Built to Resist

An Assessment of the Special Operations Executive's Infrastructure in the United Kingdom during the Second World War, 1940-1946

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APPENDIX A
Gazetteer

REF	S00437
Name	84 Command Depot
Known as	84 Command Depot
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	520772 249164
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	July 1942
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Bedfordshire

Description
In July 1942, SOE obtained storage space within 84 Command Depot, Sandy.[1]

REF	S00402
Name	Hassells Hall
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	518894 249995
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(01/09/1942)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Bedfordshire

Description
Dressing station for agents preparing to depart on missions from RAF Tempsford.[2]

REF	S00103
Name	Howbury Hall
Known as	STS 40
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	509812 251726
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/09/1943[3]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	28/05/1945[4]
County	Bedfordshire

Description

Reception Committee School established at Howbury Hall in June 1943[5]. The standard course at STS40 was of ' ten days duration, the first three days being devoted to the general theory and maintenance of ultra-short wave wireless equipment and instruction in the S-Phone; the next three days were devoted to Eureka equipment and the remaining time was devoted to the practical use of this equipment with aircraft and instruction in the organisation of reception committees culminating in the full scale night exercise with the dropping of stores to a reception committee composed of the students'[6]. The staff consisted of a 'major commandant, two officer instructors dealing with the organisation of reception committees and the use of the S-Phone, one RAF Officer to instruct in the Eureka …, an RAF serjeant to assist him, and an RAF officer to carry out liaison between the school and the operational squadron at Tempsford. The technical staff also included Royal Signals NCOs who maintained the equipment and acted as assistant instructors'[7].

REF	S00130
Name	RAF Henlow
Known as	RAF Henlow
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	516477 237120
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1940)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Bedfordshire

Description

During 1940, SOE managed to acquire space within RAF Henlow which they utilised for the modification and packing of parachutes and the filling of packages.[8] At the airfield: 'Extreme security was preserved in the 9' x 8' office [2.74m x 2.43m], in which the packing was first carried out in 1940. During the five years of its existence this 9' x 8' expanded to 8.000 square feet of floor area [743.22m^2]; from the manufacture of one package per month in 1940, the vast output of 194 was obtained; from May 1942 to January 1945, output totalled 19.863 packages, 10.900 harnesses manufactured and 27.980 parachutes modified and packed. All this work was performed under strict secrecy in the centre of one of Britain's busiest R.A.F. stations'.[9]

REF	S00124
Name	RAF Tempsford
Known as	RAF Tempsford
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	518819 252676
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	14/03/1942 (138 Squadron relocated)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	04/03/1945 (138 Squadron transferred from SOE)
County	Bedfordshire

Description

RAF Tempsford was opened on 10 August 1941.[10] 138 Squadron relocated to the airfield on 14 March 1942,[11] shortly followed by 161 Squadron on 11 April.[12] In April 1942, the bomb store was completed.[13] Tempsford was constructed with three runways: one runway was excellent and the medium runway was classed as good. The short runway, however, pointed towards a ridge of hills which meant that a fully loaded aircraft could not take-off.[14]

REF	S00190
Name	Royal Ordnance Factory Elstow
Known as	Royal Ordnance Factory Elstow
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	504531 244273
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1943)[15]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	(1945)[16]
County	Bedfordshire

Description
During 1943, it was decided that rigid explosive containers were to be filled with a cast explosive as a standard charge during the preparations for Operational OVERLORD. In order to carry out this work, SOE gained permission from the Royal Ordnance Factory at Elstow to utilise their experimental shop for poured fillings. SOE based a staff of between five and six soldiers at Elstow until the factory was closed after 'V.E' Day.[17]

REF	S00240
Name	West Court
Known as	STS 6
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	477216 163867
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	08/04/1941[18]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	25/07/1945[19]
County	Berkshire

Description
West Court was established as a Preliminary School providing prospective agent's basic military training. As of 1 January 1943, West Court was a Depot School, also known as an Operational Holding School, under Commandant Major JH Dumbrell[20]. On 20 September 1944, a Russian interpreter was based at STS6.[21]

REF	S00132
Name	Charndon
Known as	Station 53a
Also Known as	
Function	Communication
OS Grid Ref	467485 224763
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	October 1942[22]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Buckinghamshire

Description
In October 1942, SOE's only transmitter station was at Charndon. The transmitting building was 20' by 12' (6.10m x 3.67m) and housed 18 250-watt transmitters. One 20-pair cable was installed between the receiver at Grendon Underwood and Charndon for remote control. Stand –by power was available from a 9KVA generator. Expansion of this transmitter building occurred at a later date and a structure measuring 35' by 18' (10.67m x 5.48m) was erected. Within this, a further six 250-watt transmitters were installed. Four halfwave di-poles were erected and SOE arranged that any aerial could be connected to any transmitter. Each transmitter was equipped with two end-fed aerials, one for day frequencies and one for night frequencies.[23]

REF	S00074
Name	Chicheley Hall
Known as	STS 46
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	490558 245850
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(June 1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	19/10/1945[24]
County	Buckinghamshire

Description
In July 1942, STS46 was made available to the 'Czech Section as a general purpose holding and operational school, where they could have Czech instructors, and in May 1943 the school was handed over entirely to them'.[25] As of 1 January 1943, the Holding School was under the command of Commandant Major the Hon. R Ans[26]. Transferred to FANY training on 28/03/1944.[27] All FANYs, 'whether destined to be employed by S.T.S. or other Units, attended thus School and the charges in respect of non-S.T.S. trainees were duly recovered from F.A.N.Y. H.Q. All S.T.S. trainees were paid during their ten-day course, regardless of whether they were eventually accepted by S.T.S. H.Q. or not'.[28]

REF	S00083
Name	Grendon Hall
Known as	STS 52
Also Known as	Station 53a[29]
Function	Training/Communication
OS Grid Ref	468200 222000
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(July 1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Buckinghamshire

Description

Originally established to train students in wireless communications.[30] When SOE gained control of their wireless networks in 1942, this became their first receiver station. The Signal Office was initially established in a downstairs room of the house. Later, a Signal Office was constructed in the grounds which contained '18 operating positions of which 4 were equipped for automatic sending. A superintendant's desk was installed, where facilities existed for connecting any operating positions to any transmitter and also allowed the superintendant to monitor any receiver. The receiving aerials which consisted of 8 Rhombics and 4 cage di-poles were not modified, but the feeder route was diverted to the new building'.[31] As this could not cope with SOE's increasing wireless demands, it was decided to incorporate Wide Band Receiving Amplifiers at the receiver. As the alterations would cause significant disruption, a temporary signal office was built whilst construction was ongoing.[32]

REF	S00098
Name	Poundon House
Known as	Station 53b
Also Known as	464500 225200
Function	Communication
OS Grid Ref	464500 225200
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1942)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	24/07/1945[33]
County	Buckinghamshire

Description

As SOE's wireless requirements could not be met by a single Home Station, a second was constructed. The receiver was at Poundon and the transmitter at Godington.[34] This structure measured 40' by 40' by 12' (12.19m x 12.19m x 3.66m). Within this, 40 operating positions were installed of which half contained automatic sending facilities.[35] At this facility, two 3-wire receiving rhombics were constructed. These covered a frequency range of 3-13M/cs. In addition, two single-wire rhombics were also erected. These were capable or operating four receivers simultaneously without the use of the Wide band Amplifier. The amplifiers were mounted on racks so that any receiver could be connected to any of the three Wide Band Amplifiers installed or to the single wire rhombics. Over 7,000ft of cable was used. To oversee the operation of this facility, a superintendant's table was installed. This had the capabilities of connecting to any transmitter. With the provision of a disc recording unit and a double turn-table play back unit, the output from any receiver could be recorded. At some date, the automatic equipment was improved by the addition of an undulator which could be connected to the output of any receiver.[36] 'A 9KVA P/E generator was fitted for stand-by power and a system of automatic switching was installed so that in the event of power failure the alternative power supply was first selected and it this too failed the stand-by generator was brought into action. Voltage regulators were also installed'.[37]

REF	S00409
Name	Redfield
Known as	STS 42
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	476159 228770
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Buckinghamshire

Description
Italian Holding School.[38]

REF	S00070
Name	Roughwood Park
Known as	STS 42
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	500360 195389
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/06/1945[39]
County	Buckinghamshire

Description
Holding School under the command of Commandant Major JC Petherick, MC as of 1 Jan 1943.[40]

REF	S00115
Name	Signal Hill
Known as	Station 53c
Also Known as	
Function	Communication
OS Grid Ref	463700 225100
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Buckinghamshire

Description
Station 53c was operated by the OSS under the guidance of SOE. The receiver was at Signal Hill, Poundon. SOE acted 'in a technical liaison capacity in the design and construction of this station. It was responsible for the aerial lay-out and design and for the running of the remote control lines. The internal installation, with the exception of the transmitting Wide Band Equipment, was carried out by the U.S. forces. The Wide Band equipment consisted of two 3/8 Mc/s twelve-channel amplifiers and 24 rack mounted Drive Units together with the ancillary equipment. The receiving a aerial layout consisted of five 3-wire rhombics; Wide Band receiving amplifiers were installed. The transmitting aerial layout employed 35 dipole aerial and four 3-witre rhombics'.[41]

REF	S00072
Name	The Grove
Known as	MCU77
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	508204 198783
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1942[42]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/08/1945[43]
County	Buckinghamshire

Description
In 1942 it was decided that SOE would establish a mobile construction unit, known as MCU77, consisting of Royal Engineers under D/PROPS Section. The purpose of this unit was to carry out work of a particularly urgent or secret nature. The MCU77 was established at The Grove, Chalfont St Giles and was given authority to draw from Royal Engineers and other Army Stores. MCU77 proved of great value.[44] The MCU77 was also tasked with carrying out repairs on furniture.[45]

REF	S00555
Name	Twyford
Known as	Station 53c
Also Known as	
Function	Communication
OS Grid Ref	467794 226088
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Buckinghamshire

Description
Station 53c was operated by the OSS under the guidance of SOE. The transmitter was at Twyford.

REF	S00085
Name	Gaynes Hall
Known as	Station 61
Also Known as	STS 61[46]
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	514663 266220
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1941
Date Closed (or latest ref)	02/07/1945[47]
County	Cambridgeshire

Description
In 1941, SOE relocated their packing section to Gaynes Hall. In the summer of 1943, SOE expanded the facilities at this station and constructed six large packing sheds, two magazines, one assembly-shed, two container stores and a new camp.[48]

REF	S00077
Name	Dunham House
Known as	STS 51a
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	373494 387406
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/02/1941[49]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/07/1945[50]
County	Cheshire

Description
The first step towards the establishment of a Parachute Ground Training School was taken by SOE in February 1941 when they acquired Dunham House and numbered it STS51[51]. The house could accommodate 25 students who received their training from the nearby Parachute Training School based at RAF Ringway.[52] On 1 Janurary 1943, STS51a's Commandant was Major CJ Edwards, MBE.[53]

REF	S00411
Name	Ridifarne
Known as	Helford Flotilla
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	175934 027031
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1940)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Cornwall

Description
The first property requisitioned by Holdsworth for a clandestine flotilla was at Helston on the Helford. This was, however, to prove inconvenient as it was located too far upstream which meant vessels could only access it at high water. SOE's base was shortly thereafter relocated to Ridifarne on the north bank above the Helford Passage. Situated next to a pool in the estuary, boats anchored here could remain afloat at all tides.[54]

REF	S00087
Name	Scorrier House
Known as	STS 62a
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	172517 043779
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(29/12/1942)[55]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Cornwall

Description
Training establishment of the Small Scale Raiding Force based at Station 62, Anderson Manor.[56] On 1 January 1943 the Commandant was Lieutenant Colonel WJ Stirling.[57] Scorrier House was an outstation to Anderson Manor.

REF	S00436
Name	2 Princes Street
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	426772 542807
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(16/02/1944)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	County Durham

Description
Safe house used by SOE for agents in training to send wireless messages.[58]

REF	S00088
Name	Lupton House
Known as	STS 62b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	290255 055011
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(29/12/1942)[59]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Devon

Description
Training establishment of the Small Scale Raiding Force based at Station 62, Anderson Manor.[60] On 1 January 1943 the Commandant was Lieutenant Colonel WJ Stirling.[61] Lupton House was an outstation to Anderson Manor.

REF	S00086
Name	Anderson Manor
Known as	Station 62
Also Known as	STS 47 and STS 62
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	388018 097603
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	05/06/1945[62]
County	Dorset

Description
Originally Anderson manor was home to the Small Scale Raiding Force. In June 1943 it became STS47. '[I]nstruction was called for not only in enemy weapons, but also in enemy mines, demolition equipment and booby-traps, as well as in the laying and neutralising of Allied mines. To meet those needs, one of the schools of Group C (S.T.S. 3 Stodham Park) was diverted from its normal function of an Operational Holding School, and a specialist course in Mines, Foreign Weapons and demolition equipment was instituted there in May 1944. In July 1944 the course was transferred to S.T.S. 47, where it remained until its disbandment in June 1945'.[63] At Anderson manor the 'course was organised in two sections, foreign weapons in one and mines, demolition equipment and booby traps in the other. A comprehensive museum was established (to which the specimens from Group A were added on its disbandment) and a cottage was rigged with every known type of booby trap (connected to bells) in which students could test out their knowledge'.[64]

REF	S00352
Name	Wraxall Manor
Known as	STS62c
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	357540 100793
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	29/12/1942 (earliest ref)[65]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Dorset

Description
Training establishment of the Small Scale Raiding Force based at Station 62, Anderson Manor.[66] On 1 January 1943 the Commandant was Lieutenant Colonel WJ Stirling.[67] Wraxall Manor was an outstation to Anderson Manor.

REF	S00105
Name	Belhaven School
Known as	STS 54b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	366682 648771
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	30/06/1945[68]
County	East Lothian

Description
Specialist Signal School under the command of Major FG Homan.[69]

REF	S00393
Name	8 High Street, Leigh-on-Sea
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(22/08/1942)[70]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	(12/10/1942)[71]
County	Essex

Description
Initially, the base at 8 High Street, Leigh-on-Sea was operated by N Section. It was later taken over by MO/N Section pending a decision regarding the establishment of an East Coast Base. The cottage was rented from Messrs. Bundock Bros. who also allowed SOE access to a small yard. In August 1942, these premises were used as stores and supported two small fishing vessels. The house was unfurnished except for camp beds, blankets and dinghies.[72] On 12 October 1942 it was proposed that para-naval training might be conducted at Leigh-on-Sea.[73]

REF	S00071
Name	Audley End
Known as	STS 43
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	552468 238149
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	29/10/1944[74]
County	Essex

Description
Holding School under the command of Commandant Lieutenant Colonel AT Roper-Caldbook as of 1 January 1943.[75] Used to train Polish agents.[76]

REF	S00093
Name	Briggens
Known as	STS 38
Also Known as	Station 14[77], Station XIV[78] and Station VIII[79]
Function	Training/Supply
OS Grid Ref	541390 211195
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(January 1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	05/09/1945[80]
County	Essex

Description
In January 1941, Briggens was a Polish Finishing School under the command of a British officer, with a mixed Polish and British staff. In March 1942 it was turned into Station VIII when it was taken over by SOE's Forgery Section.[81] At its peak, the Forgery Section employed 50 members of staff, the majority of whom were ex-convicts. Over its operational life, this department produced in excess of 275,000 documents.[82]

REF	S00075
Name	Forthampton House
Known as	STS 49
Also Known as	STS 45a[83] and STS 54c
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	385323 232029
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/05/1944[84]
County	Gloucestershire

Description
Holding School under the command of Commandant Captain RE Hambro as of 1 January 1943.[85] Initially closed on 29 June 1943, but reopened and finally closed on 31 May 1944.[86]

REF	S00073
Name	Hatherop Castle
Known as	STS 45
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	415314 205126
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(01/01/1943)[87]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	11/06/1945[88]
County	Gloucestershire

Description
Hatherop Holding Castle was a SOE Holding School under the command of Commandant Major OH Brown as of 1 Jan 1943.[89] STS45 was praised for the close liaison between the commandant of the training school and the country sections.[90] On 24 August 1943, there were proposals to train Danish shock troops at STS45 where there was already a large body of Danish literature, newspapers and local intelligence.[91]

REF	S00078
Name	Fulsham Hall
Known as	STS51b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	384380 380079
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/03/1941[92]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	04/06/1945[93]
County	Greater Manchester

Description
Parachute Training School 51b, tel. Wilmslow 3207, Commandant Major CJ Edwards, MBE as of 1 Jan 1943.[94] To increase the accommodation at SOE's Ground Training School, Fulsham Hall was acquired in March 1941 and numbered STS51b. This increased capacity allowed a degree of segregation if required.[95] The house could accommodate 25 students.[96]

REF	S00408
Name	RAF Ringway
Known as	STS 51
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	381804 384456
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(XX/01/1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	(1944)
County	Greater Manchester

Description

To train agents in the art of parachuting, SOE arranged that their students could be taught by the RAF's Parachute Training Squadron based at RAF Ringway, Manchester.[97] Between January and April 1941, the airfield welcomed 'with open arms the men that SOE sent them'.[98] Training at Ringway 'scarcely deviated from the original scheme evolved during the whole of its duration. Each course lasted from five to seven days according to weather. After receiving this ground training students carried out five decents ... Facilities also existed for students requiring additional refresher training to return to school before departure to the Field'.[99] Until the summer of 1944, Reception Committee training was also provided at this airfield. Following this date, this instruction was provided at Howbury Hall.[100]

REF	S00406
Name	York House
Known as	STS 51c
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	379725 388897
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/03/1945[101]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	04/06/1945[102]
County	Greater Manchester

Description
In July 1944, SOE began training German prisoners for work in Germany. The BONZO scheme necessitated the complete segregation of the Germans at STS51. With the reduced number of students at the time, one of STS51's houses could be allocated to the BONZOS. In Spring 1945 this was further complicated by the introduction of the PERIWIG BONZOS who required segregating from the normal BONZOS. York House was acquired in March 1945 and used purely for BONZOS or PERWIG BONZOS and could accommodate ten students at a time.[103]

REF	S00099
Name	Blackbridge
Known as	STS 32c
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	438175 103222
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/06/1942[104]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/05/1945[105]
County	Hampshire

Description
Finishing School located in the vicinity of Beaulieu.

REF	S00065
Name	Boarmans
Known as	STS 36
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	439264 103173
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	January 1943[106]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	06/12/1944[107]
County	Hampshire

Description
Boarmans was part of SOE's Finishing School complex in the Beaulieu area. As of 1 January 1943 it was commanded by Commandant Captain RH Harris, MC.[108]

REF	S00101
Name	Clobb Gorse
Known as	STS 37b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	440423 099717
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/10/1942[109]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/09/1944[110]
County	Hampshire

Description
Finishing School located in the vicinity of Beaulieu.

REF	S00063
Name	Drokes
Known as	STS 34
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	440777 098804
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(01/01/1943)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/11/1944[111]
County	Hampshire

Description
Finishing School located in the vicinity of Beaulieu. As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Commandant Captain R Carr.[112] Closed 15 November 1944 re-opened Feb/May 1945.[113]

REF	S00060
Name	Harford House
Known as	STS 32a
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	439715 104456
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(January 1943)[114]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/05/1945[115]
County	Hampshire

Description
Harford House was part of SOE's Finishing School complex in the Beaulieu area. As of 1 January 1943 it was commanded by Commandant Captain AR Hinde.[116]

REF	S00090
Name	Inchmery
Known as	STS 62d
Also Known as	STS 42[117]
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	443900 098693
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	05/02/1941[118]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Hampshire

Description
On 5 January 1941, Inchmery House was taken over by the Free French and was ultimately handed over to them entirely as a depot for the special parachute company.[119] As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel WJ Stirling.[120]

REF	S00061
Name	Saltmarsh
Known as	STS 32b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	437965 103454
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	January 1942[121]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/05/1945[122]
County	Hampshire

Description
Saltmarsh was part of SOE's Finishing School complex in the Beaulieu area. As of 1 January 1943, STS32b was under the command of Commandant Captain AR Hinde.[123]

REF	S00044
Name	Stodham Park
Known as	STS 3
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	477083 126104
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	24/02/1941[124]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	29/05/1945[125]
County	Hampshire

Description

Originally opened as a Preliminary School, on the establishment of the SAB it became an Operational Holding School. As of 1 January 1943, the school was commanded by Major AW Godfrey.[126] With the advent of the JEDBURGH scheme to support Operation OVERLORD, the numbers of officers and NCOs involved were too great to be handled by the SAB at STS7. In November 1943, therefore, a temporary board, known as No. 205 Selection Board, was established at STS3 under the command of Maj Sinclair, Deputy President of the SAB.[127] It was decided within SOE that agents required instruction in the use of enemy mines, demolition equipment and booby-traps, as well as in the laying and neutralising of Allied mines. To meet these requirements, a specialist course in mines, foreign weapons and demolition equipment was instituted at STS3 in May 1944. In July the course was transferred to STS47 where it remained until its disbandment in June 1945.[128] To support the course, a 'comprehensive museum was established (to which the specimens from Group A were added on its disbandment) and a cottage was rigged with every known type of booby trap (connected to bells) in which students could test out their knowledge'.[129]

REF	S00082
Name	The House in the Wood
Known as	STS 31b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	438858 104321
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(March 1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/06/1945[130]
County	Hampshire

Description
Part of the Finishing School complex in the vicinity of Beaulieu. In early March 1941, The House in the Wood was acquired for officer accommodation.[131] As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Commandant Lieutenant Colonel SHC Woolrych, CBE.[132]

REF	S00089
Name	The House on the Shore
Known as	STS 33
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	438784 096077
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(08/09/1941)[133]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/11/1944[134]
County	Hampshire

Description
The House of the Shore was part of SOE's Finishing School complex in the Beaulieu area. On 1 January 1943 it was commanded by Commandant Captain PJ Tidmarsh.[135]

REF	S00100
Name	The Rings
Known as	STS 31
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	439334 104537
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1941
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/06/1945[136]
County	Hampshire

Description
At the end of 1940, SOE began looking for a suitable location to establish their Finishing Schools. The Rings were initially used as both a HQ and for student accommodation. By March 1941, it had designated as an office block and students were no longer allowed to enter.[137]

REF	S00158
Name	Vineyards
Known as	STS 35
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	438799 103070
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1941[138]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/05/1945[139]
County	Hampshire

Description
'Early in 1941 an elementary signals training school was established at "Vineyards" in the Beaulieu area to give preliminary training to S.O.E. operators whose advanced training was done by Section VIII'.[140] Later, Vineyards became part of the Finishing School complex and as of 1 January 1943 was under Commandant Captain W Clark.[141]

REF	S00212
Name	Warren House
Known as	STS 37a
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	441260 096609
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/03/1942[142]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/09/1944[143]
County	Hampshire

Description
Part of the Finishing School complex in the vicinity of Beaulieu. Warren House was also used as a special photographic school. Instruction was given in 'normal outdoor and indoor photography for reconnaissance purposes in addition to training in miniature and micro reproduction photography'.[144] The number of students who used this school was small, therefore, it reverted back to a Finish School and the equipment was transferred to STS39 in February 1944.[145]

REF	S00397
Name	Allensors Ltd
Known as	Station VIIc
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	509567 196057
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	January 1944
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Hertfordshire

Description

During 1943, SOE began expanding the various sections based at The Frythe. As space at this facility was finite, a decision was taken by the Supplies Board on 12 August to relocate the Radio Communication Division. This reorganisation was directly related to the expected inundation of requests from operational sections with the anticipated invasion of Europe sometime during the following year. It was not until 4 October that the Property Section could report that a suitable premise for the Radio Communication Division had been located. SOE immediately embarked on a programme of building alterations to Allensors Joinery Works, Watford. This work was completed by January 1944 and the facility was ready to be occupied at which point all Radio Communication functions at The Frythe ceased.[146]

REF	S00040
Name	Aston House
Known as	Station XII
Also Known as	War Department Experimental Station 6
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	527100 222400
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/11/1939[147]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	(XX/10/1945)[148]
County	Hertfordshire

Description

In November 1939, SIS's Experimental Section relocated from Bletchley Park to Aston House. Initially, Aston House was involved in the research and production of sabotage devices and also responsible for the training of saboteurs. Three miles from the main house, a disused chalk pit was used fir demonstrations and experiments on explosives and incendiaries. To support the work at Aston House, machine and carpenters' shops were constructed as well as stores for incendiaries and explosives; a miniature filling factory was also erected. In 1941, research was relocated to The Frythe and Aston House concentrated on supply and production.[149] During this period, the stores were kept in a confined area in small buildings close to the main house. On 4 January 1942 a fire broke out at Aston House. After the fire, Elephant shelters were erected on site and an extensive building programme, comprising general stores, incendiary and explosive storage, accommodation for explosive filling and a light engineering workshop, began. This was completed early in 1943. By September 1942, an enlarged workshop had been built and equipped which provided comprehensive workshop space with its own raw material and tool stores. Early in 1944, the sub-station capacity was increased to 400KVA. At the beginning of 1945, a plating plant of 1,000 ampere capacity was added to the site. Between 30 June 1942 and 30 June 1945, Station XII issued 6,667 tons of material and passed £3,429,321 invoices to MGOF and M of S.[150]

REF	S00048
Name	Brickendonbury
Known as	STS 17
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	533000 210400
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1940)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	30/06/1945[151]
County	Hertfordshire

Description

Section D established a school at Brickendonbury known as Station XVII. This school became SOE's first STS and was renamed STS17. This facility was under the command of Commander Peters, RN.[152] 'The object of this school was to train men of different nationalities as instructors and recruiters who would be equipped and returned to their own countries in order to raise organisations to counter enemy interests and commit specific acts of sabotage. In addition, the establishment acted as a general purpose school and undertook the special operational training of raiding parties'.[153] This school covered techniques for 'attacking common machinery, that of putting out of action railways, dock installations, shipping, telecommunications, and also more specifically military targets such as aircraft, submarines, radiolocation installations, and in general of anything which could be described as a mechanical target'.[154] The school could accommodate 35 students.

REF	S00122
Name	Bride Hall
Known as	Station VI
Also Known as	
Function	Research/Supply
OS Grid Ref	519053 215944
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	July 1941
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Hertfordshire

Description

In July 1941, the Small Arms Section relocated to Bride Hall. As there was a perceived threat from the 'Fifth Column', 'secrecy was of paramount importance, and with the house situated "miles from anywhere", it made the perfect secret service "hide-out"'.[155] The two spacious barns at Bride Hall were ideally suited for SOE's armoury requirements. On receipt of weapons, the Small Arms Section was responsible for their repairing, servicing and testing. To facilitate this, a 30yds (27.43m) range was constructed in the grounds. It is estimated that 100,000 pistols passed through this facility destined for the European Resistance.[156]

REF	S00079
Name	Frogmore Farm
Known as	Station 18
Also Known as	Station XVIII
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	528939 220722
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(01/01/1943)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	28/06/1945[157]
County	Hertfordshire

Description
In May 1943, Frogmore Farm taught students methods of preparing explosives from chemicals which were normally obtainable in Occupied Countries. This allowed them to undertake operations if their supplies were cut off. In August 1943, this course transferred to STS17.[158] Within the grounds, a number of underground structures were constructed.

REF	S00080
Name	Gardener's End
Known as	Station 19
Also Known as	STS 19[159]
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	531826 227359
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(01/01/1943)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	23/05/1945[160]
County	Hertfordshire

Description
Part of SOE's Holding School complex.

REF	S00123
Name	Gorhambury House
Known as	Station XI
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	511374 207854
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	(1944)
County	Hertfordshire

Description
Until the end of 1944, Gorhambury was used as accommodation for SOE's other facilities.[161] This station also housed a 5kw transmitter known as 'Buttercup'.[162]

REF	S00440
Name	North Road Garage
Known as	North Road Garage
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	523182 216270
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(December 1940)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	(May 1941)
County	Hertfordshire

Description
In December 1940, plans were developed to construct an armoury in the grounds of The Frythe. Pending completion of this work, the North Road Garage, Welwyn, was requisitioned to act as a temporary solution. By February 1941, this facility had developed the capacity to be able to send a single consignment of 20 tons of arms to Norway.[163]

REF	S00081
Name	Pollards Park
Known as	Station 20
Also Known as	Station 20a, STS 20
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	499068 195714
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(01/01/1943)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	28/10/1944[164]
County	Hertfordshire

Description
Part of SOE's Holding School complex. As of 1 January 1943, this facility was commanded by Commandant Lieutenant Colonel AM Kennedy, MC.[165]

REF	S00062
Name	The Fythe
Known as	Station IX
Also Known as	
Function	Research and Development
OS Grid Ref	522500 215000
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/08/1939
Date Closed (or latest ref)	1945
County	Hertfordshire

Description
By the time SOE was formed in July 1940, Section D had established research and development facilities at The Frythe and Aston House. This site was to become SOE's main research and development facility. Within the grounds various laboratories, workshops, magazines and manufacturing facilities were constructed.

REF	S00064
Name	The Grange
Known as	Station 20b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	499665 196174
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/03/1945[166]
County	Hertfordshire

Description
Part of SOE's Holding School complex.

REF	S00108
Name	The Thatched Barn
Known as	Station XV
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	521143 196752
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	June 1942
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Hertfordshire

Description
In June 1942, the Camouflage Section relocated to the Thatched Barn. Situated on the Barnett bypass, this site became known as Station XV and dealt with all large scale production.[167] In order to camouflage equipment, SOE constructed a prop shop, a textile shop, a carpenters shop, a printing room, an art department, a compositors section, a plasterers shop, a paint shop, a paint spraying shop and a metal workers shop in the grounds of the Thatched Barn.[168]

REF	S00177
Name	Wall Hall
Known as	STS 39
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	513704 199500
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(July 1943)[169]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	01/06/1944[170]
County	Hertfordshire

Description
In July 1943, SOE's Propaganda School was brought into line with their other training establishments and placed on a military basis. This coincided with the school relocating to Wall Hall and being numbered STS39. On closing down of STS37a, the photographic school, in February 1944, the equipment was transferred to STS39. Originally all PWE agents were trained at the STP, on relocating to Wall Hall, all PWE agents attended STS39 for training.[171]

REF	S00396
Name	Yeast-Vite Factory
Known as	Station VIIb
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	509695 195905
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1942[172]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Hertfordshire

Description
Supply facility of the Radio Communication Division established in the Yeast-Yite Factory.[173] In early 1943, Major Vince succeeded Major Kennedy as Head of the Supplies Section at Station VIIb.[174]

REF	S00049
Name	Arisaig House
Known as	STS 21
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	169148 784861
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/11/1940[175]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	30/11/1944[176]
County	Highlands

Description
Part of the SOE's paramilitary training complex in the Scottish Highlands. As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Commandant Lieutenant Colonel JT Young, MC DCM.[177] The Military Intelligence Wing was housed at Arisaig House.[178]

REF	S00056
Name	Cammusdarrach
Known as	STS 25b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	166199 791554
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	29/01/1941[179]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/10/1944[180]
County	Highlands

Description
Paramilitary School under the command of Major RS Millar as of 1 January 1943.[181] On 13 February 1943, a part of 25 British Officers were split between STS25a and STS25b for a five week course. Half of the officers had received previous training, whilst the other half was 'camouflaged' civilians.[182]

REF	S00066
Name	Drumintoul Lodge
Known as	STS 26a
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	292005 811313
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	November 1941
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/06/1945[183]
County	Highlands

Description
In November 1941, a special Holding and Operational School was established for the Norwegians at Drumentoul Lodge.[184] As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Major CS Hampton.[185]

REF	S00068
Name	Forest Lodge
Known as	STS 26c
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	302095 816157
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/06/1945[186]
County	Highlands

Description
Part of the Special Holding and Operational School complex established for the Norwegians.[187] As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Major CS Hampton.[188]

REF	S00055
Name	Garramor House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	
OS Grid Ref	166639 791401
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	25/02/1941[189]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/10/1944[190]
County	Highlands

Description
Part of SOE's paramilitary training complex in the Scottish Highlands. As of 1 January 1943, the station was commanded by Commandant Major RS Millar.[191]

REF	S00054
Name	Glaschoille
Known as	STS 24b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	173788 800213
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	06/11/1941[192]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/10/1944[193]
County	Highlands

Description
Paramilitary School under the command of Major EJ Castello as of 1 Jan 1943.[194] Glaschoille also acted as the headquarters of HMY Ocra and Risor.[195]

REF	S00096
Name	Glasnacardoch
Known as	STS 22b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	167568 795734
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	01/09/1942[196]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/03/1945[197]
County	Highlands

Description
Part of SOE's paramilitary training complex in the Scottish Highlands. This facility was also used for the instruction in foreign weapons.[198]

REF	S00067
Name	Glenmore Lodge
Known as	STS 26b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	298708 809437
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	November 1941
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/06/1945[199]
County	Highlands

Description
In November 1941, a special Holding and Operational School was established for the Norwegians at Glenmore Lodge.[200] As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Major CS Hampton.[201]

REF	S00053
Name	Inverie House
Known as	STS 24a
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	177360 799493
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	25/11/1940[202]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/10/1944[203]
County	Highlands

Description
Part of SOE's paramilitary training complex in the Scottish Highlands. As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Commandant Major EJ Castello.[204]

REF	S00407
Name	Inverlochy Castle
Known as	STS 26
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	213831 776701
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1940
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Highlands

Description
Following a failed operation to Sognefjord in 1940, Lieutenant Colonel Bryan Mayfield and Captain William 'Bill' Stirling, of SAS fame, in collaboration with MI(R) established an irregular warfare school at Inverlochy Castle.[205] This was to form part of SOE's paramilitary training complex in the Scottish Highlands.

REF	S00110
Name	Inverlair Lodge
Known as	The Cooler
Also Known as	ISRB Workshop
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	233894 779897
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	XX/07/1941[206]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	28/06/1945[207]
County	Highlands

Description
In July 1941, SOE established a facility where people who were identified as a security risk during training could be removed into safe custody. Detention at the 'Cooler' was usually only as long as the detainees could jeopardise future operations.[208]

REF	S00051
Name	Meoble Lodge
Known as	STS 23a
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	179553 787735
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	08/01/1941[209]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/10/1944[210]
County	Highlands

Description
Part of SOE's paramilitary training complex in the Scottish Highlands. As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Commandant Major DH Watts as of 1 January 1943[211].

REF	S00050
Name	Rhubana Lodge
Known as	STS 22
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	168598 792380
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	09/01/1941[212]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/10/1944[213]
County	Highlands

Description
Paramilitary school under the command of Major AD Balden as of 1 January 1943.[214] For a period, Rhubana was used as a W/T Preliminary School to ease the pressure on accommodation at STS52. This arrangement enabled a reduction in the time required to train radio operators by substituting the five week paramilitary course with a combined wireless element.[215]

REF	S00045
Name	Swordland
Known as	STS 23b
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	178889 791447
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	05/03/1941[216]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	18/10/1944[217]
County	Highlands

Description
Part of SOE's paramilitary training complex in the Scottish Highlands. Swordland was mainly used for Naval Training.[218] As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Commandant Major DH Watt.[219]

REF	S00112
Name	Traigh House
Known as	STS 25c
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	165811 790604
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	22/06/1941[220]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/10/1944[221]
County	Highlands

Description
Paramilitary School commanded by Major RS Millar as of 1 Jan 1943.[222]

REF	S00069
Name	Gumley Hall
Known as	STS 41
Also Known as	STS 44[223]
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	468050 290169
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	07/06/1945[224]
County	Leicestershire

Description
Part of SOE's Holding School complex. As of 1 January 1943, it was commanded by Commandant Major THH Grayson.[225]

REF	S00500
Name	1 Dorset Square
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527752 182044
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
RF (Free French) Section Offices.

REF	S00435
Name	1 Princes Gate Mews
Known as	Station XVa
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	526897 179235
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(June 1942)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
SOE's Camouflage Section had workshops located at this facility.

REF	S00357
Name	1 Queen's Gate
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526390 179554
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
X (German) Section Interview Rooms.

REF	S00514
Name	140 Park Lane
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527920 180961
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
N (Dutch) Section Offices.

REF	S00368
Name	18/19 Monck Street
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	529873 179089
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Office accommodation.[226]

REF	S00497
Name	20 Cranley Place
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526671 178546
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Safe House.

REF	S00503
Name	221 Baker Street
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	527863 182094
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Offices of the Clothing Section.[227]

REF	S00516
Name	35 Portland Place
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	528774 181771
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
First home to SOE's Camouflage Section before moving to the Thatched Barn.[228]

REF	S00208
Name	35 Vernon Drive
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	516334 190898
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Used as barracks by the Polish Military Wireless Research Unit.[229]

REF	S00337
Name	44 Westbourne Terrace
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526483 181101
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Mailing address for students at STS 63.[230]

REF	S00358
Name	46 Devonshire Close
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528668 181925
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Safe House for agents operating in Belgium.

REF	S00398
Name	487 Western Avenue
Known as	Station VIId
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	519365 182170
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Part of the Radio Communications Division on 3 March 1944.[231]

REF	S00510
Name	64 Baker Street
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528039 181643
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1940
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
The central headquarters of SOE.

REF	S00476
Name	72 Berkeley Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527844 181998
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
RF (Free French) Section Offices.

REF	S00249
Name	8 Stanhope Terrace
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	526800 180846
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	(25/02/1944)[232]
County	London

Description
Wireless station used to communicate with agents undergoing training.[233]

REF	S00446
Name	Aban Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526191 178676
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[234]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in Aban Court Hotel.[235]

REF	S00455
Name	Aldelphi
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	525955 178846
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[236]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Norwegian Safe House in the Aldelphi Hotel.[237]

REF	S00447
Name	Alexandra
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526254 178696
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[238]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in Alexandra Hotel.[239]

REF	S00469
Name	Alwin Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526241 178967
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[240]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
German Safe House in the Alwin Court Hotel.[241]

REF	S00451
Name	Ashley Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526427 179578
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[242]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in Ashley Court Hotel.[243]

REF	S00470
Name	Averard
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526525 180810
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[244]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Dutch Safe House in the Averard Hotel.[245]

REF	S00456
Name	Bailey's
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526276 178783
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[246]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Norwegian Safe House in Bailey's Hotel.[247]

REF	S00472
Name	Bedford
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530304 181857
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[248]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Scandinavian Safe House in the Bedford Hotel.[249]

REF	S00506
Name	Bickenhall Mansions
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527854 181891
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Office accommodation.[250]

REF	S00471
Name	Bonnington Hotel
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530384 181799
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[251]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Scandinavian Safe House in the Bonnington Hotel.[252]

REF	S00118
Name	Bontex Knitting Mills
Known as	Station VIIa
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	519305 183620
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Wireless Section manufacturing facility.[253]

REF	S00457
Name	Broadway
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	523647 178649
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[254]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Norwegian Safe House in the Broadway Hotel.[255]

REF	S00460
Name	Brook Green
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	523450 179094
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[256]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Norwegian Safe House in the Brook Green Hotel.[257]

REF	S00543
Name	Bryanston Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527765 181298
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
SOE offices at which a meeting was held with the Soviets who lodged a formal protest over the organisation recruiting Russians.[258]

REF	S00464
Name	Cadocar
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527883 179160
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[259]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
French Safe House in the Cadocar Hotel.[260]

REF	S00379
Name	Cadogen Hotel
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526219 180724
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(10/05/1944)[261]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
SOE's wireless messages needed to be approved by Mr Kerry at Cadogen Hotel, 71 Lancaster Gate.[262]

REF	S00504
Name	Chiltern Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527922 182037
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Offices of SOE's Scandinavian Sections.[263]

REF	S00453
Name	Coburg Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	525864 180607
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[264]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in Coburg Court Hotel.[265]

REF	S00473
Name	Crofton
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526409 179443
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[266]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Dutch Safe House in the Crofton Hotel.[267]

REF	S00517
Name	Devonshire Mews South
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528537 181855
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Jedburghs were debriefed in Devonshire Mews South.[268]

REF	S00449
Name	Dominions
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526302 180715
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[269]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in the Dominions Hotel.[270]

REF	S00491
Name	Ebury Court Hotel
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528679 179050
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Safe house for agents.[271]

REF	S00454
Name	Embassy
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	525662 180577
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[272]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in the Embassy Hotel.[273]

REF	S00036
Name	Horse Guards
Known as	STS HQ
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530093 180091
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
MT (Training) Section, known externally as STSHQ, was based in Room 98 Horse Guards.[274]

REF	S00332
Name	Hotel Victoria
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530152 180333
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
SOE had an office in Room 238 of this hotel.[275]

REF	S00458
Name	Inverness Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	525961 180680
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[276]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Norwegian Safe House in the Inverness Court Hotel.[277]

REF	S00450
Name	Lancaster Gate
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526244 180730
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[278]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in the Lancaster Gate Hotel.[279]

REF	S00533
Name	Landsdowne House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528826 180490
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
SOE's offices. Three other floors at Landsdowne House, 2 Fitzmaurice Place, were requisitioned by other organisations causing SOE security problems.[280]

REF	S00377
Name	Michael House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528017 181716
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(April 1941)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Office accommodation.[281]

REF	S00507
Name	Montagu Mansions
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527915 181778
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Office accommodation.[282]

REF	S00404
Name	Montagu Mews
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	527813 181324
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/08/1945
County	London

Description
Norwegian operational store.[283]

REF	S00041
Name	Natural History Museum
Known as	Station XVb
Also Known as	Demonstration Room
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526672 179067
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	08/07/1943
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description

Within SOE, it was decided that in 'order that the Agent should receive every possible help and avail himself of "food for thought", a Demonstration Room was [to be] formed … This exhibition contained not only examples of the many facilities available from camouflage, but examples of all the devices produced by the AD/Z [Supplies] Directorate'.[284] At 17:00 on 8 July 1943, this new facility was opened within the Natural History Museum, Kensington.[285]

REF	S00448
Name	Naval and Military
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526639 178787
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[286]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in the Naval and Military Hotel.[287]

REF	S00466
Name	Norfolk
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530868 180881
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[288]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
French Safe House in the Norfolk Hotel.[289]

REF	S00508
Name	Norgby House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	527982 181728
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Office accommodation.[290]

REF	S00462
Name	Onslow Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526572 178657
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[291]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Reserve Safe House in the Onslow Court Hotel.[292]

REF	S00511
Name	Orchard Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528159 181285
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
F (French) Section Interview Rooms.[293]

REF	S00459
Name	Palace
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526436 180752
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[294]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Norwegian Safe House in the Palace Hotel.[295]

REF	S00361
Name	Porchester Gate
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526023 180637
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Offices and safe house for SOE's Russian PICKAXE agents.[296]

REF	S00445
Name	Prince of Wales
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526061 179547
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[297]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in Prince of Wales Hotel.[298]

REF	S00427
Name	Queens Gate
Known as	Station XVa
Also Known as	
Function	Research
OS Grid Ref	526472 179045
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Workshops of the Camouflage Section.[299]

REF	S00121
Name	Royal College of Arts
Known as	Station XVa
Also Known as	
Function	
OS Grid Ref	526985 179093
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(18/06/1942)[300]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Workshops of the Camouflage Section.[301]

REF	S00452
Name	Royal Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	528032 178713
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[302]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in Royal Court Hotel.[303]

REF	S00119
Name	Sparton Factory
Known as	Station VIIa
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	519342 183662
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Bontox Knitting Mills and Spartan Factory merged into one station producing wireless sets.[304]

REF	S00486
Name	St Ermin's Hotel
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	529593 179424
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Office accommodation.[305]

REF	S00465
Name	Stanhope Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526359 178767
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[306]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
French Safe House in the Stanhope Court Hotel.[307]

REF	S00341
Name	The War Office
Known as	MO1 (SP)
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530181 180150
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Offices of SOE.[308]

REF	S00114
Name	Trevor Square
Known as	Station XVc
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	527504 179584
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
SOE's Camouflage Sections make up and photography workshop.[309]

REF	S00467
Name	Tudor Court
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526391 178948
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[310]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
German Safe House in the Tudor Court Hotel.[311]

REF	S00461
Name	United Services
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526174 178916
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[312]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Reserve Safe House in the United Services Hotel.[313]

REF	S00468
Name	Vanderbilt
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526324 178938
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[314]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Dutch Safe House in Vanderbilt Hotel.[315]

REF	S00463
Name	Victoria
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	526029 179567
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[316]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Reserve Safe House in the Victoria Hotel.[317]

REF	S00521
Name	Victoria Hotel
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530157 180326
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
F (French) Section interviewed rooms.[318]

REF	S00444
Name	Whitehall
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	530123 181777
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(02/04/1942)[319]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	London

Description
Belgium Safe House in Whitehall Hotel.[320]

REF	S00369
Name	Burghead
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	310974 869109
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Moray

Description
SOE's 'Shetland Bus' satellite base.[321]

REF	S00042
Name	Brock Hall
Known as	STS 1
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	463262 262667
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	14/12/1940[322]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/05/1944[323]
County	Northamptonshire

Description
Part of SOE's Preliminary School complex. On the formation of the Student Assessment Board, Brock Hall became an Operational Holding School. In 1943, Brock Hall's Commandant was Lieutenant Colonel TA Thornton.[324]

REF	S00106
Name	Fawley Court
Known as	STS 52d
Also Known as	STS 41[325], STS 54 and STS 41[326]
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	476527 184212
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	30/06/1944[327]
County	Oxfordshire

Description
Part of SOE's training facilities. In December 1941 Fawley Court was transferred to the Signals Directorate and became a specialist wireless school.[328]

REF	S00133
Name	Godington
Known as	Station 53b
Also Known as	
Function	Communication
OS Grid Ref	464638 227671
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1942
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Oxfordshire

Description

Towards the end of 1942, SOE's Home Station at Grendon was insufficient to handle their increasing traffic. It was, therefore, decided to construct a new receiver at Poundon and a transmitter at Goddington.[329] The transmitter building was 100ft (30.48m) by 24ft (7.32m).[330] It was 'designed with special facilities for bringing in open wire feeder route. Thirty four 250-watt transmitters, together with their remote control apparatus were installed, the wiring of which necessitated the use of some 6,000ft [1,828.8m] of lead covered pair'.[331] To ensure transmitters could be removed quickly in the event of failure, the equipment was mounted on platforms. These could be removed and replaced with a working transmitter relatively quickly.[332] 'Six 20ft [6.1m], one 80ft [24.38m] and fifteen 100ft [30.48m] masts were erected, so that there were 32 di-poles and 2 rhombics. Some 10,000ft [3048m] of wire was used in their construction, and approximately 3,000 spreaders were used in the down leads. Open wire feeder routes were employed, erected on approximately 100 Post Office telegraph poles and employing some 75,000ft [22,860m] of copper wire. A 40 KVA D/E generator was installed for stand-by power. Automatic change-over in the event of power failure and automatic voltage regulation were fitted'.[333]

REF	S00047
Name	Thame Park
Known as	STS 52
Also Known as	STS 42[334]
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	471656 203741
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/12/1944[335]
County	Oxfordshire

Description
Part of SOE's training facilities. In December 1941 Thame Park was transferred from a Holding School to the Signals Directorate and became a specialist wireless school.[336]

REF	S00222
Name	Water Eaton Manor
Known as	STS 44
Also Known as	STS 50[337]
Function	
OS Grid Ref	451558 212061
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	24/05/1945[338]
County	Oxfordshire

Description
Holding School under the command of Commandant Major MGM Crosby as of 1 January 1943.[339]

REF	S00400
Name	Great Western Hotel
Known as	Station IXa
Also Known as	
Function	Research
OS Grid Ref	194876 238682
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	1943
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Pembrokeshire

Description

By July 1943, SOE required a facility from which they could test their miniatures submarines in open water conditions. The Great Western Hotel was eventually chosen for the site of this testing facility. This provided sufficient accommodation for 15 officers. The remaining personnel were lodged in the annexe of the hotel and 35 other ranks were billeted in nearby naval huts.[340]

REF	S00109
Name	Milton Hall
Known as	ME 65
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	514481 299852
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	01/11/1943[341]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Peterborough

Description

To train Allied officers to act liaison with resistance groups, Milton Hall was requisitioned. For security reasons, it was not given a STS nomenclature. This was to avoid difficulties for the Jedburghs if they were captured. The syllabus was based on the paramilitary training offered in the Highlands. Specialist courses were also offered on foreign weapons and organising a reception committee.[342] Milton Hall acted as both a school and a transit camps for agents being deployed abroad. In June 1945, when SOE closed their Signals Schools, Milton Hall became responsible for providing this training.[343] When the STSs were eventually closed, ME65 was retained as a general purpose training facility.[344]

REF	S00283
Name	Cat Firth
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	444411 1153615
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Shetland

Description
Bay used as a natural harbour for the Shetland Bus.[345]

REF	S00401
Name	Dinapore
Known as	Station 55[346]
Also Known as	ME 7[347]
Function	Communication
OS Grid Ref	440094 1139457
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Shetland

Description
SOE facility using a cover story of a War Office Signal Station.[348]

REF	S00280
Name	Flemington House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	439533 1154267
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Shetland

Description
Accommodation for the Shetland Bus.[349]

REF	S00284
Name	Lunna House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	448682 1169249
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Shetland

Description
Accommodation for the Shetland Bus.[350]

REF	S00285
Name	Malakoff
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	447309 1141854
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Shetland

Description
Accommodation for the Shetland Bus.[351]

REF	S00429
Name	Norway House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	439959 1139376
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Shetland

Description
Accommodation for the Shetland Bus.[352]

REF	S00043
Name	Bellasis
Known as	STS 2
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	519357 152629
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	03/02/1944[353]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	12/06/1945[354]
County	Surrey

Description
Bellasis was a Preliminary School and later an Operational Holding School under the command of Major GA Brown.[355]

REF	S00076
Name	Gorse Hill
Known as	STS 50
Also Known as	STS 44[356]
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	495461 138297
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	25/05/1945[357]
County	Surrey

Description
Holding School under the command of Commandant Captain WHG Edwards as of 1 January 1943.[358]

REF	S00091
Name	Knoll School
Known as	CRD (Camberley Reception Depot)
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	487813 160884
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1941)[359]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/07/1945[360]
County	Surrey

Description

In 1941, SOE arranged for Army Barrack Stores to be provided to their Country Establishments through a central depot which became known as the 'Camberley Reception Depot'. On the establishment of new premises, initial stores were obtained from the Ministry of Works, but any subsequent requirements came from CRD.[361] CRD supplied schools with cigarettes and chocolate, all at NAAFI prices,[362] soles for shoes and grindery materials for the repair of boots,[363] as well as coordinating furniture repairs with MCU77.[364] On 1 January 1943 the Commandant of CRD was Major SD Bean.[365]

REF	S00092
Name	Queen Mary's Reservoir
Known as	Station VIII
Also Known as	
Function	Research and Development
OS Grid Ref	507172 169699
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	October 1942[366]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/08/1945[367]
County	Surrey

Description
In March 1942, SOE were provided with a financial sanction of £3,000 to commence work developing a one-man miniature submarine. By the end of the month, construction on the first submarine, which were known as 'Welmans', was already underway at The Frythe. Production was expected to be completed by August of that year. The complexity of submarines meant that extensive trials had to be undertaken to ensure they met operational requirements. In order to conduct trials of miniature submarines, extensive bodies of water are required. By October 1942, SOE had conducted the first trials of the Welman at their new testing facility located on the shore of Queen Mary's Reservoir, Staines.[368]

REF	S00120
Name	Tyting House
Known as	Station 28
Also Known as	Station XXVIII and St Martha's
Function	Training/Command and Control
OS Grid Ref	502238 148637
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1943)[369]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/08/1945[370]
County	Surrey

Description
Third headquarters of the SOE's FSP, Field Security Police, following their move from Brickendonbury and then Kingston. The house was also used as a holding school for personnel awaiting clearance.[371]

REF	S00188
Name	Wanborough Manor
Known as	STS 5
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	493495 148933
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	25/01/1941[372]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	15/06/1945[373]
County	Surrey

Description
Originally opened as a Preliminary School, converted to an Operational Holding School on the formation of the SAB. As of 1 January 1943 was under the command of Major RCV de Wesselow.[374] STS5 was also made available to the 'German Directorate as a Holding School for returning BONZO agents pending a decision as to their re-employment'.[375]

REF	S00246
Name	Winterfold
Known as	STS 4
Also Known as	STS 7[376]
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	507316 141936
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	17/01/1941[377]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	16/11/1944[378]
County	Surrey

Description
Originally established as a Preliminary School When the SAB was created in 1943, Winterfold was chosen to accommodate the board. The first party of students arrived in June 1943.[379] In total, 18 students could be accommodated and were tested in groups of six. 'Different nationalities were handled simultaneously, but each group was formed of members of one nationality, or at least with a common language. (When women were being tested, they also formed into a group, as the tests varied slightly for them). Smaller numbers would be handled, but effective testing became impossible with groups of less than three, as it was then only possible to assess individual characteristics. Testing occupied four days, and three parities of eighteen could be handled every fourteen days, allowing a fortnightly break of 48 hours for the staff'.[380]

REF	S00336
Name	Chudleigh
Known as	STS 64
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	509298 133990
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	XX/04/1945[381]
County	Sussex

Description
Training school.[382]

REF	S00117
Name	RAF Tangmere
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	491391 106114
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Sussex

Description
RAF Tangmere was used by pilots of 161 Squadron during the moon period to transport agents and supplies to and from occupied Europe.

REF	S00046
Name	Tangmere Cottage
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Transportation
OS Grid Ref	490395 106437
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	30/11/1944[383]
County	Sussex

Description
Accommodation for agents awaiting despatch from RAF Tangmere.

REF	S00207
Name	Warnham Court
Known as	STS 63
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	515912 133026
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(1943)
Date Closed (or latest ref)	31/05/1945[384]
County	Sussex

Description
Training facility used by the Polish Minorities Section (EU/P). It came entirely under their control in 1943 and was also used as a holding establishment.[385]

Name	The Red House
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	406211 560719
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	(29/10/1943)[386]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Tyne and Wear
Name	The Red House

Description
Safe house used by SOE for agents in training to send wireless messages.[387]

REF	S00433
Name	Kay's Garage
Known as	Station VIId
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	406946 286057
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	West Midlands

Description
Facility used for the production of wireless sets.[388]

REF	S00438
Name	Carpet Trades Ltd
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	382777 277019
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Worcestershire

Description
Used to pack containers with supplies.[389]

REF	S00113
Name	FANY Hostel
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	
OS Grid Ref	Unknown
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	22/03/1944[390]
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Unknown

Description
A Hostel was opened by FANY HQ on 22 March 1944 for the benefit of FANYs working in the STSs.[391]

REF	S00428
Name	ME 10
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Supply
OS Grid Ref	Unknown
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Unknown

Description
Medical Supplies Packing Station.[392]

REF	S00128
Name	STP
Known as	
Also Known as	
Function	Training
OS Grid Ref	Unknown
Date Opened (or earliest ref)	
Date Closed (or latest ref)	
County	Unknown

Description
This school was established to provide agents training in the use of propaganda.[393] Training in micro-photography was also offered here in 1943.[394] PWE agents also attended this school.[395]

[1] Des Turner, *Station 12: SOE's Secret Centre* (Stroud, 2006) p. 204
[2] TNA HS 4/179 Conduct of Operations to Poland: Liaison Arrangements between Polish Headquarters p. 1
[3] TNA HS 8/435 History of the Training Section p. 57
[4] TNA HS 7/15 Appendix A Special Training Schools List of Schools and Stations p. 2
[5] TNA HS 8/435 History of the Training Section p. 31
[6] TNA HS 8/435 History of the Packing Stations within SOE p. 35
[7] TNA HS 7/51 History of the Training Section p. 57
[8] TNA HS 7/50 History of the Packing Stations within SOE p. 3
[9] Ibid p. 2
[10] TNA AIR 28/820 RAF Tempsford Operations Book July 1941 p. 2
[11] TNA AIR 14/1120 Location of Special Units at RAF Station, Tempsford and its Satellites
[12] TNA AIR 28/820 RAF Tempsford Operations Book May 1942 p. 1
[13] Ibid p. 1
[14] TNA AIR 14/1120 JEAB/DO/90 20/01/1942 p. 2
[15] TNA HS 7/27 Experimental Station 6 (War Dept.) – otherwise known as Station XII p. 6
[16] Ibid p. 6
[17] Ibid p. 6
[18] TNA HS 8/435 History of the Training Section p. 15
[19] TNA HS 7/15 Appendix A Special Training Schools List of Schools and Stations p. 1
[20] TNA HS 7/15 Special Training Schools – location list as at 1 Jan .43 p. 1
[21] TNA HS 4/339 Russian Prisoners of War 20/09/1944 p. 1
[22] TNA HS 7/34 Signal Planning Section p. 9
[23] Ibid p. 9
[24] TNA HS 7/15 Appendix A Special Training Schools List of Schools and Stations p. 2
[25] TNA HS 8/435 History of the Training Section p. 73
[26] TNA HS 7/15 Special Training Schools – location list as at 1 Jan .43 p. 2
[27] TNA HS 7/15 Appendix A Special Training Schools List of Schools and Stations p. 2
[28] TNA HS 7/15 Brief History of D/Fin.2 Section (FANY Pay and Allowances) p. 4
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APPENDIX B
Station 53b Architectural Survey Report

SOE'S STATION 53B TRANSMITTER COMPLEX, GODINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE

An Architectural Survey of the Special Operations Executive's Transmitter Complex at Godington

Derwin Gregory

NGR: 464627 227672

THE LAND IS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY AND IS NOT ACCESSIBLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ACCESS THE SITE WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION OF THE LAND OWNER.

SUMMARY

Between 24 and 27 May 2013, an archaeological building survey recorded two structures on the Grange Farm Estate (464627 227672), Godington, Oxfordshire. These structures constituted the transmitter of the Special Operations Executive's (SOE) Station 53B during the Second World War. Station 53B's receiver was 2.5km miles to the south-south-west at Poundon, Buckinghamshire (464157 225162). Nothing remains of this receiver complex. Station 53B's function was to communicate with SOE's agents and representatives of the resistance in occupied Europe during the Second World War.

The survey was undertaken as part of a PhD at the University of East Anglia (UEA) researching the archaeology of the Special Operations Executive during the Second World War in the UK. This research project received funding from the Centre of East Anglian Studies (CEAS) based at UEA.

Contributors

The survey was undertaken by Derwin, Edward and Jane Gregory. The principal author of the report was Derwin Gregory. Comments were made on draft copies of the report by Edward Gregory. All figures were produced by Derwin Gregory unless otherwise stated.

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Date of Survey

The field survey was carried out between 24 and 27 May 2013.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

At the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, the British government had already established a number of organisations tasked with researching methods and the possibility of conducting subversive warfare in the event of war with Germany (Foot 1993, 3-6). Section D of the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS also known as MI6), MI(R) (Military Intelligence (Research)) of the War Office and Department EH had overlapping remits which caused duplication of effort (Boyce and Everett 2009, 4). In July 1940, to end the interdepartmental rivalry, the Special Operations Executive (SOE) was formed by the amalgamation of the three separate organisations (TNA: PRO CAB 301/51 Report to the Minister of Economic Warfare on the Organisation of S.O.E Pg1). SOE was famously tasked by the Prime Minister of the time, Winston Churchill, to 'set Europe ablaze' (Richards 2006, 33).

Essential to SOE's ability to 'co-ordinate all action, by way of subversion and sabotage, against the enemy overseas' (TNA: PRO CAB 301/51 Report to the Minister of Economic Warfare on the Organisation of S.O.E Pg1) was reliable, efficient and secure communications with agents and resistance representatives abroad. On the formation of SOE, an agreement was reached between SOE and SIS which gave control of the former's communications to SIS. This was to prove unsatisfactory to SOE. By June 1942, SOE had successfully argued that they should take control of their own communications and the following month they began transmitting (Foot 1993, 157).

SOE's first transmitter/receiver complex was established at Charndon, Buckinghamshire (467729 224740), and Grendon Underwood, Buckinghamshire (468242 221980) respectively. After enlargement of the transmitter site at Charndon it was decided that SOE's wireless capacity required a further substantial expansion to meet their increasing demand. Consequently, a new receiver was constructed at Poundon with the corresponding transmitter at Godington (*Figure 1*) (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9-11).

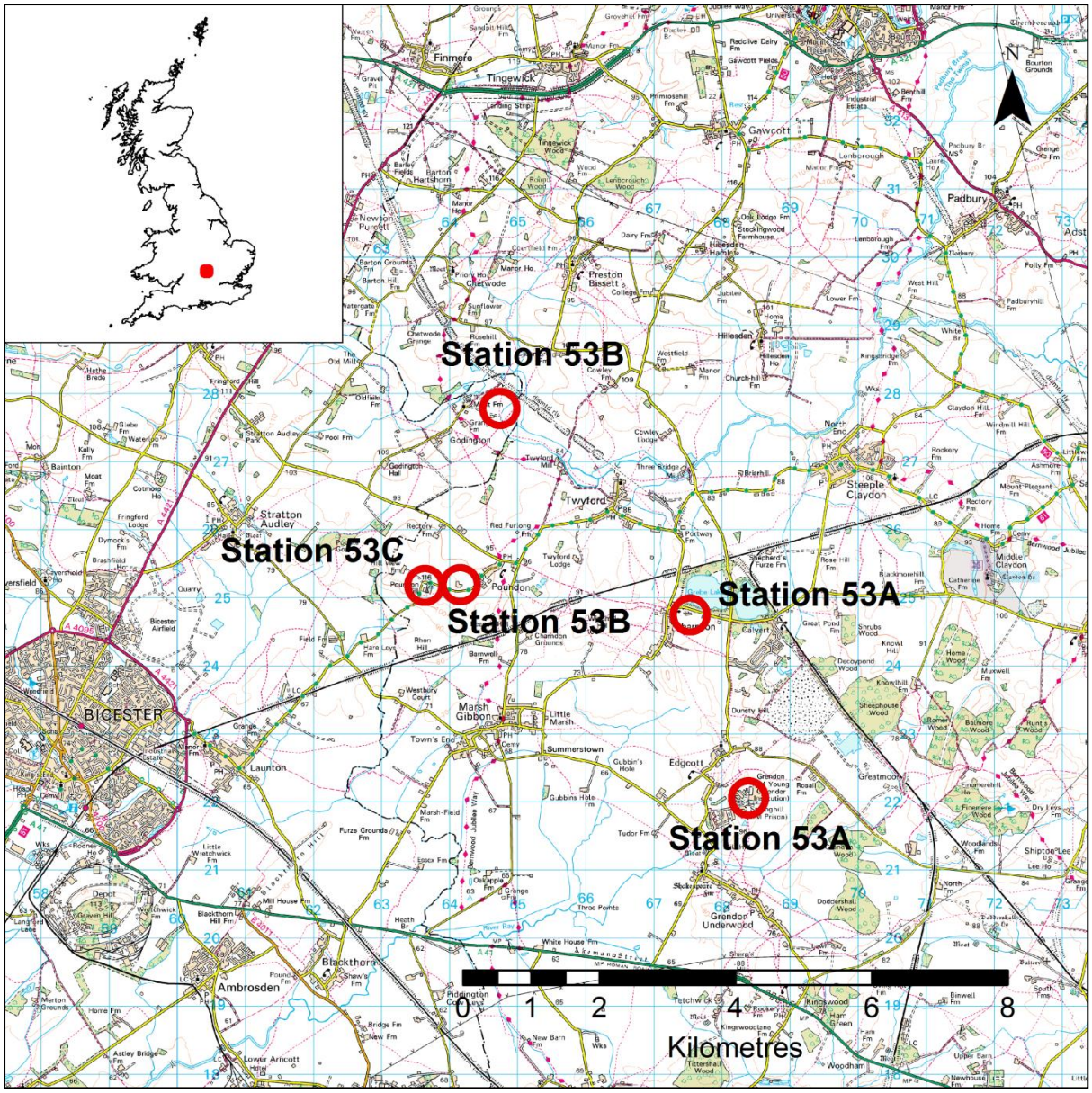

Figure 1: Map showing the location of SOE's wireless stations (©Crown Copyright/database right 2013. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service).

The survey undertaken between 24 and 27 May 2013 clearly demonstrates that the transmitter complex at Godington was constructed in two phases. It is hypothesised that the surviving transmitter building replaced an early structure, traces of which could not be located. The lack of facilities essential to support large numbers of people support the primary documents which state that the facility was remotely operated from the receiver at Poundon.

SITE LOCATION

SOE's Station 53B's transmitter complex is located near the settlement of Godington 8km north-east of Bicester, Oxfordshire (*Figure 2*). Located in a meander of a tributary of the Padbury Brook, on the border of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the closest habitation is 400m north-east-east.

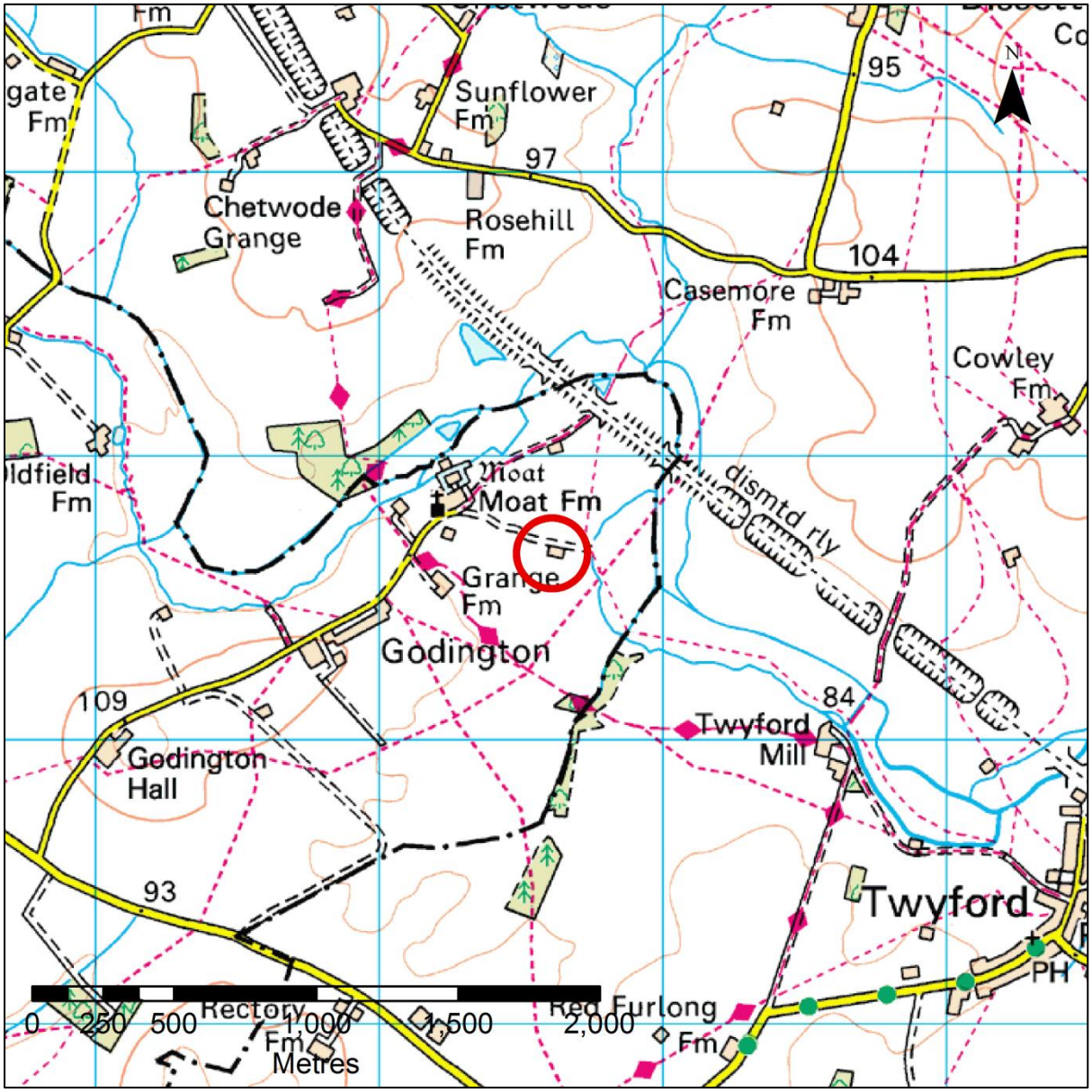

Figure 2: Map showing the location of SOE's Station 53B transmitter at Godington (©Crown Copyright/database right 2013. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service).

Topography

The site is approximately 90m OD with the land gradually sloping north-east towards the tributary of the Padbury Brook: 900m to the south-west the land rises to 100m OD. Topographically the area is characterised by gently undulating hills (*Figure 3*).

Figure 3: Photograph taken looking north towards SOE's Station 53B transmitter at Godington. The photography clearly illustrates the typical topography of the area (Gregory 2013).

Geology and Soil

The soil underlying the site is a slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acidic, but base-rich loamy and clayey soil. Surrounding the tributary of the Padbury Brook the dominant soil is a loamy and clayey floodplain soil with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ accessed 07/06/2013).

The predominant bedrock at the site is ‘Stewartby Member’. This is a ‘[p]redominantly pale to medium grey, commonly smooth, variably silty, calcareous, poorly fossiliferous blocky mudstone’ (British Geological Society http://www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=SBY accessed 07/06/2013).

There are numerous superficial deposits which underlay the area of research. These are mid-Pleistocene till, mid-Pleistocene glacioflucial deposits and head of clay, silt and gravel which are poorly sorted and stratified (British Geological Society http://www.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=SBY accessed 07/06/2013).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Although numerous publications have appeared since the end of the Second World War relating to the various exploits of SOE, no previous researcher has examined the facilities utilised by the organisation to undertake their allocated function. No previous research has been undertaken on SOE's Station 53B transmitter site at Godington, Oxfordshire. Pidgeon (2008, 114-5) lists sites associated with MI6 and SOE's wireless communications during the Second World War, but provides no further detail. Only one primary document which relates to the transmitter at Godington could be located during the research for this report (see TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section). To date, limited archaeological research has been undertaken into the form, function and layout of wireless facilities of either a public, private or military nature.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

In 1940, Section D of the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), MI(R) and Department EH were amalgamated in an attempt to end the inter-departmental rivalry caused by their overlapping remits (TNA: PRO CAB 301/51 Report to the Minister of Economic Warfare on the Organisation of S.O.E Pg1). The newly formed Special Operations Executive (SOE) signed an agreement with SIS in September 1940 whereby all wireless traffic was handled by SIS who had the right to accept or reject any message (Stafford 1980, 38). This arrangement proved unsatisfactory to SOE as SIS messages took preference to their own. Transmission of SOE's signals by SIS also enabled the organisation to censor and read SOE's messages (TNA: PRO HS 8/358 SO2 Communications through C 09/03/1941 Pg1). By June 1942, SOE had successfully argued the case of taking over the control of wireless communications with their operatives abroad (Foot 1984, 157).

SOE first wireless station within the UK began communicating with agents in June 1942. The receiver was located at Grendon Underwood, Buckinghamshire, and the transmitter at Charndon, Buckinghamshire. These two sites were known as Station 53A (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9). At Grendon Underwood:

> '[t]he Signal Office was in a down-stair room in the house but a new building was under construction capable of accommodating equipment for increased traffic demands. The transmitting building [at Charndon], whose dimensions were 20' [6.09m] by 12' [3.66m], housed eighteen 250-watt transmitters. One 20-pair cable was installed between the receiver and transmitter for remote control. Stand-by power supply was available from a 9KVA P/E generator at both sites' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9).

The initial receiver and transmitter complexes were designed to cater for a small number of channels and were only sufficient for SOE's first forays into wireless communications. By October 1942, a new building was being constructed in the grounds of Grendon Underwood to replace the Signal Office in the main house. This new structure was designed to accommodate for the expected increase in traffic demands (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station

Construction Section Pg9). Grendon Underwood's newly constructed Signal Office's layout was:

> 'considerably improved and there was a total of 18 operating positions of which 4 were equipped for automatic sending. A superintendant's [*sic*] desk was installed, where facilities existed for connecting any operating positions to any transmitter and also allowed the superintendant [*sic*] to monitor any receiver.
>
> The receiving aerials which consisted of 8 Rhombics and 4 cage di-poles were not modified, but the feeder route was diverted to the new building. These aerials were permanently connected to 12 of the receivers and the remaining 14 were connected to a new set of end-fed aerials erected round the signal office.
>
> A new 28-pair remote control cable was now made available for service, although its main function was to be a stand-by nature. To achieve this satisfactorily this route to the transmitter site was different from the original 20-pair cable' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9).

The initial transmitter building constructed at Charndon proved insufficient for SOE's requirements so a second structure was erected. This new building was 35ft (10.69m) by 18ft (5.49m) and designed to hold a further six 250-watt transmitters (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9). To transmit messages, '[f]our halfwave di-poles were erected and arrangements were made so that any aerials could be connected to any transmitter. In addition each transmitter had available two end-fed aerials, one for day frequencies and one for night frequencies. Adjustments of length could be made electrically by matching units. The 28-pair remote control cable was extended to this building' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9).

This new build also proved insufficient 'to handle the increasing load and it was decided that an additional station was required. The receiver site chosen was at Poundon, and that for the transmitter at Godington' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9). Based on experience gained by SOE at their receiver site at Grendon Underwood:

‘a very much larger signal office was built [at Poundon]. This measured 40’ [12.19m] by 40’ [12.19m] by 12’ [3.66m]. Here 40 operating positions were built of which more than half had sufficient space to permit installation of automatic sending facilities.

A new technique was employed in this signal office in the use of Wide Band Receiving Amplifiers. These afforded great economy in aerials because each amplifier was capable of operating simultaneously as many as 50 receivers.

Two 3-wire receiving rhombics were built, covering between them a frequency range 3-13 M/cs. In addition two single-wire rhombics were built, each capable of operating 4 receivers simultaneously without the use of the Wide Band Amplifier.

The amplifiers themselves were mounted on racks; a lay-out was designed so that any receiver could be connected to any of the 3 Wide Band Amplifiers installed or to the single wire rhombics. Each receiver position was wired with coaxial cable and a total quantity of some 7,000ft [2,133.6m] of cable was used. 15,000ft [4572m] lead covered pair was used for wiring the keying, H.T. switching and monitoring circuits.

A superintendant’s [*sic*] table was installed where facilities existed for any operating position to be connected to any transmitter and monitoring facilities were also available.

A disc recorder was installed, consisting of a double turn-table recording unit and a double turn-table play-back unit. The output of any receiver could be recorded. At a somewhat later date the automatic equipment was improved by the addition of an undulator which again could be connected to the output of any receiver.

Subsequent additions to the facilities of the station were made and included the building of two more 3-wire rhombics and a folded di-pole. The number of Wide Band Amplifiers was increased to 5 to accommodate the additional aerial facilities.

A 9KVA P/E generator was fitted for stand-by power and a system of automatic switching was installed so that in the event of a power failure the alternative power supply was first selected and if this too failed the stand-by generator was brought into action. Voltage regulators were also installed' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg10).

The transmitter building of Station 53B, located at Godington, was 100ft (30.48m) long by 24ft (7.32m) wide and (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg10):

'was designed with special with special facilities for bringing in open wire feeder route. Thirty four 250-watt transmitters, together with their remote control apparatus were installed, the wiring of which necessitated the use of some 6,000ft [1,828.8m] of lead covered pair. All transmitters were mounted on platforms, and facilities were made so that in the event of failure, any transmitter could be removed and quickly replaced by one in a working condition.

Six 20ft [6.1m], one 80ft [24.38m] and fifteen 100ft [30.48m] masts were erected, so that there were 32 di-poles and 2 rhombics. Some 10,000ft [3,048m] of wire was used in their construction, and approximately 3,000 spreaders were used in the down leads. Open wire feeder routes were employed, erected on approximately 100 Post Office telegraph poles and employing some 75,000ft [22,860m] of copper wire.

A 40 KVA D/E generator was installed for stand-by power. Automatic change-over in the event of power failure and automatic voltage regulation were fitted. Owing to the somewhat unusual requirements of S.O.E. communications with the field, it is essential that transmitting stations should be capable of providing a reasonable field strength over a wide area. Moreover, it is highly desirable that an operator should be able to change frequency on any transmitter with great speed. A standard 250-watt transmitter requires on an average, some four to five minutes to accomplish this accurately.

Investigations were made in order to meet these requirements and a Wide Band Transmitting amplifier working with a three wire Rhombic aerial was developed.

> Such an installation provided not only a good signal over a wide area, but would also transmit on twelve channels simultaneously, each channel giving a field strength equal to that from a 250-watt transmitter connected to a resonant half-wave dipole. Any frequency between 3Mc/s and 8Mc/s could be transmitted on the first type of amplifier produced but, at a later date, a second model was brought into use, covering a range of 8Mc/s to 13Mc/s. The rapid frequency changing facility was most satisfactorily met; an average operator could do this in 30 seconds. One of the 3/8 Mc/s and one of the 8/13 Mc/s models were installed and were thus the first of their kind ever to operate in this country. Subsequently the total number of aerials in use was brought up to a total of 36 di-poles and 5 rhombics' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg9-10).

Despite the earlier modifications made to the components of Station 53A, the facilities still lacked the capacity to handle the growing traffic. Consequently, it was decided that the Signal Office at Grendon Underwood should be further modified to incorporate Wide Band Receiving Amplifiers. To accommodate this, modifications had to be made to the receiving aerials. The decision was also taken that a new transmitting complex along the lines of the one constructed at Godington should be erected at Charndon. This would enable all equipment to be centralised in a single structure and provide sufficient capacity to support a greater number of transmitters (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg11).

One of the problems faced by SOE when constructing the new building at Charndon was maintaining communications whilst the existing equipment was modified (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg11). SOE decided to initially:

> 'build and equip the transmitting building. Thirty-seven 250-watt transmitters and two 18-channel 3/8 Mc/s Wide Band Amplifiers were installed. Two 3-wire Rhombics were built to operate with the Wide Band Amplifiers. 24 Di-pole aerials were erected and test runs carried out.
>
> In the meantime a temporary signal office had been built in the house at the receiver site because the modifications to the signal office envisaged were of such a nature that it was impossible that the operational traffic could be carried on whilst these were being installed. In the temporary signal office 26 operating

positions were installed, together with automatic sending equipment and this temporary signal office operated with the transmitters in the existing buildings. In the permanent signal office all existing wiring was removed. The bench lay-out was considerably modified so that a total of 30 operating positions were available with sufficient space for automatic sending on all positions. In addition facilities were made for installation of 2 double turn-table recording and play-back units. Two undulator positions were also installed and arrangements were made so that the input of any position could be recorded on either piece of equipment.

A different and more trouble-free system of remote control was installed which necessitated the use of some 10,000ft [3,048m] of twin lead covered wire.

Five Wide Band Amplifiers and the ancillary patching equipment were installed and these operated in conjunction with an entirely new aerial layout, consisting of five 3-wire rhombics. All the existing aerials were scrapped. This entailed the dropping of 24 masts and the erection of 17 masts in new positions. Some 72,000ft [21,945.6m] of copper wire was used in the new aerials and the feeder route, consisting of coaxial feeder, some of which was buried and some run in over-head route, employed about 4,500ft [1,371.6] of coaxial cable' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg11-2).

On completion of the new Signal Office and the installation of the two new rhombics at Charndon, the change over from the temporary Signal Office and the old transmitter building was undertaken. The old structure was, however, not made redundant: a number of essential channels were maintained from it (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg11). The erection of a further nine dipole aerials:

'permitted all the old transmitters and their aerials to be withdrawn from service. The transmitting site was now complete. This had involved the erection of five 120ft [36.58m], twelve 100ft [30.48m], four 80ft [24.38m] and two 60ft [18.29m] masts, giving a total of 35 dipoles an 2 rhombics, and the lowering of sixteen 100ft [30.48m] and three 80ft [24.38m] masts. Some 120 G.P.O. poles were used on the new feeder route and approximately 100,000ft [30,480m] of copper wire. A further 16,000ft [4,876.8m] of wire was used for making the aerials.

At the transmitter site a special building was constructed to house a stand-by power equipment and a 40 KVA D/E generator was installed. Automatic change-over in the event of power failure and automatic voltage control was fitted at both receiver and transmitting stations' (TNA: PRO HS 7/34 Station Construction Section Pg11).

BUILDING SURVEY

The following description of the structures which formed SOE's Station 53B transmitter at Godington, Oxfordshire, are based on observations made by the author between 24 and 27 May 2013. In order to facilitate the readers understanding of the buildings, an arbitrary numbering system for the rooms has been employed. Copies of the surveys can be found in APPENDIX B: BUILDING SURVEYS. All measurements used are approximate.

Generator Building (*Figure 4*)

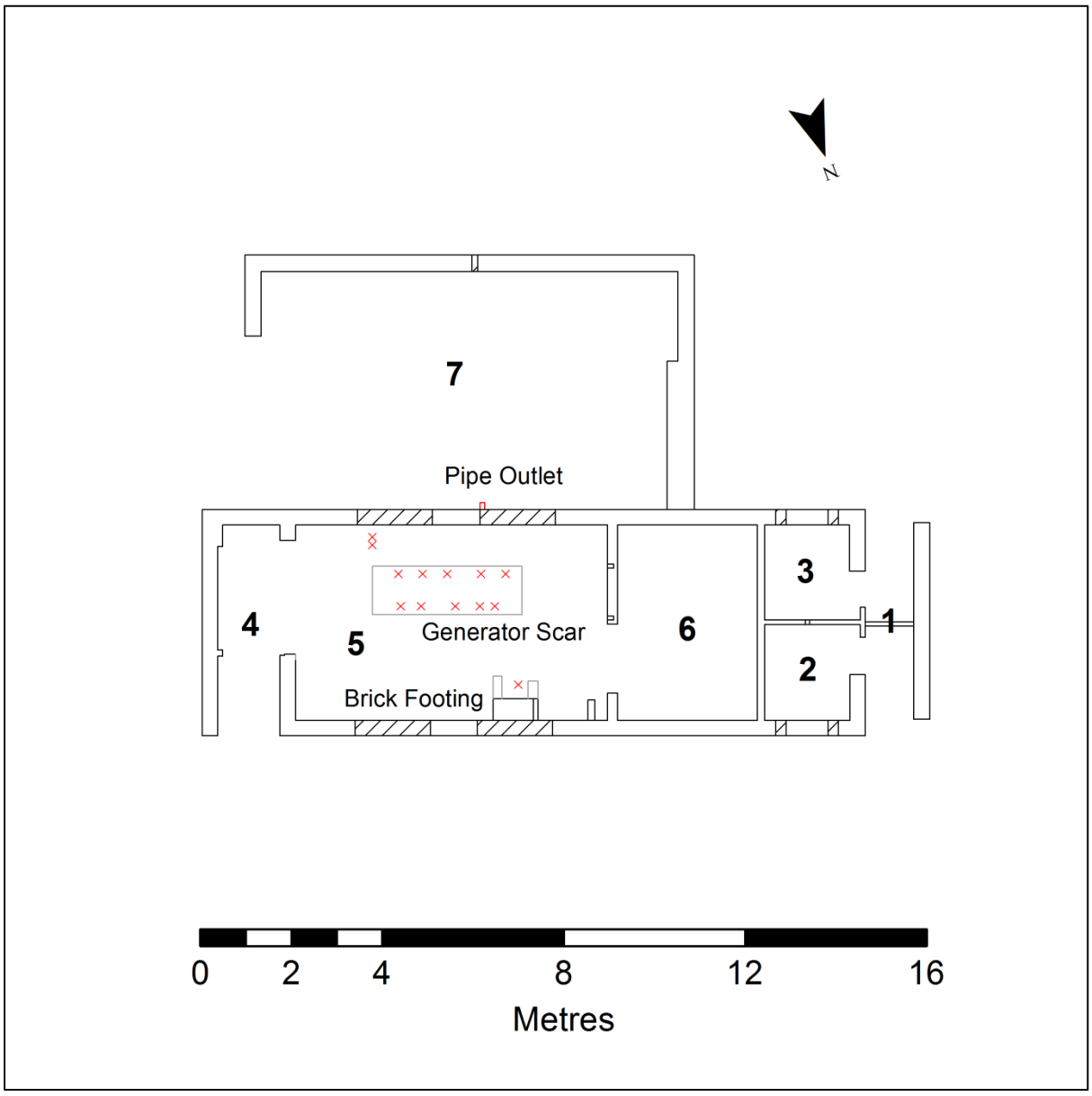

Figure 4: Floor plan of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

External

The Generator Building is constructed from red bricks, 0.22m wide, 0.11m tall and 0.11m deep, and is constructed using a ‘Sussex’ bond (*Figure 5*). This brickwork sits atop a poured concrete platform of a course consistency. The bottom two rows are constructed from engineering bricks. Along the edge of the roof line are slopping brick tiles. Forming the window sills of the Generator Building are round moulded red bricks. Extending from the southern elevation of the Generator Building is Room 7. Room 7 is constructed from ‘English’ bond brickwork and is not keyed into the main structure.

Figure 5: Photograph of the Generator Building from the north-west (Gregory 2013).

Room 1

Figure 6: Photograph looking south through Room 1 (Gregory 2013).

Room 1 is formed by a wall, 0.35m wide, which extends across the doors to Room 2 and Room 3 (*Figure 6*). The wall is 4.32m long and is fractionally shorter than the width of the main building. Entrance to Room 1 is through an entrance, to the north and south, 1.07m wide with no signs that this was originally via a door. The entrance is capped with a concrete loading beam 0.16m deep and 0.23m tall. Cutting the Room 1 in half is a wall, 0.93m tall, constructed from a combination of breeze blocks, 0.41m wide, 0.24m tall and 0.11m deep, and the same red bricks as used in the rest of the building. Capping the half wall is rounded

moulded concrete. The doorway into Room 2 is surrounded by a wooden doorframe with *in situ* metal hinges and lock: the door has, however, been removed. Capping the door into Room 2 and Room 3 is a single concrete beam, 0.39m deep and 0.39m tall, which extends across the partitioning wall: both ends of the loading beam are stepped. The ceiling is constructed from pre-cast concrete beams.

Room 2

Room 2 is square with dimensions 2.12m by 2.11m. The internal height of this room is higher than in Room 1. Entrance is via a single door in the western elevation. Internally, the portioning walls are constructed in a stretcher bond.

There are no windows within the room to provide natural light. Ventilation is via four air vent tiles inserted into the northern wall. The air vents, arranged as a square, are inset 0.22m from the edge of the wall and 0.11m from the floor and ceiling. Inset 0.3m from the internal edge of the air vents and 0.63m above the concrete floor are two metal bolts horizontally aligned 0.28m apart. These bolts project 0.04m from the face of the northern wall.

On the eastern elevation, 1.55m above the floor level, are two horizontally aligned flat metal bars projecting 0.27m from the wall. One of these bars is in close proximity to the southern elevation, whilst the other is centrally located on the eastern elevation. Flush with the wall of the eastern elevation, are a series of metal bolts. The bolts are horizontally aligned with the lowest 1.44m above the floor and the highest 1.64m. At the corner of the eastern and southern elevations is a hole, 0.17m by 0.2m, which has been in-filled with concrete.

The southern elevation of Room 2 is devoid of features except for a hole, 0.11m by 0.11m, centrally located and 0.33m from the ceiling. This hole extends through the partitioning wall and into Room 3.

Room 3

Access to Room 3 was problematic due to past dumping. Preliminary inspection indicates that Room 3 displayed similar characteristics to Room 2.

Room 4

Figure 7: Photography looking south towards the entrance to Room 4 (Gregory 2013).

Entrance to Room 4 is 1.38m wide and extends the full height of the building (*Figure 7*). Above the entranceway is a load bearing concrete beam. On the eastern elevation, 1.73m from the entrance, is a 1.27m tall wooden post attached to the wall by a metal bracket and concrete footing. Within the northern face of this post are two vertical slots. In the south-east corner of Room 4 is a brick buttress, 0.11m wide, 0.4m deep and 0.6m tall. On the eastern elevation, 0.8m from the southern wall and 1.6m from the floor, someone has carved 'Roll of

Honour' and the names 'Peter Bra*ell' and 'Norman Tew' into the brickwork (*Figure 8*). There are no obvious features on the southern elevation.

Figure 8: Photograph of the southern section of the eastern elevation of Room 4 of the Generator Building. The carved 'Roll of Honour' is clearly visible (Gregory 2013).

Within the western elevation is an entranceway into Room 5 via a double door. The southern edge of the doorway still retains a wooden doorframe and the wooden door. Constructed from vertically aligned wooden planks, the door is 1.2m wide and is painted green. The northern edge of the door frame has a brick inset 0.03m deep and at its base is a metal bolt projecting 0.08m from the floor. This bolt is associated with three metal plates, 0.03m by 0.08m, which are flush with the floor. There are traces of plaster which originally covered the ceiling.

Room 5

Within the poured concrete floor of Room 5 is a rectangular mark, 1.07m wide and 3.29m long (*Figure 9*). Set within this are two rows of five metal bolts which project 0.02m from the concrete floor. Associated with the eastern end of the rectangular mark are two further metal bars projecting from the floor between southern elevation and the scar on the floor.

Figure 9: Photograph taken looking south-west within Room 5 of the Generator Building. The scar associated with the generator is clearly visible on the concrete floor (Gregory 2013).

On the northern section of the eastern elevation running up the edge of the doorframe, is a scar on the brickwork 0.12m wide. There is no associated scar on the concrete floor. On this elevation are surviving traces of a cream coloured plaster.

On the southern elevation are a series of bolts, holes, brackets and hooks (*Figure 10*). Within this elevation are two windows 0.4m deep. The base of the window is lined with bricks 'rowlock' and the wooden window frames survive *in situ*. Constructed of three sections, only the outer two panels of the window open. Fragments of wire-meshed glass survive *in situ*. The window openings are capped with a concrete beam which extends 0.18m beyond the edge of the window.

Figure 10: Photograph taken looking south-west towards the southern elevation of Room 5 within the Generator Building. The in situ wooden window frames are clearly visible (Gregory 2013).

Entrance to Room 6 is via the western elevation of Room 5. Fragments of the wooden door frame survive which displays evidence of once being painted green. Above the doorway, the

supporting concrete beam also retains traces of green paint. Centrally located on the concrete beam are two projecting metal bars. On the southern section of the western elevation are four holes 0.14m deep. The holes are 0.11m by 0.15m and are arranged in a square formation. These holes have been formed by the removal of a brick header and the partial demolition of a neighbouring brick. On the northern section of the western elevation, a hole, 0.05m by 0.05m, has been knocked into the brickwork 0.29m from the edge of the doorway and 0.45m from the ceiling. In the northern corner of the elevation another hole, 0.05m from the floor and 0.18m by 0.18m, has been in-filled with concrete. Projecting from the northern section of the western elevation are two metal bars. One is 1.37m from the floor and 0.21m from the doorway and the other is 1.59m and 0.37m respectively.

Figure 11: Photograph taken looking north-west of the northern elevation of Room 5 of the Generator Building. The brick footing for a piece of equipment is clearly visible to the left of the photograph (Gregory 2013).

Perpendicular to the northern elevation are two breeze block walls 1.1m apart and extending 0.45m and 0.5m from the wall. Attached to the two walls are iron bars which extend almost

the full height of the building. Connected to these is a corrugated iron panel (*Figure 11*). The base of the eastern breeze block wall is formed from two rows of red bricks, the same as those used in the construction of the building. This is associated with a brick platform which extends to the east. Projecting 0.59m from the end of the brickwork is a scar on the concrete floor. This scar corresponds to another scar 0.69m to the east. In the centre of these, is a metal pipe 0.07m in diameter projecting 0.05m from the concrete floor. Two windows are situated in the northern elevation with fragments of the wooden window frame surviving *in situ*. Beneath the eastern window is a scar on the brickwork which runs vertically downwards, however, there is no corresponding scar on the floor. Wooden planks, arranged in a 'L' shape, have been screwed to the wall at a later date. Traces of cream coloured plaster survive *in situ*.

Room 6

The room is 3.09m by 4.33m with no windows or openings except for the doorway leading into Room 5. The roof is 0.61m higher than in Room 5. On the northern section of the eastern wall, the surface of four rows of brick, 0.15m wide, has been removed 0.77m from the concrete floor. Three metal brackets are vertically aligned on this section of wall, 0.31m from the corner with the northern elevation. These brackets are associated with a further bracket attached to the concrete beams of the ceiling. Within this elevation, a hole, 0.07m by 0.07m, has been knocked through into Room 5.

There are no noticeable features on the northern elevation. Three horizontally aligned metal brackets are attached to the western elevation 0.6m from the concrete floor. In pencil, someone has written 'Men may come and men may go' 'Roll of Honour' on the western elevation. The dates associated with this graffiti coincide with SOE's use of the structures, however, the origin of the text is unknown (*Figure 12*). Attached to the southern elevation are a number of brackets (*Figure 13*).

Figure 12: Pencilled 'Roll of Honour' on the western elevation of Room 6 of the Generator Building. The origin of the graffiti is unknown (Gregory 2013).

Figure 13: Photograph of the southern elevation of Room 6 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Room 7

Access to Room 7 was restricted due to vegetation and previous dumping of waste material (*Figure 14*). The only entrance is via the eastern elevation with the southern section showing signs of partial demolition. At present, the room is partially roofed with timber posts supporting corrugated iron panelling. There is no evidence that the room was originally roofed.

Figure 14: Photograph taken looking north-west towards the entrance to Room 7 of the Generator Building. The 'English' bond brickwork is clearly visible. At a later date, the southern section of the eastern elevation was partially demolished. There is no evidence that the room was originally roofed (Gregory 2013).

The north-west corner of Room 7 is the only point where the wall of the Generator Building comes into contact with Room 7. These walls, however, are not keyed in. As has already been discussed, the construction method of Room 7 is different from the rest of the Generator Building. The brickwork is of 'English' bond and the double row of engineering bricks is

absent. Inserted into the mortar, two rows of bricks from the base of Room 7, is a damp proof layer of slate. The walls of Room 7 are the same height as Room 5 and are topped with bricks ‘rowlock’.

Transmitter Building (*Figure 15*)

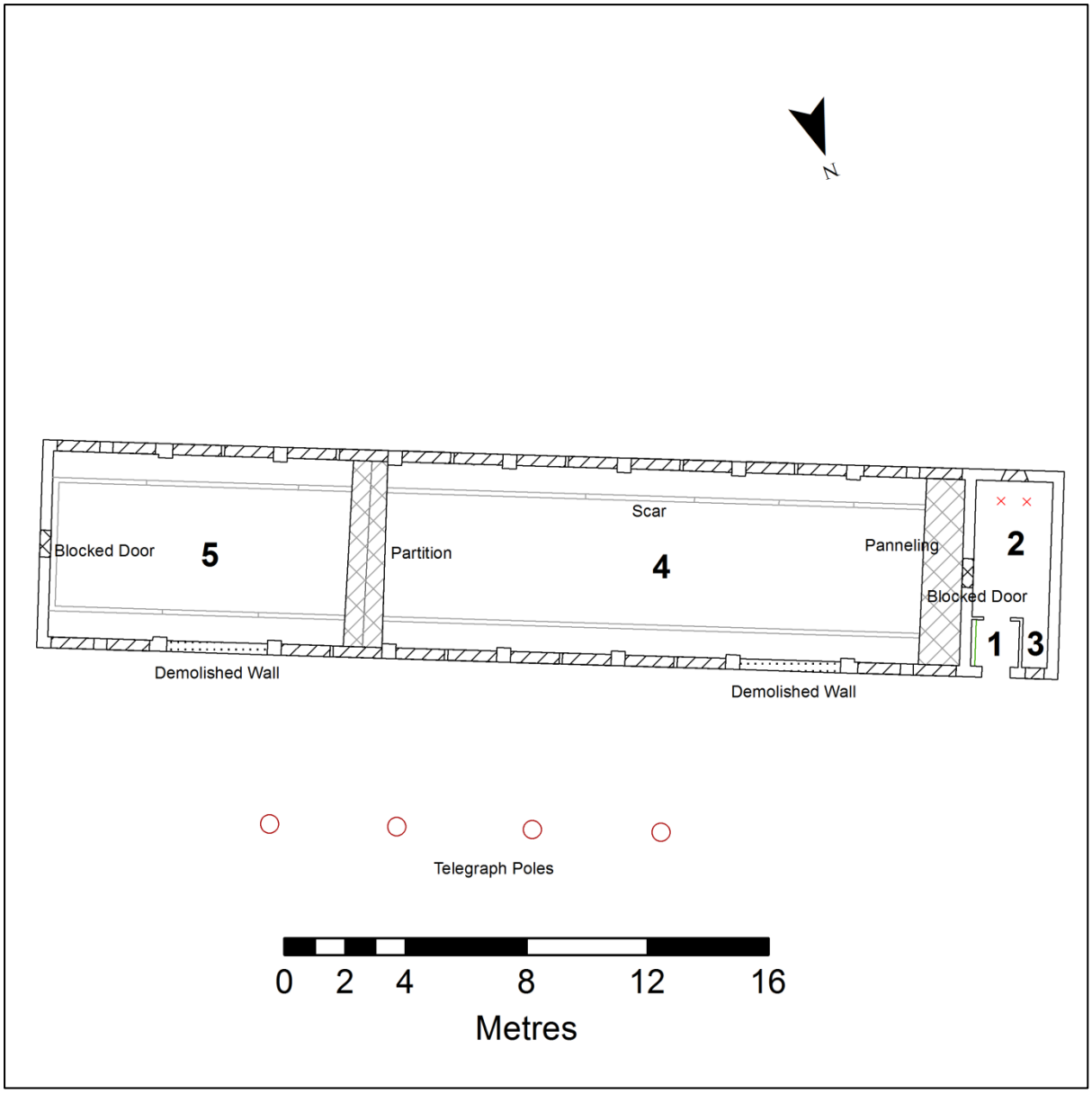

Figure 15: Floor plan of the Transmitter Building (Gregory 2013).

External

The Transmitter Building is constructed from the same red bricks as that of the Generator Building. Method of construction, however, is in the 'English' bond, the same as Room 7 of the Generator Building. There is no double layer of engineering bricks, but damp proofing is provided by a layer of slate within the mortar between the second and third course of brickwork. Unlike the Generator Building, the brickwork of the Transmitter Building does

not sit on a poured concrete floor, but built up against one. The concrete which forms the platform is of a finer grade than that of the Generator Building.

Figure 16: The Transmitter Building from the north-east. To the right of the picture, the later addition of a lean-to is clearly visible. It is believed that the wooden posts once formed the antennae of SOE's Station 53B transmitter complex. The blocked up doorway into Room5 is visible on the eastern elevation of the building (Gregory 2013).

The northern elevation has three entrances, one 0.93m wide and two 3.33m (*Figure 16*). The latter two were formed by the demolition of pre-existing walls. This elevation has 15 rectangular windows, 1.58m wide and 0.63m tall, below these are concrete beams which extends almost the whole length of the structure and are 0.3m tall. Beneath the concrete beam are six gaps in the brickwork 0.3m tall and 3.33m wide. Each gap is associated with a pair of rectangular windows. The gaps are in-filled with a wooden plank with numerous holes drilled through them. These holes were inserted to allow the transmission lines access to the antennae outside. At the western edge of the northern elevation is a small square window

located just beneath the roofline. The roof is capped with the same brick tiles as on the Generator Building. Along the roofline, the bricks are arranged ‘rowlock’.

At a later date, a lean-to structure was erected next to the northern elevation (*Figure 16*). This is constructed of four wooden telegraph poles, 0.3m (1ft) in diameter, sunk into the ground. These support further poles which are leant up against the northern elevation. The diameter and form of the poles suggest that these once formed the antennae of Station 53B transmitter complex.

The eastern elevation has a single doorway which was in-filled at a later date with breeze blocks (*Figure 16*). To the north of the door are two metal hoops vertically aligned which originally supported a pole or similar object.

Figure 17: Photograph of the southern elevation of the Transmitter Building taken from the south-west (Gregory 2013).

Set within the southern elevation are 16 rectangular windows and eight associated rectangular openings (*Figure 17*). Two small openings have been knocked through this elevation to provide access to the main room of the Transmitter Building. At the western extent of the southern elevation, a 0.61m wide slit 0.14m tall, was constructed into the brickwork. This slit is capped with a supporting concrete beam. The majority of the western elevation was covered by vegetation obscuring any fixtures or fittings.

Room 1

The poured concrete which forms the threshold to Room 1 is a finer grade than that of the Generator Building, whilst the poured concrete floor for the rest of the building is even finer with no clasts. The threshold is 0.01m higher than the main floor level. To the east of the doorway, set within the northern elevation, are three wooden boards, 0.1m long, 0.09m wide and 0.02m deep. Above the doorway is a concrete loading beam 0.2m wide, 1.3m long and 0.35m deep.

At the corner of the eastern and southern elevation, a hole, 0.08m by 0.08m, has been knocked through into Room 2. This hole is in line with the top of the doorway and 0.26m to the north is another hole, 0.1m long, 0.09m wide and 0.24m deep. From this projects a five strand piece of wire which runs vertically down from the hole and feeds back into the wall 0.17m below the opening. Running from the corner of the eastern and southern elevations, 0.13m above top of the doorway, is a metal tube with diameter of 0.02m. After 0.66m, the tube makes a 90^{o} change in direction and runs towards the floor for 0.3m. Drilled into the eastern elevation are a number of associated holes with diameters of 0.02m.

Vertically aligned, and 0.27m from the northern corner of the eastern elevation, are two metal brackets 0.26m and 0.87m from the floor level. These correspond to two pairs of vertically aligned brackets, 0.2m from the corner of the eastern and southern elevations. The brackets are 0.2m and 0.66m from the floor level. Centrally located between these, is a single bracket. Running along the base of the eastern elevation is a 0.15m wide and 0.12m deep gulley moulded in the poured concrete floor. Within this gulley is a large power cable.

Surviving *in situ* within the doorway into Room 2 is a wooden doorframe. The concrete loading beam above this extends beyond the partitioning wall between Room 1 and Room 3. Patches of yellow coloured plaster survive on the walls within Room 1. There are no discernible fixtures or fittings on the western elevation. The ceiling is constructed from pre-cast concrete panels.

Room 2

Figure 18: The northern elevation of Room 2 of the Transmitter Building (Gregory 2013).

The northern elevation of Room 2 has two doorways, both contain wooden doorframes painted white, which lead into Room 1 and Room 3 (*Figure 18*). Extending over both doors, and terminating above the partitioning wall between Rooms 1 and 3, are two concrete lintels. Halfway between the two doors, and 0.15m from the top of the doorframe, is a metal bracket attached to the wall.

Figure 19: Photograph of some of the pencilled graffiti on the walls of the eastern elevation of Room 2 of the Transmitter Building (Gregory 2013).

Within the eastern elevation is a doorway which leads through into Room 4, however, this has been blocked up at a later date with wooden boarding. Projecting from the concrete supporting beam above the doorway is a metal pipe. The metal tubing which ran along the wall in Room 1 is replicated along the eastern elevation of Room 2. On the northern edge of the doorframe is an *in situ* light switch which is connected by electrical cabling to a light bulb to the south of the door. On the southern section of the eastern elevation are three brackets horizontally aligned 0.22m above the level of the floor. Associated with these is a fourth bracket 0.66m from the floor and 0.11m from the southern edge of the doorframe. To the south of the door, there is a series of pencilled graffiti of unknown date and origin (*Figure 19*).

Figure 20: Photograph of the southern elevation of Room 2 of the Transmitter Building (Gregory 2013).

Within the southern elevation of Room 2 is a rectangular slit and two windows (*Figure 20*). Boarded up at a later date with corrugated iron, surviving *in situ* are the wooden frames. Attached to the ceiling, 0.8m from the elevation and central to both windows, are the remains of two small pulleys.

Drilled into the western elevation are three columns of three holes. The holes are 1.33m, 1.69m and 1.95m from the level of the floor. Associated with the southern column is a metal bracket attached to the wall 1.55m from the corner of the southern elevation. The second

column is 1.19m to the north and the third row is 0.57m beyond. Beneath the second column is a diagonal arrangement of drilled holes. This is formed of four holes which cover an area 0.07m wide by 0.22m deep. In the southern corner of the western elevation, two metal bolts project 0.05m from the wall 0.74m above the floor level and 0.23m and 0.68m from the corner of the wall respectively.

Room 3

Access to Room 3 was not possible due to the utilisation of the space as a rubbish dump. The only fixture or fittings observed was a small square window at the top of the northern elevation.

Room 4

Figure 21: Photograph of the western elevation of Room 4 of the Transmitter Building (Gregory 2013).

The western elevation of Room 4 is partially obscured by wooden panelling learning up against the wall (*Figure 21*). This partly obscures the doorway into Room 2, but the concrete supporting beam is visible above the panelling. The panelling forms a run which allows animals access to the structure through a hole knocked through the southern elevation. Visible above the panelling were two small hole and six diagonal rows of nine holes. The location of these was unobtainable due to their inaccessibility.

Figure 22: Photograph of one of the panels which form the elevations of Room 4 and 5. Numerous wooden window frames survive in situ. At the base of a number of the window frames are pulleys which are associated with pulleys on the ceiling. The pulleys enabled the windows to be opened from the floor level with the rope being tied off on one of the brackets attached to the buttresses (Gregory 2013).

The southern elevation is comprised of five panels (*Figure 22*): four of these are 3.33m wide whilst the western most is 3.47m wide. Into each panel have been drilled three groups of holes arranged in an arrow formation. These are on average 1.21m above the level of the

floor. Centrally located beneath both windows in each panel, 1.13m below the window sill, are metal brackets attached to the brickwork. Attached to the buttresses either side of the panels are two further brackets 2.13m above the level of the floor. Surviving *in situ* in a number of the windows are the wooden window frames with reinforced glass window panes (*Figure **23***). At the base of the frame is a small metal pulley which is associated with a further pulley attached to the pre-cast concrete beam ceiling. These pulleys allowed one to open the window.

Figure 23: Photograph of in situ window frames in Room 4 of the Transmitter Building. Wire-meshed glass panes are visible within the windows. The method of opening the windows via a series of pulleys can be observed in this photograph (Gregory 2013).

Each panel contains two windows which are topped with a concrete supporting beam. Components which form the beam run the entire length of the building behind the brickwork of the internal buttresses. Beneath the windows is a further concrete beam which caps an opening 0.31m tall which extends the full length of each panel.

Figure 24: The eastern elevation of Room 4 of the Transmitter Building (Gregory 2013).

The eastern elevation is an artificial construct of a later date (*Figure 24*). Originally, Room 4 and Room 5 were a single space, but were split to make the structure more suitable for an agricultural use. The partition forms a run which provides access to the Rooms 4 and 5 from a hole knocked through the southern elevation behind the partition.

The northern elevation of Room 4 only contains fours panels. Brick scarring along the edges and between the buttresses indicate that a fifth panel was removed following construction (*Figure 25*). Externally, two large sliding downs have been fixed to the structure to make it more suitable for an agricultural function.

Figure 25: Access to Room 4 of the Transmitter Building is via a demolished panel (Gregory 2013).

Running along the length of the room, 0.88 from either wall, is a scar 0.15m wide. The scarring is comprised of a coarser concrete. In places, where the concrete of the scar has been damaged, metal cabling is visible.

Room 5

The panels which form the elevations of Room 5 are identical to those of Room 4. Similar to Room 4, one panel on the northern elevation of Room 5 has been removed to provide access to the space. This was achieved by the demolishing the panel as demonstrated by the brick scarring on and between the buttresses. The panel was removed to the height of the concrete supporting beam beneath the two windows. There are no obvious fixtures or fittings on the eastern elevation except for a single doorway which has been blocked up with breeze blocks. Directly above the doorway are two metal bolts which project from the brickwork.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The survey and accompanying research has shed new light on a forgotten aspect of SOE's operations during the Second World War. Construction of the transmitter complex was on-going in December 1942 (TNA: PRO HS 8/37 Confidential Memorandum for Colonel Donovan 14/12/1942). Combined with Station 53B's receiver at Poundon, Oxfordshire, Godington provided a direct link to SOE agents and representatives of the resistance across Europe. Without this link, the activities of the European resistance could not be coordinated or resupplied: Godington was a vital part in a communication network to occupied Europe.

SOE's first transmitter/receiver complex was established at Charndon, Buckinghamshire, and Grendon Underwood, Buckinghamshire respectively. After enlargement of the transmitter site at Charndon it was decided that SOE's wireless capacity required a further substantial expansion to meet their increasing demand. Consequently, a new receiver was constructed at Poundon with the corresponding transmitter at Godington. This increase in capacity was still not sufficient to meet SOE's expanding demands. It was, therefore, decided to construct a new transmitter at Charndon based on the design of Godington. In 1943 SOE decided to establish a third W/T station which was eventually staffed by Americans of the Office of Strategic Service (OSS). This new station was located in close proximity to Station 53B at Poundon.

SOE's Station 53B transmitter complex was designed for 34 250w transmitters together with their remote control apparatus. This required 6,000ft (1,828.8m) of lead covered wire to be operational. Transmissions occurred from one of 56 antennae: six 20ft (6.09m), one 80ft (24.38m) and 15 100ft (30.48m) masts were erected as well as 32 di-poles and two rhombics. It is believed that some of the masts used for the antennae remain on site: they are currently utilised in the lean-to against the Transmitter Building and for roofing Room 7 of the Generator Building.

Architectural analysis of the buildings indicates that the complex was constructed in two phases. Of the buildings which were surveyed, the Generator Building was the first structure erected. It is hypothesised that this was associated with a Transmitter Building for which there is no physical evidence. This structure was replaced at a later date by the Transmitter

Building which survives to present. Coinciding with the erection of a new Transmitter Building, an uncovered extension was attached to the Generator Building. For a structure which contained a significant quantity of sensitive transmitting equipment, there was a distinct lack of protection from enemy action.

The origins of the graffiti within the two structures cannot yet be verified. Within the Generator Building, the pencilled 'Roll of Honour' within Room 6 is of the right date for SOE. Whether these names are associated with SOE agents or personnel employed in operating the complex is unknown. The carving within Room 4 of the Generator Building was probably made following the Second World War by the local residents. Within the churchyard at Godington is a grave to members of the 'Tew' family, presumably related to 'Norman Tew'.

Following the end of the Second World War, the Transmitter Building was converted to agricultural use. Within the transmitting room of the main structure, a partition was erected which split the room into two. Holes were then knocked through the southern elevation allowing animals into the structure. Two large entrances were also knocked through the northern elevation to provide access for agricultural machinery.

REFERENCES

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TNA: PRO HS 7/34 *Section I: signals; appendices C and D* 1944-5
TNA: PRO HS 8/37 *OSS* 1942-3
TNA: PRO HS 8/358 *Relations with SIS* 1941-2

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Soilscape *https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/* accessed 07/06/2013

METHODOLOGY

The structures were surveyed at a field scale of 1:100 using standard graphical techniques. The survey was undertaken according to guidelines set down by English Heritage. The cross section of the main room of the Transmitter Building was formed from a composite created from fixtures and features which were observed on various panels. This composite cross section was then compared to the various panels to ensure an accurate representation. Access to the roof was not possible due to health and safety considerations. The roofline and any features above have been estimated based on ground observations. The survey plan and additional report illustrations were completed using AutoCad software. All readily available aerial photographs were consulted and examined stereoscopically where possible.

APPENDIX A: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 26: Photograph of the transmitter complex from the north-west. The structure in the foreground is the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 27: Supporting beam across the northern entrance to Room 1 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 28: Photograph of the breeze block half-wall in Room 1 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 29: Photograph taken looking south in Room 4 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 30: Photograph of the western elevation of Room 5 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 31: Brick footing attached to the western section of the northern elevation in Room 4 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 32: Photograph taken looking north-west of the northern elevation of Room 4 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 33: Photograph of the eastern elevation of Room 4 of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 34: Photograph taken looking north-east of the southern and eastern elevation of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 35: Photograph taken looking south-west of the northern and eastern elevation of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 36: Gulley running along the eastern elevation of Room 1 of the Transmitter Building (Gregory 2013).

Figure 37: Photograph of the eastern elevation of the Generator Building (Gregory 2013).

APPENDIX B: BUILDING SURVEYS

Figure 38: Floorplain of SOE's Station 53B Transmitter Complex at Godington, Oxfordshire. Survey at 1:100 reproduced at 1:150. The red crosses represent bolts (Gregory 2013).

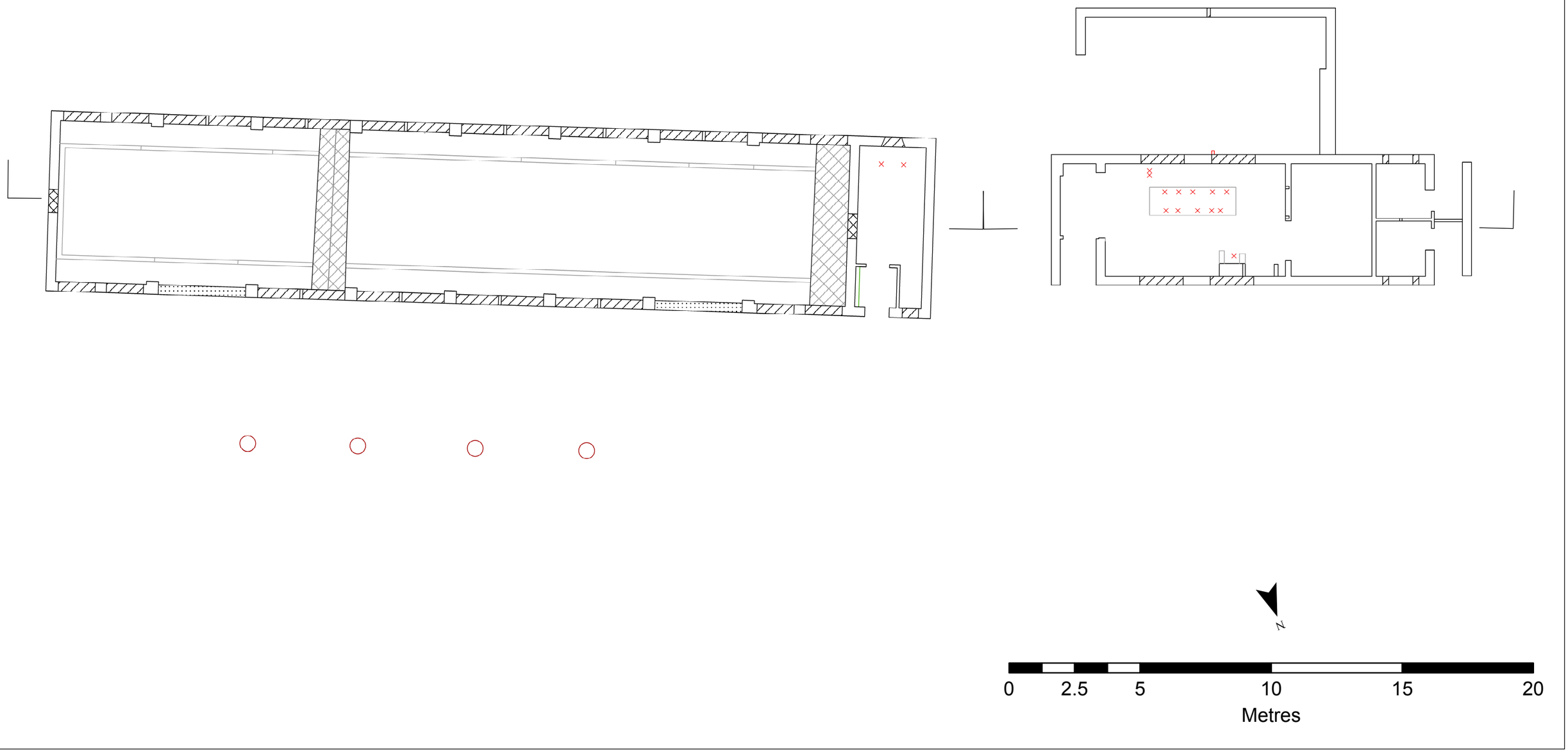
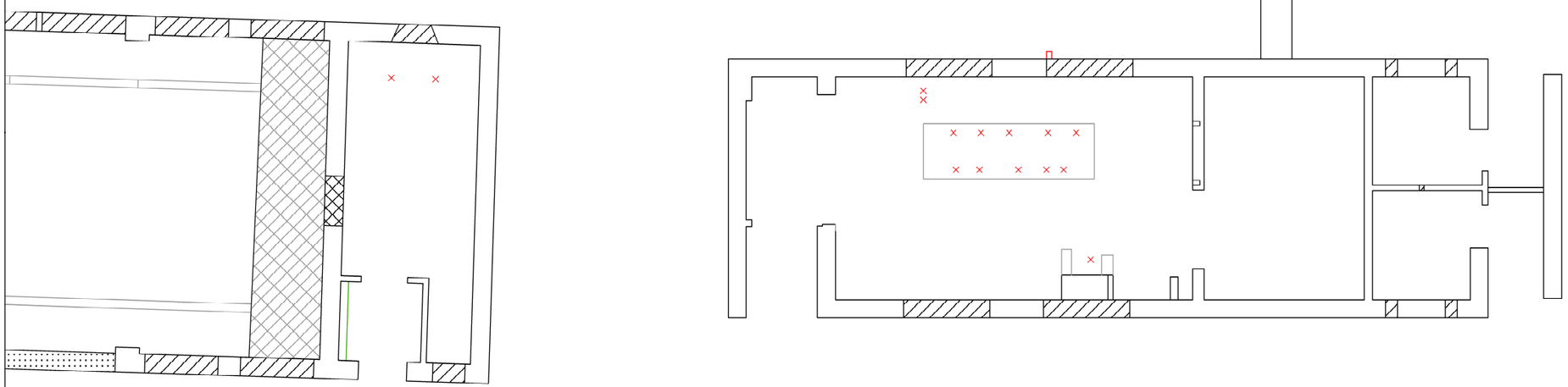


Figure 39: Floorplain of the Generator Building at Godington, Oxfordshire. Surveyed at 1:100 reproduced to scale (Gregory 2013).



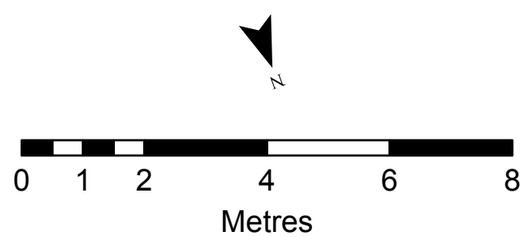


Figure 40: Floorplain of the Transmitter Building at Godington, Oxfordshire. Surveyed at 1:100 reproduced to scale (Gregory 2013).

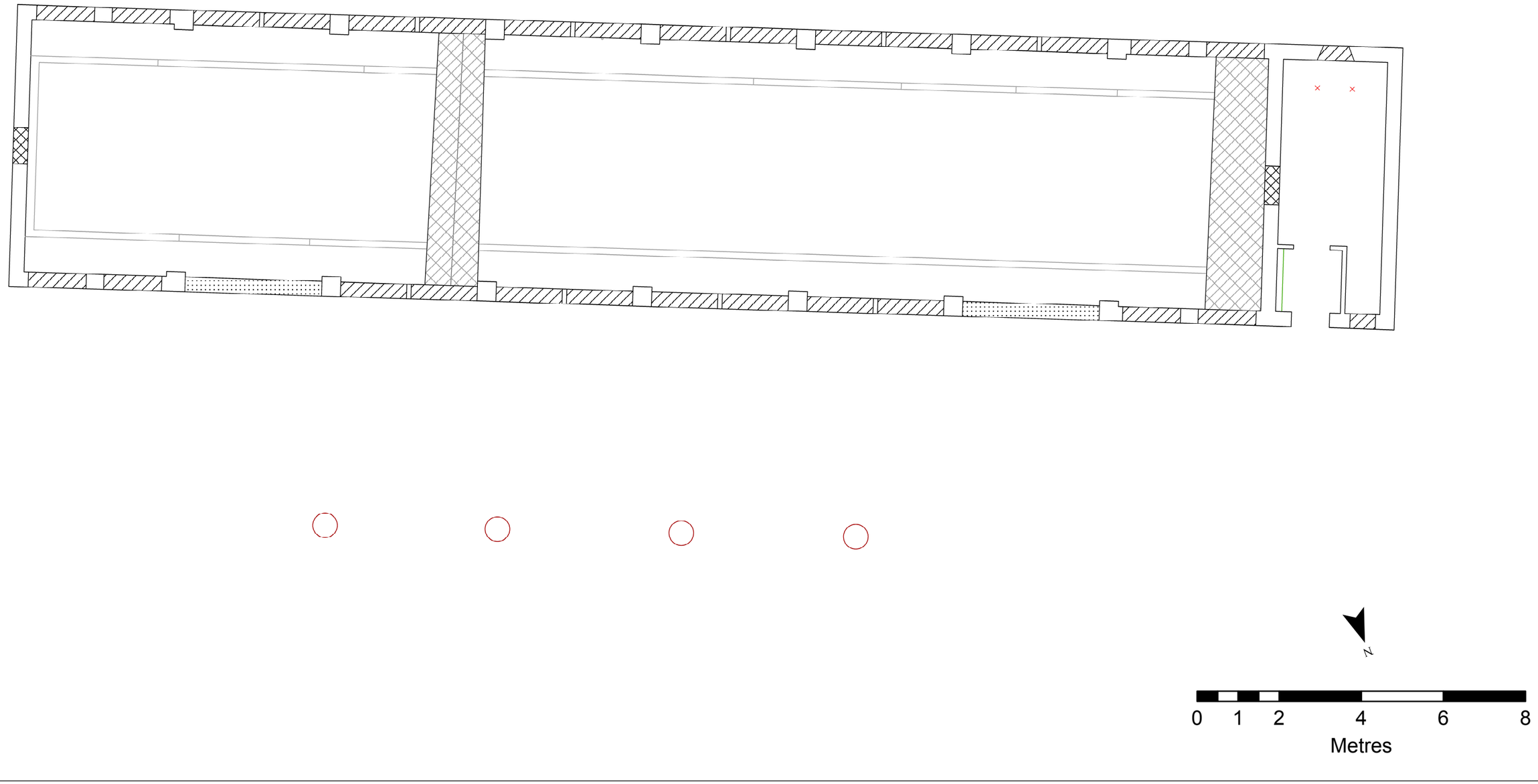
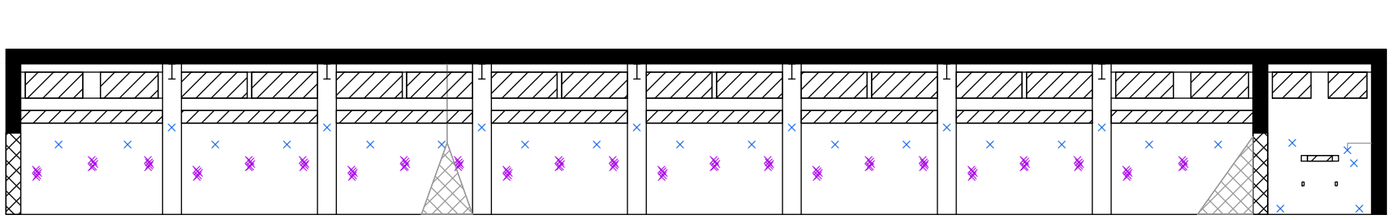
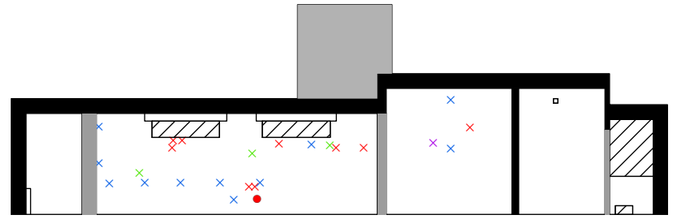


Figure 41: Cross section of SOE's Station 53B Transmitter Complex at Godington, Oxfordshire. Survey at 1:100 reproduced at 1:150 (Gregory 2013).





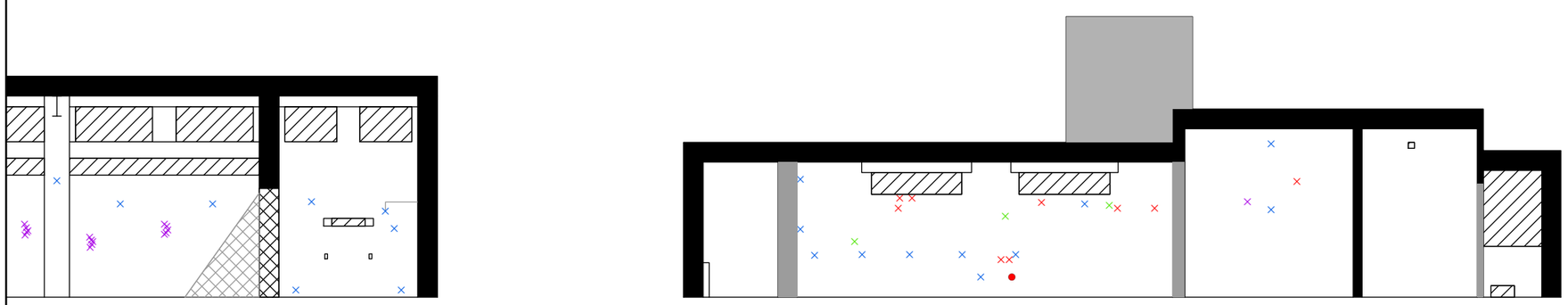
Legend

- Bolt
- Bracket
- Hook
- Nail
- Pipe

0 2.5 5 10 15 20

Metres

Figure 42: Cross section of the Generator Building at Godington, Oxfordshire. Survey at 1:100 reproduced to scale (Gregory 2013).



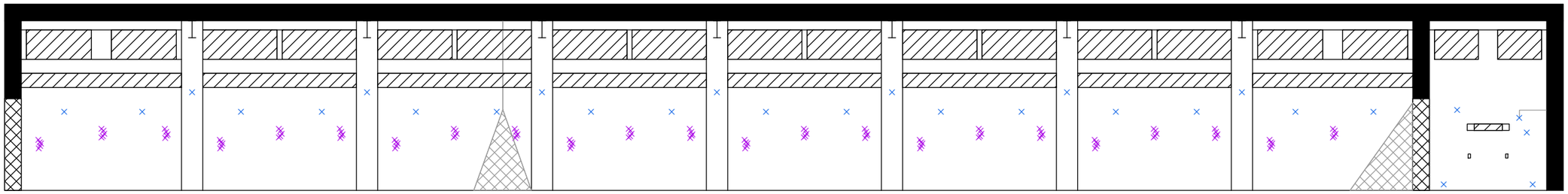
Legend

- Bolt
- Bracket
- Hook
- Nail
- Pipe

0 1 2 4 6 8

Metres

Figure 43: Cross section of the Transmitter Building at Godington, Oxfordshire. Survey at 1:100 reproduced to scale (Gregory 2013).



Legend

- Bolt
- Bracket
- Hook
- Nail
- Pipe

0 1 2 4 6 8

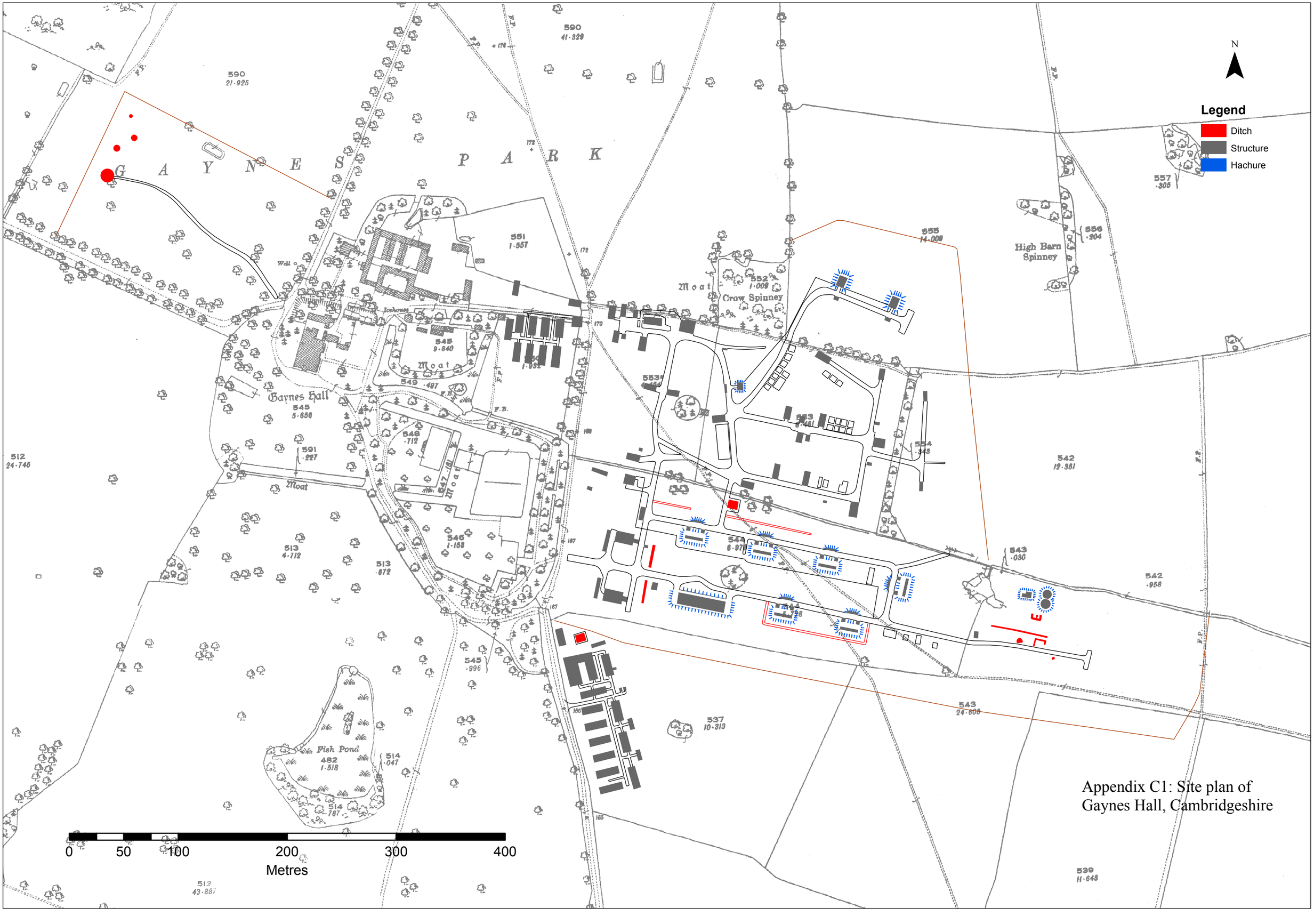
Metres

APPENDIX C
Site Plans

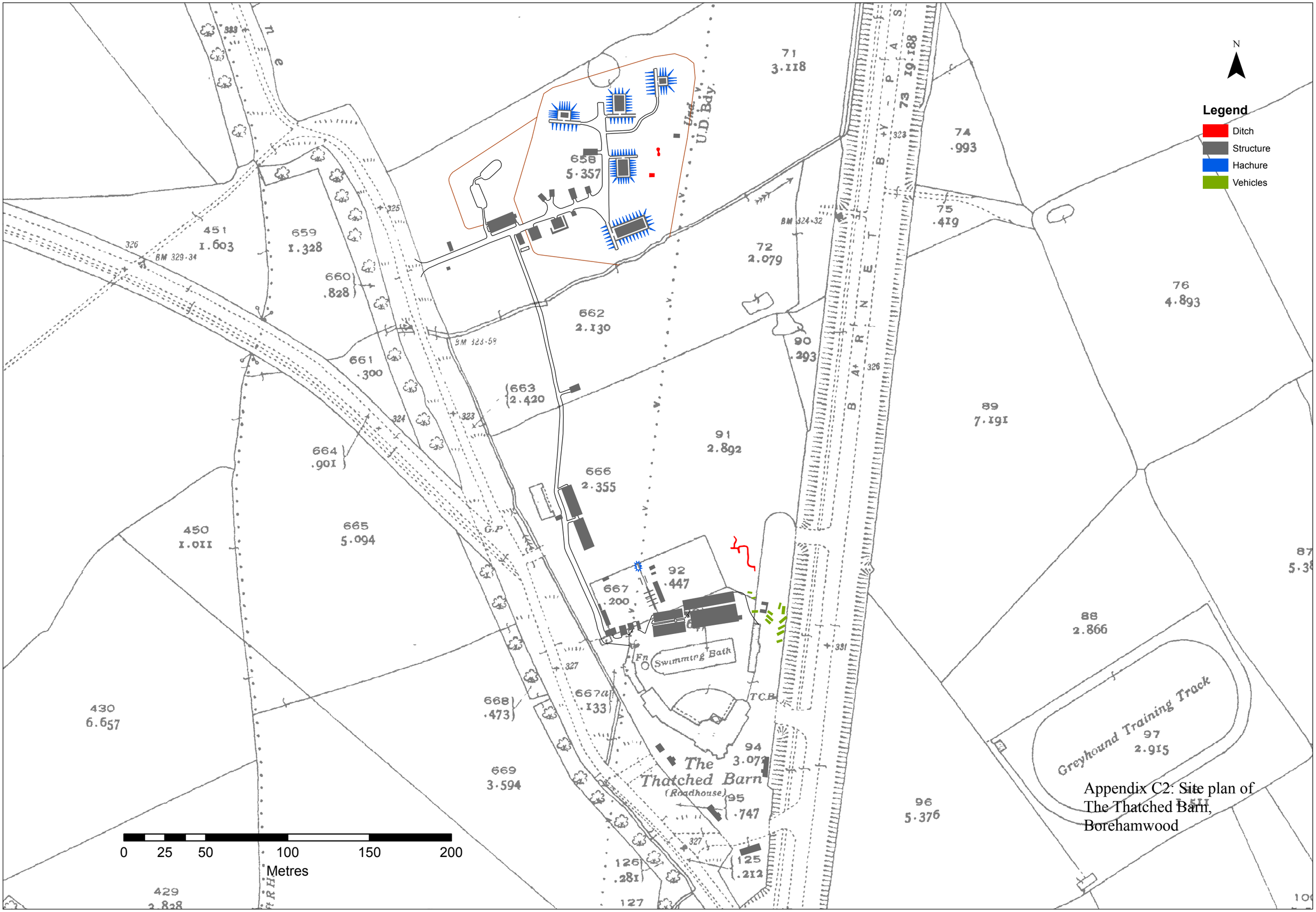
C1: Site plan of Gaynes Hall, Cambridgeshire.

C2: Site plan of The Thatched Barn, Borehamwood.

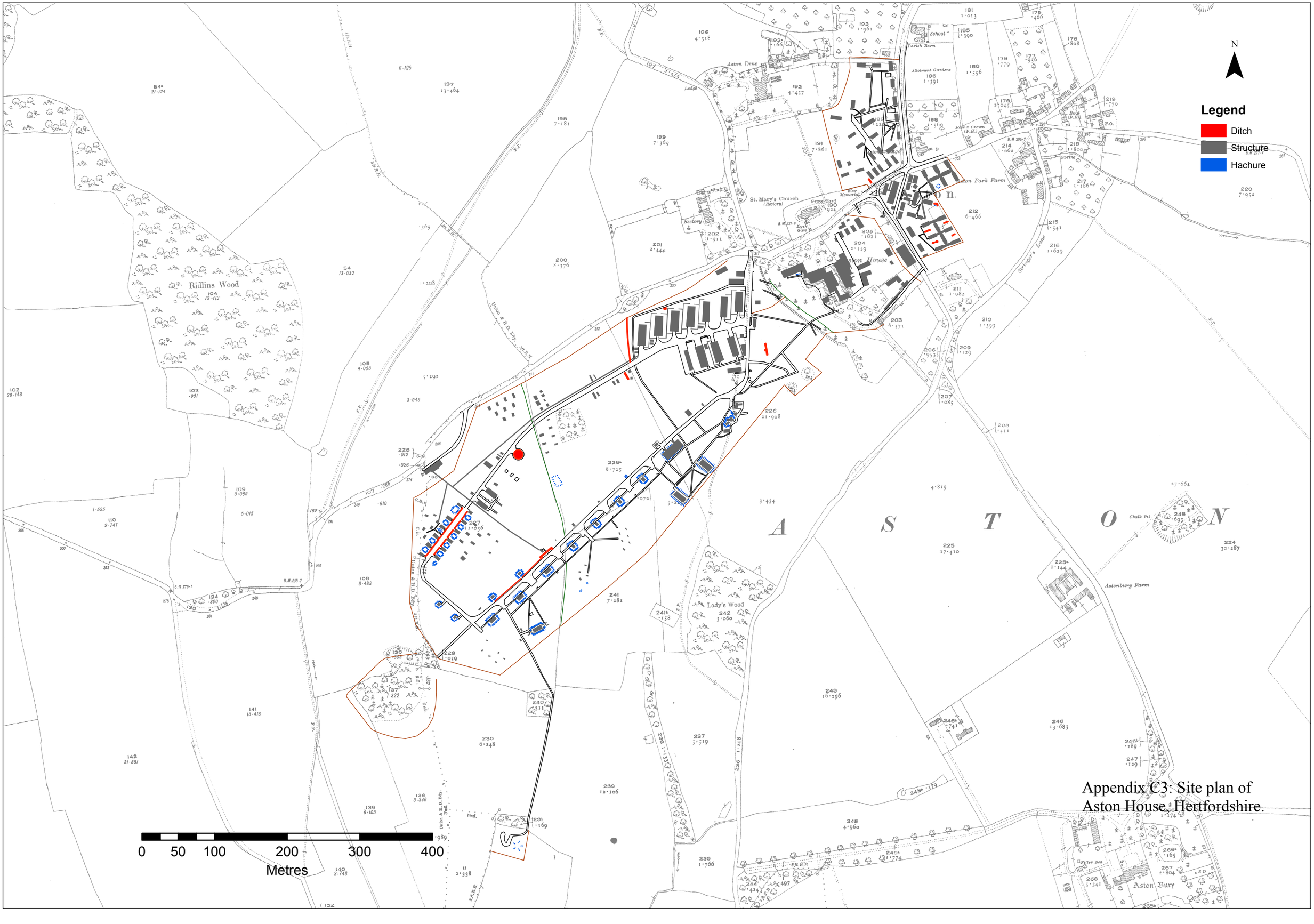
C3: Site plan of Aston House, Hertfordshire.



Appendix C1: Site plan of Gaynes Hall, Cambridgeshire



Appendix C2: Site plan of The Thatched Barn, Borehamwood



Appendix C3: Site plan of Aston House, Hertfordshire.

APPENDIX D
Miscellaneous Data

Table Headings

REF	Site reference number
Secondary Lit.	Is the site referenced in the secondary literature?
Surviving Arch.	Is there the possibility of surviving archaeology?
Google Earth	Is the site covered by Google Earth's 1945 aerial imagery?
NMR AP	Is the site covered by the NMR's historical aerial photographs?
FP on HAI	Are features present on the combined historic aerial images?
Pastscape	Is SOE's activities at the site referenced on Pastscape?
HER	Is SOE's activities at the site referenced on the HER?

Abbreviations

AP	Aerial Photograph
FP	Features Present
HAI	Historic Aerial Imagery
Lon	London
NF	No Features
NMR	National Monument Record
NoC	No Coverage
NotC	Not Checked
NR	No Reference
NRO	No Records Online

REF	Secondary Lit.	Surviving Arch.	Google Earth	NMR AP	FP on HAI	Pastscape	HER
S00036	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00040	Yes	Yes	NoC	FP	FP	NR	Ref
S00041	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00042	Yes	Yes	NF	NF	NF	NR	NR
S00043	Yes	Yes	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NRO
S00044	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00045	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00046	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00047	Yes	Yes	NF	NF	NF	NR	NR
S00048	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NR
S00049	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00050	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00051	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00053	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00054	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00055	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00056	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00060	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00061	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NRO
S00062	Yes	No	NoC	FP	FP	NR	Ref
S00063	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00064	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00065	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00066	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00067	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00068	No	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00069	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00070	Yes	Yes	NF	NF	NF	NR	NR
S00071	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	Ref	NR
S00072	No	Yes	FP	NotC	FP	NR	NR
S00073	Yes	Yes	NF	NF	NF	NR	NR
S00074	Yes	Yes	NF	NF	NF	NR	NR
S00075	No	Yes	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR

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S00078	Yes	Yes	NF	NF	NF	NR	NR
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S00080	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00081	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00082	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00083	Yes	Yes	FP	FP	FP	NR	Ref
S00085	Yes	Yes	FP	FP	FP	NR	NR
S00086	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NR
S00087	No	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00088	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00089	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00090	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00091	Yes	No	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00092	Yes	No	FP	NotC	FP	NR	NRO
S00093	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00096	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00097	No	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NRO
S00098	Yes	Yes	FP	FP	FP	NR	NR
S00099	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00100	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00101	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00103	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00105	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00106	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00108	Yes	Yes	FP	FP	FP	NR	NR
S00109	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00110	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00112	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00113	No	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ
S00114	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00115	No	Yes	NF	FP	FP	NR	NR

REF	Secondary Lit.	Surviving Arch.	Google Earth	NMR AP	FP on HAI	Pastscape	HER
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S00118	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00119	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00120	No	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NRO
S00121	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00122	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	Ref
S00123	Yes	Yes	NoC	FP	FP	NR	NR
S00124	Yes	Yes	NoC	Yes	Yes	Ref	Ref
S00128	No	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ
S00130	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00132	Yes	Yes	FP	FP	FP	NR	NR
S00133	Yes	Yes	FP	NotC	FP	NR	NR
S00158	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00177	Yes	Yes	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR
S00188	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00190	Yes	Yes	FP	NotC	FP	NR	NR
S00207	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00208	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00212	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00222	Yes	Yes	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR
S00240	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00246	Yes	Yes	NoC	NF	NF	NR	NRO
S00249	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00280	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00283	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00284	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00285	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00332	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00336	No	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00337	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00341	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00352	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NoC	NR	NR
S00357	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon

REF	Secondary Lit.	Surviving Arch.	Google Earth	NMR AP	FP on HAI	Pastscape	HER
S00358	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00361	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00368	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00369	No	No	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00377	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00379	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00393	No	No	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00396	Yes	No	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR
S00397	Yes	No	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR
S00398	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00400	Yes	No	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00401	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00402	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00404	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00406	Yes	No	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00407	Yes	Yes	NF	NotC	NF	NRO	NRO
S00408	Yes	No	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00409	No	Yes	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR
S00411	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	Ref	Ref
S00427	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00428	No	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ	ZZZZ
S00429	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NRO	NRO
S00433	Yes	No	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR
S00435	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00436	No	No	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NRO
S00437	Yes	Yes	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00438	No	No	NF	NotC	NF	NR	NR
S00440	Yes	No	NoC	NotC	NotC	NR	NR
S00444	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00445	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00446	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00447	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00448	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon

REF	Secondary Lit.	Surviving Arch.	Google Earth	NMR AP	FP on HAI	Pastscape	HER
S00449	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00450	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00451	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00452	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00453	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00454	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00455	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00456	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00457	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00458	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00459	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00460	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00461	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00462	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00463	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00464	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00465	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00466	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00467	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00468	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00469	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00470	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00471	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00472	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00473	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00476	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00486	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00491	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00497	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00500	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00503	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00504	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00506	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon

REF	Secondary Lit.	Surviving Arch.	Google Earth	NMR AP	FP on HAI	Pastscape	HER
S00507	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00508	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00510	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00511	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00514	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00516	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00517	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00521	Yes	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00533	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00543	No	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon	Lon
S00555	Yes	Yes	FP	NotC	FP	NR	NR