

The Paddock Information Collection – The most comprehensive source of information about Paddock

Timeline, miscellaneous information and myths (Bill Ridgeway)

Contents

Subject	Page
Timeline	2
Miscellaneous facts	3
The bunker is irregular in shape	4
Complement	4
CWR1 (Storey’s Gate), CWR2 (Paddock) and CW3 (Anson) key dates	4
Sir Harry Ricardo, KBE and Tangye Ltd of Birmingham	4
Heating was not provided in the bunker	4
Listed building	4
Main corridor in the Basement is not immediately above the main corridor in the Sub Basement	4
Notable Winston Churchill quotes	4
Other uses for Paddock	4
Phases of use of Paddock	5
Physical facts	5
Similar bunkers were planned	5
Siting of Paddock on the estate of the Post Office Research Station?	5
Myths	5
Air intake	5
Basement levels extends under the pavement in Brook Road	5
Batteries	6
Blast resistant doors were installed in Paddock	6
The bunker was a waste of money (a ‘white elephant’)	6
Cabinet Room and Map Room have not been correctly identified	6
Code name Paddock was taken from nearby Tattersall’s race horse stud farm	6
Film personalities worked at Paddock	7
Helical staircases are all clockwise (when going down)	7
Local residents were aware of the construction of the bunker	7
Maps were on the wall until about 1980	7
Rooms behind the windows in the Map Room are for representatives of the armed services	7
Spoil from the excavation for the bunker was taken away in bakers’ vans	7
Toilets were not provided	7
Water leaking into the bunker comes from either a damaged water main or from the reservoir on the opposite side of Brook Road	7
Winston Churchill deliberately avoided attending the Cabinet Meeting at Paddock on 10 March 1941	8
Winston Churchill did not know the actual location of Paddock	8
Winston Churchill had a bedroom / study in Paddock	8
Note	8
Source	8

Timeline

Date	Event
Thursday, 19 March 1914	Proposal to purchase land purchased at Dollis Hill to provide a site for a new Post Office laboratory ¹⁰⁴
January 1915	First Zeppelin raid on England ¹
Saturday, 8 May 1915	First bomb dropped on London ²
1916	School of Mechanical Warfare set up in fields between Dollis Hill Lane and Oxgate Lane as a proving ground for tanks. Amphibious tanks were tested in the Brent Reservoir (also known as the Welsh Harp Reservoir) ¹⁰⁵
Monday, 11 November 1918	Germany signed an Armistice ending World War One ⁸³
1921	Ex army huts acquired ^{153, 154}
Tuesday, 22 October 1922	Deed of Grant (purchase for £4,000) of land from the Metropolitan Water Board, and Deed of Grant and Release Agreement with Hays Wharf Cartage Company Ltd. ³
September 1931	Houses to the north of Paddock (towards the North Circular Road) on both sides of Brook Road and in neighbouring roads had already been built ¹⁰⁶
Monday, 30 January 1933	Adolf Hitler became Chancellor at the head of the Nazi-DNVP coalition in Germany ⁸⁴
Monday, 23 October 1933	Post Office Research Station (Dollis Hill) Main Building [<i>now known as Chartwell Court</i>] opened by Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald ⁴
October 1935	Committee of Imperial Defence tasked to plan for the next war ⁵
Friday, 24 July 1936	Speaking clock service (developed at the Post Office Research Station), inaugurated ⁶
1937	Committee of Imperial Defence reported an alternative centre for government should be set up ⁷
Friday, 28 May 1937	Neville Chamberlain became Prime Minister ⁸
1938	Cabinet War Room [<i>Storey's Gate, London SW1</i>]; construction started ⁹
Friday, 14 October 1938	Decision to construct Standby Cabinet War Room [<i>Paddock</i>] ¹⁰
Beginning of 1939	Start of construction of Standby Cabinet War Room [<i>Paddock</i>] ¹¹
August 1939	Cabinet War Room [<i>Storey's Gate, London SW1</i>] became operational ¹²
Sunday, 3 September 1939	War declared on Germany ¹³
Thursday, 14 September 1939	Winston Churchill wrote to Sir Edward Bridges (Cabinet Office Secretariat) regarding the probable intensive air attack of the Whitehall-Westminster area "We must forestall this disruption" ¹⁴
Saturday, 11 May 1940	Winston Churchill became Prime Minister ¹⁵
Saturday, 8 Jun 1940	Construction of Paddock completed at an estimated cost of £0.25M [<i>approximately £11.83M today</i>] ¹⁶
Wednesday, 19 June 1940	A Duff-Cooper (Minister of Information) and Sir Edward Bridges (Cabinet Office Secretariat) inspected Paddock and Neville's Court ¹⁷
Saturday, 7 September 1940	London blitz started ¹⁸
Sunday, 8 September 1940	Winston Churchill visited Paddock for the first time ¹⁹
Friday, 13 September 1940	Winston Churchill visited Paddock (possibly incorrect date) ¹¹⁵
Friday, 20 September 1940	Paddock was bombed ¹¹⁶
Friday, 20 September 1940	Winston Churchill visited Paddock on his way to Chequers ^{20, 21, 88}
11:30, Thursday, 3 October 1940	First War Cabinet at Paddock – chaired by Winston Churchill (Prime Minister) ^{22, 85}
Friday, 1 November 1940	Winston Churchill wrote "Paddock is a piece of useless folly; it can be put to any use the Departments think fit. It is no good for H.M.G." ⁵⁶
Thursday, 12 December 1940 and Friday, 13 December 1940	Winston Churchill discussed with John Colville (his Private Secretary) and Tom Phillips (Vice Chief of Naval Staff) at Chequers his plans (after the War) for four European Confederations and a Council of Europe ⁹⁰

Date	Event
12:00, Monday, 10 March 1941	War Cabinet at Paddock – chaired by Clement Atlee (Lord Privy Seal) at which Robert Menzies (Prime Minister of Australia) made a statement outlining the Australian war effort ^{23, 24}
Autumn 1943	Paddock became non-operational when functions (and equipment) was transferred to Standby Cabinet War Room [known as Anson and CWR3], North Rotunda, 59/67 Great Peter Street (Westminster) ²⁵
Thursday, 11 November 1943	Proposal that Paddock is no longer a Vulnerable Point (VP) and that a guard can be removed ¹⁴⁵
December 1943	Colossus computer incorporating 1,500 thermionic valves (for breaking German cipher codes) developed and constructed at the Post Office Research Station (Dollis Hill) ²⁶
End of 1944	Paddock abandoned ²⁷
Tuesday, 8 May 1945	Victory in Europe (VE) day ²⁸
Thursday, 26 July 1945	Clement Atlee became Prime Minister ³⁰
Wednesday, 15 August 1945	Victory in Japan (VJ) day (Tuesday, 14 August 1945 in Japan due to time zone differences) – formal surrender signed on Sunday, 2 September 1945 ²⁹
Thursday, 1 July 1948	Paddock used by the Post Office Research Station for product research and development ³³
Thursday, 1 November 1956	Premium Bonds launched. The computer ERNIE (Electronic Random Number Indicator Equipment) developed at the Post Office Research Station ³⁴
Monday, 23 October 1961	Basement (only) of Paddock used by the Post Office Research Laboratories Sports and Social Club (RLSSC) merged with the Research Social Club (RSC) ^{31, 32, 86}
1968	Post Office Research Station started to be moved to Martlesham Heath (Suffolk) ³⁶
1974	Post Office Research Station bulk move to Martlesham Heath (Suffolk) completed and Dollis Hill closed ³⁷
1976	Last staff of the Post Office Research Station transferred to Martlesham Heath and Dollis Hill is finally vacated site ³⁸
1978	Post Office Research Station site sold to Evans of Leeds Ltd for offices and light industrial use ⁶⁶
1978	Possible date when surface building truncated ⁶⁷
1980s	Cadbury Schweppes used main building of the Post Office Research Station ⁴¹
Early 1980s	Cadbury Schweppes vacated Post Office Research Station and the site became the Dollis Hill Industrial Estate ³⁹
Friday, 24 April 1981	Paddock considered as a replacement for the North London Group War Room, Partingdale Lane, Mill Hill and also as Main Control Centre for the whole of London. Rejected because of water seepage ^{40, 146}
1984	Paddock was included on a list of locally listed building by this date. ¹⁴⁴
1 September 1995	The office to the north of the site (presently a school) was occupied by Brent College ⁸⁷
1997	Post Office Research Station site (including Paddock) purchased by Network Homes who installed electricity and pumps at a cost of £15,000 installing ^{42, 111}
Tuesday, 11 November 1997	Network Stadium Housing Association (now Network Homes) received planning permission from Brent Council to develop the Post Office Research Station site ⁴³
?1997	Surface building demolished ³⁴
Monday, 7 February 2000	Houses constructed over Paddock (first residents moved in) ⁴⁴
August 2000	Construction of Dollis Hill Reservoir started ⁶⁵
Thursday, 19 April 2001	Members of Subterranea Britannica entered Paddock for the first time ⁴⁵
October 2001	Lighting installed and water pumped from lower level (at a cost of £15,000) ⁴⁶
Monday, 28 January 2002	Dollis Hill Reservoir became operational ⁷²
Wednesday, 17 April 2002	First public open day of Paddock – opened by a Vera Lynn look-a-like ⁴⁷

Miscellaneous information

The bunker is irregular in shape

The bunker is a very irregular shaped. The Basement is wider and longer than the Sub Basement. The main corridor in the Basement sits westward of the main corridor in the Sub Basement. The weight bearing pillars are equidistant in both directions except at the northern end of the basement where the spacing slightly reduced. ¹⁴⁹

Complement

The complement of the military guard (at 31 January 1941) was 3 NCOs and 28 men at Paddock and 3 NCOs & 30 men at Neville's Court ⁶⁹

CWR1 (Storey's Gate), CWR2 (Paddock) and CW3 (Anson) key dates

	Decision to construct	Construction started	Construction finished	Became operational	First War Cabinet meeting	Became non-operational
CWR1 (Storey's Gate)	?	1938 ⁹⁶	?	August 1939 ⁹⁹	21/10/1939 ¹¹⁰	?
CWR2 (Paddock)	14/10/1938 ⁹	Beginning 1939 ⁹⁸	June 1940 ¹⁰⁰	?	03/10/1940 ^{101, 102}	Autumn 1943 ¹⁰³
CWR3 (Anson)	?	November 1940 ¹⁰⁷	21 June 1941 ¹⁰⁸	15 November 1943 ¹⁰⁹	?	?

Sir Harry Ricardo, KBE and Tangye Ltd of Birmingham

Sir Harry Ricardo was a mechanical engineer who specialised in designing petrol and diesel engines. He designed the engine built by Tangye Ltd of Birmingham an example of which is in the Generator Room. Ricardo was a member of the War Cabinet Engineering Advisory Committee 1941- 1945. ^{147, 148}

Heating was not provided in the bunker

Body heat from a complement of about 200 people would have provided more than sufficient heat in the bunker to the extent that air chilling was provided. The only other source of heat was a low power bar heater (still extant) in the BBC studio. At the beginning of 2016 a 250W electric heater was installed (and is live continuously) under the main electric control equipment near the main door. These were designed to reduce condensation in the electrical equipment. ¹⁴²

Listed building

The bunker was on a list of locally listed building by 1984. ¹⁴⁴

Main corridor in the Basement is not immediately above the main corridor in the Sub Basement

The eastern wall of the Basement main corridor is immediately above the western wall of the Sub Basement. In the Basement there is a short corridor (several feet) between the main corridor and the top of the staircase to the Sub Basement. In the Sub Basement there is the distance of only one brick between the main corridor and the bottom of the staircase. The corridors are offset. ⁶⁰

Notable Winston Churchill quotes

"We held a Cabinet meeting at "Paddock" far from the light of day, and each Minister was requested to inspect and satisfy himself about his sleeping and working apartments. We celebrated this occasion by a vivacious luncheon, and then returned to Whitehall. ⁵⁴

Paddock is "quite unsuited to the conditions which have arisen". ⁵⁵

"Paddock is a piece of useless folly; it can be put to any use the Departments think fit. It is no good for H.M.G." ⁵⁶

When Winston Churchill wanted something and chose to exercise his persuasive gift, there were few who found it possible to refuse." ¹⁵⁰

Other uses for Paddock

Paddock was used after the War by the General Post Office Research Station for product research and development of acoustical and optical measuring equipment, direct sound recording, sound recording on glass and apparatus for growing artificial piezo electric crystals. The room in the Basement containing a Faraday cage may have been part of this process. ⁶³

The Basement level (only) of Paddock was also used by the General Post Office Research Laboratories Sports and Social Club (RLSSC) which merged with the Research Social Club (RSC) in 1961. The RSC comprised of a Motor Club and a Tools Club (for the hire of do-it-yourself and gardening tools). ⁶⁴

Phases of use of Paddock

1939 – 1943	Stand-by Cabinet War Room
1943 – 1976	Post Office research and development and Post Office Research Laboratories Sports and Social Club (RLSSC)
1976 – 1997	Not used
1997 – present	Public tours

Physical facts

Post Office Research Station: Area	8 acres (3.2 Hectares) ⁴⁸
Sub Basement	Length 173 feet (61.57), Width 36 feet (10.97 metres), Height 10 feet (metres 3.05 metres) (internal) (approximately) ⁴⁹
Basement	Length 192 feet (58.72 metres), Width 58 feet (17.68 metres), Height 10 feet x 3.05 metres) (internal) (approximately) ⁵⁰
Surface building (as built)	Not yet ascertained
Surface building (after truncation)	Not yet ascertained
Overall depth	40 feet (12.18 metres) from ground level (internal) (approximately) ⁵¹
Volume (below ground level)	600,000 cubic feet (16,991.28 cubic metres) (estimated) ⁵²
Gravel drainage / binding layer (under Sub Basement floor slab)	1 foot 6 inches (0.46 metres) (estimated) ¹⁵²
Thickness of floor slab (Basement and Sub Basement)	Not yet ascertained
Thickness between Sub Basement roof slab / Basement floor slab and Basement roof slab / Surface floor slab	Not yet determined
Thickness of walls	
Personnel to be accommodated	150 (not confirmed) ⁵³

Similar bunkers were planned

Four stand-by bunkers (all of the same basic design and construction) were planned. The others were Station Z, Harrow (RAF), Oxgate, Oxgate Lane, London NW2 (Admiralty) and Kneller Hall, Twickenham (Army) – although the latter was not built. ¹³⁸

Siting of Paddock on the estate of the Post Office Research Station?

There is no available documentary source of information. However reasons may have included –

Ease of planning The land was owned by the Post Office (a Department of State of the Government)

Planning permission for development on Government owned land was not required

Ease of access The journey time from Downing Street is (presently) about 40 minutes which could be dramatically reduced with a police escort.

Myths

Air Intake

It is said that fresh air was drawn down the ventilation shaft. It is likely that fresh air was drawn in from a vent at the base of the ventilation tower. Ducting took air to the air filtration plant room (Sub Basement). The ventilation shaft (more correctly described as an exhaust shaft) took away circulated air and exhaust fumes from the generator. The purpose of a tall 'chimney' is to vent foul air into the atmosphere for it to dissipate. *Myth busted.* ⁸¹

Basement levels extends under the pavement in Brook Road

It is suggested that the Basement extends under the pavement in Brook Road. The floor plan shows that the Basement does not extend under the pavement. However, it may have been necessary to construct a batter – additional earth excavated at about 45 degrees from the horizontal and later backfilled to prevent earth slipping into the excavation. A respected professional view on this is “If you look at the aerial image, you can see that it’s [batter] inside the pavement line. Without knowing how the hole was arranged there’s no way to know if the road was disturbed. I’d think not - which would imply that the first part of the excavation may have been vertical - but failing getting some during-construction drawings, there is no way we will ever know”. *Myth not proved.* ⁵⁹

Batteries

It has been said that the batteries in the battery room would have provided power for the bunker if the public electricity supply were to have failed. It was general practice at the time for telephone equipment to be powered by lead-acid cells (batteries) at 50 volts DC (direct current). There would have been two sets of cells. One set would have been in use whilst the other set was being trickle charged and the two sets were swapped on a regular basis. These cells would not have the capacity to be used for any other purpose. *Myth busted.*⁸²

Blast resistant doors were installed in Paddock

It is said that blast resistant doors were installed at Paddock. It is first necessary to consider the types of doors which may have been installed.

Armoured doors: Armoured doors resist physical attack. A characteristic of armoured doors is that they are contained within a very strong metal door frame. This includes slots into which dogs (pawls) on the door engage to ensure security.

Blast resistant doors: Blast resistant doors prevent the blast of a nearby bomb burst entering a bunker. Hugh Ainsley has suggested that what we have referred to as blast resistant doors were probably armoured doors to resist physical attack! Blast would simply blow out the vent ducts. In addition the main electrical supply is protected only by the door to the outside and the telephone equipment is protected only by the door to outside and two gas-tight doors (forming an air-lock. There is NO blast protection except insofar as the whole structure (above and below ground) has thick concrete all around. It also make sense why they are at the level they are, to provide last-ditch physical protection to the critical personnel within. Blast resistant / armoured doors (we may never know which) may be found at the top of all three staircases between the Basement Level and the Sub Basement Level and at the top of the South emergency exit (and, therefore, also possibly at the top of the – now demolished – North emergency exit).

Gas-tight doors: Gas-tight doors prevent toxic gases (e.g. nerve gas) entering a bunker. Gas-tight doors are installed at strategic locations. Gas-tight doors normally incorporate a vent duct. This is, effectively a sprung flap which, because the air pressure within the bunker is maintained slightly above that of the external pressure, is normally open. When the external pressure is increased the flap closes automatically. At Paddock gas-tight doors may be found in pairs (forming an air-lock) on all three staircases between the Surface Level and the Basement Level.

*Myth not proved*¹⁵¹

The bunker was a waste of money (a 'white elephant')

Paddock became available for use in June 1940 and was decommissioned in Autumn 1943 when its function (and all the furniture) was moved to Anson was moved to Anson (CWR3) – at which not one Cabinet meeting was held. Only two Cabinet meeting were held at Paddock and, at other times it was kept ready for occupation at very short notice. This gives credence to the argument that Paddock was a waste of money (a 'white elephant'). That it may be considered to be a waste of money may be correct (but only with the benefit of hindsight) because a need to use it did not arise. There was a possibility that whatever protection was given to CWR1 there was always a possibility that something may occur which would make it unusable. On this basis there was a real need to have standby accommodation (on warm start-up) to which the War Cabinet could move very quickly. *Myth busted.*¹³⁷

Cabinet Room and Map Room have not been correctly identified

There are indications that the Cabinet Room and the Map Room have not been correctly identified and that the room we refer to as the Cabinet Room was part of a communication centre. For more information please see *The Paddock Information Collection – Object 111 – Identifying the true location of the Cabinet Room and the Map Room in Paddock – a discussion paper.* *Myth not proved.*⁶⁸

Code name Paddock was taken from nearby Tattersall's race horse stud farm

There is no known documentary evidence of the derivation of the code name Paddock. One anecdotal theory is that Paddock was the next available code name in a predetermined list of code names. "*Codenames were compiled by the Inter-Services Security Board, covering almost every aspect of the war: nations, cities, plans, locations, military units, military operations, diplomatic meetings, places, individuals and spies were all disguised under false names. In theory these codewords [sic] were neutral and indecipherable, a shorthand for those in the picture, and deliberately meaningless to those outside it. Random lists of codenames [sic] were issued in alphabetical blocks of ten words, and selected by chance as needed. ... However, the rule requiring that codewords [sic] be devoid of meaning were routinely ignored.*"¹⁴¹ Another anecdotal theory is that the code name was adopted because Tattersall's (at that time in business as a race horse stud farm and trainer) had established (by 1920) racing stables known as the Willesden Paddocks (formerly Oxgate Farm). This was situated approximately at the junction of the present Coles Green Road and Oxgate Lane. Given that the contemporary Oxgate bunker (about ½mile away) is near Oxgate Lane it would seem very likely here are two examples of the Rule being ignored. *Myth partially proved.*⁵⁷

Film personalities worked at Paddock.

It has been suggested that David Niven and Norman Wisdom worked at Paddock. There is no evidence to support these suggestions. *Myth not proved.*¹¹⁴

Helical staircases are all clockwise (when going down)

It has been said that all staircases (main and helical) are clockwise (when going down). All the extant staircases except one are clockwise. The exception is the south end helical staircases between the Basement and the Sub Basement. I believe the now blocked north end helical staircase between the Surface and the Basement may also have been clockwise. *Myth busted.*¹⁴³

Local residents were aware of the construction of the bunker

Houses had been built in local roads by the time the bunker was being constructed. Local residents would, undoubtedly have been aware of a construction project the size of Paddock. The area had been partly developed.^{73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80} There was, however, a wartime spirit of “don’t ask questions” as you may come under suspicion of being a spy. *Myth proved.*⁷¹

Maps were on the wall in the Map Room until about 1980

Rupert Allason (aka author Nigel West) visited Paddock in 1981 accompanied by Robin Williams (Network Homes) who commented “They wanted to clear out any possible sensitive material. Ministry contractors took maps, files and numerous pieces of equipment.” *Myth proved*¹¹²

Rooms behind the windows in the Map Room are for representatives of the armed services

There are two windows and a bricked up window in the wall which runs parallel with the main corridor. The room behind each of these is almost square. There is also a large window in the wall at right angles to that wall. This room is oblong and had a partition running parallel to the window. It is said that these rooms were allocated for use by the head of the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force. However, it is unclear as to either why the armed services needed discrete rooms. It is thought that the room behind the large window may have been allocated for use as Churchill’s bedroom / study. It is also unclear whether or not these windows were installed as original or later as part of the Post Office Research function. *Myth not proved.*¹³⁹

Spoil from the excavation for the bunker was taken away in bakers’ vans

A (very rough) estimate gives the volume of earth excavated to be in the order of 600,000 cubic feet (17,000 cubic metres) which would weigh in the order of 66,000 tons (56,000 tonnes) which is in the order of 3,300 journeys of 20 ton lorries. In addition (and to give a perspective of the amount to be transported) there would also be deliveries of construction material (sand, cement and bricks), plant (air conditioning and standby generator) amongst other things. *Myth busted*⁵⁸

There is a tunnel leading to ...

There is no physical or documentary evidence to support this myth. *Myth busted.*⁶²

Toilets were not provided

There almost certainly would have been a plumbed in toilet in the surface level of Paddock but there was no plumbed in toilet within the Basement or Sub Basement level. A chemical toilet was provided at CWR1 and it is reasonable to assume that a chemical toilet would also have been provided within the lower levels of Paddock for use when the bunker may be sealed against a bomb blast or gas attack. It is assumed that ‘plumbed in’ toilets were available in the Surface Level building. *Myth not proved.*¹⁴⁰

Water leaking into the bunker comes from either a damaged water main or from the reservoir on the opposite side of Brook Road

There are three points at which water leaks into the bunker – none of which have been investigated professionally. Suggested sources of water are –

Two springs

Natural precipitation (rain). This is supported by the fact that the flow rate changes with natural precipitation.

Natural leakage from the Thames Water covered reservoir opposite in Brook Road. This has been denied by Thames Water. Construction of the Dollis Hill Reservoir commenced in August 2000 and the reservoir was put into operation 28 January 2002.⁶⁵

A fractured water supply pipe under the pavement outside the bunker.

For more information please see *The Paddock Information Collection – Object 192 – Understanding the water ingress problem at Paddock – a discussion paper.* *Myth not proved.*⁶¹

Winston Churchill deliberately avoided attending the Cabinet Meeting at Paddock on 10 March 1941 because of a cold

It is recorded that “The P.M. has been suffering from bronchitis and is not going back to London. His capacity for work was totally unimpaired and his temper is scarcely ruffled”⁸⁹ It is, therefore, very likely that neither a cold nor even bronchitis was the true reason for Churchill not attending the Cabinet meeting.

It is stated “He [Menzies] objected to the lack of a proper military appreciation of the expedition's chances, fought for promises of full equipment for the troops, and altogether proved a thorn in Churchill's side.” and “Menzies further antagonized Churchill by visiting Ireland to confer confidentially with Eamon de Valera ('that wicked man', as Churchill called him) in the brave but naive hope of winning an end to Irish neutrality in the war.”⁹¹

Churchill did not want Menzies to see the Irish Prime Minister (to try to persuade the neutral Republic of Ireland to enter the War). Menzies did not like Australian forces being sacrificed. The Cabinet meeting gave Menzies an opportunity to state his feelings.^{92,93}

It is possible that, in the circumstances, Churchill decided to not attend the Cabinet meeting to avoid fuelling the fire of mutual mistrust. *Myth not proved.*⁹⁴

Winston Churchill did not know the actual location of Paddock

Winston Churchill describes Paddock as being “near Hampstead”⁹⁵. Hampstead is approximately three miles east of Paddock. Churchill attended Harrow School (approximately 6 miles west of Paddock) for 5 years. Even so there is no compelling argument that Churchill should know of the location Paddock. He would have been in a chauffeur driven car and, probably, working so he would not have paid attention to where he was. *Myth not proved.*⁷⁰

Winston Churchill had a bedroom / study in Paddock

Rupert Allason (aka author Nigel West) visited Paddock in 1981 accompanied by Robin Williams (Network Homes) who commented “A small room where the bed and furniture were found – marked with the number 13 – is believed to have been Churchill's bedroom, at least by Mr Williams” *Myth not proved*¹¹³

Note

Network Homes was formerly known as Network Stadium Housing Association
Web links correct at the time of writing

Source

¹ Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_strategic_bombing_during_World_War_I

² Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_strategic_bombing_during_World_War_I

³ BT Digital Archives,

<http://www.digitalarchives.bt.com/CalmView/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=BTA%2f3+BT1%2f2+CEN%2fCEN3%2f1%2f6%2f85&pos=21>

⁴ Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post_Office_Research_Station

⁵ Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Information_\(United_Kingdom\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Information_(United_Kingdom))

⁶ <http://www.speaking-clock.com>

⁷ Subterranea Britannica, http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/s/station_z/index.shtml

⁸ Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neville_Chamberlain

⁹ Subterranea Britannica, <http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/p/paddock>

¹⁰ National Archives, CAB21/1068 – *Emergency War Headquarters at Paddock (Hollis to Ismay 17.10.1938)*

¹¹ Valentine, K J, *Willesden at war; volume 2 – the secret citadels of WW2* (1995)

¹² Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Churchill_War_Rooms

¹³ Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II

¹⁴ National Archives – PERM 4/69/1: *Personal minute C5A 14.9.40*

¹⁵ http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/events/churchill_becomes_prime_minister (web link not now available but available from WaybackMachine)

https://web.archive.org/web/20180722151602/http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/events/churchill_becomes_prime_minister

¹⁶ National Archives, CAB 21/1068

¹⁷ Valentine, K J, *Willesden at war; volume 2 – the secret citadels of WW2* (1995)

¹⁸ Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Blitz

¹⁹ Valentine, K J, *Willesden at war; volume 2 – the secret citadels of WW2* (1995)

²⁰ Hyde Andrew P, Paddock (an article in *Blitz, then and now*; volume 2 – *after the battle* (Edited by Winston G Ramsey) (1988)

²¹ Valentine, K J, *Willesden at war; volume 2 – the secret citadels of WW2* (1995)

²² National Archives, CAB/65/9/27 – *Cabinet meeting conclusions – 3 October 1940*
<http://filestore.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pdfs/small/cab-65-9-wm-40-265-27.pdf>

Source (continued)

- ²² National Archives, CAB65/9/27 – Cabinet meeting conclusions – 3 October 1940
<http://filestore.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pdfs/small/cab-65-9-wm-40-265-27.pdf>
- ²⁵ Valentine, K J, *Willerden at war; volume 2 – the secret citadels of WW2* (1995)
- ²⁶ Rendell, Brian (Professor), *Colossus: godfather to the computer* (an article in *New Scientist*, 10 February 1977, pp 346 to 348. Download (free) from *New Scientist*)
<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=KR7rViDKUCYC&printsec=frontcover&hl=EN#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- ²⁷ Subterranea Britannica, http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/d/dollis_hill
- ²⁸ Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_in_Europe_Day
- ²⁹ Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_over_Japan_Day
- ³⁰ Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clement_Attlee
- ³¹ (usage) http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/sites/d/dollis_hill
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