western end of rear range,
Building 1 (4)
- Plate 5 Typical doorway, Building 1 (28)
- Plate 6 Building 1, with metal roof truss visible (21)
- Plate 7 Example of vaulted polystyrene ceiling cladding in Building 1 (18)
- Plate 8 Room 2, Building 1 (17)
- Plate 9 Office in front range, Building 1 (26)
- Plate 10 View north-west along corridor at rear of front range, Building 1 (19)
- Plate 11 South-eastern linking range (29)
- Plate 12 North-western workshop in rear range (Room 9), Building 1 (35)
- Plate 13 Large doorway at south-eastern end of rear range of Building 1, viewed
externally (11)
- Plate 14 Building 2, looking south-west (53)
- Plate 15 Building 2, looking south-east (56)
- Plate 16 Typical windows to Building 2 (55)
- Plate 17 Roof vents to Building 2 (54)
- Plate 18 Building 2, L-shaped room in north-west range (Room 1), showing wide
opening through former brick partition (63)
- Plate 19 Store on south-eastern side of north-western range, Building 2 (64)
- Plate 20 Room 2, Building 2 (68)
- Plate 21 WC in north-west range, Building 2 (66)
- Plate 22 Doorway between north-west and central ranges, Building 2 (69)
- Plate 23 Central range, Building 2 (70)
- Plate 24 Building 2, Room 4, presently used as a leather workshop (75)
- Plate 25 Double doors leading to central range from south-east range (76)
- Plate 26 Building 2, Room 5 (126)
- Plate 27 Building 3, looking south (78)
- Plate 28 Building 3, north-east elevation (79)
- Plate 29 Lobby to Building 3, looking north-west (82)

- Plate 30 Building 3, Room 1 (80)
- Plate 31 Building 3, Room 2, showing lightweight timber stud partition dividing the room (83).
- Plate 32 Building 3, Room 3, looking south-east (84)
- Plate 33 Building 3, Room 3, looking north-west (86)
- Plate 34 Building 3, Room 4 (85)
- Plate 35 Building 4, looking south-west (92)
- Plate 36 Typical window to Building 4 (93)
- Plate 37 Principal elevation of south-east range Building 4, showing later porch (94)
- Plate 38 North-west range of Building 4, looking south-east (89)
- Plate 39 Water tower to Building 4 (90)
- Plate 40 Building 4, south-west elevation of north-west range (88)
- Plate 41 Building 4, interior of south-east range, looking east (109)
- Plate 42 Doorway with glazed overlight, Building 4 (112)
- Plate 43 Kitchen in south-east range of Building 4 (110)
- Plate 44 View south-east along linking corridor (104)
- Plate 45 Store in central block on south-west side of linking corridor, Building 4 (106)
- Plate 46 Small room in centre of north-western range (Room 7), Building 4 (101)
- Plate 47 Workshop in north-western range (Room 5), showing former brick partition which has been removed below eaves level (103)
- Plate 48 Building 5 (43)
- Plate 49 Interior of Building 5 (50)
- Plate 50 Roof to Building 5 (51)
- Plate 51 Portacabin east of Building 5 (48)
- Plate 52 Interior of Building 6 (41)
- Plate 53 Air-raid shelter 2, looking east (119)
- Plate 54 Entrance passage to air-raid shelter 2 (117)
- Plate 55 Interior of air-raid shelter 2 (118)
- Plate 56 The surviving entrance door to air-raid shelter 1 (77)
- Plate 57 Garage north-west of Building 6 (46)
- Plate 58 Shed south of Building 6 (47)

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site location
- Figure 2 Site plan
- Figure 3 Ordnance Survey Map of 1886 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)
- Figure 4 Ordnance Survey Map of 1902 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)
- Figure 5 Ordnance Survey Map of 1925 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)
- Figure 6 Aerial view of Bottisham airfield, May 1946 (Hamlin, J.F – supplied by Grotts, S. 1987, p.54)
- Figure 7 Oblique aerial view of the site from the east, c.1945 (CALM Ref. KX/13/15)
- Figure 8 A briefing at Bottisham for pilots of 361st Fighter Group, c.1940s (Hamlin, J.F – supplied by Grotts, S. 1987, p.64)
- Figure 9 Extracts from Air Ministry Record site plan and schedule of buildings, 1945 (Hamlin, J.F. 1987, p.68)
- Figure 10 Photos of European volunteer workers at Bottisham after 1948
- Figure 11 Ordnance Survey Map of 1952 (Cambridgeshire Record Office)
- Figure 12 Ordnance Survey Map of 1972 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)
- Figure 13 Ordnance Survey Map of 1991 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)
- Figure 14 Site plan dated c.1990 (G. Wooster, c.1990)
- Figure 15 Building 1 floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 16 Building 2 floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 17 Building 3 floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 18 Building 4 floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 19 Building 5 floor plan (including Garage and Shed) and photo locations
- Figure 20 Building 6 floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 21 Air-raid shelter floor plans and photo locations

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (Centred at NGR 554520 260880; Figures 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited following the granting of planning permission by East Cambridgeshire District Council for redevelopment of the site, which proposes the demolition of the existing buildings and their replacement with 24 residential properties (Planning ref. 14/01239/FUM). A Cultural Heritage Statement (Hawkins 2014) and Level 1-2 Historic Building Record (Archaeology South-East 2014) have previously been produced for the site.
- 1.2 East Cambridgeshire District Council attached the following condition to the planning permission, requiring further building recording to be carried out prior to redevelopment of the site:

Condition 6

No development shall take place until a Level 3 Historic Building Recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Level 3 Recording shall be deposited in the Historic Environment Record.

Reason: To ensure that an accurate assessment of the significance of the site and a record of what is to be lost is made, in accordance with Policy EN5 of the East Cambridgeshire Core Strategy.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 East Cambridgeshire District Council recommended that the building be subject to a Historic England Level 3 record as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006). A Level 3 record is essentially a descriptive and analytical record; in which both the exterior and interiors are surveyed.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Hannah Green and Katya Harrow on the 16th & 17th June 2015 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes and the production of a photographic and drawn record. The written record includes a description of the building's location, form, function (historically and at present), date and sequence of development.
- 2.4 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the buildings as existing to illustrate their layout. These plans were produced during the recording exercise and are, in part, based on existing layout plans provided by the present owner of the site. The drawings are included within the report as Figures 15-21.

- 2.5 The photographic record was produced using digital and black and white photography and includes images of both the exterior and interior of the structures, to give an overall impression of their size, shape and appearance of principal rooms, circulation areas and decorative scheme. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates to supplement the descriptive text. A full index of the digital photography is included as Appendix 1 and location plots are shown on the accompanying figures.
- 2.6 Relevant cartographic sources were consulted, in addition to a visit to the Cambridgeshire Record Office, Cambridgeshire Central Library Cambridge Collections and the Bottisham Airfield Museum, in order to place the buildings within their historical context. All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.
- 2.7 The buildings on the site are in varying stages of disrepair and in parts are overgrown. As a result, access to some of the structures/parts of structures was obstructed. During the survey there were particular health and safety concerns with regards to the structural integrity of the roof structures within a number of the buildings, in addition to the presence of hazardous substances (primarily within Building 2), limiting access throughout the buildings on site. Where detailed inspection was not possible, a basic description has been formulated from existing layout plans.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located in the village of Bottisham, approximately 4 miles east of Cambridge, on the south-eastern side of Tunbridge Lane, which runs north-east from the main village High Street (Centred at NGR 554520 260880; Figure 1). It is a long, linear site aligned north-west – south-east, and comprises a number of buildings arranged around an access road running through the site from Tunbridge Lane (Figure 2). The site is surrounded by 20th century residential development.
- 3.2 The site itself occupies an area which was in use by the late 19th century as an orchard, until it was developed as part of an RAF training airfield during the Second World War. Several buildings survive from this period of the site's history, as well as a small number of buildings constructed in the later 20th century relating to the subsequent use of the site as the headquarters of an engineering firm, and as workshops/stores. None of the buildings are Listed or Locally Listed (Hawkins 2014).

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show that by 1886 (Figure 3) the site was in use as an orchard, which it remained as until at least 1925 (Figures 4 & 5).
- 4.2 From 1940-46, the site formed part of RAF Bottisham. Bottisham Airfield was originally a satellite of RAF Waterbeach, approximately 5 miles to the north-west, built as a grass airfield and used by the Cambridge-based Tiger Moths of

No. 22 Elementary Flying Training School as a relief training ground (Figure 6 & 7). It was then occupied by a succession of RAF Army Co-operation squadrons before being occupied by the 361st Fighter Group of the United States Eighth Air Force (Figure 8) in December 1943, officially being handed over on 3rd January 1944, at which time the base was renamed Army Air Force Station F-374. The Group flew missions from Bottisham until the end of September 1944, when it moved to Little Walden, Essex. There then followed a period of several months where the Airfield was unused, until June 1945 when it was taken on by the RAF (Belgian) Initial Training School, based at RAF Snailwell, approximately 8 miles to the north-east. Initially, it was used as a relief landing ground, but subsequently became a full satellite of Snailwell, and by November 1945 the activities of the RAF (Belgian) Initial Training School were divided between the two airfields. The Belgian forces left in March 1946 and the airfield finally closed on 1 May 1946 (Gotts & Webb 2010).

- 4.3 After the Second World War, the buildings of RAF Bottisham were taken over by the National Coal Board. From 1948 the buildings were used to train European Volunteer Workers (Figures 10 & 11). Hundreds of these men from Eastern Europe, mainly from the Ukraine, Poland and Latvia, were displaced by the War and came to Britain to train as coal miners. Many of these young men came to Bottisham from British-run Displaced Persons Camps in Germany.
- 4.4 The site itself was RAF Bottisham Site No. 4, the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (W.A.A.F.) Mess, Communal and Quarters Site, as identified on an Air Ministry Plan of 1945 (Figure 9). During the American occupation several of the buildings were used for other purposes, including Building 1 (Figure 2) (identified as Building 240 on the 1945 plan), which became the Officers' Club (Gotts & Webb 2010). After the war, RAF Bottisham was occupied by the Polish Nicolas Copernicus Secondary Grammar School, and the buildings on the site appear to have functioned as staff quarters (G. Wooster, pers. comm.; website - Polish Resettlement Camps in the UK 1946 - 1969).
- 4.5 The later history of the site, up to the present day, is associated with Crystal Structures Ltd, a company engaged in specialist engineering and problem-solving, centred around X-ray diffraction, crystallographic equipment and precision instrument engineering. The company had been formed by Dr William Alfred Wooster and Dr Nora Wooster, who, during the war, had studied mineral quartz, which was used to control frequencies of radio transmitters and receivers, and which formed an essential part of RAF radio equipment in the 1940s. As part of their work, they produced ball-and-spoke models of how atoms were arranged and set up Crystal Structures initially to manufacture these models, which were subject to increasing demand. The company acquired the site at Bottisham in 1954, and at one time employed twenty-five staff (G. Wooster, pers. comm.). A number of buildings have been constructed on the site during this later period of its history, and it is noted as 'Works' on the 1972 and 1991 Ordnance Survey maps (Hawkins 2014) (Figures 12 & 13).

The site became known as 'Crystal Park' and some of the buildings have since been leased out for a variety of other uses (Figure 14).

5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDINGS (Figure 2)

- 5.1 The site comprises a number of buildings (Buildings 1-4, plus two air-raid shelters) which date to its use as Site No. 4 of RAF Bottisham, arranged around a central concrete road which runs roughly north-west – south-east through the site. Although some of the buildings known to have been on the site have been removed, its wartime layout can largely be appreciated. Four post-war buildings have also been constructed.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS (Figures 2, 15 – 21)

Building 1

Overview

- 6.1 Building 1 (Figure 15) is a large building close to the entrance of the site, which forms the main headquarters of Crystal Structures Ltd. According to a 1945 Air Ministry plan, this building formed the 'Combined Dining Room & Institute, Sergeants' Mess & Ante Room of the W.A.A.F. Mess, Communal & Quarters Site (Building 240, Figure 9). It later became the Officers' Club for the American forces using the airfield (Gotts & Webb 2010).

Exterior

- 6.2 The building is a single storey structure, with an irregular footprint, principally formed of two linked parallel ranges aligned north-west – south-east. It is constructed in yellow brickwork with regular brick piers supporting the roof trusses, and is clad with painted cement render. The roof is shallow-pitched to both ranges and clad with profiled fibre-cement/asbestos sheet (Plate 1).
- 6.3 The principal elevation faces south-west, its brick piers creating nine bays, each of which contains a tall, metal-framed window with horizontal glazing bars, an opening casement and over-light (Plate 2). A projecting entrance porch is off-centred in the elevation. It has a shallow, mono-pitch roof, clad with profiled fibre-cement/asbestos sheet, and appears to be part of the original structure. It contains a set of double doors on its south-west elevation, originally ledged-and-braced timber doors, and later clad with fibreglass (G. Wooster, pers.comm.). A metal lamp fitting remains *in situ* above the doorway.
- 6.4 A single, narrow, metal-framed window is sited on the south-east elevation of the front range; above the window is a hatch, covered with a small timber door, which probably provided ventilation. Openings for a doorway and vent to the north-west elevation of the range have been blocked.

- 6.5 The rear range was heavily overgrown at the time of the survey and, with the exception of its north-west end, its exterior could not be surveyed in detail. A substantial water tower, constructed in yellow brick with a concrete capping, is sited at the north-western end of the range (Plate 3). A timber hatch and a metal ladder on its south-eastern side would have provided access to the water tank for maintenance. The gable end of the range contains a recessed single-width doorway with a timber door of four recessed panels. Above the doorway is a vent with louvred timber cover, and a metal lamp fitting. The doorway is accessed externally via a small yard which is formed by brick walls and a small brick-built extension with mono-pitched roof, adjacent to the water tower, which appear to be additions to the original structure (Plate 4). A double-width doorway was observed at the south-eastern end of the range.
- 6.6 The two ranges are linked by two single-storey structures, the north-west of which was visible at its north-western end and was observed to be constructed of painted breeze block, with a flat roof covered with profiled fibre-cement/asbestos sheet. A doorway, now over-boarded, provides external access on its north-west elevation.

Interior

- 6.7 Internally, Building 1 comprises painted stretcher-bonded brick walls and partitions, with concrete lintels above the door openings. The floor throughout the building is concrete. The majority of the timber doors appear original and are either of four simple recessed panels, stacked recessed panels, or a single recessed panel to the top with three narrow vertical panels below, set in plain architraves and with Bakelite handles (Plate 5).
- 6.8 The roof is constructed with slender bolted steel trusses, steel purlins and slender steel rafters, infilled with plasterboard between the rafters (Plate 6). Vaulted polystyrene ceiling cladding found throughout the building is a later addition (Plate 7) (G. Wooster, pers. comm.).
- 6.9 Building 1 is entered on its south-western side via the entrance porch which provides a small lobby with an adjoining WC to the north-west side, with early bathroom fittings characteristic of a mid-20th century date. Opposite the WC is a doorway to an 'Optical Room' (Room 1), used for experiments by Crystal Structures Ltd, housed within the main range and with an internal window with blackout curtains to its north-east side.
- 6.10 The lobby opens into a main reception room (Room 2) with substantial shelving units for ball-and-spoke models occupying the majority of the room (Plate 8). It originally formed part of a larger room which has been subdivided with a plywood partition with a glazed panel serving as a reception counter. A doorway at the north-eastern end of the partition, with a flush plywood door, provides access to a series of interconnecting rooms, now serving as offices and file storage, at the south-eastern end of the front range (Rooms 3-5, Plate 9).

- 6.11 A narrow corridor runs north-west from Room 2 along the rear of the front range, providing access to two workshops (Rooms 6 & 8). The wall and floor linings to the corridor match those described above, comprising concrete flooring and painted brick walls that have been clad with a polystyrene insulation board to their lower half. The corridor ceiling is obscured by modern plasterboard panelling (Plate 10). The south-eastern workshop (Room 6) has been subdivided with a plywood partition, creating a store room at its north-western end (Room 7). The exterior walls to both workshops are clad with polystyrene insulation board.
- 6.12 Two doorways, one on the north-eastern side of the corridor and one leading directly off Room 2, provide access to two short linking ranges, utilised as store rooms (Plate 11). Each linked range is lit by a series of metal-framed windows that overlook the internal courtyards created by this arrangement. The ceiling of the north-west linking range is formed of timber joists overlaid directly with profile sheet; in the south-east linking range the roof structure is ceiled with plasterboard.
- 6.13 The rear range is accessed via these two ranges and comprises three large workshops/stores (Rooms 9-11) with a number of smaller rooms at the north-west end forming stores and an entrance lobby accessed via the north-west exterior doorway. Closer inspection of these north-western rooms was not possible due to the unsafe condition of the roof at this end of the range.
- 6.14 The three large workshops are separated by two stud walls, which are probably later insertions, and are interconnected with double-width doorways with flush timber doors. The rooms are predominantly filled with large wood- and metal-working machinery that is used to produce molecular models for Crystal Structures Ltd (Plate 12). The rooms are lit from the south-west and north-east elevations and a single timber door within the north-west workshop (Room 9) provides additional external access from the north-east elevation. The south-east workshop (Room 11) has a doorway at its south-eastern end with substantial plain two-leaf timber door, hung with large metal hinges (Plate 13).

Building 2

Overview

- 6.15 Building 2 (Figure 16) is located adjacent to the south-western boundary of the site (Plate 14). The building originally served as 'Decontamination, Baths, Ablutions, Latrines & Laundry' (Building 248, Figure 9), and in more recent times operated as the Bottisham Airfield Museum (G. Wooster, pers. comm.). Comparing the existing footprint with the 1945 plan of the site suggests that it originally formed two separate buildings, now joined together and extended to the south-east with a lean-to which historic maps indicate was constructed between 1952 and 1972 (Figures 11 & 12).

Exterior

- 6.16 The building is formed by three single-storey parallel ranges, aligned north-east–south-west, with pitched, gabled roofs, clad with profile fibre-cement/asbestos sheet, and is of similar construction to Building 1, with projecting brick piers and a painted render exterior (Plate 15). Windows are of the type characteristic of the site, being metal-framed casements with horizontal glazing bars (Plate 16), and doors are predominantly of flush timber. The roofs of the south-east and north-west ranges retain a series of projecting ventilation shafts (Plate 17), pertaining to the building's original use. A modern, timber-framed glazed porch set upon a rendered brick plinth, with a mono-pitch roof of profiled polycarbonate sheet, is attached to the north-east elevation.

Interior

North-west Range

- 6.17 The glazed porch to the north-east elevation provides access to the north-west range. The porch has a carpeted concrete floor and leads via a modern panelled timber door into a rectangular lobby aligned north-west - south-east and lit on both its north-west and south-east sides by a single casement window. Internally, the building has a carpeted concrete floor and painted brick walls and partitions. The pitched roof is obscured by plasterboard cladding. The external walls have been covered with plaster board panels, presumably for insulation purposes and added when the building was in use as the Bottisham Airfield Museum.
- 6.18 The lobby opens on its south-western side into a large central 'L'-shaped range orientated north-east – south-west (Room 1). The room is formed of two smaller rooms with a large opening with concrete lintel through the brick partition which formerly separated them (Plate 18). This room most recently formed the principal exhibition space of the former museum and is currently utilised as a store. It is lit from the north-west via a pair of large four-pane windows flanked on either side by two smaller casements (identical to those which light the lobby), all set within metal frames.
- 6.19 To the south-east of this main room is a brick partition that forms an open passage/store (Plate 19). Two small former window openings on its south-east wall have been in-filled.
- 6.20 The brick partition wall on the south-western side of the room contains a central ledged-and-braced timber door, with pierced ventilation holes at its base, which provides access to a large room at the south-western end of the range (Room 2). Its walls and ceiling are clad with plaster-board and it has a carpeted concrete floor. It is lit in an unusual manner with three small, plain-glazed, top-hinged, metal-framed windows set within the north-west and south-east walls; these windows could feasibly relate to the building's former

use as latrines and bathrooms (Plate 20). The room most recently served as an office.

- 6.21 A small WC formed by brick partitions is located in the north corner of the room and is lit by a metal-framed casement window on its north-west wall. Its doorway, on the south-eastern side, has a concrete lintel, plain timber architrave and is hung with a timber ledged-and-braced door (Plate 21).

Central Range

- 6.22 Opposite the WC to the south-east is a door opening with concrete lintel and plain timber architrave; its door has been removed. Beyond it is a further doorway with a ledged-and-braced door set within a plain timber architrave, which leads into the building's central range (Plate 22). The central range appears to be a later addition, formed by an extension to the roof of the south-eastern range with a further small pitched roof which attaches it to the north-western range. The range is essentially a large open-plan covered store with concrete floor and cement-rendered walls which is accessed externally from the north-east side by a modern, flush two-leaf timber door (Plate 23). The roof structure comprises simple slender steel trusses with short struts between the ties and rafters and is clad with profiled fibre-cement/asbestos sheet. Detailed inspection of the interior was not possible due to the dilapidated condition of the roof structure.

South-East Range

- 6.23 The building's south-east range forms three separate units presently comprising a chemical store, leather workshop and an 'L'-shaped workshop with adjoining store room used by Crystal Structures Ltd. The chemical store and leather workshop are entered on their south-eastern side via modern timber doors with plain timber architraves and concrete lintels and are lit with a variety of original metal-framed windows. All three units are similar to the north-west range in terms of their construction and appearance, with brick walls and concrete floors.
- 6.24 The chemical store (Room 3) is located at the north-east end and is divided internally by a brick partition to serve as a workspace and separate store. The roof was generally obscured by later boarding; however, at the north-eastern end of the range it is framed in timber, where an original water tower has been removed (G. Wooster, pers. comm.).
- 6.25 The central room (Room 4) serves as a leather workshop (Plate 24) and is formed by two rooms that have been combined in recent years to form a large open space. Blocked doorways formerly provided access to Room 3 and two possible storage areas which could not be accessed. A double doorway with a pair of ledged and braced timber doors is located on the room's north-west side and provides access to the central range beyond (Plate 25). The roof structure is obscured by modern plasterboard panels, into which timber-lined

recesses presumably mark the location of air ventilation shafts corresponding with the vent terminals visible on the roof.

- 6.26 The south-western room (Room 5) is entered from the exterior on its north-east side, via a timber ledged-and-braced door, and forms an 'L'-shaped workshop that is subdivided by a single-width brick partition wall. The roof structure throughout is obscured by plasterboard cladding (Plate 26). The room is lit on its south-east, south-west and north-west sides via a series of single metal-framed casement windows. The room contains a series of electrical equipment and machinery relating to its former use as a workshop.

Building 3

Overview

- 6.27 Building 3 (Figure 17) is located in the southern corner of the site, and was originally the Sick Quarters (Building 246, Figure 9). It is now in use as a workshop and store, having previously been leased as a car re-spraying workshop in the 1980s-90s (G. Wooster, pers. comm.). The building forms a single-storey, linear range aligned north-west – south-east and has a pitched gabled roof clad with profiled fibre-cement/asbestos sheet. It is similarly constructed in yellow-pink brickwork, with projecting brick piers to its side elevations, and is clad with painted cement render.

Exterior

- 6.28 The principal elevation (Plate 27) faces north-west and contains a central single-width doorway with flush timber door with a small glazed upper panel and a full-height sidelight, set within a plain timber architrave. The door is flanked on either side by a variety of original metal-framed and replacement windows.
- 6.29 The building's north-east elevation (Plate 28) is divided into seven bays by shallow projecting brick piers with slate capping. A series of metal-framed windows with horizontal glazing bars lie to the north-west of a single-width doorway with timber ledged-and-braced door set in a plain architrave. Adjacent to the doorway to the south-east is a small projecting store of matching, rendered construction with a mono-pitch roof clad with profiled fibre-cement/asbestos sheet and a matching timber door on its north-west side. The south-east end bays are dominated by a modern double flush timber door hung with large metal strap hinges, presumably inserted during the building's use as a garage/workshop to provide vehicular access.
- 6.30 The building's south-east and south-west elevations were overgrown with ivy and subsequently inaccessible at the time of the survey.

Interior

- 6.31 The interior is arranged with a series of small rooms at the north-western end of the building created by painted brick partition walls, forming offices/stores; the remainder is open-plan. Each room is entered via a plain flush timber door with plain timber architrave and concrete lintel. The floor throughout the building is of concrete. The north-western rooms are heated by series of wall-mounted steel radiators.
- 6.32 The building's principal entrance is located centrally within the north-west elevation and opens into a narrow rectangular lobby. The walls and floor covering assume the description detailed above, with a plain timber skirting around the perimeter of the walls. An inserted ceiling with painted Artex finish is bordered with a plain timber cornice. Just inside the entrance is a ceiling downstand formed by a concrete lintel spanning the width of the lobby, supported on shallow brick piers, which appears to indicate the location of a former partition which would have created a small internal porch (Plate 29).
- 6.33 To the north-east of the lobby is a pair of small interconnecting rooms housing a WC, with high-level cistern, and wash basin. Each room is lit from the north-west side via two four-pane metal-framed windows with top-opening lights.
- 6.34 North-east of the WC is a small 'L'-shaped room (Room 1) entered via a doorway with plain architrave and a half-glazed timber door, the glazing of the upper panel being divided into four panes. The room has been fitted out in recent years to serve as a kitchen, with modern timber fittings and textured linoleum floor tiles (Plate 30) and has plain skirting, cornice and Artex ceiling to match the lobby. The room is lit by a modern uPVC window, with top hung opening light, on the north-west wall.
- 6.35 To the south-west of the lobby is a small square room separated by an ephemeral timber-boarded stud partition creating a separate office and reception area (Room 2, Plate 31). The room has an opening in its north-eastern wall which serves as a reception counter. Both halves of the room are noticeably plainer in their decorative finish than the lobby, with an absence of the skirting and cornice detail. The ceiling is covered with modern inserted plasterboard and is set at the same height as the lobby. The room is lit by metal-framed windows on its north-west and south-west sides.
- 6.36 The south-western half of Room 2 opens on its south-eastern side into a relatively featureless utility room with concrete floor and painted brick walls. A pair of early ceramic sink fittings are fixed to the south-west wall. The room is divided by a brick partition wall to create a separate WC with high-level cistern. The two rooms are lit from the south-west via three four-pane metal-framed windows, as elsewhere.
- 6.37 A modern flush timber door inserted into the south-eastern side of the utility room opens into a large open-plan workshop that occupies the majority of the south-eastern end of the building (Room 3, Plates 32 & 33). The room has a

concrete floor and is bordered by a plain timber skirting around its perimeter. The roof structure of the range is visible in this room and comprises slender bolted steel trusses of similar type to those in Building 1, although in this case the purlins are timber and the roof structure has no rafters, being simply clad with the profiled roof covering. A single timber truss, matching the configuration of the steel trusses and supported at the outer walls on internal brick piers, marks the location of a former brick partition, indicating that there was an earlier room two bays in length at the south-eastern end of the building. The room is lit from the south-east, south-west and north-eastern sides via a series of standard metal-framed windows of a variety of sizes. The windows within the south-eastern elevation comprise two large double three-pane casement windows with a fixed four-pane light above each, separated by a three-pane casement and flanked to either side by a double six-pane casement window. External access is afforded on its north-eastern side via a single-width timber ledged-and-braced door and large double timber door.

- 6.38 A rectangular store (Room 4, Plate 34) is located at the workshop's north corner. The store has an inserted plaster-boarded ceiling clad with polystyrene insulation panels, obscuring the roof structure above. The room is lit from the north-east elevation by an eight-pane window with single top-hung opening light and a separate smaller three-pane casement window. The room has two former door openings to its north-west and south-west walls, which formerly provided access to the north-western end of the building but have since been in-filled.

Building 4

Overview

- 6.39 Building 4 (Figure 18, Plate 35) was the original 'Officers' Mess, Bath House and Quarters' (Building 245, Figure 9). It has an irregular footprint, formed by two main single-storey ranges, both aligned north-east – south-west and linked by a perpendicular corridor.
- 6.40 To the north of Building 4 is a modern garage, constructed in breezeblocks with a pebbledash concrete render interrupted by large steel doorways within its north-western elevation.

Exterior

- 6.41 The south-east range is of similar appearance to Building 3, with a pitched, gabled roof, clad with profiled fibre-cement/asbestos sheet, and projecting piers to its side elevations. The bays created by the piers each contain a metal-framed window of the same type as Building 1 (Plate 36). Its principal elevation faces south-west and includes a glazed timber porch which is a later addition and similar in its appearance to the porch added to Building 2 (Plate 37). The north-east elevation is of symmetrical appearance with a window to either side of a central glazed timber door (Plate 35). The north-west range is a long, linear structure, narrower than the south-eastern range but of matching

construction (Plate 38). It has a substantial water tower attached at its south-western end, clad with cement render and with a concrete capping; a metal ladder on its north-east side provides access to an open hatch where a water tank would have been stored (Plate 39). The principal entrance to the range is on its south-west elevation and is a single-width opening with ledged-and-braced timber door; a single casement window is located on its south-eastern side (Plate 40). The main entrance fronts onto a small yard enclosed by painted brick walls. A storage area of rudimentary timber construction with profiled sheet roof covering occupies the south-eastern side of the yard. The north-west elevation contains two further doorways with double flush timber doors. The corridor linking the two ranges contains a small block located centrally, projecting beyond the line of the corridor to both the north-east and south-west. The structure is rendered and has a flat roof covered with profile fibre-cement/asbestos sheet. The remainder of the structure was heavily overgrown and its exterior could not be surveyed in detail.

Interior

South-east Range

- 6.42 The south-east range and rooms off the corridor linking it to the north-west range now form residential accommodation and consequently the underlying fabric is largely obscured by later wall and ceiling linings and floor finishes (Plate 41). Brick partitions have been opened up to create an 'L'-shaped living area (Room 1) but the original layout would have consisted of a central spine corridor running north-east-south-west with a series of rooms to either side. Original partitions are constructed in brickwork and the surviving original doorways retain glazed overlights of six panes (Plate 42). Two bedrooms (Rooms 2 & 3) are located on the south-eastern side of the former corridor, to either side of the main living area. A kitchen with modern fixtures and fittings (Room 4) is located to the north-east side adjacent the 'L'-shaped living area (Plate 43).

Central Range

- 6.43 A corridor running in a north-westerly direction links the south-east range with the small central block and the north-west range beyond (Plate 44). North-east of the corridor the central block comprises a bathroom with separate WC provided by a breezeblock partition wall on its south-east side. The bathroom is predominantly fitted out with modern wall and ceiling finishes. This side of the block is lit from the north-east by four small windows that are likely to indicate the location of former toilet cubicles. The south-west side of the block contains utility and store rooms. These rooms are much plainer in their appearance with concrete flooring, painted brick exterior walls and partitions with inserted plasterboard ceilings (Plate 45).

North-west Range

- 6.44 The north-west range forms two large, open-plan workshops/stores. The layout was originally configured with a pair of smaller rooms at the centre of the range, the south-western of which survives (Room 7, Plate 46). The brick partition between the original two north-eastern rooms (now both forming Room 5) has been removed below eaves level and the remaining brickwork is supported by an inserted steel tie-beam (Plate 47). The principal entrance on the south-west side of the range opens into a small lobby with brick partitions to either side creating a store and a small WC/washroom. The roof structure to the range is formed by slender bolted steel trusses with slender steel rafters and purlins, as in Building 1.
- 6.45 Room 5 retains a large quantity of electrical equipment pertaining to its use by HS Engineering and Chesterton Light Engineering as workshop space. The south-west workshop (Room 6) and adjoining store (Room 7) most recently served as Tunbridge Lane Motor Garage and includes a large doorway with timber double door to its north-west wall to provide a vehicular entrance.

Building 5

Overview

- 6.46 Building 5 (Figure 19, Plate 48) is a later addition occupying the former location of a Barrack Hut (Figure 9) which was constructed in the 1960s in the same style as the 1940s buildings on the site. The building is in now used as a store, having previously been occupied by a printing shop, 'The Granta Press'. It is a narrow linear building aligned north-west – south-east, located alongside the north-eastern boundary of the site.

Exterior

- 6.47 The building is constructed in breezeblocks, clad externally with a painted cement render, with a pitched gabled roof clad with profiled fibre cement/asbestos sheet. The principal elevation faces south-west and is divided into five bays of relatively equal length by a series of projecting cement-rendered piers with slate capping. The elevation has two double door openings hung with plain timber doors which occupy the second and fourth bays. The remnants of a lightweight timber-framed glazed porch encloses the north-western doorway. The porch has a cement-rendered breezeblock base, concrete floor and is entered via a double-width doorway to the south-west. Its windows and roof covering are no longer *in situ*. Large recessed window openings occupy each of the remaining bays. The metal-framed window flanking the main entrance to the north-west is of a similar arrangement as found elsewhere on site and comprises a combination of four and six pane casements with a central over-light and slender glazing bars; the remaining windows have since been replaced with modern uPVC casements. The other elevations are predominantly plain, excepting the north-western wall which has

a central brick pier and contains a metal-framed window identical to that retained within the principal elevation.

Interior

- 6.48 The building's interior is subdivided into two interconnected rooms by a breezeblock partition wall with an opening at its south-western end. All internal walls are of painted breezeblock, and door and window architraves are plain. The larger room to the south-east end (Room 1, Plate 49) has a single-width doorway with modern flush timber door at the south-eastern end of its north-west wall. The doorway leads to a covered corridor that connects a modern portacabin on the building's south-eastern side. Room 2, which occupies the north-western end, has been partially subdivided with an axial partition. The roof comprises modern fibre-board panels cladding a composition of slender welded steel roof trusses and purlins (Plate 50) and was designed and manufactured on site (G. Wooster, pers. comm.).
- 6.49 The adjoining portacabin (Plate 51) is aligned south-west-north-east and is constructed from a series of pre-fabricated uPVC panels with a flat felt roof. The structure was not entered; its plan form comprises a W/C and utility room towards its north-eastern end, which is served by the covered corridor that communicates with Building 5. On the south-western side of the corridor is a large 'L' shaped room, flanked on either side by two smaller rooms.

Building 6

Overview

- 6.50 Building 6 (Figure 20) is a single storey structure to the south-east of Building 1 and replaces a former Barrack Hut (Figure 9). The building is a relatively modern addition to the site and first appears on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1972 (Figure 12). The building is currently utilised as store, but was previously used as a cabinet-making workshop, producing woodwork for sound-recording studios, including the BBC (G. Wooster, pers. comm.). The building comprises a large linear range, aligned north-west – south-east and is located adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of the site. It was heavily overgrown at the time of the survey.

Exterior

- 6.51 The building is constructed in concrete blocks and rendered externally with pebbledash. The building's principal elevation faces south-west and contains a large doorway with double ledged-and-braced timber door hung with metal strap hinges. The remaining elevations are covered extensively with ivy but appear predominantly plain, except for a metal-framed double casement window to the north-east elevation, visible internally, which is of standard type and presumably relocated from elsewhere on the site.

Interior

- 6.52 Internally, the building comprises a large space that has been sub-divided towards its south-eastern end using an ephemeral timber-framed partition, to form two rooms (Plate 52); originally, the building contained a W/C within its north-western extent (Figure 14). The insulated floor was constructed on site and is made from steel tubes beneath concrete slabs (G. Wooster, pers. comm.). The roof is of a similar construction to that supporting Building 5, comprising slender welded steel roof trusses and purlins.

Air-Raid Shelters (AS 1&2)

- 6.53 The site contains two air-raid shelters, the location of which are marked on the 1945 plan of the site (Figure 9, buildings annotated 'AS'; Figure 21). The shelters are linear structures aligned roughly north-west – south-east, partially sunk into the ground and embanked with earth to form rectangular mounds. These types of shelters were common on military airfields (Lowry 1996, p.71).
- 6.54 Shelter 2 (to the north-east of the site) (Plate 53) is accessed towards its south-eastern end via a short open passage on its south-western side, lined with English-bonded yellow brickwork, which leads to an entrance doorway to the north-west containing a timber door of four stacked, recessed panels (Plate 54). Presumably, a similar entrance is located to the north-western end; indeed, two entrances are visible on an aerial view of the site from c.1945 (Figure 7), but this could not be located during the survey due to extensive vegetation overgrowth. The shelter itself is parabolic in section, roofed in pre-cast concrete and fitted with electric lighting (Plate 55). It is now used as a wood store and its interior could not be accessed.
- 6.55 Shelter 1 (to the south-west of the site) follows a similar arrangement but appears to be slightly larger in plan, and two entrance passages could be identified; both are located on the north-east side of the shelter (Plate 56). The external openings to the passageways are flanked by a pair of short brickwork piers at ground level. The brickwork to the north-western passageway displays decorative banding using grey and yellow bricks. The south-eastern doorway to the shelter contains a timber door of two recessed panels and the north-western entrance has been infilled with modern brickwork. After the war Shelter 1 was once used by Crystal Structures for their research into growing synthetic diamonds (G. Wooster, pers. comm.). The interior of the shelter is understood to be in use as a store and could not be accessed.

Later buildings

- 6.56 Later buildings on the site comprise a garage (Plate 57) and timber weather-boarded shed (Plate 58) respectively located north-west and south of Building 6. The garage is constructed in concrete blocks and rendered with pebbledash.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Developed during the Second World War, the site represents a fragment of the training airfield of RAF Bottisham which originally covered a large part of the landscape surrounding Bottisham village.
- 7.2 Four of the original buildings and two air raid shelters which formed the barracks survive, although the Nissen huts shown on the 1945 plan of the site have since been removed. The configuration of the original road through the site is preserved. Cumulatively, the buildings and access road form a relatively complete survival of the W.A.A.F Mess, Communal & Quarters site of RAF Bottisham, and are considered to hold some illustrative historical value as a surviving fragment of the WWII airfield. The self-contained nature of this W.A.A.F. site suggests that it is an early example. Later during the war, although accommodation remained separate on such sites, other facilities were combined to reduce costs (Clarke 2008).
- 7.3 The buildings themselves are unremarkable in their construction, being examples of one of the most common forms of WWII hutting (Lowry 1996, p.22). They are in varying degrees of disrepair and have been subject to alterations to adapt them to later uses although elements of their character are preserved through the survival of original features such as doors and windows, and aspects of their original layout can be discerned. The air raid shelters are examples of semi-sunken shelters, common on military airfields. A brief search of known W.A.A.F. sites identified several examples including Beaulieu Airfield, Hampshire, the Marl Pit W.A.A.F Camp of RAF West Beckham, Norfolk and RAF Hawarden, Flintshire. At these sites only the concrete bases for the buildings and air raid shelters survive but as the buildings upon the site are not of a distinctive type, the use of the site as a W.A.A.F. barracks is only clear from the surviving Air Ministry plan of 1945 (Figure 9), which also illuminates the wartime use of the various structures.
- 7.4 Aerial photographs from 1945 available on Google Earth show that the landscape of East Anglia was home to a large number of airfields. A comparison with modern aerial photographs suggests that the layout and buildings of a number of airfields in the vicinity, notably RAF Waterbeach (of which Bottisham was a satellite), RAF Oakington and RAF Stradishall, appear to be better-preserved, particularly close to the flying fields themselves, although the degree of survival of original buildings is unknown. The fragmentary survival of the Bottisham airfield is likely to be due to its more dispersed nature, with various sites associated with the airfield being scattered around the village. The majority of the Bottisham sites have been redeveloped as suburban housing and the flying field itself now turned over to farmland, although discernable from aerial photographs.

8.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

Archaeology South-East. 2014. *Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, CB25 9DU: Historic Building Record (English Heritage Level 1-2). Archaeology South-East Report No. 2014139.*

Bowyer, M.J.F. *Wartime Military Airfield of East Anglia, 1939-1945*

Bowyer, M.J.F. *The Military Airfields of Britain*

Bowyer, M.J.F. *Action Stations Revisited: The Complete History of Britain's Airfields.*

Clarke, B. 2008. *The Archaeology of Airfields.* Tempus/History Press.

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

English Heritage, 2011, *Designation Listing Selection Guide: Military Structures*

Freeman, R. *The Mighty Eighth: Units, Men and Machines.*

Gotts, S. *Little Friends: A Pictorial History of the 361st Fighter Group in World War 2.*

Gotts, S. & Webb, J. (Bottisham Airfield Museum Group) 2010. *A Guided Tour of a Former World War Two Air Base, Bottisham Airfield Station 374, Information Booklet*

Hamlin, J. F. *The Royal Air Force in Cambridgeshire: Part 2: The History's of RAF Waterbeach and RAF Bottisham*

Hawkins, D. 2014. *Cultural Heritage Statement: Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, CB25 9DU*

Lowry, B. (ed.) 1996. *20th Century Defences in Britain: An Introductory Guide,* Council for British Archaeology Practical Handbooks in Archaeology No. 12

Smith, G. *Cambridgeshire Airfields in the 2nd World War*

Internet Sources

Polish Resettlement Camps in the UK 1946 – 1969: The Nicholas Copernicus Grammar School for boys
<http://www.northwickparkpolishdpcamp.co.uk/bottisham01.htm>
Accessed: 1/7/2015

Google Earth – aerial photography of Bottisham area, 1945.

New Forest National Park, WAAF air raid shelters at Beaulieu Airfield
<http://www.newforestww2.org/waaf-air-raid-shelters-at-beaulieu-airfield/>
Accessed: 1/7/2015

Clywd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Military Airfields - Scheduling Enhancement Programme (RAF Hawarden)
<http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/airfield/airfield.htm>
Accessed: 30/6/2015

Marl Pit WAAF Camp, Norfolk, February 2012
<http://www.urbexforums.com/showthread.php/16243-Marl-Pit-WAAF-Camp-Norfolk-February-2012>
Accessed: 5/7/2015

www.bottishamairfieldmuseum.org.uk
Accessed: 5/7/2015

www.richsoilrichheritage.org.uk
Accessed: 1/7/2015

9.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with Cambridgeshire Archives and Local Studies has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code TLB 14. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning this Historic Building Record, Jason Webb for his provision of additional background information, and Geoffrey Wooster for his helpful tour of the buildings and for his and Lyn Winsor's hospitality on site.

PLATES



Plate 1 Building 1, looking north-west (10)



Plate 2 Building 1, principal elevation, showing projecting entrance (1)



Plate 3 Water tower to Building 1 (7)



Plate 4 Brick-built extension and walls to north-western end of rear range,
Building 1 (4)



Plate 5 Typical doorway, Building 1 (28)



Plate 6 Building 1, with metal roof truss visible (21)



Plate 7 Example of vaulted polystyrene ceiling cladding in Building 1 (18)



Plate 8 Room 2, Building 1 (17)



Plate 9 Office in front range, Building 1 (26)



Plate 10 View north-west along corridor at rear of front range, Building 1 (19)



Plate 11 South-eastern linking range (29)



Plate 12 North-western workshop in rear range (Room 9), Building 1 (35)



Plate 13 Large doorway at south-eastern end of rear range of Building 1, viewed externally (11)



Plate 14 Building 2, looking south-west (53)



Plate 15 Building 2, looking south-east (56)



Plate 16 Typical windows to Building 2 (55)



Plate 17 Roof vents to Building 2 (54)



Plate 18 Building 2, L-shaped room in north-west range (Room 1), showing wide opening through former brick partition (63)



Plate 19 Store on south-eastern side of north-western range, Building 2 (64)



Plate 20 Room 2, Building 2 (68)



Plate 21 WC in north-west range, Building 2 (66)



Plate 22 Doorway between north-west and central ranges, Building 2 (69)



Plate 23 Central range, Building 2 (70)



Plate 24 Building 2, Room 4, presently used as a leather workshop (75)



Plate 25 Double doors leading to central range from south-east range (76)

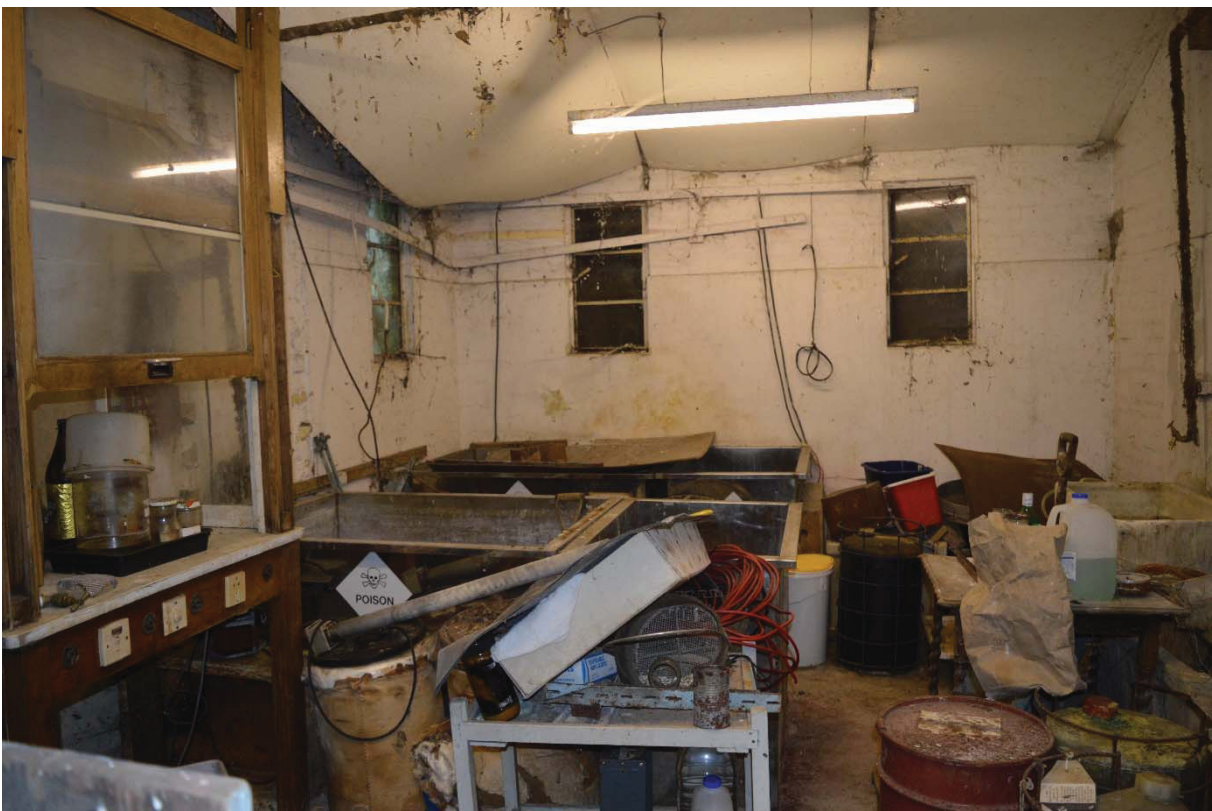


Plate 26 Building 2, Room 5 (126)



Plate 27 Building 3, looking south (78)



Plate 28 Building 3, north-east elevation (79)



Plate 29 Lobby to Building 3, looking north-west (82)



Plate 30 Building 3, Room 1 (80)



Plate 31 Building 3, Room 2, showing lightweight timber stud partition dividing the room (83).



Plate 32 Building 3, Room 3, looking south-east (84)



Plate 33 Building 3, Room 3, looking north-west (86)



Plate 34 Building 3, Room 4 (85)



Plate 35 Building 4, looking south-west (92)



Plate 36 Typical window to Building 4 (93)



Plate 37 Principal elevation of south-east range Building 4, showing later porch (94)



Plate 38 North-west range of Building 4, looking south-east (89)



Plate 39 Water tower to Building 4 (90)



Plate 40 Building 4, south-west elevation of north-west range (88)



Plate 41 Building 4, interior of south-east range, looking east (109)



Plate 42 Doorway with glazed overhead, Building 4 (112)



Plate 43 Kitchen in south-east range of Building 4 (110)



Plate 44 View south-east along linking corridor (104)



Plate 45 Store in central block on south-west side of linking corridor, Building 4 (106)



Plate 46 Small room in centre of north-western range (Room 7), Building 4 (101)



Plate 47 Workshop in north-western range (Room 5), showing former brick partition which has been removed below eaves level (103)



Plate 48 Building 5 (43)



Plate 49 Interior of Building 5 (50)



Plate 50 Roof to Building 5 (51)



Plate 51 Portacabin east of Building 5 (48)

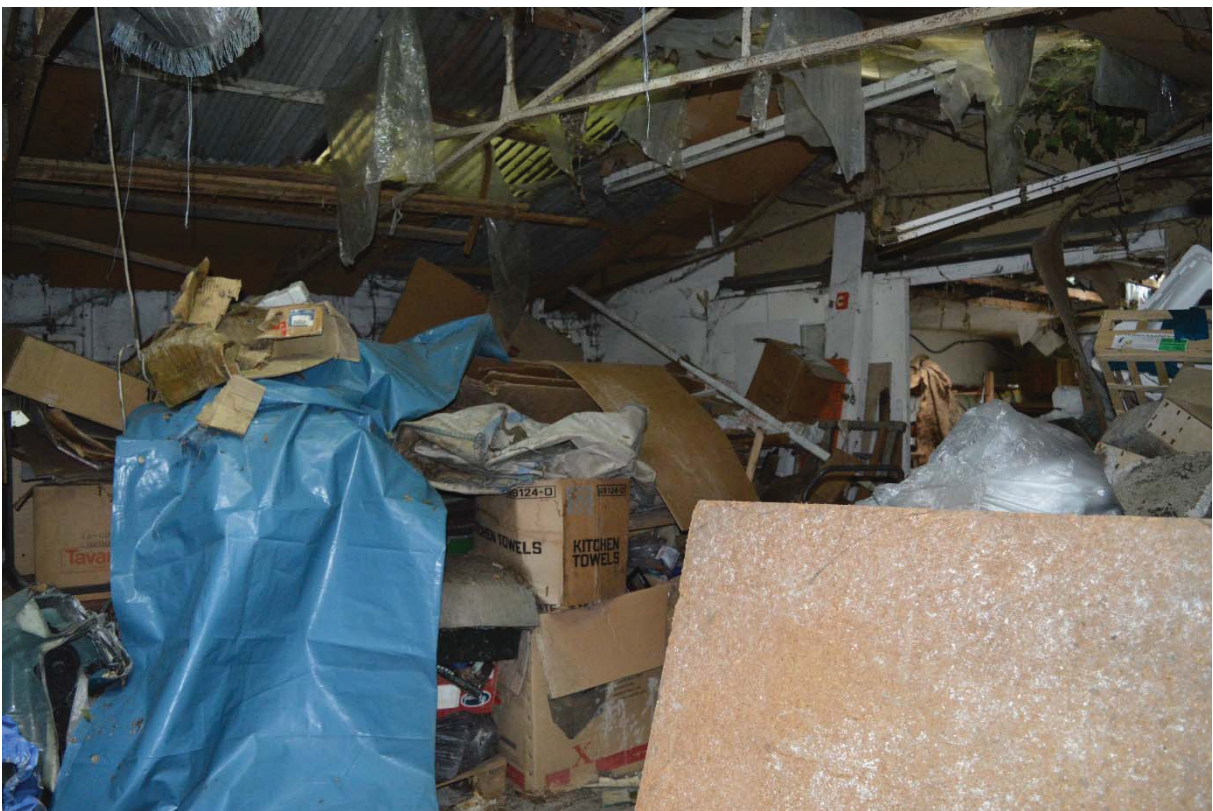


Plate 52 Interior of Building 6 (41)



Plate 53 Air-raid shelter 2, looking east (119)



Plate 54 Entrance passage to air-raid shelter 2 (117)



Plate 55 Interior of air-raid shelter 2 (118)



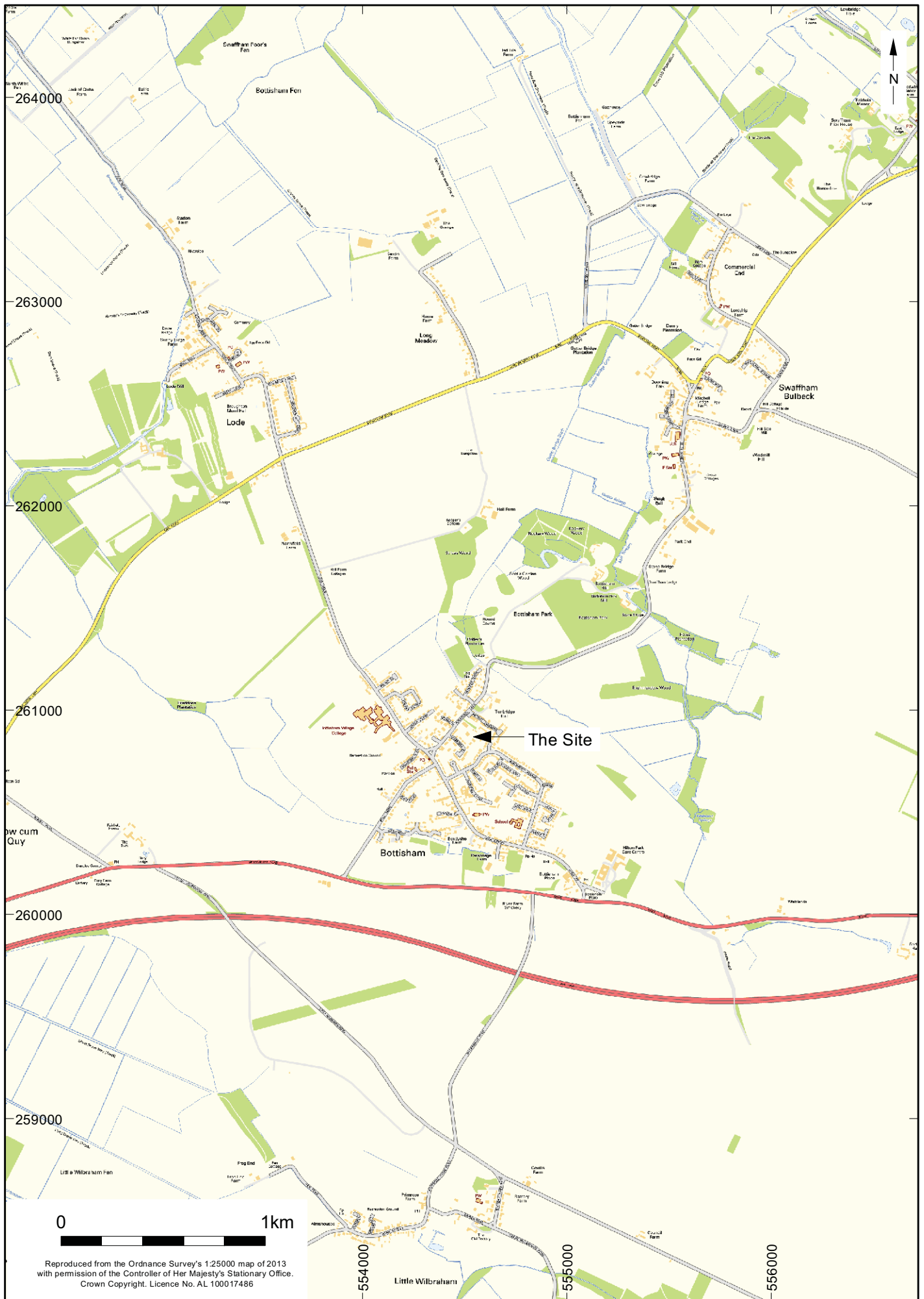
Plate 56 The surviving entrance door to air-raid shelter 1 (77)



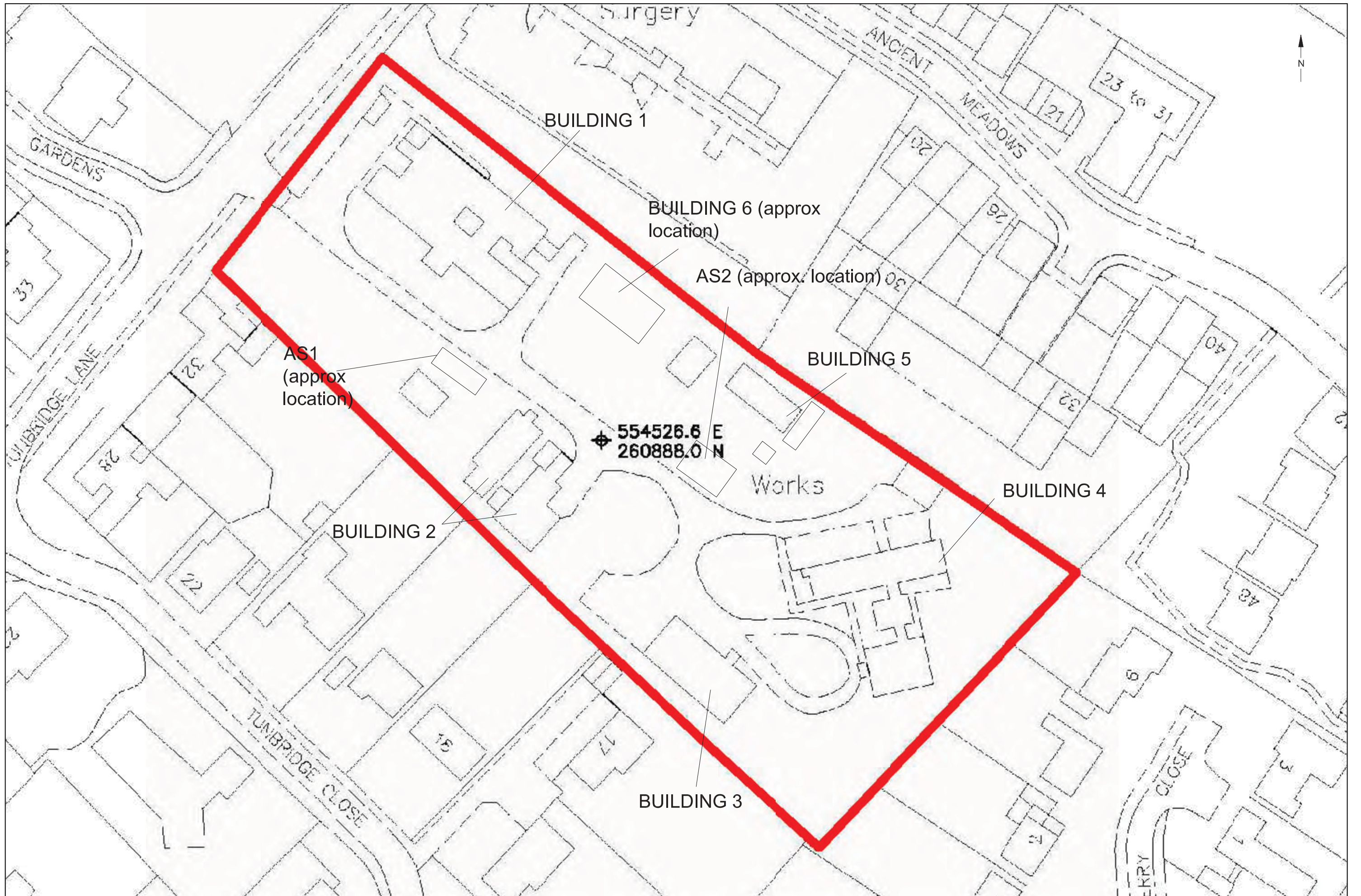
Plate 57 Garage north-west of Building 6 (46)

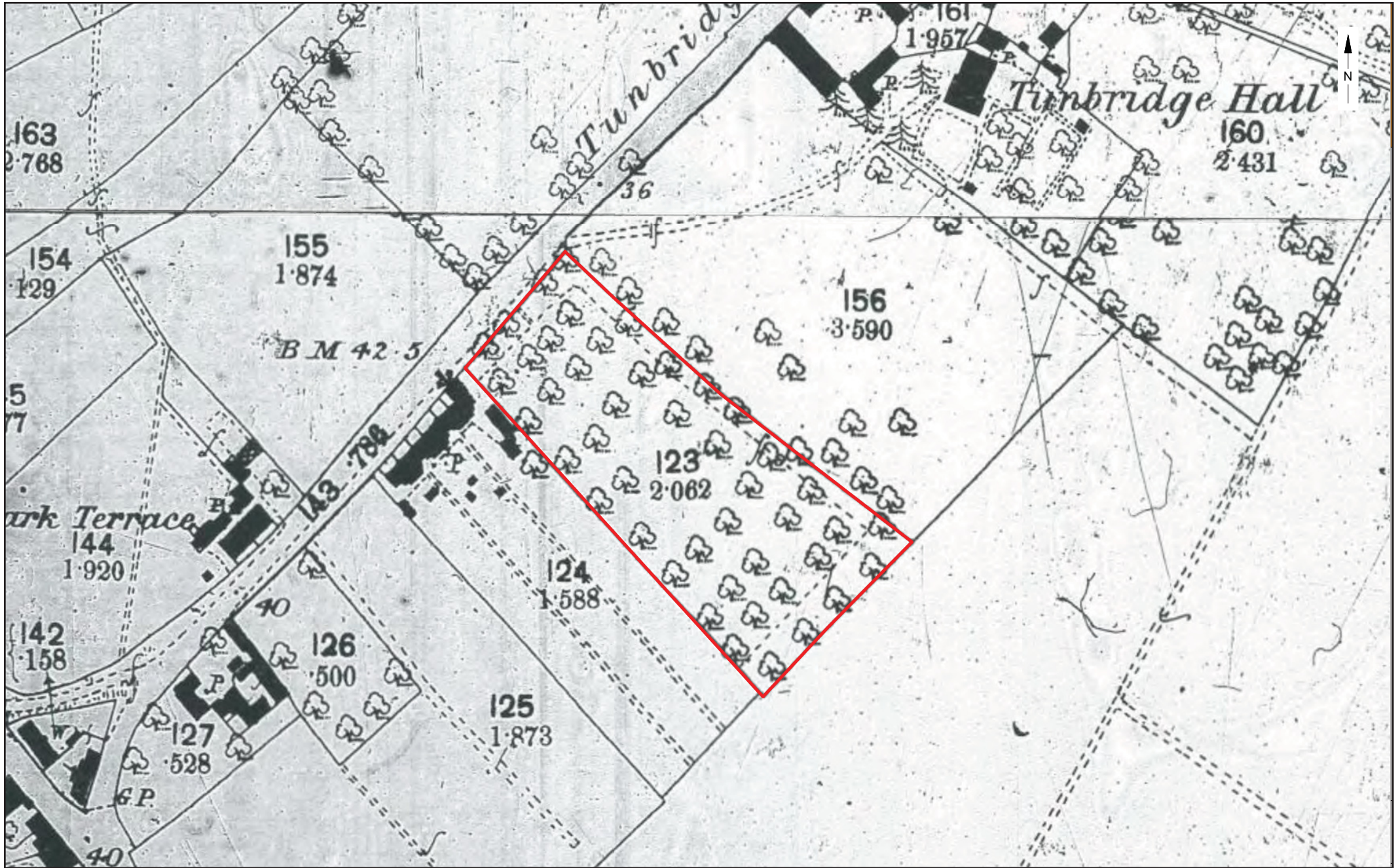


Plate 58 Shed south of Building 6 (47)

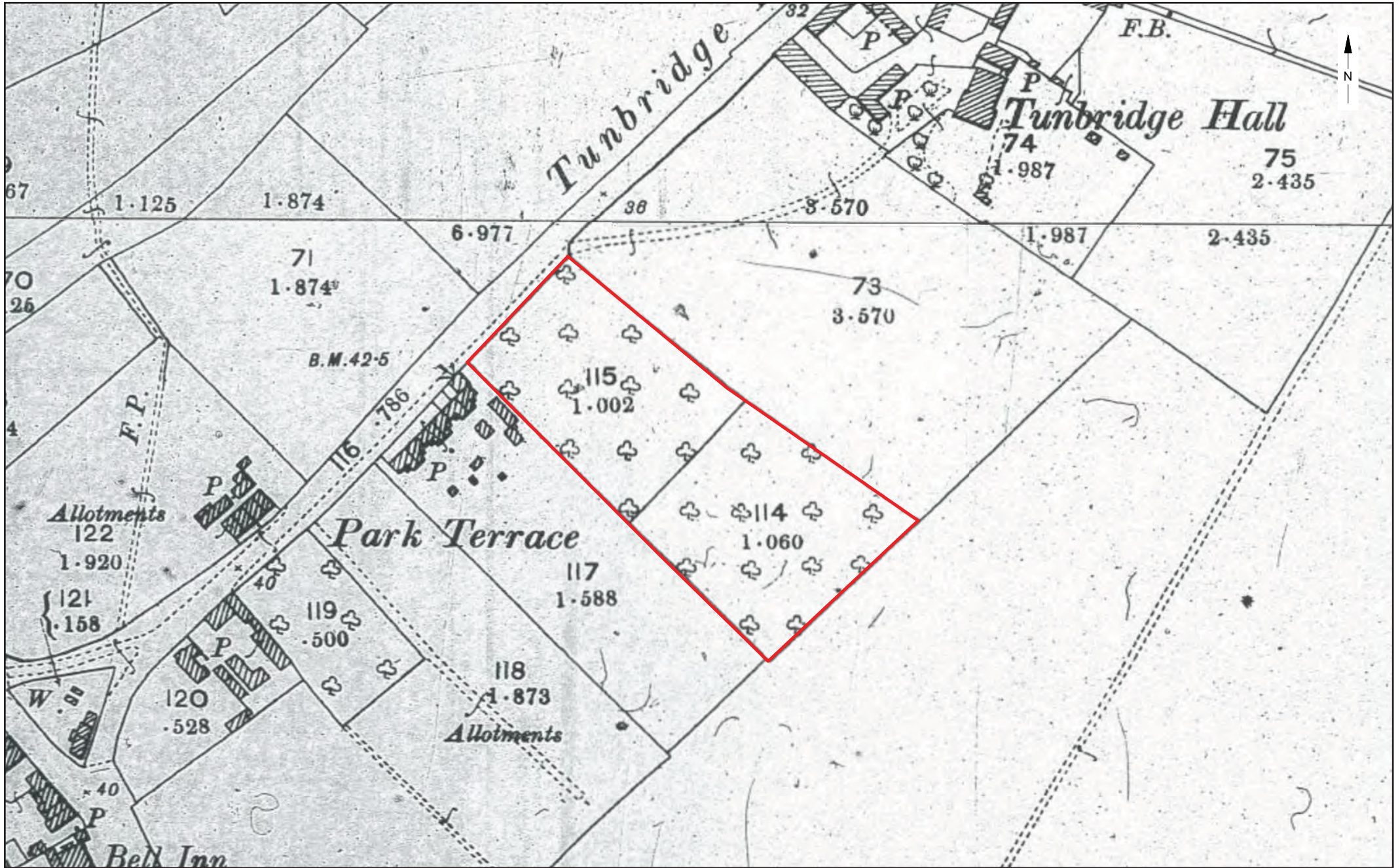


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6796	July 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014139	Drawn by: KRH		

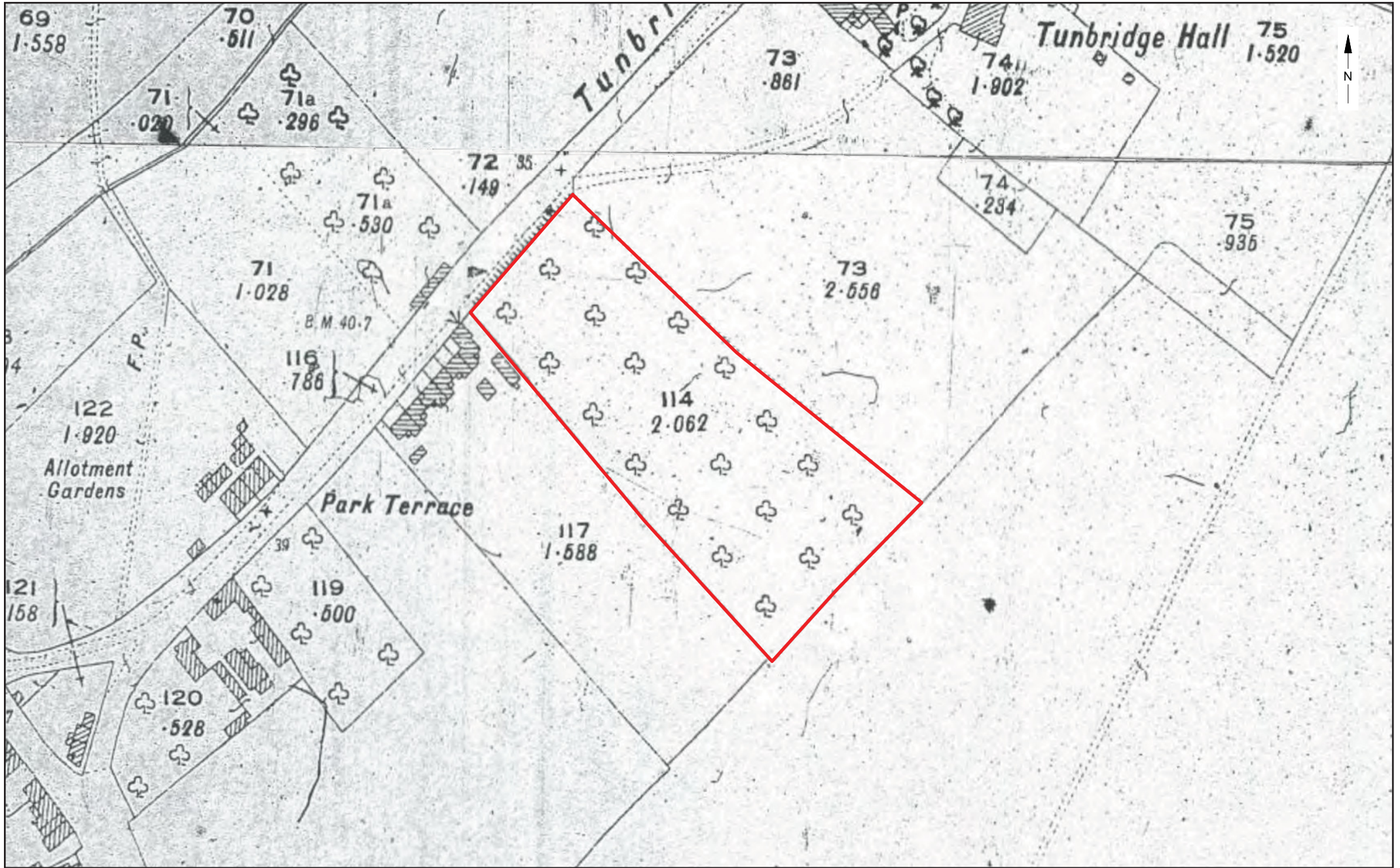




© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6796	July 2015	Ordnance Survey Map of 1886 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: HG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6796	July 2015	Ordnance Survey Map of 1902 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: HG		



© Archaeology South-East

Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire

Project Ref: 6796
Report Ref: 2015237

July 2015
Drawn by: HG

Ordnance Survey Map of 1925 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)

Fig. 5



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 6796	July 2015	Aerial view of Bottisham airfield, May 1946	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: HG	(Hamlin, J.F – supplied by Grots, S. 1987 p54)	



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6796	July 2015	Oblique aerial view of the site from the east, c.1945 (CALM Ref. KX/13/15)	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: HG		



© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 6796

July 2015

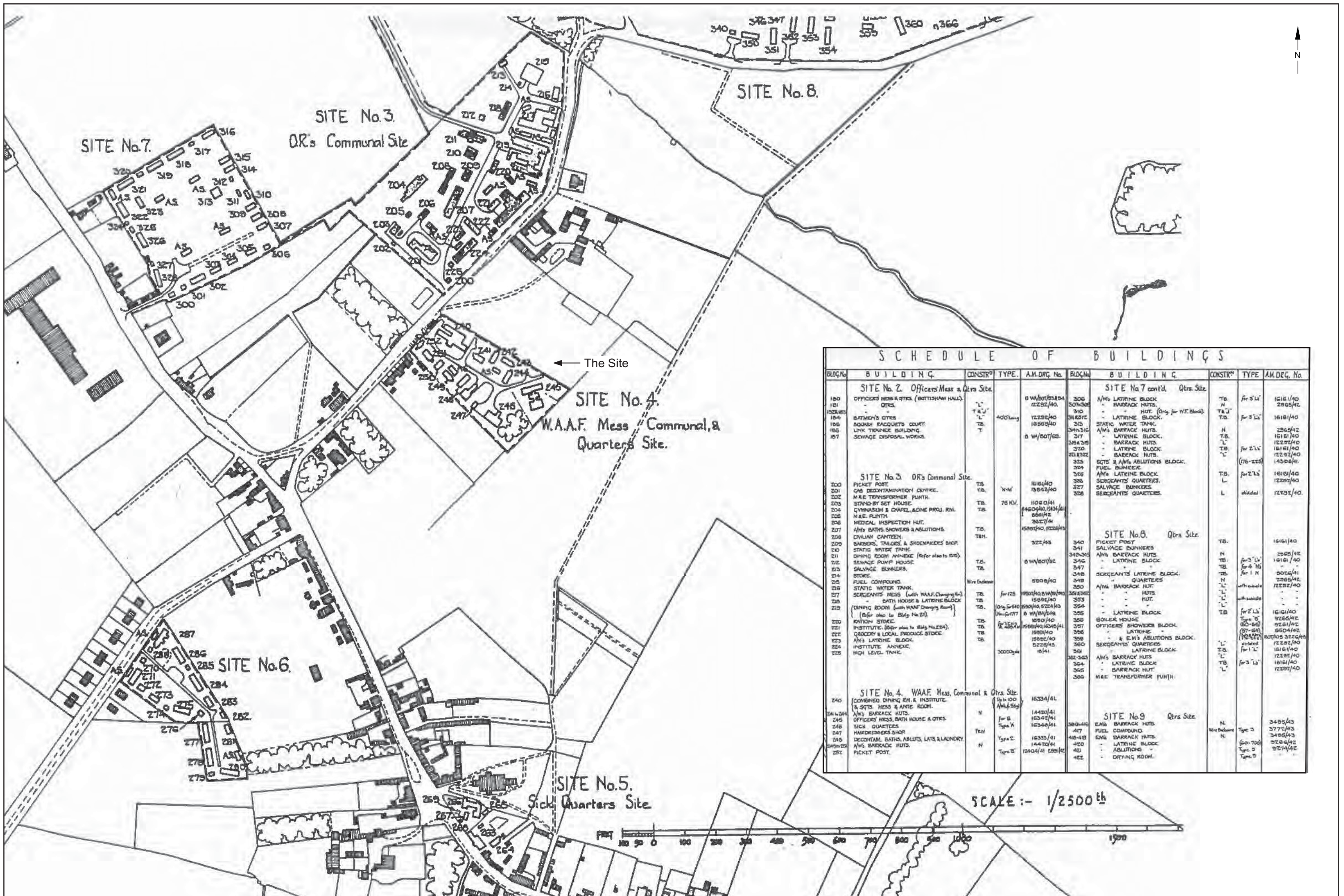
Report Ref: 2015237

Drawn by: HG

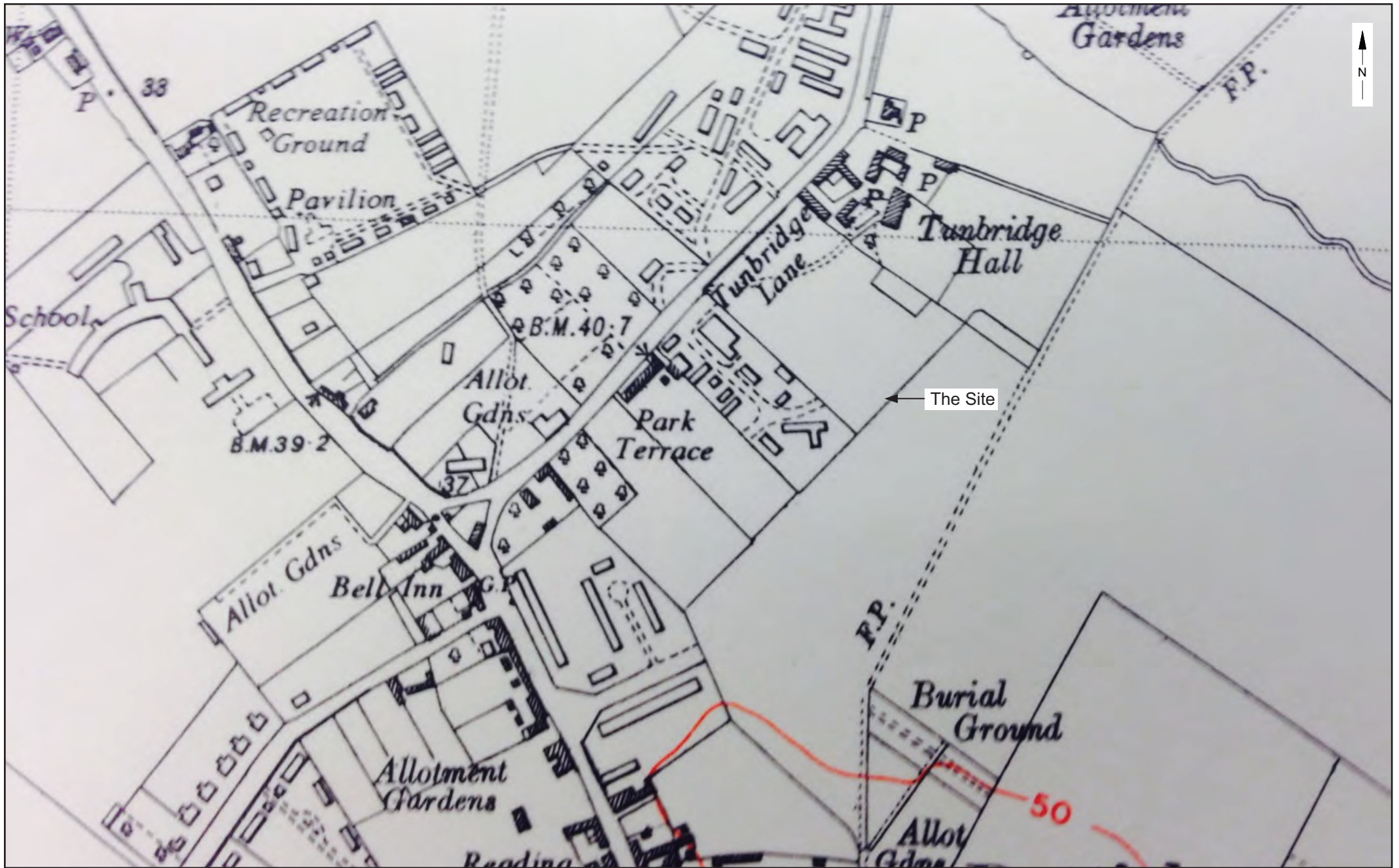
Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire

A briefing at Bottisham for pilots of 361st Fighter Group, c.1940s
(Hamlin, J.F – supplied by Grotts, S. 1987 p64)

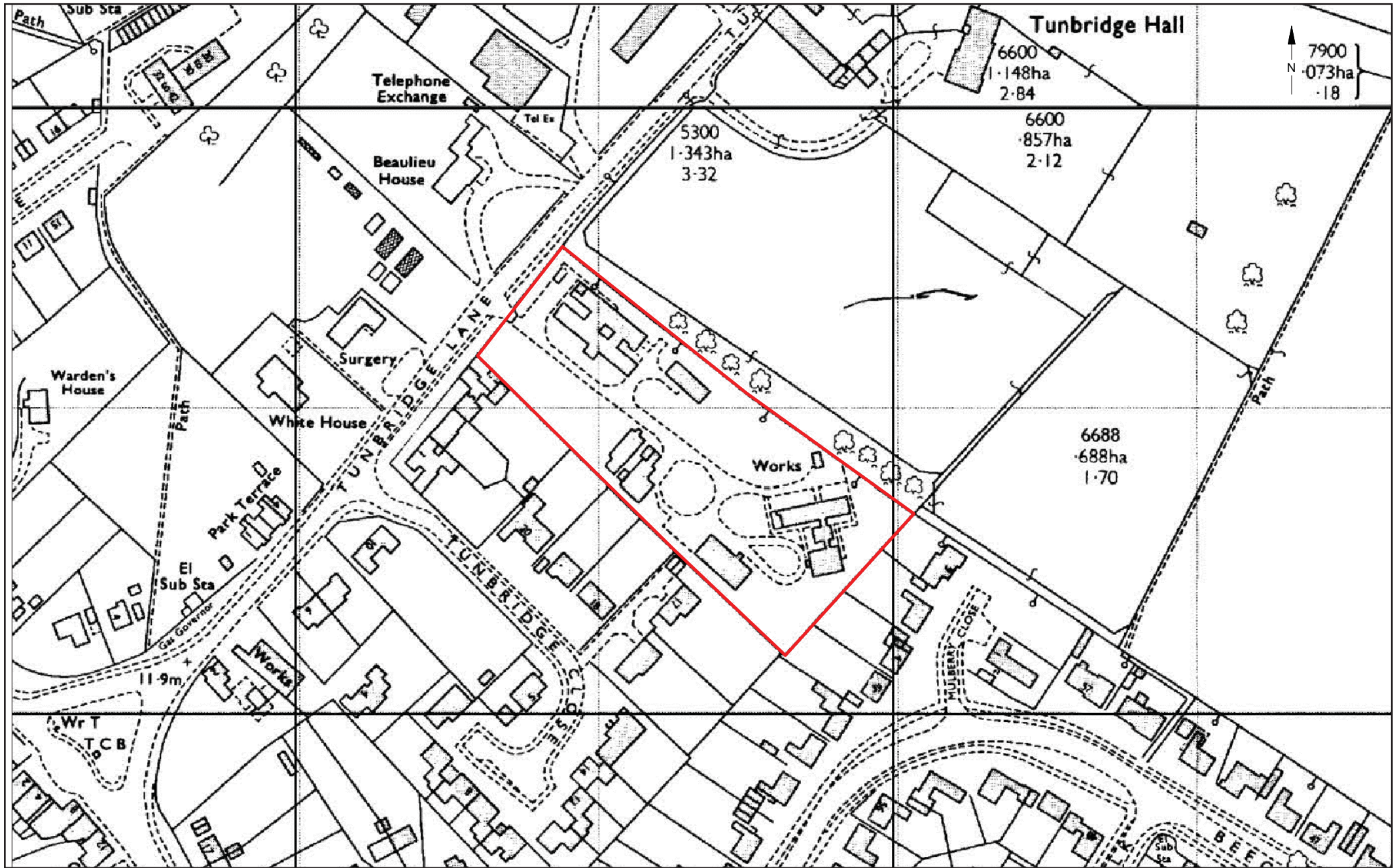
Fig. 8







© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 6796	July 2015	Ordnance Survey Map of 1952 (Cambridgeshire Record Office)	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: HG		



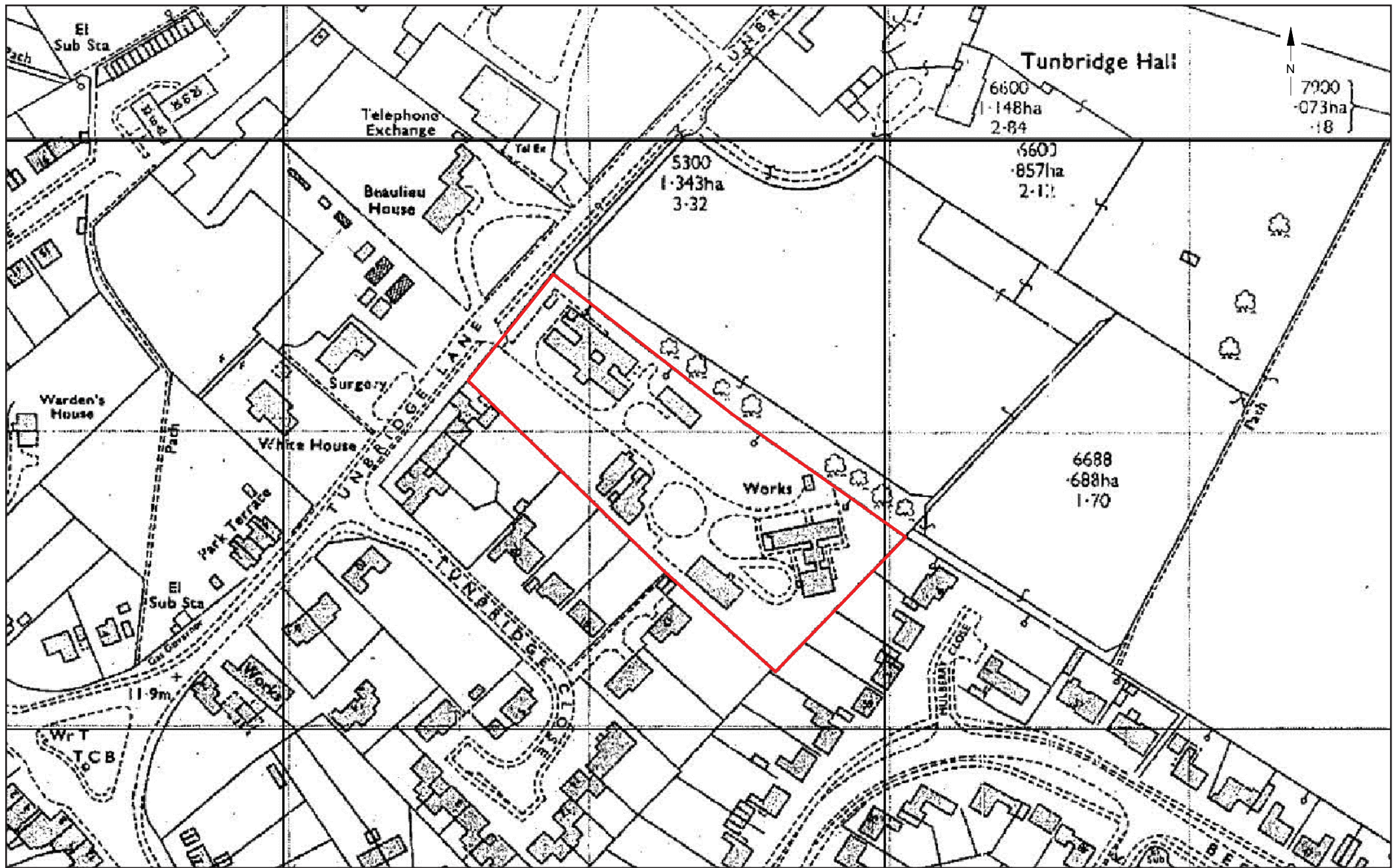
© Archaeology South-East

Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire

Project Ref: 6796 July 2015
 Report Ref: 2015237 Drawn by: HG

Ordnance Survey Map of 1972 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)

Fig. 12



© Archaeology South-East

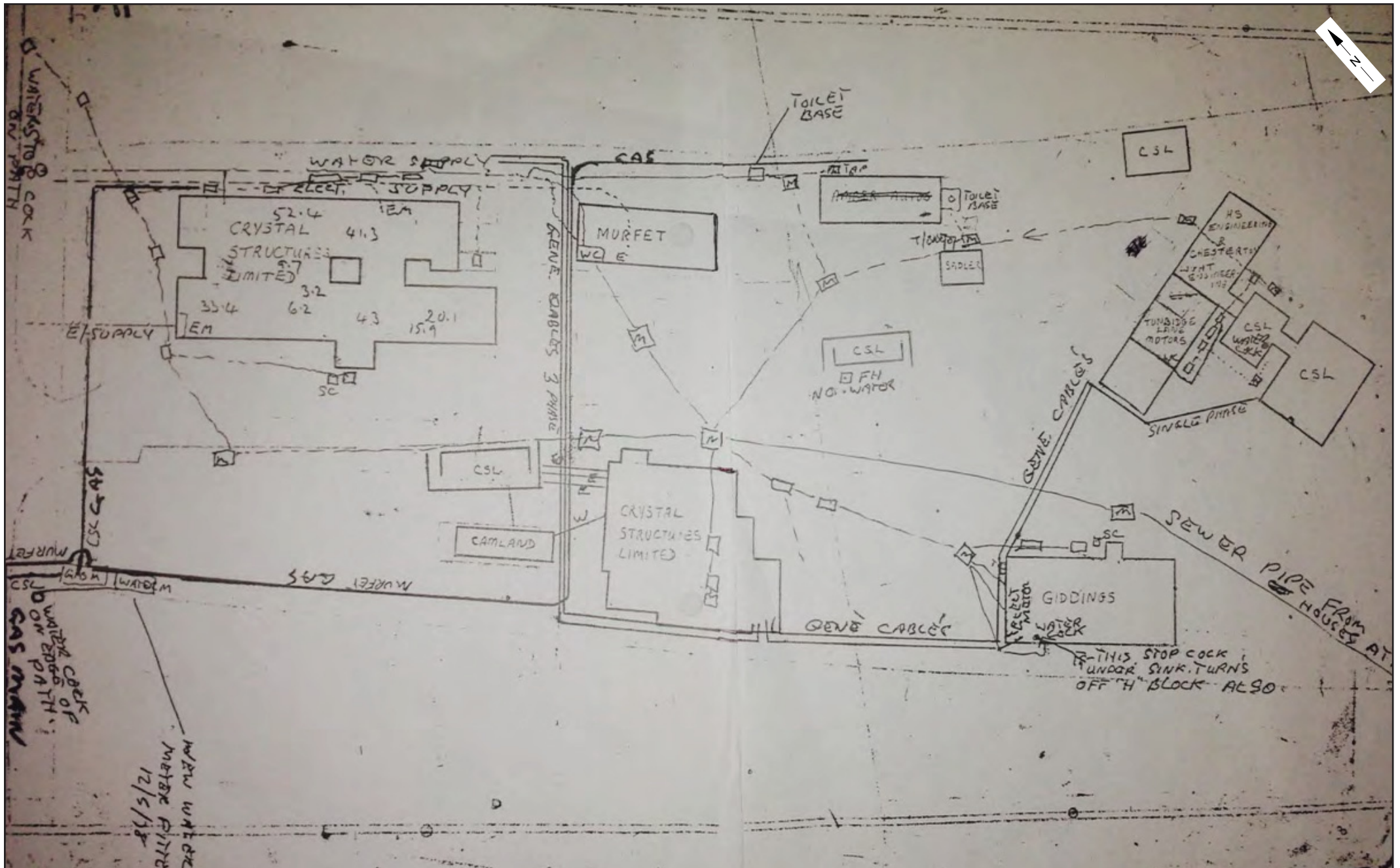
Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire

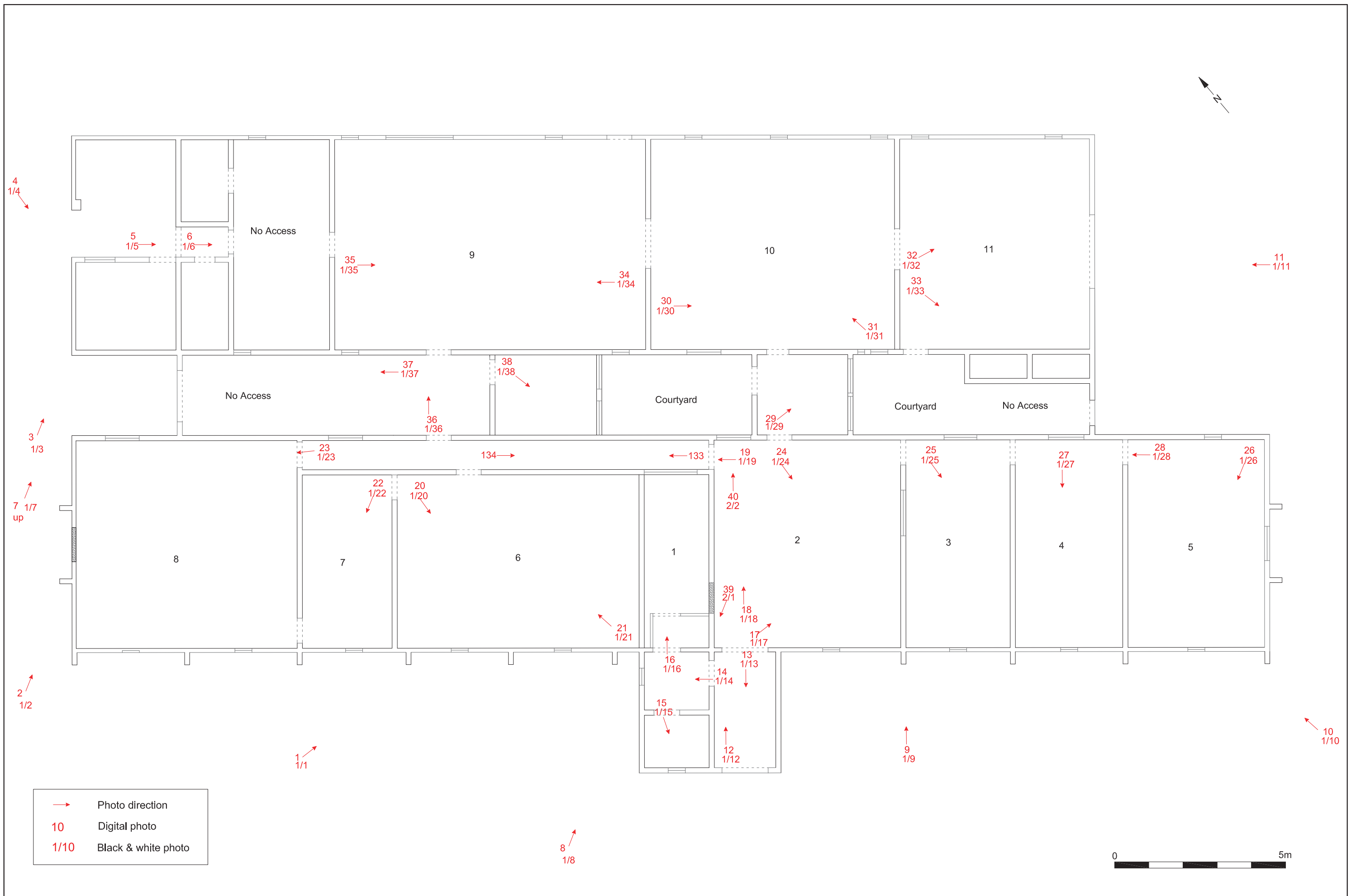
Project Ref: 6796
Report Ref: 2015237

July 2015
Drawn by: HG

Ordnance Survey Map of 1991 (Source: CgMs Consulting, 2014)

Fig. 13



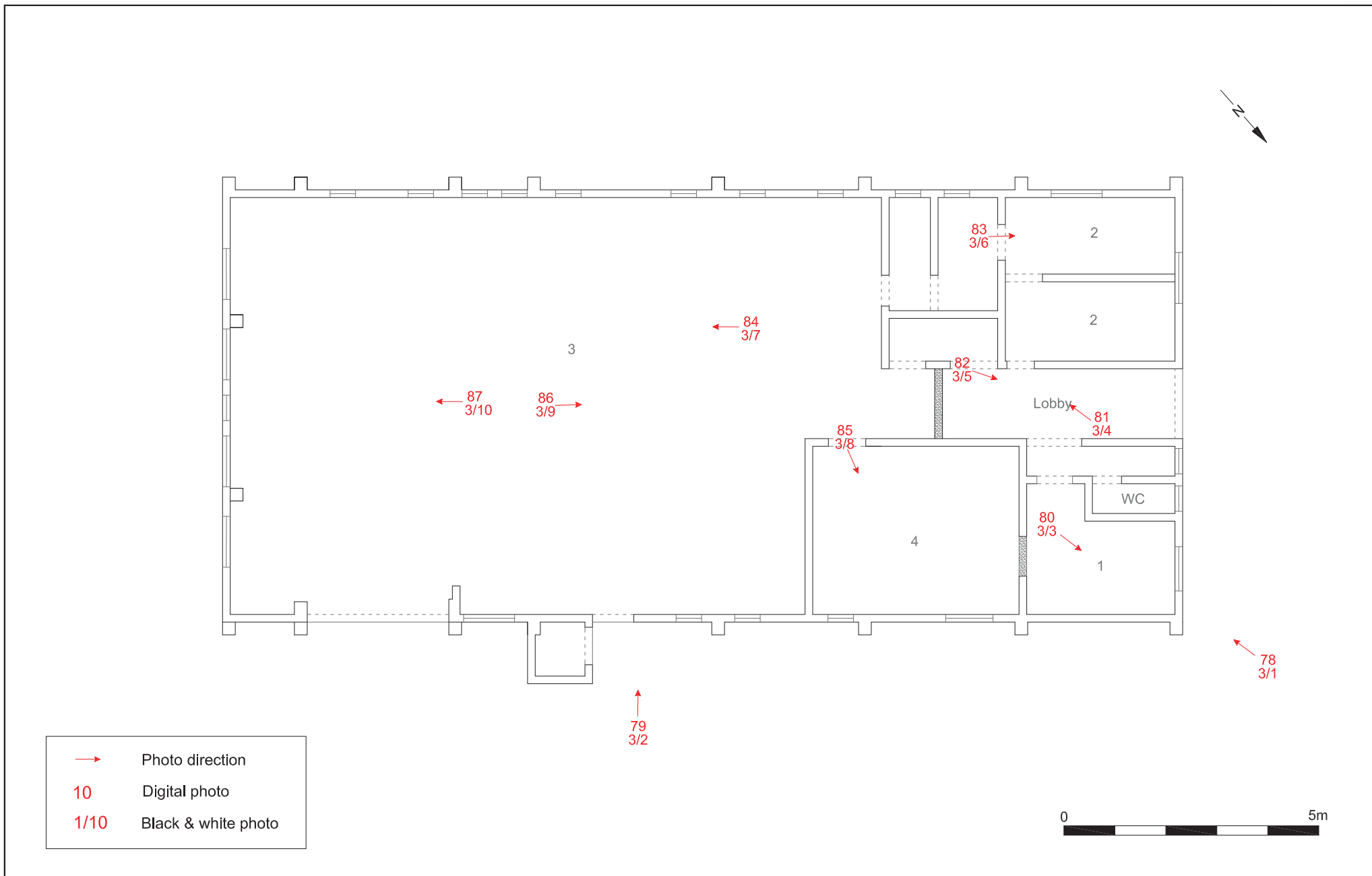


- Photo direction
- 10 Digital photo
- 1/10 Black & white photo

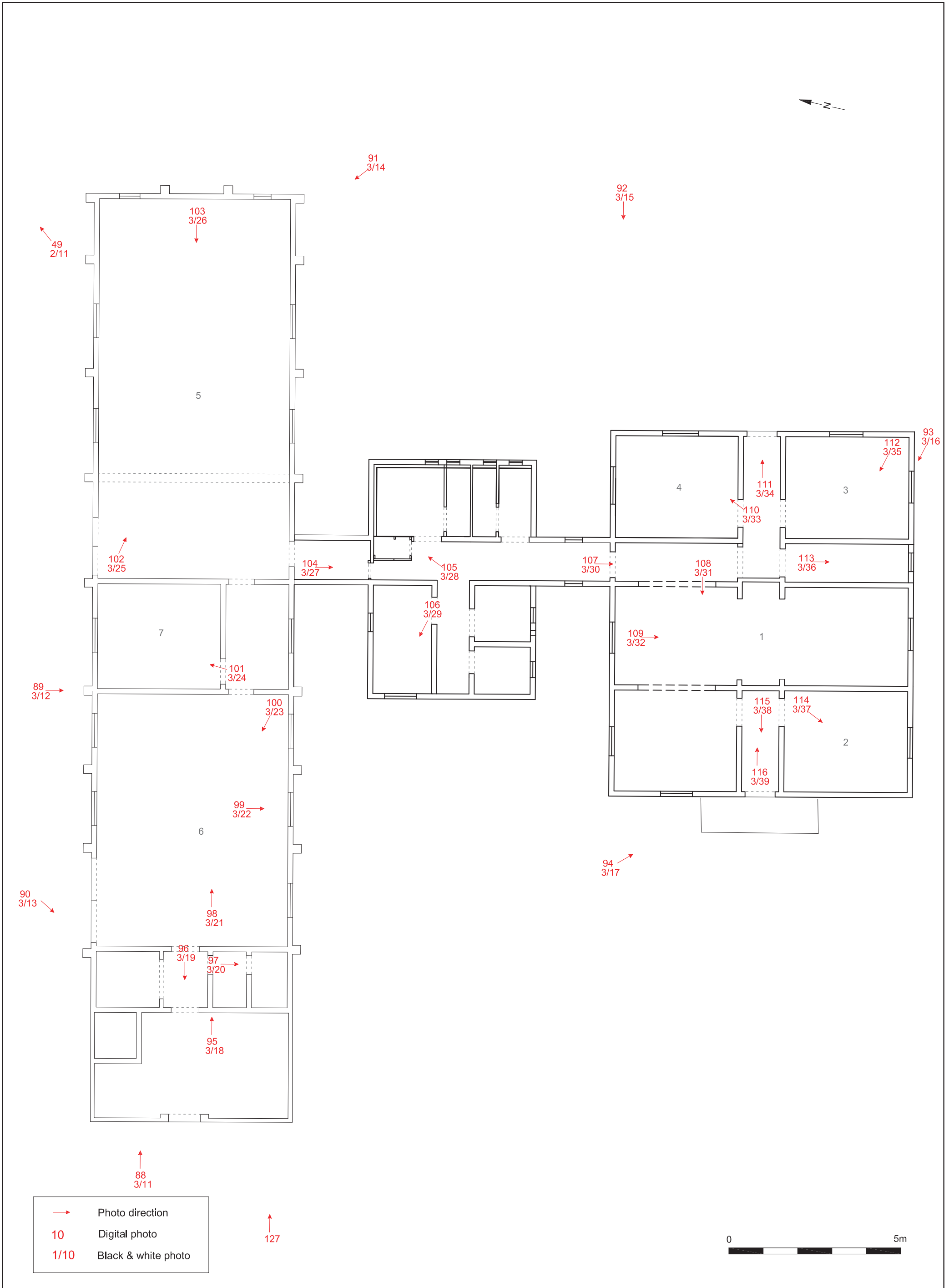


- Photo direction
- 10 Digital photo
- 1/10 Black & white photo

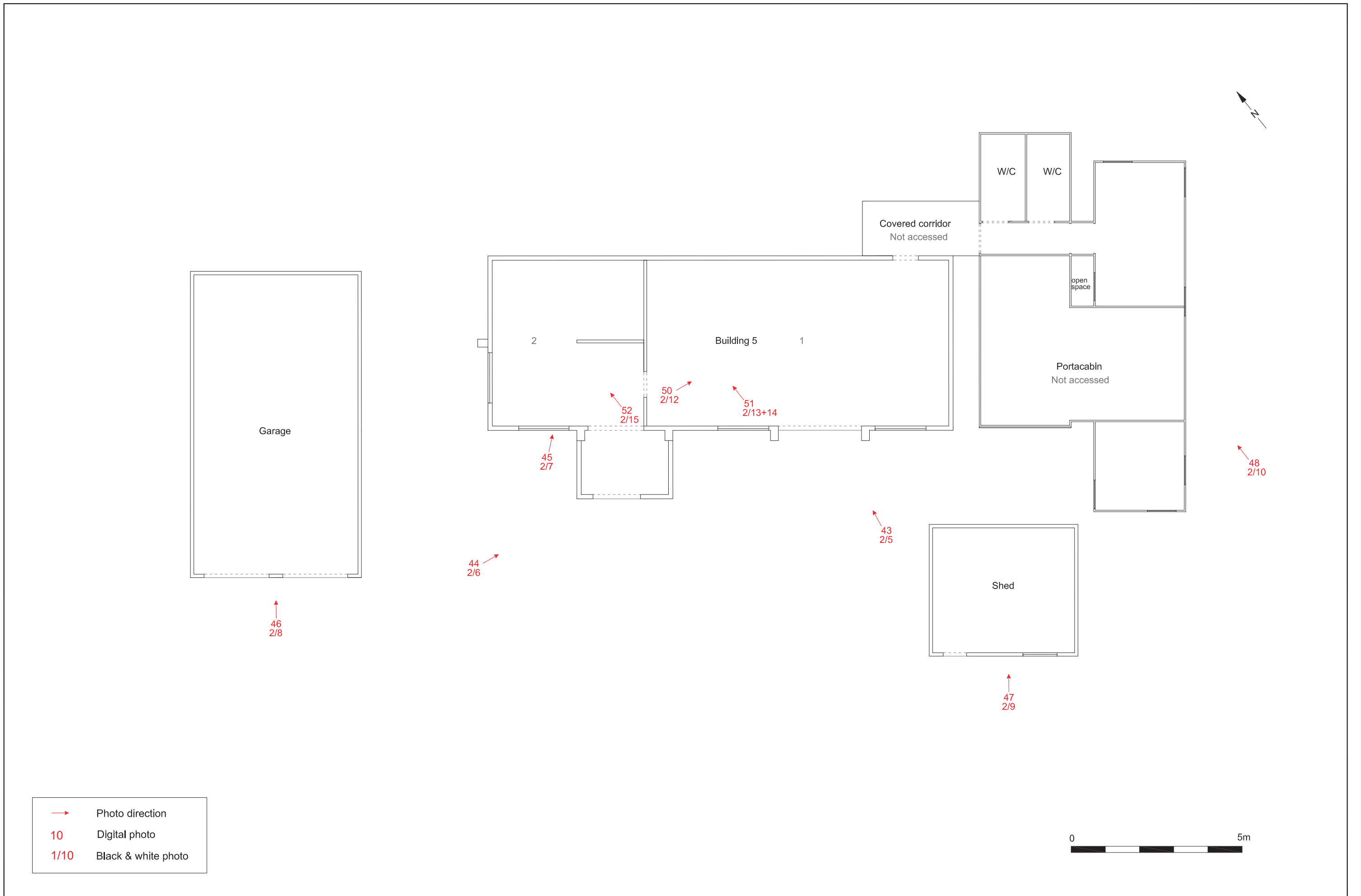




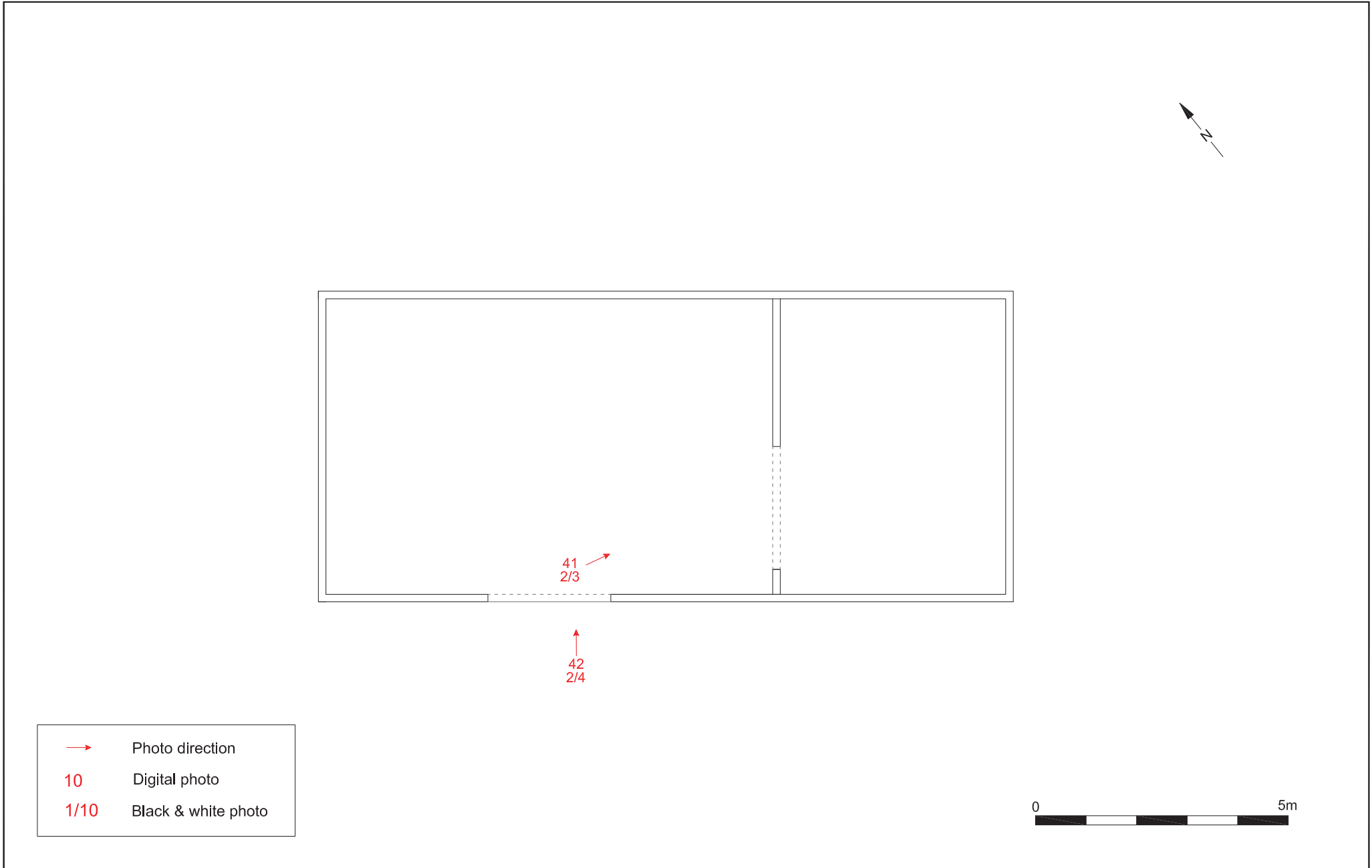
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 6796	August 2015	Building 3 floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 6796	August 2015	Building 4 floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: HG		

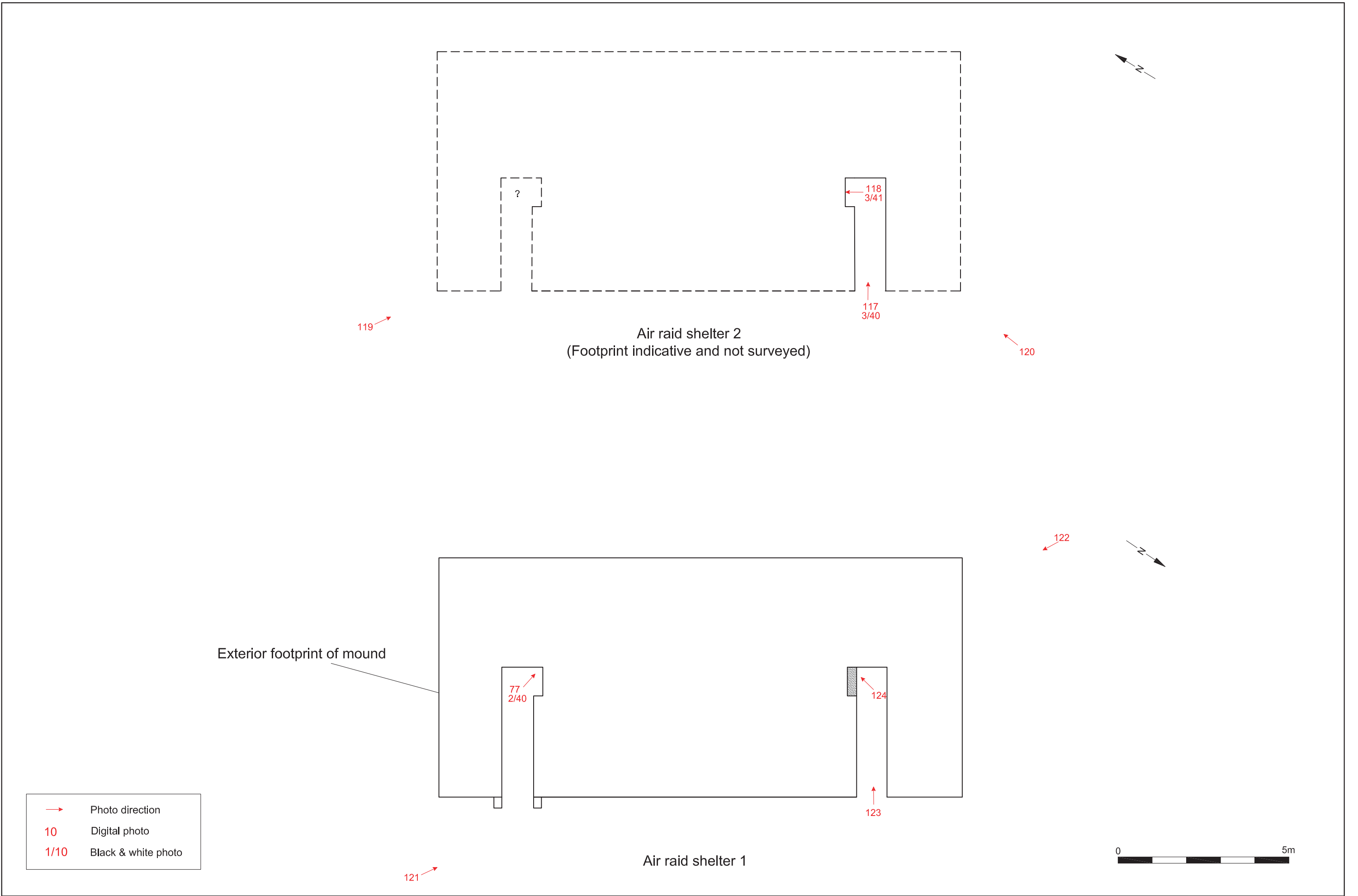


- Photo direction
- 10 Digital photo
- 1/10 Black & white photo



→	Photo direction
10	Digital photo
1/10	Black & white photo

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 6796	August 2015	Building 6 floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2015237	Drawn by: HG		



Appendix 1: Index of Digital Photographs



6796_0001



6796_0002



6796_0003



6796_0004



6796_0005



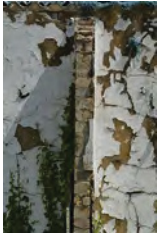
6796_0006



6796_0007



6796_0008



6796_0009



6796_0010



6796_0011



6796_0012



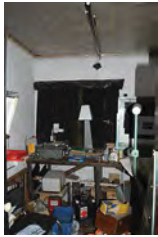
6796_0013



6796_0014



6796_0015



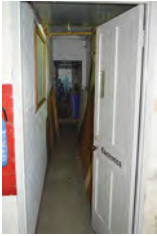
6796_0016



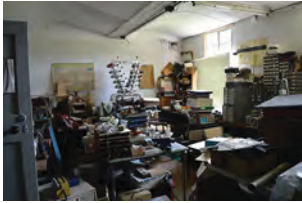
6796_0017



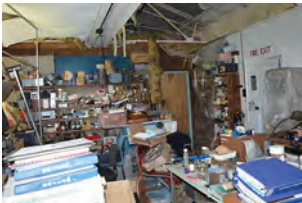
6796_0018



6796_0019



6796_0020



6796_0021



6796_0022

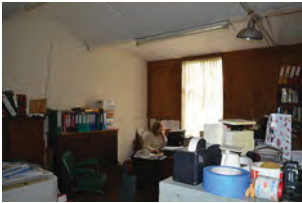


6796_0023



6796_0024

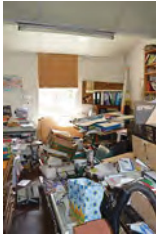
Appendix 1: Index of Digital Photographs



6796_0025



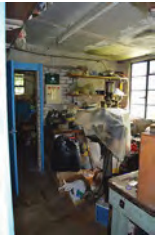
6796_0026



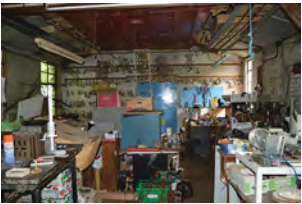
6796_0027



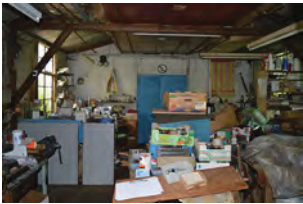
6796_0028



6796_0029



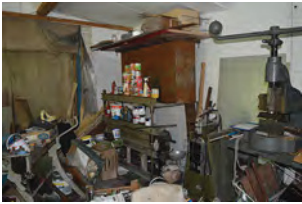
6796_0030



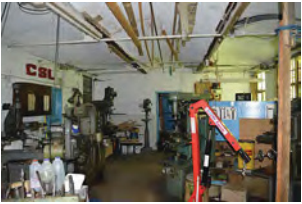
6796_0031



6796_0032



6796_0033



6796_0034



6796_0035



6796_0036



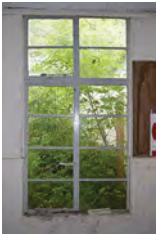
6796_0037



6796_0038



6796_0039



6796_0040



6796_0041



6796_0042



6796_0043



6796_0044



6796_0045



6796_0046



6796_0047



6796_0048

Appendix 1: Index of Digital Photographs



6796_0049



6796_0050



6796_0051



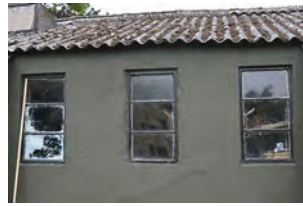
6796_0052



6796_0053



6796_0054



6796_0055



6796_0056



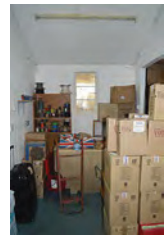
6796_0057



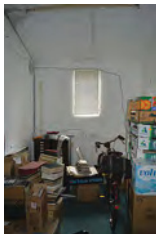
6796_0058



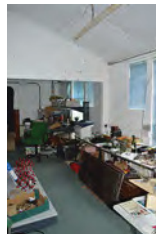
6796_0059



6796_0060



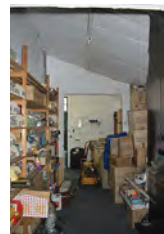
6796_0061



6796_0062



6796_0063



6796_0064



6796_0065



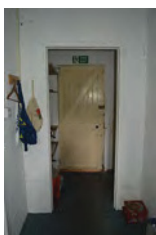
6796_0066



6796_0067



6796_0068



6796_0069



6796_0070



6796_0071



6796_0072

Appendix 1: Index of Digital Photographs



6796_0073



6796_0074



6796_0075



6796_0076



6796_0077



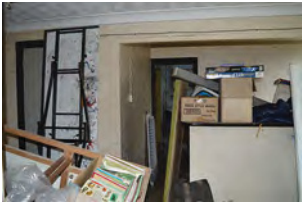
6796_0078



6796_0079



6796_0080



6796_0081



6796_0082



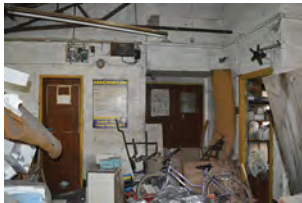
6796_0083



6796_0084



6796_0085



6796_0086



6796_0087



6796_0088



6796_0089



6796_0090



6796_0091



6796_0092



6796_0093



6796_0094



6796_0095



6796_0096

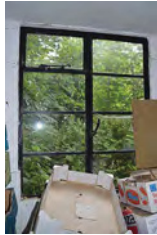
Appendix 1: Index of Digital Photographs



6796_0097



6796_0098



6796_0099



6796_0100



6796_0101



6796_0102



6796_0103



6796_0104



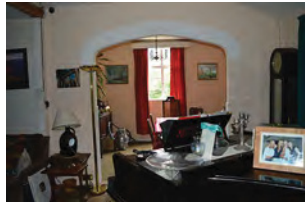
6796_0105



6796_0106



6796_0107



6796_0108



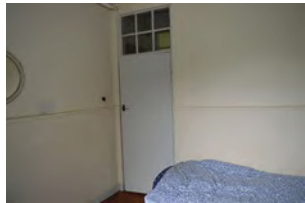
6796_0109



6796_0110



6796_0111



6796_0112



6796_0113



6796_0114



6796_0115



6796_0116



6796_0117



6796_0118



6796_0119



6796_0120

Appendix 1: Index of Digital Photographs



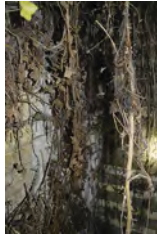
6796_0121



6796_0122



6796_0123



6796_0124



6796_0125



6796_0126



6796_0127

Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Sheet

OASIS ID: archaeol6-219713

Project details

Project name	LAND AT TUNBRIDGE LANE, BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB25 9DU
Short description of the project	In June 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Land at Tunbridge Lane, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire (Centred at NGR 554520 260880). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to help inform the planning process for the redevelopment of the site, which proposes the demolition of the existing buildings and their replacement with low-rise residential properties. A Cultural Heritage Statement has previously been produced for the site. The site formed part of the RAF Bottisham training airfield during the Second World War, and a number of original buildings relating to this use survive on the site, alongside a small number of later buildings. The buildings were recorded at Historic England Level 3 following a preliminary Level 1-2 record produced by Archaeology South-East in 2014. The site is now occupied by Crystal Structures Ltd and the buildings are variously in use as workshops and stores. Despite some later modifications, the historic layout of the site can be appreciated and it forms a surviving fragment of a much larger RAF complex, illuminated by documentary sources.
Project dates	Start: 16-06-2015 End: 17-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6796 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	RAF TRAINING BASE Modern
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE BOTTISHAM LAND AT TUNBRIDGE LANE, BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Postcode	CB25 9DU

Study area 7986.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 5452 6088 52.2239869515 0.262493607461 52 13 26 N 000 15
44 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Hannah Green

Type of sponsor/funding body private client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Services

Digital Archive ID TLB 14

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Services

Paper Archive ID TLB 14

Paper Media available "Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title LAND AT TUNBRIDGE LANE, BOTTISHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB25 9DU

Author(s)/Editor(s) Green, H.

Other bibliographic details 2015237

Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or
publication Archaeology South-East

Entered by Katya Harrow (k.harrow@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 6 August 2015

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

