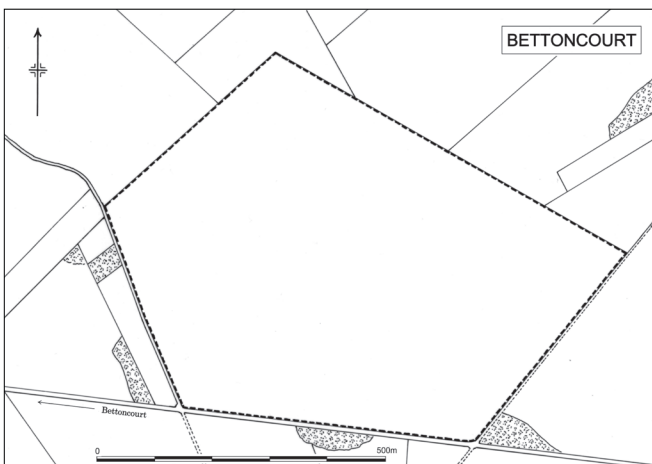


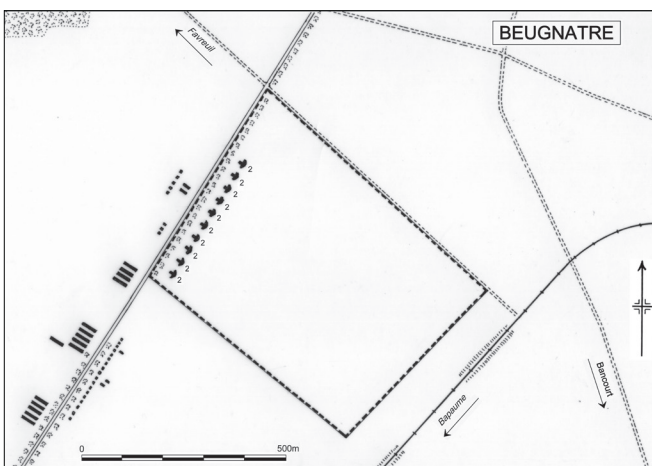
BERTRY (EAST) (132a)						
Valenciennes F.5, BEF Sheet 57B.P.9.b						
50°05'32.66"N, 3°27'07.75"E						
When in German hands, it was known as (89a) Bertry NE reported as being at 57B.P.3.d. In October 1918 it was listed as being in re-occupied territory as of 25 October and was referred to as 132a Bertry E at the same location. At the Armistice, it had no hangars and it had been given up by January 1919.						
23 Sqn	25.10.1918	from	Hancourt	3.12.1918	to	Clermont
92 Sqn	25.10.1918		Estrees-en-Chaussee	3.12.1918		Thuilles

BERTRY (WEST) (121a)						
Valenciennes F.5, BEF Sheet 57B.P.13.b						
50°05'07.15"N, 3°25'57.02"E						
When in German hands, it was listed as 89 Bertry located at BEF Sheet 57B.P.13.b.14.a. On 5 June 1918, the 4th Protective Flight was based there. Listed as being in re-occupied territory as of 25 October 1918, it became 121a Bertry West, equipped with seven German hangars. It was still retained in January 1919.						
6 Sqn	19.10.1918	from	Longavesnes	20.10.1918	to	Maretz
84 Sqn	25.10.1918		Bouvincourt	3.12.1918		Thuilles
80 Sqn	27.10.1918		Bouvincourt	10.11.1918		Flaumont

BETTONCOURT						
Mirecourt XXIV-15						
48°21'31.95"N, 6°11'47.04"E						
Construction of the landing ground, adjacent to the village of Savigny, started in late 1917. 110 Sqn (DH9A) arrived from Kenley on 31 August 1918 for employment as a day bomber unit, as part of 88th Wing, RAF Independent Force. With a view to the future expansion of the bomber force, Bettoncourt was provided with 25 hangars and sufficient accommodation for the personnel of five squadrons. The Wing Headquarters was also located on the aerodrome. Active operations began on 14 September. 45 Sqn (Sopwith Camel) arrived shortly afterwards, to provide escort for the Wing's bombing missions. However, pending re-equipment with the Sopwith Snipe (fitted with long-range fuel tanks), it was only employed on local air defence duties. Both units left after the Armistice, 45 Sqn moving to Le Hameau on 21 November and 110 Sqn moving to Auxi-le-Chateau on 22 November. The French Air Force (SAL 52 and BR 216) briefly occupied Bettoncourt during November 1918, but there is no record of any subsequent flying operations.						
110 Sqn	1.9.1918	from	Kenley	20.11.1918	to	Auxi-le-Chateau
45 Sqn	22.9.1918		Grossa	22.11.1918		Le Hameau



The available contemporary plan shows only the pentagonal shape of the aerodrome. It is assumed that the sheds would have been on the southern boundary, alongside the main road. The photo shows that at least four sheds were erected.



Sited just to the north of Bapaume, the aerodrome had varying numbers of hangars during the course of its occupation. A January 1918 reconnaissance photograph showed RAF hangars but by late 1918 it has RE hangars. The photograph was taken looking to the east, presumably near the end of the war.