

WASC 2339

THE HOMEFRONT (1914-18)
and ITS LEGACIES

— WASC 2339-01
PILOT HANDBOOK (PDF)

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FINAL REPORT (PDF)

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The Home Front (1914-1918) and its Legacies:

A Pilot Study for a national public archaeology recording project of First World War Legacies in Britain: 2014-2018

Final Report



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Project 6113

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Inside Summary

Summary

The Home Front (1914-1918) and its Legacies pilot project was undertaken between August 2012 and May 2013. It served as a small-scale but focused pilot in the Lea Valley and Staffordshire to create a methodology for researching and recording traces of the First World War. The project involved a series of visits across these areas to assess potential sites, engage volunteer groups and examine local as well as national archive holdings – including the five Historic Environment Record Offices which span the study areas.

This pilot was designed to test the co-ordination and use of volunteers who systematically identified, researched and recorded relevant sites in their own locales. The results were compiled into a MIDAS Heritage Standard database, ready to be imported into the English Heritage National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) database and relevant HERs where they will complement and enhance the existing AMIE resource.

This document forms the final report submitted to English Heritage in accordance with an agreement set out in the Pilot Project Design (Glass 2012). In addition, a Handbook was created to assist volunteers to choose, research and record suitable sites for the pilot. Both of these will lay the groundwork for a future recording project led by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and English Heritage. This expansion is subject to funding, but would widen the scope of this recording work across a national level to coincide with the 2014-18 centenary years of the First World War.

Contributors

This pilot project was managed by Dr Nicholas Saunders (University of Bristol) and Dr John Schofield (University of York) with Emily Glass (University of Bristol) as Project Officer. Valuable additional support was given by Jim Pimpernell (University of Bristol) who created the pilot database and facilitated the site mapping.

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This project has been indebted to the English Heritage Project Lead Wayne Cocroft, who has provided invaluable advice, direction and knowledge towards the successful completion of this pilot. The patience and assistance of Paul Adams, Phil Carlisle and Matthew Reynolds of the English Heritage Data Standards Unit has also been crucial during the course of the pilot.

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In addition, discussions have taken place with a variety of people, who are too numerous to mention in this report, however the project is particularly grateful to the following people: Louise Austin and Alice Pyper (Dyfed Archaeological Trust), Dan Miles (English Heritage), Cllr John Povey (Friends of the Nicholson Memorial), David Barker (Great War Trail Project Officer, Staffs), Neil Faulkner (Great War Archaeology Group, and University of Bristol), Kirsty Nichol (No Man's Land), Nathalie Cohen, Courtney Nimura and Elliott Wrag (Thames Discovery Programme), Richard Pursehouse and Lee Dent (The Chase Project), Jacky Ferneyhough (The National Trust) and Andy Brockman. Contributions by Mike Heyworth and Louise Ennis of the CBA regarding the future direction of this work have also been appreciated.

Finally, this pilot could not have been completed without the dedicated engagement, research and feedback provided by the volunteers, who gave up their valuable time to make a contribution and to who we owe a great debt of thanks: Kirsty Johnstone (Barnet independent researcher), Ian Jones (Enfield Archaeological Society), Odette Nelson and Guy Taylor (Great War Archaeology Group, London), Rachael McMillan, Allie Nickell and Lucy Oldnall (Hackney independent researchers/English Heritage), Doug E Ball and David J Pracy (Nazeing History Workshop), Ian MacFarlane, Michael Seymour, Len Stuart and Les Tucker (Royal Gunpowder Mills Volunteers), John Mason Sneddon (Staffordshire independent researcher) and finally, Jean Church, Bryn Elliott, Lawrence Greenall, Janet Grove, Barbara Headland, Peter Huggins, Mary Salton, Raymond Sears and Chris Sumner (Waltham Abbey Historical Society).

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1 Introduction

The principal aim of 'The Home Front (1914-1918) and its Legacies' pilot project was to establish the feasibility and potential of undertaking a national First World War recording project. It was conceived that this would function along similar lines to the Defence of Britain Project (2006), which utilised a voluntary workforce to record and assess the physical remains of Second World War defensive infrastructure across the UK. An initial advisory group for the pilot was set up, which included Wayne Cocroft (English Heritage), and Mike Heyworth (CBA) as well as the three members of the pilot team: Dr Nick Saunders, Dr John Schofield and Emily Glass. Progress was monitored through formal review points which were attended by Wayne Cocroft and Emily Glass.

This pilot study established a methodology for use by individuals, community groups and schools to document traces of their local First World War history. A combination of archival research, field visits and documentation using a standardised 'Site Report Form' and digital photographs were utilised by volunteers to record 111 sites across two study areas. The English Heritage standard thesauri of Site Types were used to create a First World War specific thesaurus. During the course of the pilot it was necessary to enhance this list with additional existing terms and also submit new candidate terms (with explanatory Scope Notes) to the English Heritage Data Standards Unit for inclusion. Furthermore a MIDAS heritage standard database was created in Access 2010 to hold the data produced during the pilot project. The database was handed over at the close of the project to the Heritage Data Management team at English Heritage and the relevant HERs for the information to be exported along with copies of associated images and scanned archive documents.

Finally, the results of this pilot would be projected forward to inform and strengthen an application for Heritage Lottery Funding (HLF) which would enable a more geographically comprehensive research project to be undertaken. The Council for British Archaeology proposed that they co-ordinate this bid with a provisional application steering committee comprising roughly twenty UK heritage professionals and groups. An initial meeting was held on 14th December 2012 which elicited a positive response from the consortium and it was agreed to put forward an initial application for April 2013.

The purpose of this report is to make available the results of the pilot project, including pro-forma sheets and associated advice for recording. This is in addition to the production of a guide to using the thesaurus and a handbook.

1.1 Background

The success of the Heritage Lottery Funded Defence of Britain Project, which ran from 1995 to 2002, has demonstrated the potential for involving large numbers of people to record the archaeology of a 20th Century militarised landscape created during a specific conflict. The resulting records were then used to inform heritage agencies at local and national levels with a further view to potential protection outcomes. The Defence of Britain Project attracted nearly 600 co-ordinated volunteers who undertook recording fieldwork on roughly 17,000 sites in their localities throughout the United Kingdom (CBA Website February 2012).

In 2007, at the British Academy, London, Dr Neil Faulkner led an informal discussion with academic and professional archaeologists to discuss the potential of conducting a UK recording project to collate and assess the remaining First World War resource. At that time it was agreed that due to the lack of an overall repository for First World War Home Front remains, it would be constructive to organise a dedicated study to collate evidence of that period. This was envisaged to be of benefit to local communities due to the key public participation element built into the methodology, which would enable people to actively connect and engage with their local histories. It would also create a resource which could feed back into the professional sector and be employed to inform, for example, heritage protection.

Prior to such an undertaking it was decided that much preliminary work would be required. The conduction of a pilot study would test: archive searches, selecting a representative sample of buildings, places and spaces, the effectiveness of photography, the on-site written record and its input into the database. It was also expected to demonstrate the potential for combining local history and field research in a way which offers opportunities for involvement to a wide range of volunteers and enthusiasts.

1.2 Pilot Aims and Objectives

The pilot project referred to the 2004 Modern Military Matters Research Framework (Schofield 2004), and the 2010 National Heritage Protection Plan, which identified a national audit of First World War sites on the Home Front as a research priority. The NHPP 4E2 category for Twentieth-Century Military Heritage states that:

- The evidence base for 20th century military heritage is extensive; a small number of priorities remain to be addressed to develop understanding of significance and permit informed protection of the most important. All are

affected by piecemeal losses and lack of knowledge. Action will focus on Ministry of Defence disposals, *First World War heritage*, and specific themes such as communications, temporary airfields, aircraft crash sites and Cold War installations (English Heritage 2011).

1.2.1 Aims and Objectives

- Aim 1:** To develop a methodology that will be used by volunteers to document any remaining archaeological/architectural sites or socio-historical occurrences of the First World War on the Home Front 1914-18 and their current condition.
- Obj. 1.1:** To explore recording methodologies, including the development of systems to document the location, type and function of First World War sites and activities. This will include the creation of a Site Report Form in hard copy and to explore the feasibility of a digital version.
- Obj. 1.2:** To create a MIDAS Heritage Standard database (XML format) correlating to the Site Report Form which can be imported electronically into the HER and AMIE.
- Obj. 1.3:** To test and assess these methodologies prior to embarking on a more geographically comprehensive research project.
- Obj. 1.4:** To develop a thesaurus of commonly used terms for First World War and produce a project handbook for use by volunteers. The thesaurus will be constructed from the existing English Heritage Thesaurus of Monument Types and new terms will be added as required.
- Aim 2:** To connect with wide public interest in advance of the 1914-18 centenary and be socially inclusive by recording sites which display the experiences of gender and ethnic/religious minorities on the Home Front.
- Obj. 2.1:** To demonstrate the contribution of archaeology and anthropology to the study of the recent past and provide the groundwork for a strong archaeological-anthropological dimension to the centenary.
- Obj. 2.2:** To train volunteer members of the community to collect data in their locales and enter this information onto a database.

- Obj. 2.3:** To highlight the potential of linking People to Place through archival anthropological/genealogical research. This may include a portion of oral testimony, but only if there is a clear link to an investigated site or event.
- Obj. 2.4:** To connect with local and national groups who have a specific interest in First World War heritage. Specifically, the pilot will be registered with the Centenary Partnership initiative run by the Imperial War Museum which will enable links to be forged for this project and for the future HLF bid.
- Obj. 2.5:** To enable the construction of a web-based atlas to spatially map the Home Front areas for recorded First World War sites and events.
- Aim 3:** To collate the results of the pilot study and produce a final report which will review sources and critique the project. This will be provided to the heritage sector as will the handbook.
- Obj. 3.1:** To produce lists of surviving sites and their condition and provide English Heritage National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and local HERs with copies of electronic data generated by the project.
- Obj. 3.2:** Produce a final report and handbook detailing the streamlined methodology for archive research and site recording developed during the pilot. Some of these outputs may form a future 'Schools Pack' for the national project.
- Obj. 3.3:** To use the results and streamlined methodologies for desk-based research, site recording and data entry combined with the lessons learned and contacts made through the volunteer participants to inform the future HLF bid.

1.3 Business Case

The aims and objectives of this pilot conformed to the following English Heritage Corporate Objectives, as defined by the Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes (SHAPE), 2008:

- 1A - Research: Ensuring that our research addresses the most important and urgent needs of the historic environment, specifically research programme A1: What's out There? Defining, characterising and analysing the historic

environment (11111.230), which specifies *'Military Complexes'* in its sub-programme description.

- 1B - Empowerment: Enhance understanding and appreciation of the historic environment and its conservation through education and training, specifically research programme A2: Educating Communities: Giving people the ability to perceive the importance of their own historic environment (12212.110), where the use of non-professional public members was a key aspect of data collection.
- 5A - Communication: To increase public awareness of the historic environment, specifically research programme A1: Getting People Involved: Community participation projects in the historic environment (51311.110), where this project promoted awareness of the historic environment through direct communication, engagement and participation.

The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) sets out how English Heritage, with help from partners in the sector, will prioritise and deliver heritage protection between 2011 and 2015. It will make best use of resources so that England's vulnerable historic environment is safeguarded in the most cost-effective way at a time of massive social, environmental, economic and technological change.

The heart of delivery of the NHPP is the Action Plan. This is divided into 8 themes (called Measures). These are further sub-divided into a series of Topics and Activities comprising over 400 projects. The Activities address specific areas of work (e.g. places of worship, historic ports, strategic designation) that have been identified as priorities for the Plan.

This project was funded under Measure 4 - Assessment of significance; Activity 4E2 20th century military heritage:

National Heritage Protection Programme:

Stage	Understanding
Measure 4	Assessment of Character and Significance
Activity 4E2	20th century military heritage
Project 4E2.204	The First World War

Specifically, the pilot was designed to provide improved information for the understanding of the significance and value of First World War heritage on the Home Front. The methodology developed was to be accessible, useable and enable volunteers of all ages to get involved in recording built heritage and archaeological traces of the First World War.

1.4 Site Types

Due to current and planned initiatives to document war memorials and other commemorative features by the War Memorials Trust and the Imperial War Museum, it was decided to restrict the pilot date range to 1914-18. It was the intention of this study to complement rather than overlap these works. Therefore a meeting was held with the Director of the War Memorials Trust, Frances Moreton, and informal discussions held with the Imperial War Museum, both of whom were subsequently invited to the 14th December 2012 meeting.

The date range of 1914-18 enabled us to create a distinct image for this pilot, with the flexibility of the 'legacies' aspect to be utilised for specific Home Front elements when required. Using this date range also enabled the pilot to encompass formal and informal memorials of wartime landscapes and buildings which were produced, re-created or re-shaped during the First World War. This would include Street Shrines or early dated Rolls of Honour and the rare case of a free-standing war memorial constructed during the conflict. Some of these would still be extant in their physical form, whereas others may only be traced via archive or local library research.

The full range of Site Types available for investigation and recording during the pilot included:

- Military (Command, Administration, Camps and Training areas)
- Military Hospitals and Auxiliary/VAD (Voluntary Aid Detachment) hospitals or other places of convalescence used during 1914-18
- Industrial structures and associated new settlements. This includes new factories and workshops as well as existing ones that increased or adapted their production during the war years and hence had an altered architectural footprint (Figure 1)
- Coastal and air defence sites
- Transport Sites, supply and distribution lines for the Home Front/Fighting Front
- Pre-war houses or buildings where named persons lived who contributed in a demonstrable way to the war effort or where an event or gatherings occurred. This could be: workers or management personnel of factories or other war-related industries. In addition, houses where groups met and contributed to the war effort – such as Red Cross meetings, Civil Defence planning, knitting houses and bandage rolling work.



Figure 1: Tank Factory in 1917 (Ref: Q 48212 © IWM)

- Country estates or government buildings requisitioned during wartime
- Wartime graves containing First World War soldiers who died of wounds. The graves of civilians who perhaps died as a direct result of the country being at war should also be recorded e.g. munitions workers as a result of accident, those who died during air raids etc.
- Civilian and Military buildings constructed as a specific response to the First World War in urban and rural landscapes
- Military Airfields
- Sites where notable events took place or are associated with noteworthy individuals (e.g. where Zeppelins crash landed, riots or rallies occurred or where prominent persons operated during the conflict)
- Cemeteries established 1914-18 or specific areas within existing churchyards dedicated to members of the military who died and were buried during the conflict.
- Wartime Street Shrines or Rolls of Honour created during the 1914-18 conflict, which were locally produced and often temporary in nature. Street

Shrines were usually dismantled post-1918 after more formal free-standing war memorials were established

- Any surviving locations of wartime damage by German bombing and naval bombardment, and associated contemporary commemoration and memorialisation
- Agricultural and forestry places which expanded food production or timber collection and locations associated with the Women's Land Army (Figure 2)



Figure 2: Members of the Women's Forestry Corps working in Sussex (Ref Q 106565 © IWM)

1.5 Pilot Areas

The pilot study was undertaken in the Lea Valley and Staffordshire (Figure 3). These represent places where First World War archaeological research has already been undertaken and the HER officers and local groups are familiar with this period. Additionally, there are well documented First World War links between these areas: both were subjected to aerial bombardment, Staffordshire less so than the Lea Valley, and the German aircrew of two 1916 airships downed in the Lea Valley area (the SL11 shot down at Cuffley and the L31 which crashed at Potters Bar) were transferred post-war to the German Cemetery at Cannock Chase in Staffordshire.



Figure 3: Map of UK showing location of pilot areas – Staffordshire and Lea Valley. ©Digimap - ©Crown Copyright / Database Right 2009, Generated in ©ArcGIS (©Author)

The Lea Valley (Figure 4) in north-east London denotes an area centred on the River Lea around Harlow and Epping Forest in west Essex, south-east Hertfordshire and the Greater London boroughs of Enfield, Waltham Forest, Hackney and east Haringey. This area has a great diversity of extant physical evidence available as it was a key industrial and innovation area and was one of the first areas to experience the world's first Blitz. The Lea Valley also takes in the Royal Gunpowder Mills heritage site, the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock and air, water and land transport developments. The Lea Valley landscape was also transformed during the conflict as a result of the increased requirement for home grown food due to German U-boat attacks on supply ships.

Previous work on First World War remains in this area has been undertaken by the Great War Archaeological Group (GWAG) who investigated the archaeological potential in 2005 (Faulkner and Durrani 2008), and Dr Jim Lewis who has published extensively on the diverse industrial and social heritage of the Lea Valley (Lewis 1999, 2001, 2009a, 2009b, 2010a, 2010b).

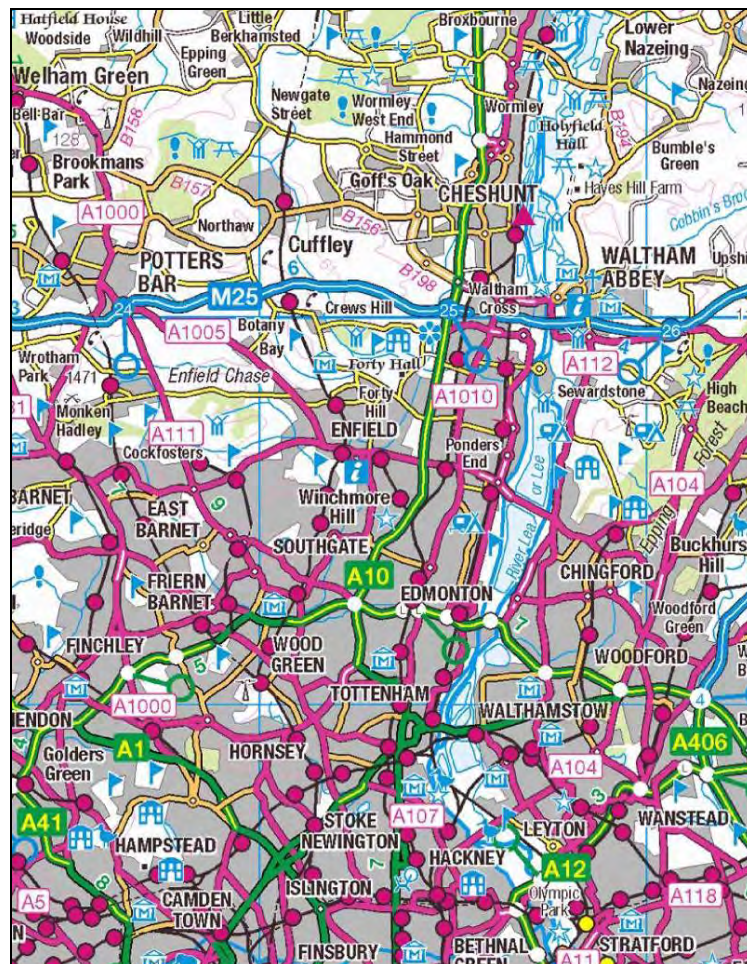


Figure 4: The Lea Valley pilot Area. ©Digimap - ©Crown Copyright / Database Right 2009, Generated in ©ArcGIS (©Author)

The present-day county of Staffordshire, which includes the Unitary Authority of the City of Stoke-on-Trent (Figure 5), contains a rich variety of First World War remains. There is extensive evidence for urban and rural, military and industrial activities which reflect the daily lives of civilians and soldiers on the Home Front. Factories increased their production of existing goods such as boots and clothing for soldiers or were required to produce new items necessary for wartime. These included ceramic pieces for the manufacture of chemicals and for supplying the canteens of the new armies.



Figure 5: Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent pilot Area. ©Digimap - ©Crown Copyright / Database Right 2009, Generated in ©ArcGIS (©Author)

The landscape of Cannock Chase is one of the most notable sites in Staffordshire, used for pre-war deployment training of troops and transformed by the construction of two large military camps: Rugeley and Brocton. In addition to the training aspect, these camps required extensive infrastructure, supply lines, communications and support during their use. The local response to the siting of the camps and their inhabitants was reflected in the built environment, with the creation of shops, hostelry venues and tea rooms which are now only evident in contemporary images and drawings as the Chase has since reverted back to an area of managed land.

Cannock Chase is managed by Natural England and in 1958 was designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (ANOB). The Chase has hosted a few First World War related archaeological excavations as part of collaborative research projects between local people, groups and archaeologists. This included the partial excavation of the Messines Model, published by Birmingham Archaeology and the No Man's Land Group (Brown *et al* 2007). The Model was found to be in a very good state of preservation which led to it being fully exposed and recorded in 2013 as a community archaeological excavation. This was taken forward by Stephen Dean of Staffordshire County Council and run by No Man's Land with funding from Natural England. This project is discussed in the wider context of Staffordshire's centenary plans in Section 5.2.

2 Methodology

At present, the archaeological record of the remaining built heritage and material culture of Britain's First World War heritage is poorly understood in terms of its extent, survival and current condition. With the impending centenary of the 1914-18 conflict, it is timely that the comprehension of this period is improved. This pilot was intended to stimulate and facilitate public interest in the build up towards the wider national coverage that will accompany the anniversary from 2014.

The pilot study was broken down into three separate phases:

- **Stage 1:** Initial desk-based research for both pilot study areas, reviewing documentary sources for both pilot study areas, and an appreciation of national coverage, based on National Archives, Imperial War Museum and local record offices/HERs pertinent to the study areas.
- **Stage 2:** Volunteers recruited and trained in the use of archival research. Set up of database and co-ordinated use of volunteers to explore archives, test field recording methods and data entry. Field-checking of documented and recorded sites in both pilot areas.
- **Stage 3:** Database completion and preparation of a report, with data and recommendations to inform the development of a methodology for a national study and contribute to the HLF bid. A particular consideration was the necessity for a handbook, to assist with field identification and recording of sites.

2.1 Stage 1: Desk Based Research

Initially both pilot areas were visited by Emily Glass for orientation with additional tours kindly provided by Dr Jim Lewis in the Lea Valley and in Staffordshire by the Principal Archaeologist at Staffordshire County Council Stephen Dean (Figure 6). The HERs of Greater London, Essex, Hertfordshire, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent were informed of the pilot and visits were made to each office. The HER officers were provided with a copy of the Pilot Project Design (Glass 2012) and in return, supplied the pilot with any existing First World War HER data from within their area.

In addition a review of First World War documentary sources was undertaken, including previous studies, national archives and local holdings. Visits were made to the Imperial War Museum, The National Archives, English Heritage Archive (Swindon), the Ministry of Defence Library at the Royal Armouries in Leeds (which hold the records of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield), Essex County Record

Office, The National Army Museum, the Liddle Collection (Leeds), the Royal Gunpowder Mills, the National Memorial Arboretum, the Nicholson Institute in Leek, the Museum of Cannock Chase, the Staffordshire Regimental Museum, and the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery in Stoke. These sources and the range of material they contain, along with archives that were evaluated through volunteer feedback, have been considered in the context of streamlining future research objectives.



Figure 6: Stephen Dean explains the camp sewage systems at Cannock Chase

Specific data on the 2006 Great War Archaeological Group (GWAG) excavations in the Lea Valley was provided by Dr Neil Faulkner, and at Cannock Chase Richard Pursehouse provided articles on the roles played by the camps during the First World War. Wayne Cocroft provided detailed information regarding industrial processes and facilities across both of the pilot areas.

Finally, the internet was used throughout the pilot study as an invaluable resource for accessing online museum and archive holdings and for discussion groups such as the Great War Forum, Airfield Information Exchange and the First World War Centenary Partnership led by the Imperial War Museum. Throughout the pilot, a number of relevant conferences and key meetings were attended by the project team. A full list of these have been provided in Appendix A

2.2 Stage 2: Site Recording

After the examination of potential Site Types had been completed, a 'Site Report Form' with associated 'Notes for Compilers' was developed to be used by volunteers to record sites. The Data Standards Unit, part of the Heritage Data Management team at English Heritage, and relevant HERs were consulted during this process for feedback before the final version was approved for use in the field (Appendix B).

The Site Report Form comprised mandatory data and information specific to the pilot including: the Site Reference Number, Site Type, location, description, name, construction materials, any associated documentation, names of people associated with the site and names of the people and groups doing the recording. Volunteers were also encouraged to provide information on the current nature of site use, present condition and list any visible or known threats. Additional provision was made to collate any 'myths'/folklore or commonly acknowledged hearsay to give weight to the local perception of a place.

In order to ensure there was no possibility of double-numbering, the pilot areas were assigned separate numbers for their recording: The Lea Valley used 1 to 4,999 and Staffordshire 5,000 to 9,999. From within these number blocks, each volunteer group was designated individual Site Reference Numbers (SRN) to undertake their recording.

For each recorded site it was paramount that the National Grid Reference (NGR) was worked out as accurately as possible, preferably to a 12-figure reference (6 Eastings and 6 Northings). This was needed to give a location point to within 1m for the accurate creation of a web-based atlas of sites. It was suggested that in addition to the use of paper Ordnance Survey maps, the volunteers could utilise an online tool to acquire the NGR such as: <http://gridreferencefinder.com/gmap.php> or <http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>. These were used to a high level of success with the additional benefit that the volunteers could cross reference the NGR with the required postcode to check accuracy. The use of a hand-held GPS unit to record site locations was not undertaken by any volunteers, therefore only single point data was taken and no Polygons created.

The use and co-ordination of volunteers to record sites within the pilot study was built into the methodology as an essential element of the project. A total of 27 volunteer groups, organisations or individuals were contacted across both areas (Appendix C) by email with information pertaining to the pilot and an invite to respond for further details if interested.

Meetings were organised with groups who had responded positively in order to initiate and co-ordinate the pilot by further outlining the aims, scope and methodology. The varied nature of First World War sites on the Home Front was discussed, as was the specifics of choosing and recording these places. Attendees

were provided with a hard copy and/or emailed an introduction pack containing the following documents:

- 'Information for Participants' - an early version of the Handbook
- English Heritage Thesaurus lists for *Site Type* and *Construction Materials*
- 'Introduction to the Thesaurus' – an explanation on using Thesaurus lists
- The 'Site Report Form' and associated 'Notes for Compilers'

During the course of the pilot other information was exchanged via email or shared through Dropbox, an online file sharing system.



Figure 7: Staffordshire volunteer John Sneddon photographs wartime graves and memorials in Newcastle-under-Lyme Cemetery at Lyme Wood Grove

As a result of these introduction meetings, eight groups fully engaged in actively undertaking pilot research in their localities and documented a total of 111 sites. Throughout the recording phase, further meetings were scheduled with groups and

contact maintained by phone and email to monitor progress and address any issues that arose.

In addition, group research visits were undertaken by volunteers accompanied by Emily Glass to locations around Newcastle-under-Lyme (Figure 7), Nazeing (Figure 8) and Barnet which were invaluable for orientation as much as they were enjoyable days out. At the close of the recording phase, each volunteer group was provided with a feedback form to capture any comments, criticisms and suggestions for the future. The feedback responses have been documented and discussed in Section 3.6.



Figure 8: Lea Valley volunteers David Pracy and Doug Ball (Nazeing History Workshop) and Kirsty Johnstone (Barnet) touring sites in Nazeing. Photo shows the lychgate at All Saints' Parish Church (SRN: 106) adjacent to Church Cottage (SRN: 108)

2.3 Stage 3: Database and Reporting

The layout of the Site Report Form was replicated within a project database created in Access 2010, compliant to the MIDAS Heritage Standard. This enabled the information to be exported in MIDAS XML format. Advice was sought from the English Heritage Data Standards Unit to create a properly structured database that could be used to export compliant electronic data to the relevant HERs and AMIE. The question of how an electronic version of the Site Report Form could function was kept in mind for the duration of the pilot, as the benefits of a future paperless recording system would be a crucial aspect of any national project.

To ensure consistency for Site Type classification it was necessary to use the existing National Monument Record thesauri of terms and associated terminology. Terms were primarily taken from the 'Monument Types' and 'Defence of Britain' lists to create a specific First World War thesaurus for Site Type. This work was undertaken by the English Heritage Data Standards Unit in consultation with Wayne Cocroft and was refined further during the field recording. The English Heritage Construction Materials thesaurus was utilised in its current form.

It was intended that the First World War pilot database would create a user-friendly method for volunteers to input information from their recorded sites. Volunteers were to be trained prior to using the database and shown how to check for recording errors. This would create a two-stage quality control system which comprised:

1. Checking the Site Report Forms prior to entry, and
2. Checking the data once it has been entered onto the database for spelling and entry mistakes.

The first stage of error checking and feedback was undertaken in conjunction with the volunteers and was successful in answering queries for referencing, thesaurus use and completing the forms to their fullest extent. However, due to time constraints the data-entry and second stage of checking was completed by Emily Glass. Once the database was complete, the site atlas was generated using the 12-figure NGR from each record.

The data for each site recorded by the volunteer researchers was linked via the Site Reference Number. This unique number correlated the actual location of the place that was recorded (site) with: a) the Site Report Form, b) any digital photographs or related archive documents, and c) the database record.

Volunteers were requested to take no more than 5 digital photographs per site to be saved as .jpg format, with any additional archive material scanned and saved as .pdf or .jpg format. This data was subsequently allocated individual image or document numbers, derived from the Site Reference Number. For example, Site Reference Number 235 with two digital photographs and a scan of a relevant newspaper article would be listed as such:

- 2 photos = 235_01.jpg and 235_02.jpg
- 1 scan = 235_03.pdf

A brief description of each image or document was written on the Site Report Form, and listed on the pilot database. Unfortunately, we were unable to embed these images within the database due to the requirements of the AMIE and HER system. Therefore images were been saved in accordance with the system outlined above and supplied with the database on separate DVDs to English Heritage and HERs.

3 Results

The Home Front and its Legacies pilot recorded a total of 111 sites across two study areas (Appendix D). This section will utilise some elements of the volunteer contributions to consider and assess research sources, site sampling methods and the practicalities of participating in this type of study. The creation of a First World War thesaurus, the Access database and web-mapping will be discussed as will the date, range and condition of Site Types and the linking of people to place.

Furthermore this results section includes a detailed examination of recorded First World War places and acknowledges their impact on the Home Front landscape using the following themes:

- Civilian, Domestic and Agriculture
- Industrial
- Military Defence and Training
- Hospitals and Convalescent Care
- Memorials and Gravestones

The volunteer experience of the recording methodology has been examined using feedback, which also contains suggestions for the future. In addition, volunteers estimated how much time was spent undertaking research, recording sites and downloading/numbering images or documents. The combined total hours for each task were averaged across the total number of sites (Figure 9). It is worth noting that the research and field recording used the same proportion of time, whereas the image work was roughly half of that amount. These percentages could be scaled up to provide approximate timescales for any future larger-scale recording project.

**Time Spent on Site Recording by Volunteers
(Total Hours = 181 & Total Sites = 111)**

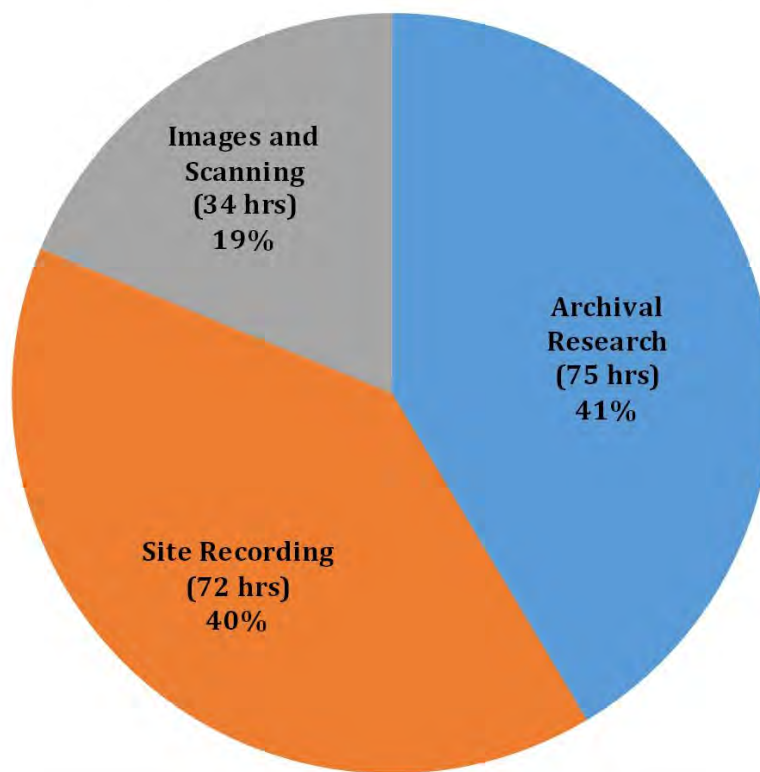


Figure 9: Chart showing breakdown of site recording time by volunteers

3.1 Source Critique

The combination of site visits, walkovers, photos, and documentary sources from Stage 1 enabled an exploration of the range and density of potential sites across both areas. As the intention of the pilot was to record elements of the built environment which had been destroyed as well as those still extant, the vast recording potential for Home Front sites soon became apparent.

This was particularly notable where volunteers explored newspaper holdings from local libraries and archives dating to the 1914-18 period. These contained many Home Front stories featuring wartime places and events within the pilot areas. Some volunteer groups utilised trade listings for 1914-18 in Kelly's Post Office Directories to research people associated with specific sites, for example surgeons and dentists who worked at military hospitals (Site Reference Number SRN: 305). This wealth of material was replicated through an examination of local museums and library archives, local society literature and personal collections of individuals, some of whom had been collating First World War research material for a number of years.

One example of local level investigation and recording during the pilot was demonstrated by the Nazeing History Workshop group in Essex, who have been researching the area for twenty years. They used back-copies of the local Parish News Magazine to examine memories of Nazeing during the First World War through interviews undertaken in the 1980's with local people. This enabled the group to gain insight into 1917 when soldiers were billeted at Nazeing for training before going to France. Of particular value was an article from 1988, entitled 'In the dark days of 1917', which was based on the memories of Mrs Ken Wood whose parents worked for the church during wartime. The Officer in charge was put up at All Saints' Church Cottage (SRN: 108) and oversaw some of the training for the soldiers which involved digging practice trenches (SRN: 109) in the fields below the Church (Figure 10). Tithe maps were used to check field boundaries and further literary evidence was found to support the existence of training trenches in Nazeing. These documents detail payments made for cutting thistles growing on the trench banks and their subsequent post-war backfilling. The research has not yet identified the Regiment or names of soldiers, however the Nazeing group are continuing with their First World War research and hope to potentially test the training trench locations though survey and excavation.



Figure 10: Possible location of First World War training trenches, represented by undulations in the field below All Saints' Church, Nazeing (SRN: 109)

National level archive results were mostly derived from visits and online searches in the National Archives, the Imperial War Museum, the Liddle Collection and the

Commonwealth War Graves Commission website. These held a wealth of information that was often difficult to negotiate with regards to undertaking Home Front specific searches. It was found that the term 'Home Front' was primarily indexed to records pertaining to the Second World War; therefore it was necessary to examine individual subjects to pick out First World War Home Front information. These included: Industry, Women, Military, Regiments, Hospitals, Training, Farming and Food while narrowing the date range to 1914-18. In some cases the term 'Domestic Front' was indexed to First World War places and activities on UK soil. A full list of sources consulted during the pilot can be found in Appendix E.

3.2 Site Type Sampling

To enable the full range of Site Types to be tested during the pilot it was decided that the research would include sites that have been destroyed, as well as those which are wholly or partially extant. This would facilitate the Home Front landscape to be mapped as it was during the 1914-18 conflict, rather than simply record what remains today. Figure 11 shows the condition of sites that were recorded by the pilot and illustrates that 30% were destroyed and 70% were fully or partially extant in varying states of survival. These results may be seen as slightly skewed when it is considered that 32 of the 71 sites that were recorded as being in a 'Fair', 'Good' or 'Very Good' condition were commemorative e.g. gravestones, plaques and memorials, some of which dated to beyond 1918. If those 32 are removed from the figures then the proportion of destroyed sites increases to 44% of the total 79 non-commemorative sites, which is a far more representative statistic.

One of the aims of the pilot was that Home Front sites chosen to be recorded should be agreed through a consensus between the local volunteers and project personnel. The advice supplied to the volunteer groups was that they should first assess the contents of archives and collections within their recording area, then create a representative sample of different kinds of places, buildings or events that could feasibly be investigated in the field. In addition, it was conveyed that any access requirements and health and safety issues should be considered when choosing which places to record. The strategy of choice differed between volunteer groups when creating their sample of Home Front sites for recording. Some recorded a range of places in response to their archival research, whereas others based their choices on existing knowledge, but endeavoured to find additional types to create a broader sample.

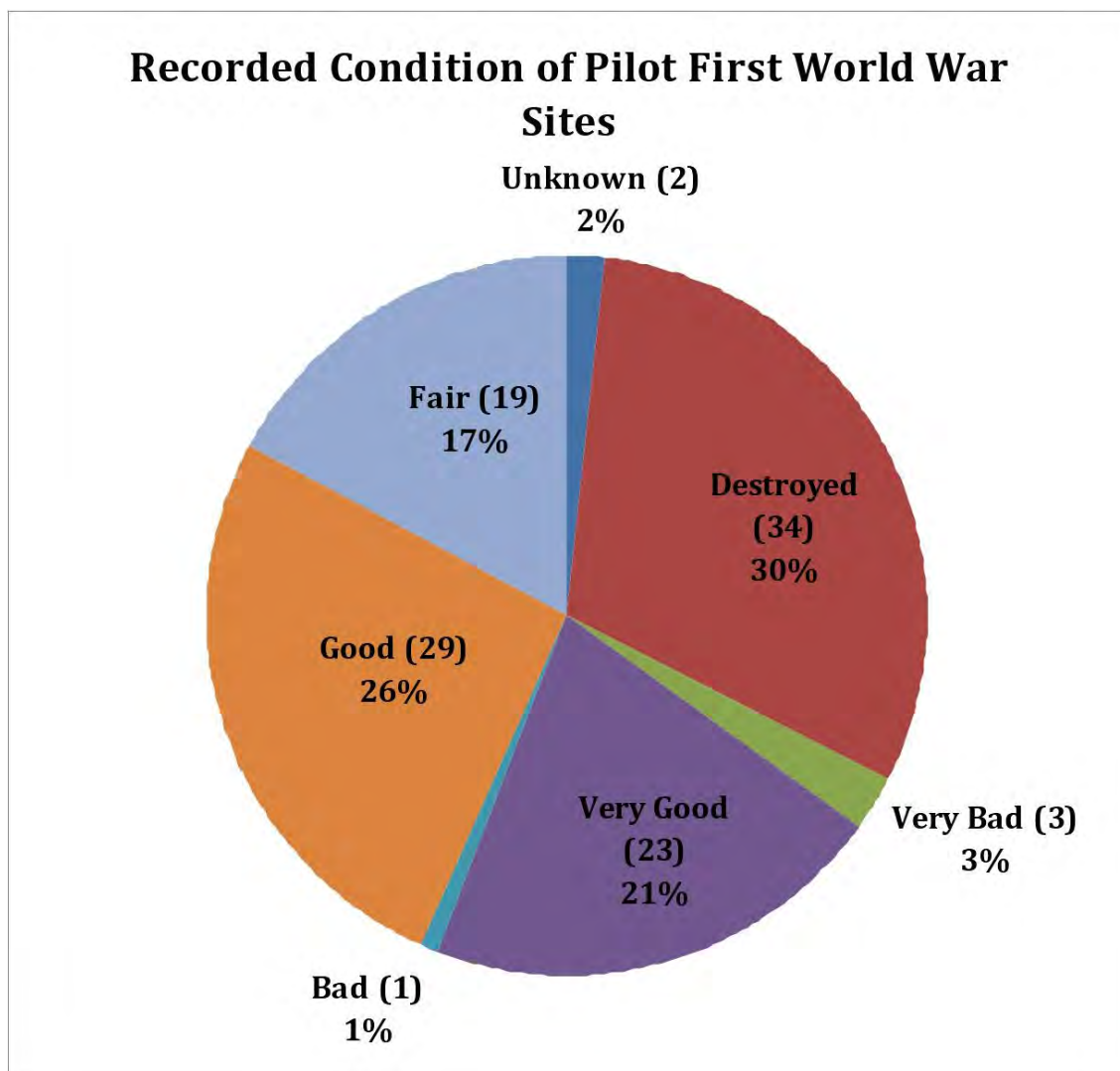


Figure 11: Chart showing the recorded condition of First World War pilot sites

Where some groups were operating in close proximity to others, there was a consensus made as to research boundaries to avoid double-recording. When the possibility of a recording clash arose, Emily Glass was informed and made contact with the relevant groups to discuss and negotiate a mutually agreeable outcome. This method was successful within this relatively small scale pilot. However, concern was expressed by some volunteers that overlapped recording would no doubt be a problem within a larger scale project and queried how this could be coordinated in an effective manner.

3.2.1 Site Type Sampling Strategy: Royal Gunpowder Mills Volunteer Group

An example of how to choose and record a suitable range of Site Types for the pilot project was supplied by volunteers at the Royal Gunpowder Mills in Waltham Abbey (Figure 12).



Figure 12: Les Tucker and Len Stuart of the Royal Gunpowder Mills volunteer group, one of the eight groups who participated in the First World War pilot

The volunteers operated exclusively within the footprint of the original factory, utilising their knowledge of the history and condition of the complex to create eight separate First World War recording groups. These categories enabled a range of extant and destroyed factory buildings to be recorded by researching if they were constructed before 1914 or built during the conflict. Particular attention was drawn to sites that relate specifically to the production of cordite and to those which have been adapted for re-used since the war.

1. Built in the First World War (FWW). Extant. Within cordite factory (3 Sites)
2. Built Pre-FWW. Converted to cordite. Employed in FWW. Extant. Within cordite factory (4 Sites)
3. Built Pre-FWW. Employed in FWW. Extant. Ancillary to cordite factory (2 Sites)
4. Built Pre-FWW. Employed in FWW. Demolished (1 Site)
5. Built in the FWW. Demolished (4 Sites)
6. Built Pre-FWW. Employed in FWW. Within nitroglycerine factory. Production of base product for cordite. Extant, but derelict (2 Sites)
7. Built in FWW. Extant. In adaptive re use (1 Site)
8. Built Pre-FWW. Employed in FWW. Extant. In adaptive re use (1 Site)

The Royal Gunpowder Mills Factory is an expanse of industrial heritage that has been in existence for over 300 years. The current factory footprint is much reduced however there is ample First World War potential available across the site. Much of the area has already been documented nationally and is listed on the Essex HER. The site has been a subject of research for many years resulting in numerous publications, e.g. Cocroft (2000), which document historical and material aspects of the factory. The Royal Gunpowder Mills volunteers combined their pilot recording with copies of a 1994 condition survey for 15 of their recorded sites and used the opportunity to highlight the potential demolition threat to the First World War cordite production areas.

3.3 Thesaurus and Database

The First World War specific thesaurus of Site Types was created by extracting relevant terms from pre-existing English Heritage Monument Type and Defence of Britain thesauri. Further terms were subsequently added to cover the range of sites that were encountered and recorded by the pilot volunteers. Figure 13 shows the recorded pilot sites divided into their English Heritage thesaurus CLASS types.

The Access MIDAS standard database was constructed so that the Site Type field was mandatory. Therefore each record required the input of at least one term from the First World War thesaurus. In some cases, a record was cross-indexed with multiple Site Type terms to represent its full First World War use or uses. For example, Eley's Cartridge Works (SRN: 902) at Ponders End was recorded using

three indexed Site Type terms: Small Arms Manufacturing Site, Cartridge House and War Production Factory. These terms characterise the use of the factory during the First World War to produce ammunition.

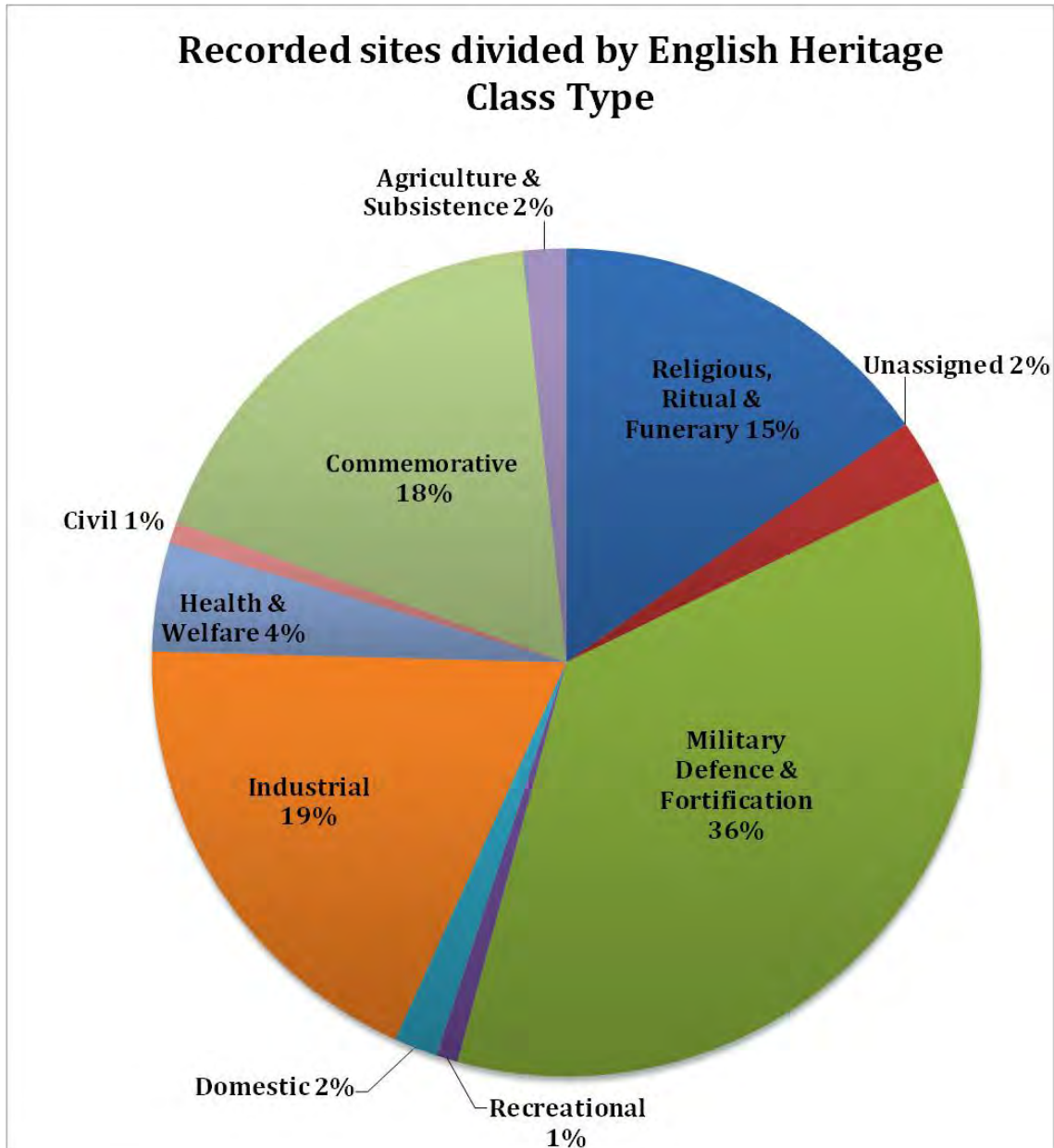


Figure 13: Chart showing the English Heritage CLASS types recorded in the pilot

In other instances, places and spaces were used for different functions during the conflict. This was demonstrated by the Alexandra Palace building (SRN: 307) which initially housed several thousand Belgian refugees (Figure 14), but was modified in 1915 to operate as an internment camp for Austrian and Germans civilians.

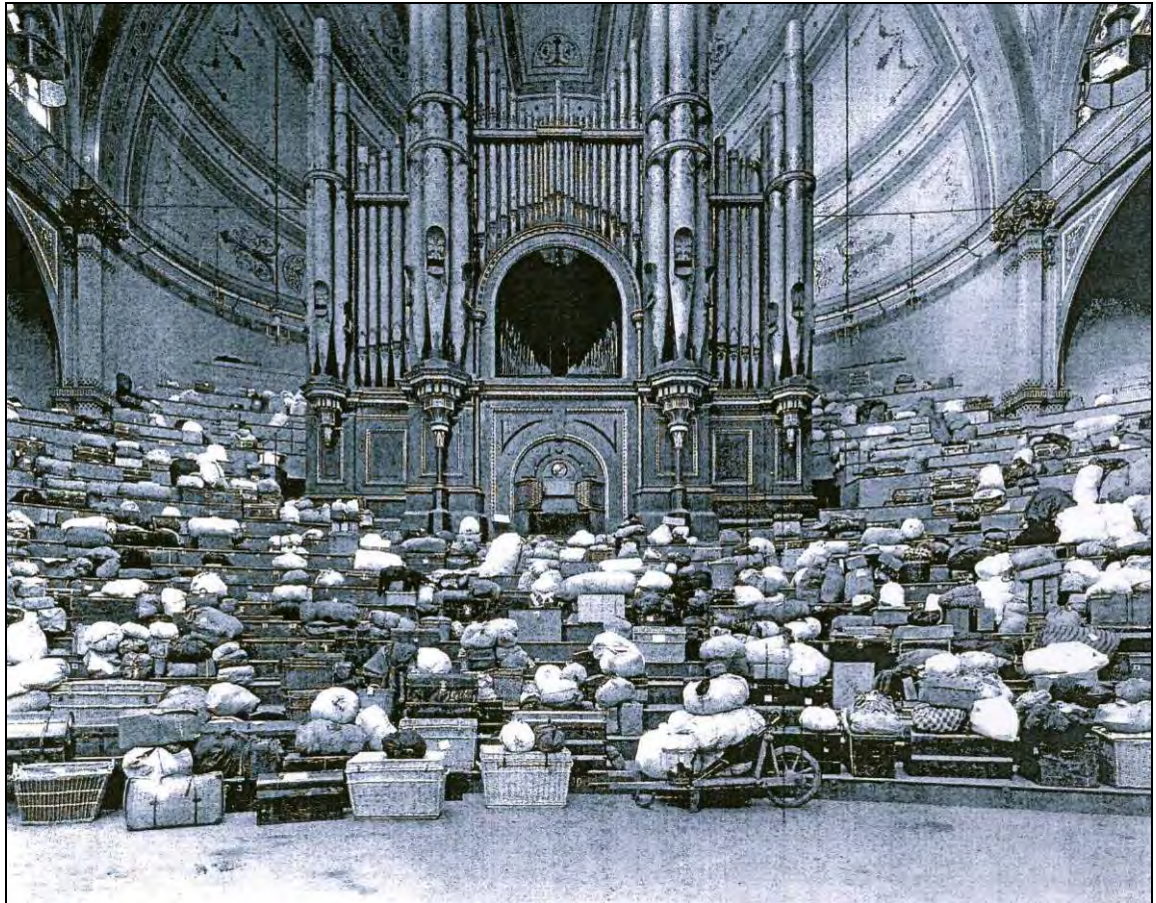


Figure 14: Great Hall of Alexandra Palace in 1914/15, holding Belgian refugee luggage

During the pilot project, the First World War thesaurus was enhanced by adding new terms or revising the Scope Note (definition) of a Site Type term. The following terms were added from the existing English Heritage thesauri: Allotment, Barrage Balloon Site, Clothing Workshop, Concert Hall, Cordite Dough Store, Displaced Persons Camp, Embarkation Point, Emergency Food Centre, Farm, First Aid Post, Gravestone, Guncotton Stove, Hospital, Hydraulic Accumulator Tower, Listening Post, Meeting Hall, Official Residence, Piggery and Power House.

The Royal Gunpowder Mills Volunteers suggested that to cover what was recorded in the pilot project, the Scope Notes be amended for 'Mineral Jelly Store' and 'Reel Drying Stove' and that the following terms be added to the thesaurus: 'Cordite Dough Store', 'Guncotton Stove', 'Wet Guncotton Magazine' and 'Hydraulic Accumulator Tower'. They also proposed new thesaurus terms with associated Scope Notes for 'Cordite Manufacturing Site' that could be created in a similar vein to those that currently exist for 'Gunpowder Manufacturing Site'. These and other proposed terms, without Scope Notes, are contained in Appendix F.

In order that the new thesaurus could be kept focused and consistent, it was decided that sites and buildings would be recorded by their specific First World War function, rather than what they had been utilised for before or after the conflict. The term 'Requisitioned Building' was extremely useful for this when cross-indexed with a First World War term such as 'Military Hospital', 'Mess', 'First Aid Post' or 'Billet'. This would reduce the need for adding terms such as 'School', 'Library', 'Shop', 'Country House', 'Town Hall' or other kind of building that was requisitioned or offered for war related purposes. It was for this reason that the new thesaurus term 'Requisitioned Land' was created to encompass defensive installations, expanded food production, forestry work and military training on green spaces and rural land. This Site Type was used for SRN: 413, cross-indexed with 'allotment' to record an existing plot which increased its cultivation area substantially onto a golf course to help alleviate food shortages.

One of the intentions of the pilot project was to explore and test how First World War related events or occurrences on the Home Front could be recorded. This would allow the social side of that landscape to be considered and enable incidents that took place over a broad area, rather than in a specific place, to be documented. In this way riots, parades, outings, entertainment, recruitment drives and demonstrations could be researched and added to the map. To facilitate this level of recording, the Heritage Subjects and Themes thesaurus (HS&T) was added to the newly created First World War Site Type thesaurus. This also required an additional sub-field to be created in the Access database in which to accommodate the chosen Heritage themed term. If a site required the HS&T thesaurus, it would first be recorded by using the term 'Historical Site' from the main First World War Site Type list, and secondly by using the relevant term from the HS&T thesaurus. This would allow sufficient flexibility to record a wide range of sites, places and events in the most effective manner.

An example of this would be SRN: 1011, which used a 1916 photographic image to document the location of a military recruitment drive and public kitchen on Church Street in Hackney. By using the thesaurus, the function of this site was cross-indexed using the Site Types: 'Emergency Food Centre' and 'Historical Site' double-indexed with 'Parade' as the HS&T term. By using this method, it would be possible for volunteers to consider and record a number of shared community wartime experiences which would add measurable social context to the landscape mapping of the Home Front.

3.4 Site Mapping

Once the information recorded by the pilot was inputted into the Access database, the 12-figure NGR for each record was used to generate the site atlas (Figure 15). This was composed of spatially located pins on a map which could be clicked by the user to show information recorded for that particular First World War site, such as Site Type and description. An atlas such as this can enable the user to view the typological range and spatial relationships of the sites recorded during the pilot. The atlas was saved as a .kml file which can be opened using Google Earth or converted to an ESRI shapefile for use in another programme. This has been supplied to English Heritage and HERs on the same DVDs as the photographs.

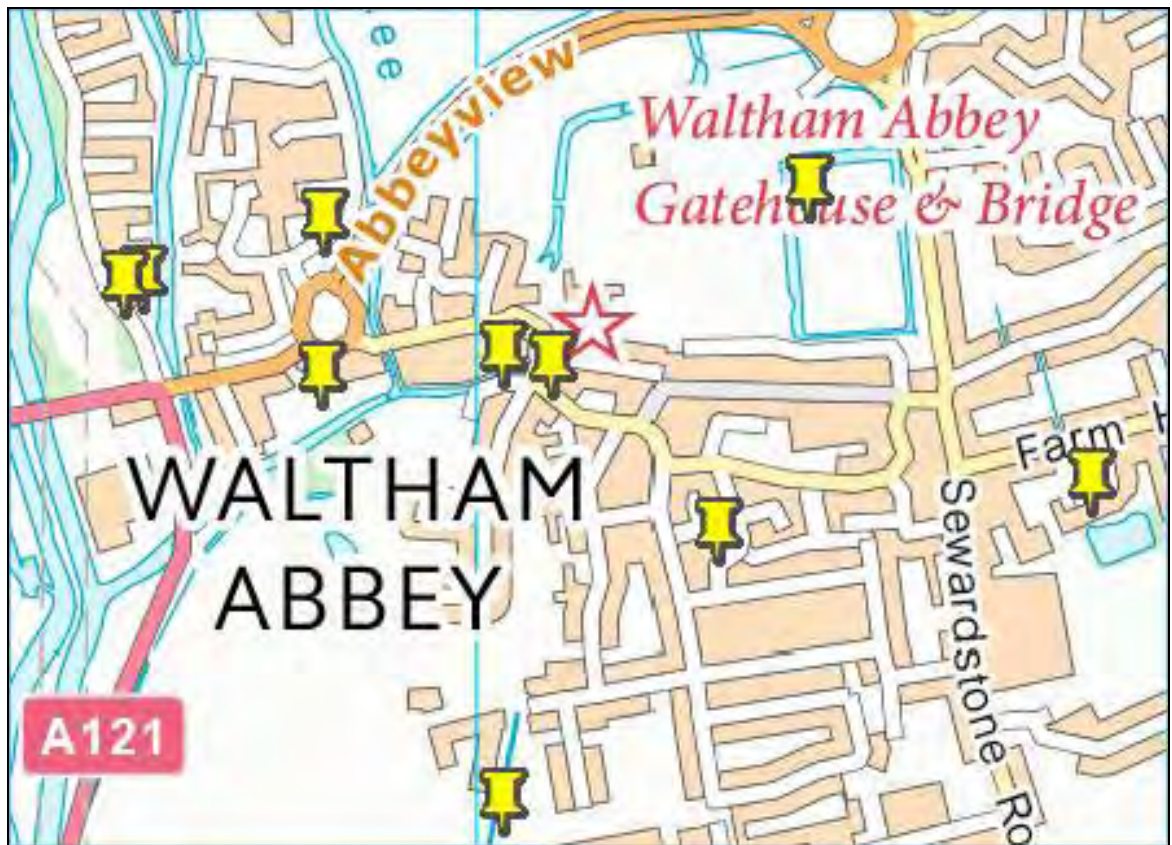


Figure 15: Map of Home Front sites in Waltham Abbey contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2013

3.5 Field Recording

3.5.1 Date Range

The majority of the sites recorded in the pilot were within the 1914-18 date range as specified in the project design. The earliest dated site event was recorded as SRN: 800 (Figure 16), the Chase Green Bandstand which was demolished after the war and replaced by a War Memorial. On Monday 3rd August 1914, a Bank Holiday musical performance at the bandstand was interrupted by a Mr Bester who announced the outbreak of war from the stage. As it later transpired, this declaration came a day too early. The Enfield Gazette reported that “the whole audience jumped to their feet and cheered frantically for some minutes. Rule Britannia and the National Anthem were sung with great patriotic fervour by the whole audience, and cheers were given again and again.” The confusion and early announcement of the war was likely due to news that came in of Britain's demand for assurances from Germany regarding Belgian neutrality (Gillam 1982: 4). This site was therefore an early demonstration of a particularly patriotic reaction by a community to the outbreak of the First World War. As part of the pilot recording, Ian Jones replicated the angle of shot seen in the 1910 image of the bandstand (Figure 16) with a current photograph (Figure 17). By comparing the images it can be noted that the trees in the foreground, buildings to the rear and cross-paths are the same whereas the bandstand has been replaced by the War Memorial surrounded with bushes.

The locations of three c.1919 peace party or celebratory teas were recorded by the pilot (SRN: 302, 303 and 401). Their inclusion was subject to consultation between the volunteers and the organisers of the pilot, where it was agreed that the location of such events could be recorded within the ‘Legacies’ aspect of the project. Street parties and peace events were often well documented through local newspapers and as such have endured in local archives and personal collections. Figure 18 shows the residents of Romeland and Highbridge Street at a victory tea-party (SRN: 302) in a posed image taken to mark the occasion with adults standing and children seated. This image was given to Ray Sears of the Waltham Abbey Historical Society (WAHS) by Mrs Field who attended the party when she was a child. A second peace party in Waltham Abbey (SRN: 303) was documented by the pilot using a similar photograph of attendees in their best clothing and was located as having taken place in Milton Street. It is likely that many of the exact locations of these events will have been lost over the intervening years due to redevelopment, as is the case with SRN: 303 and 401, whereas SRN: 302 was destroyed in 1941 by a parachute mine which fell nearby. The sites of these post-war celebration events could only be pinpointed in the present by people such as the volunteers who can utilise an intimate knowledge of their local historical landscapes.



Figure 16: SRN: 800 - Chase Green Bandstand, Enfield in c.1910 (Enfield Local History Archive (REF: OP. C17 – File no.3/73)



Figure 17: SRN: 800 - Former location of Chase Green Bandstand in 2013



Figure 18: SRN: 302 – Residents of Waltham Abbey at a post-war victory tea party (WAHS/Raymond Sears)

Thirteen other sites which dated beyond 1918 were recorded: nine plaques, three war memorials and one commemorative monument. These have been discussed under 'Memorials and Gravestones' below, but their inclusion in the pilot gives an insight into the great level of public interest that is attached to such commemorative monuments for consideration in any future national project.

3.5.2 Linking People to Place

The pilot recording form was designed to encourage volunteers to link people to place where evidence was available. Names of people known to be associated with specific sites or events, workers, prominent persons, casualties, the interred person or their relatives could be documented in association with the site. This could be particularly fruitful within an examination of female workers as at present personnel records for First World War factory employees barely survive, or were not detailed in the first place. This information could be supplied by descendants of workers who have knowledge through their family genealogy and the stories of their parents or grandparents. On a larger scale, this could potentially capture a great deal of data which may otherwise be missed due to the lack of available documentation.

An example of linking and tracking people to place was provided by the Waltham Abbey Historical Society, who recorded two houses that played a role during the First World War. These dwellings housed the Superintendent (SRN: 308) (Figure 19) and the Assistant Superintendent (SRN: 309) of the Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Mills. By examining the Kelly's Post Office directories for Essex, the Waltham Abbey Historical Society traced Bt. Maj. P.H. Evans RA from one house to the other. He was recorded as occupying the Assistant Superintendent's house from 1915-17 and then the Superintendent's one from 1917-34, indicating he had been promoted in 1917. Both houses were subsequently demolished after the street was bombed by a German V2 rocket during the Second World War.



Figure 19: SRN: 308 - Assistant Superintendent's house at No.35 Highbridge Street in 1909, marked by a cross (Epping Forest District Museum Ref: EPPMS: 1986.8.673)

3.5.3 Civilian, Domestic and Agricultural

The pilot recorded a range of sites situated within this theme that were constructed, modified, requisitioned or registered for use during the First World War.

After Britain's announcement of war on the 4th August 1914, local areas held meetings to make plans for the Home Front during the conflict period and gathered volunteers to organise a civil defence. In High Barnet, the Lytton Road Assembly Rooms (SRN: 411) were used to hold public information meetings from which a local committee was formed to 'establish a fund for the alleviation of distress

consequent upon the war, and to take further action as may be found desirable' (Public Meeting notice from Barnet Library Archives n.d. See: 411_02). The building was also used as a concert hall to raise Red Cross funds for which W. Mather provided performing elephants.

Civil defence groups, unlike the military, were predominantly newly created and as such had no established base. This meant that any meetings or organisational planning needed to take place in community buildings and private dwellings. Two sites that reflect Civil Defence were recorded in Enfield. The George Spicer School (SRN: 801) was used to hold a local meeting soon after the outbreak of war to organise a Civil Guard and enrolled over 1000 applicants at that time. In 1917 the secretary of the Civil Defence Guard, Mr J. Miller, used his own house at 101 Fotheringham Road, Enfield (SRN: 805) as a base from which the male guards could lead nightly patrols.

Domestic dwellings were also used during the conflict by females who did their bit for the war effort by undertaking group activities which aided those who were fighting abroad. In 1915 a Miss Edwards registered her Newcastle-under-Lyme house (Figure 20) as a War Hospital Supply Depot to co-ordinate parties of workers, mostly ladies, who carried out war work (SRN: 5050). These places were devoted to creating garments, roller and triangular bandages, swabs, dressings, knitting and cutting.



Figure 20: SRN: 5050 – Grove House in King Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, registered as a War Supply Depot in 1915

Food and fuel supplies became increasingly limited as the war progressed, particularly from late 1916, until rationing eventually came into force. This had enormous implications for families on the Home Front who had long been living with a make-do-and-mend mentality and where nothing was viewed as waste. The government requisitioned areas of land to boost production and counteract food shortages. Examples of this type of activity were recorded in Barnet at an allotment which enlarged its cultivation area onto an adjacent golf course (SRN: 413) and Vernon's Pig Farm (SRN: 412) which extended its footprint to house more animals. It was also noted that during the war a lady from the farm, nicknamed 'Boudicca' by the locals, would drive a float around the area to collect scraps for feeding to the pigs. This farm land has since been redeveloped into housing.

In urban areas, food and energy were conserved through establishing a series of Public Kitchens. These were used to discourage people from cooking meals at home, thereby saving valuable fuel resources. At No. 30 Church Road in Stoke Newington a Public Kitchen (SRN: 1011) was recorded as dating to 1916. Additionally this was cross-indexed with being the photographic-opportunity location of a Military Recruitment Drive event, as documented through an image found in Hackney Archives (Figure 21).



Figure 21: SRN: 1011 – 1916 Military Recruitment Drive outside Public Kitchen, Church Road, Stoke Newington (Hackney Archives Ref: HAP11373)

Other civilian buildings recorded in the pilot were locations that had been subject to bombardment as part of the first strategic aerial bombing campaign in history. Two bomb sites were recorded in Stoke Newington, both created on the night of 31st May/1st June 1915 by the LZ.38 Zeppelin raid commanded by Hauptmann Erich Linnarz. The first building hit on the raid route was a terraced house at 16 Alkham Road (SRN: 1007), where an incendiary bomb fell through the roof. This was closely followed by a bomb which fell into The Nevill public house garden (SRN: 1005). In total, this particular raid killed 7 people, injured 35 and caused £18, 596 of damage (Castle 2008: 26). A further bomb site was recorded at 61 Farringdon Road, Clerkenwell (SRN: 900) and had been caused by the Zeppelin Raid of 8th September 1915.

Due to the occurrence of air raids and the continued threat of bombardment, it was necessary to provide protective shelter for civilians wherever possible. A number of existing structures were utilised for this purpose, such as the 14-arched Edmonton Green Viaduct (SRN: 806) which could have provided shelter for 500 people in the event of an aerial bombardment. In High Barnet two municipal buildings were recorded as sites which both functioned as first aid posts and air raid shelters.



Figure 22: SRN: 414 – Barnet Urban District Council Offices featured on the front cover of an official programme for peace celebrations (Barnet Museum Ref: DD15254)

The Barnet Urban District Council Offices (SRN: 414) were requisitioned for use as a first aid post and were documented as having the capacity to shelter 50 people. The frontage of this building was used in a very patriotic manner after the First World War when it was featured on the front cover of a Barnet souvenir victory celebration programme (Figure 22), which detailed a series of events to be held between 16th and 19th July 1919. The nearby Barnet Court House (SRN: 405) was constructed in 1916 with an air raid shelter or basement incorporated into its design that could hold up to 100 people and a first aid post at ground level. This building has recently been subject to a change of use application that eventually gained planning permission after it was agreed to retain the façade within the redevelopment (Hewett 2013). There was therefore the potential to further highlight the First World War phase of use for this Court House through pre-development historic building recording. This work was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions in June 2013 (Report No. 4361), however this report is not currently available via the Archaeological Data Service.



Figure 23: SRN: 300 – Air raid shelter in Waltham Abbey Gardens with Mrs Julia Pryor

During the First World War an air raid shelter was constructed within the gardens of Waltham Abbey (SRN: 300) for use by the watercress bed workers. A brick shelter currently exists south of the precinct wall, backing onto Darby Drive and it was this structure that had been assumed to date from the First World War. However, research conducted by the Waltham Abbey Historical Society for this pilot project conclusively proved that the brick shelter was a Second World War construction. A contemporary photograph exists in the collection of the Waltham Abbey Historical Society showing the earlier air raid shelter (Figure 23). The group had previously identified the female figure in the image as Mrs Julia Pryor who was from a family of market gardeners in Waltham Abbey and who died in 1948. The Waltham Abbey Historical Society used this photograph to identify and record the true location of the First World War shelter and note that no remains of the structure are visible today.



Figure 24: SRN: 514 - Royal Gunpowder Mills air raid shelters near Main Office. Image dated to 14th November 1918 (RGPM Collection Ref: A.96)

At the Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Mills, a series of 7ft high overground air raid shelters (SRN: 514) were constructed to protect factory staff during the First

World War (Figure 23). Although these structures were dismantled soon after the conflict, their location has been identified as being adjacent to the main office.

3.5.4 Industrial

Almost 20 percent of the sites recorded during the pilot were industrial facilities or factory buildings that produced items for use during the First World War. These were all recorded within the Lea Valley area, although clearly Staffordshire contains many well-established manufacturing companies that adapted their output to suit the needs of the nation. The pottery industries in Staffordshire catered for an increase in chemical and ammunition production by manufacturing moulds, acid stoneware tanks, nitrating pans and industrial sized chemical resistant containers. The production of finer tableware at the potteries continued to a lesser degree and in some cases adapted production to reflect the austerity and attitude of the times. The Grimwade's factory at Stoke produced a range of pottery pieces bearing propaganda messages on food economisation and cartoons by the British author and humorist Bruce Bairnsfather depicting his 'Fragments from France' drawings (see: http://www.brucebairnsfather.org.uk/index_files/page0006.htm).

Many factories received war contracts to modify or increase their existing production to supply the increased number of soldiers with clothing and equipment. Staffordshire housed a number of boot and shoe industries who fulfilled war production contracts to supply footwear for the army. In the Lea Valley a contract was given to Alexander Findlay's Genotin Blouse Factory in Enfield (SRN: 807) to produce 40 dozen, or 480, shirts for soldiers per month. This factory building has since been demolished, the land cleared and the site is awaiting redevelopment.

The First World War led to a substantial increase in the production of ammunition. This was reflected through the construction of new and enlarged industrial facilities, some of which were recorded during the pilot project. In 1916 the Ponders End Shell Works in Enfield (SRN: 903) was constructed as a direct response to the increased demand for shells on the Western Front. The factory employed 6,000 people, including a large female workforce, on day and night shifts. The works closed in 1919 and many of the buildings within the vast complex were sold off or demolished. A second ammunition factory was recorded in Enfield at Angel Road, known as Eley's Cartridge Works (SRN: 902). This factory was built in 1894 and produced 209 million .303 cartridges during the First World War. Eley's closed in 1921 and all production was transferred to the Nobel's Factory in Waltham Abbey (SRN: 301) which was recorded as having supplied munitions for war contracts (Figure 25).



Figure 25: SRN: 301 – Workers from Nobel's Factory, Waltham Abbey in 1915 (WAHS/Ray Sears)

Within the footprint of the Royal Gunpowder Mills Factory at Waltham Abbey, 19 sites were recorded during the pilot by the Royal Gunpowder Mills Volunteers. They investigated buildings utilised during the First World War by exploring those which had existed pre-war as well as those constructed during 1914-18. Through this it was possible to highlight technological advancements and social changes that occurred during the conflict.

Many of these buildings related to the production of Cordite, for which there was a substantial increase in demand during the First World War. This requirement led to a massive expansion of the Cordite Factory area to accommodate this increased manufacturing output. The pilot recorded two Cordite Incorporating Houses which were constructed before (SRN: 504) and during (SRN: 501) (Figure 26) the First World War. This was also the case for two Cordite Press Houses which were recorded as dating to pre-war (SRN: 505) and to 1916 (SRN: 502) (Figure 27). Additional Cordite Factory buildings were recorded as: Mineral Jelly Store (SRN: 503), Cordite Dough Store (SRN: 506), Cordite Tray Magazine (SRN: 507), Reel Drying Stove (SRN: 508), Guncotton Stove (SRN: 509), Corning House (SRN: 512), Wet Guncotton Magazine (SRN: 513), Hydraulic Accumulator Tower (SRN: 517) and a Power House (SRN: 518).

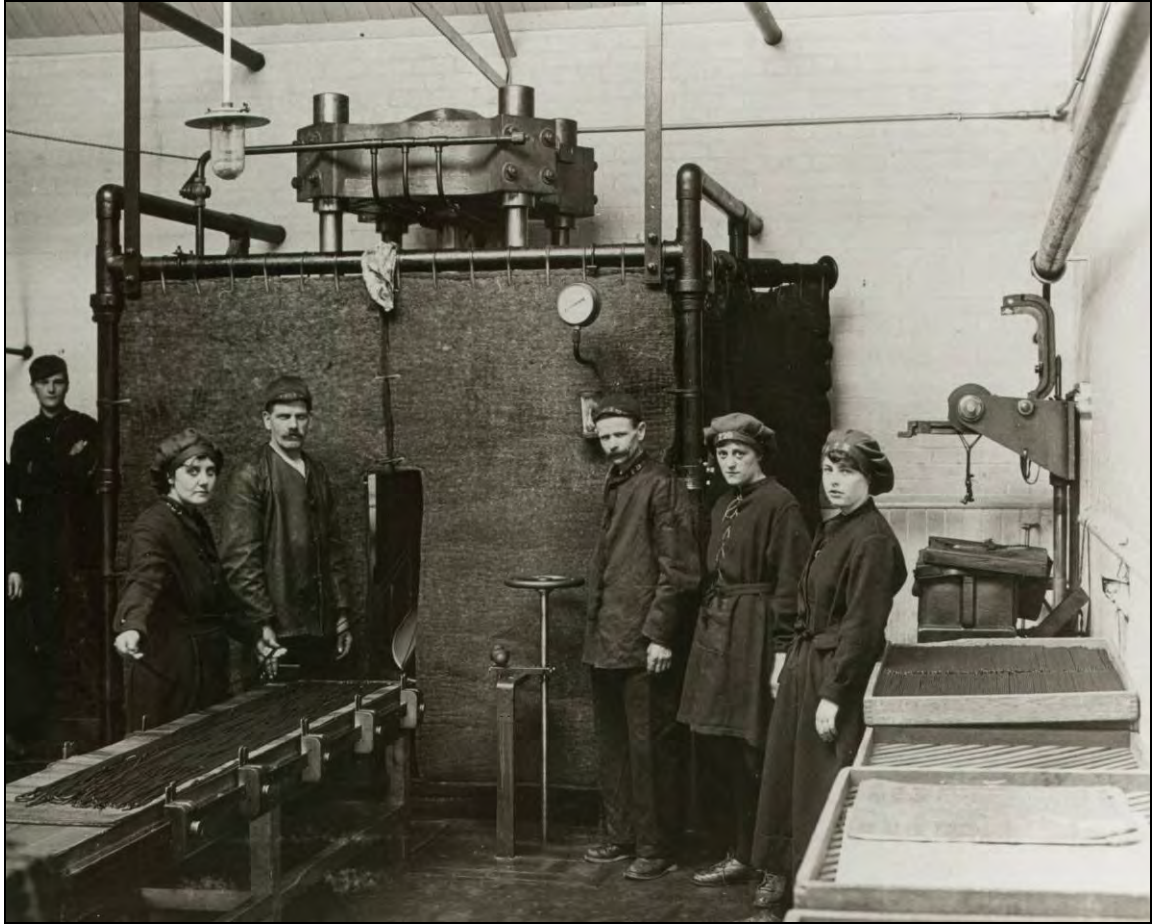


Figure 26: SRN: 501 – Workers inside No. 2 Cordite Incorporating House in 1917, Royal Gunpowder Mills (Ref: WASC 1655/28)



Figure 27: SRN: 502 – Present condition of Cordite Press House No. 5, Royal Gunpowder Mills

Of the thirteen structures recorded that related to Cordite production, eleven remain extant in varying states of preservation. Seven of these were recorded as being in a 'Fair' condition, one as 'Bad' and three as 'Good'. Two of the buildings recorded as being in a good state of preservation currently have an adaptive re-use function and as such have been renovated. Many of the Cordite Factory buildings are in such a condition that they would require funding in order to preserve and maintain them. There is the possibility that these buildings could be considered for adaptive reuse as workshops. However this idea has not yet succeeded in moving forward, so the future of these facilities is uncertain at present.

Two sites relating to the production of Nitroglycerine were recorded, both were constructed pre-war and were documented as being in 'Very Bad' condition. A Nitroglycerine Nitrator (SRN: 515) and a Nitroglycerine Washing House (SRN: 516). Figure 28 shows the exterior view of SRN 515, the 'Nitrating House Edmonsea' in 1897, which can be compared with Figure 29 showing the same structure in its more recent form.



Figure 28: SRN: 515 - Nitroglycerine Nitrator in 1897 (RGPM Ref: No.91/Neg. A.40)



Figure 29: SRN: 515 – Recent condition of Nitroglycerine Nitrator, Royal Gunpowder Mills

Not all of the structures recorded at the Royal Gunpowder Mills related to industrial production. On-site welfare facilities for male factory workers, known as Sandhurst Hospital, had been constructed in 1894 (SRN: 510). However in 1916, due to the increased numbers of women munitions workers, it was necessary to create a new hospital for female employees only (SRN: 511) which was built adjacent to Sandhurst Hospital. Both of these buildings were demolished sometime after the RCHME survey of 1993.

Many industrial structures created and utilised during the First World War period have been lost through the modernisation or relocation of industrial processing and manufacturing. Through extensive research, Dr Jim Lewis has explored the important wartime role played by industries in the Lea Valley. In addition to well-known industrial complexes, such as the Enfield Royal Small Arms Factory, he has highlighted a wealth of archive material and a rich physical legacy pertaining to industries that contributed a range of products and services to the war effort (Lewis 1999, 2001, 2009a, 2009b, 2010a, 2010b). The redevelopment of large complexes and individual buildings over time has highlighted the importance of documenting the function and location of these places. It is in this way that a sense of the Home Front industrial landscape can be created and what remains today can be assessed.

3.5.5 Military, Defence and Training

During the First World War many places and spaces within urban and rural Britain were utilised to fulfil the increased necessity for military organisation, training and mobilisation. The pilot recorded previously established military locations that were used as headquarters and muster points for regiments as well as newly requisitioned places and surrounding land where soldiers were billeted and trained.

In Waltham Abbey a Bethel Chapel in Church Street was taken over by the Essex Yeomanry Regiment in 1912 as their headquarters and stores (SRN: 304). The site was also recorded as the embarkation point for the 'C' Squadron as they departed for the Front (Figure 30). The West Essex Gazette reported from the Front on 22nd May 1915 that 290 men from the Essex Yeomanry went into battle, but only 79 answered the roll call on return (WEG 1915). The Bethel Chapel site is no longer extant as that part of the town has since been redeveloped.



Figure 30: SRN: 304 – Essex Yeomanry Regiment Stores and embarkation point for the Western Front (WAHS Ref: 1998/P.382)



Figure 31: SRN: 5053 – Quadrangle of the Barracks Workshops in Newcastle-under-Lyme

Two mid-nineteenth century barrack blocks were recorded as being used during the First World War, one was located in the Lea Valley and the other was in Staffordshire. The Barnet Barracks housed the New Barnet and District Training Volunteer Company who became part of the Volunteer Regiment of Hertfordshire (SRN: 400). The location of these Barracks was destroyed during the Second World War Blitz and was eventually redeveloped as a shopping centre. In Newcastle-under-Lyme the Barracks that were used by 'G' Company 5th (Territorial Force) Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment during the First World War were also documented (SRN: 5053). It was from here, in August 1914, that forces mustered to start a march to Hanley where they joined the rest of the battalion to go to war. The site was renovated in 2008 and now houses small businesses and craft workshops (Figure 31).

During the First World War, existing army barracks and facilities were soon full to capacity due to the overwhelming numbers of soldiers from home and abroad that required basic and specialised training. Large houses and estates were either requisitioned by the government or offered by the landowner for use by the military to establish bases, billet troops and provide training in advance of being sent overseas. Three such places were recorded for the pilot in the Lea Valley, with only

the site at Hadley Wood Golf Course (SRN: 415) remaining extant. This building was previously known as Beech Hill Park Mansion and was used to billet and train the 1st Battalion London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers. The mansion was in a rather isolated location, on the outskirts of London, which led the residents of Hadley Wood to open part of the local St Paul's Church on weekday evenings to entertain the troops (SRN: 416). For the soldiers, this functioned as a club-room, serving tea and buns where they could play games, read or write letters home.

Directly to the south of Hadley Wood Golf Course lies the former location of Folly Farm (SRN: 401), used in wartime for military training and parades and post-war for a peace party. Prior to the First World War, Folly Farm had been an established pig farm and pleasure garden with entertainment, rides and a very large tea room. This meant that the land and buildings at Folly Farm had an infrastructure beyond that of an ordinary farm and was therefore suitable to house and train soldiers. The researcher who recorded this site suggested that this location may also have held a practice shooting range, paid for by East Barnet Urban District Council. The site of Folly Farm has subsequently been redeveloped into the Jewish Community Secondary School (JCoSS) and housing.

Close to Waltham Abbey, the house and garden of Sewardstone Hall (SRN: 319) was used during the First World War by the Royal Navy as an officers mess and sick bay. This building was requisitioned to support the nearby Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) aerodrome at Chingford, which was also recorded by the pilot project (SRN: 901). Sewardstone Hall was demolished relatively recently and the land is now used as one of the Lea Valley Park campsites.

Two First World War airfields were recorded by the pilot project, both are located in the Lea Valley and are no longer in existence. The Westpole Landing Ground at Cockfosters (SRN: 804) is now the location of Westpole Avenue in Enfield (Figure 32). This airfield was relinquished by the RAF in June 1919, and in the following year felled trees from the land were offered for auction as advertised in *The Barnet Press* (TBP: 1920). This area was subsequently redeveloped into housing estates as part of the post-war regeneration of Enfield. The Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) airfield at Chingford (SRN: 901) was recorded as mostly being destroyed and redeveloped in the 1930's to create the William Girling Reservoir. However the group who recorded this site indicated that some remains are possibly still extant in the north-west corner of the airfield site boundary.



Figure 32: SRN: 804 – Former location of Cockfosters Landing Ground, now Westpole Avenue in Enfield

During the First World War, a number of constructions were built on the Home Front to counteract the aerial threat from abroad. London featured heavily in this respect; therefore the legacy of such sites in the Lea Valley is particularly rich. In High Barnet, the Church of St John the Baptist was recorded as having a listening post (SRN: 402) established on its tower, which would have been the highest point in the area. Additionally, a mobile searchlight (SRN: 403) was mounted on a tram at the terminus outside the church, ready to be dispatched to where it was needed during night attacks. At Hollybush Hill in Snaresbrook, the remains of a possible barrage balloon anchorage or winch site was recorded (SRN: 907) which may have been part of the No.7 Balloon Apron, one of the First World War defence lines in the area.

Other air defence sites recorded during the pilot were the positions of anti-aircraft gun emplacements installed at high vantage points in the Lea Valley. The evolution of anti-aircraft artillery in the First World War took its pace and character from the development of air power among the European nations. Its emergence was swift (Dobinson 1996: 11). It is believed that the vast majority of First World War anti-aircraft sites have previously been identified through Dobinson's 1996 study of

twentieth century fortifications in England, where 376 First World War gun site positions were located (Dobinson 1996: 3). The pilot study recorded four sites of this nature at Coleman's Lane in Nazeing (SRN: 111), Hill 100 at Waltham Abbey (SRN: 320), Monkams Hall (SRN: 906) and a searchlight battery to the rear of the Queen Elizabeth's School for Boys in High Barnet (SRN: 404). Hill 100 and Monkams Hall were included in Dobinson's Gazetteer of First World War anti-aircraft sites (Dobinson 1996: 274).

Most of these sites were dismantled after the war with little or no evidence remaining. The best preserved evidence was found at the Monkams Hall anti-aircraft gun emplacement, which was excavated in 2006 by the Great War Archaeological Group (GWAG). The results showed a Second World War re-use of the gun site which left a complicated mixture of remains to be disentangled (Faulkner and Durrani 2008: 93-112). It is not clear whether the other anti-aircraft gun emplacements recorded in the pilot had also been subject to later structural re-use.

3.5.6 Hospitals and Convalescence Care

The need to increase the quota of hospitals and beds on the Home Front during the First World War was recognised in advance of the outbreak of war. The number of existing military hospitals would not be able to cope with the predicted level of casualties, therefore current operations needed to be expanded and additional places provided. All possible military medical facilities were put into action and where new army training bases and camps were created, they were done so with hospital services included. Many civilian hospitals and other large buildings were turned over to military use as war hospitals and places of convalescence by permission of the Local Authority or Government. In addition, auxiliary and private hospitals and those run by the Order of St John's or the Red Cross were created in public and private buildings. These usually functioned in conjunction with neighbouring larger hospitals and military facilities. Hospitals formed 10% of the sites recorded and were one of the most common Site Types recorded in both pilot areas. These buildings can be easy to access (where extant) or research due to their coverage in local 1914-18 newspapers and through the records of the Red Cross (JISC 2012). Furthermore, the 'Lost Hospitals of London' website (<http://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/>) is an internet resource which documents hospitals of the past and present in the Greater London area. This ongoing body of work details First World War phases of use and is an extremely good resource for this kind of study.

The pilot recorded five hospitals that existed pre-war which were utilised during the First World War: three in the Lea Valley and two in Stoke-on-Trent. Some hospitals, such as Honey Lane Hospital (SRN: 310) in Waltham Abbey or Haywood

Charity Hospital (SRN: 5058) in Burslem (Figure 33) were almost wholly reserved for wounded and sick servicemen, leaving only a few beds for civilians. Hospitals associated with Workhouses were also put to use as official War Hospitals as recorded in Stoke-on-Trent (SRN: 5055) and in Barnet (SRN: 406) which increased its existing capacity by adding 6 extra 20 bedded wards and an operating theatre.

Medical facilities were not only modified for military purposes during the 1914-18 years. The reduction of civilian bed spaces on the Home Front coupled with changes in the population demographic meant that some specialist medical facilities were required to broaden the scope of their admissions. The Mother's Hospital (SRN: 1002) in Hackney was normally reserved for use by unmarried mothers, however during the war this policy was changed to admit married mothers whose husbands were away fighting or who had been killed in the conflict.



Figure 33: SRN: 5058 – Current view of Haywood Charity Hospital on Moorland Road in Burslem, Staffordshire

As part of the war planning effort, a wide range of public and private buildings were requisitioned or offered for use as hospitals to deal with the number of war wounded returning from overseas. By March 1915, it was necessary to provide additional spaces and places on the Home Front for military controlled convalescent homes for soldiers who were in recovery. Large public owned buildings were well

suiting to this purpose as they were spacious and generally offered in accessible or central locations.



Figure 34: SRN: 407 – Programme cover and flyer for the Hertfordshire Regiment re-union concert at Ewen Hall (Ref: Barnet Museum Box 28)

The Waltham Abbey Town Hall (SRN: 305) was requisitioned as a military hospital in 1914 with 40 beds laid out in the main hall. In 1916 a 14-bed wooden annexe was created to the rear, meaning that this hospital would go on to house a total of 1100 inpatients throughout the First World War. School buildings and church halls were also well suited to this kind of functional transformation. In Hackney, the now demolished Stormont House Industrial School for Little Boys (SRN: 1004) was converted into a Military Hospital from 1916-19 by the Red Cross, who paid 1 shilling (5p) a month for its use. The 42-bed building admitted many South African

casualties after the battle of Delville Wood on the Somme in 1916. This establishment also provided entertainment for soldiers with teas, concerts or theatrical performances and held trips to the river, country drives and outings to Epping Forest. Church Halls were another type of building that were utilised to provide auxiliary hospital space. In Barnet, St James' Church Hall (SRN: 409) and the Barnet United Reform Church at Ewen Hall (SRN: 407) were both used as Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) hospitals. In 1920, Ewen Hall was the post-war setting for a Re-union and Bohemian Concert for the Hertfordshire Regiment 3rd Volunteer Battalion "B" Company on 8th January 1920 (Figure 34).

Private residences were also put to use for the war hospital effort, four of which were recorded during the pilot project. The smallest was a terraced house in Barnet called Ken Cottage (SRN: 408) which was established as a 10-bed VAD hospital for the treatment of wounded Belgian Soldiers. This house has a plaque by the door stating that: "The British Red Cross Society and the Order of Saint John gratefully acknowledge that this building was converted and used as an auxiliary hospital worked by a volunteer staff." Other much larger houses were also requisitioned, often with their associated grounds that made them ideal locations to treat wounded and convalescent soldiers. The country house and garden of Rode Hall in East Cheshire (SRN: 5057) was utilised for this purpose, as was Grovelands House and Park which became an Auxiliary Military Hospital in July 1916 (SRN: 802). Grovelands House was extended through the addition of wooden annexes to the front of the building and housed specialist gas decontamination facilities in the basement, which still survive today (Gillam 1982: 14). In Stoke Newington, the Red Cross established Amhurst Park Hospital (SRN: 1006) in early 1918 on the Rokesby Estate. This convalescent military hospital was created in response to an overcrowding of existing facilities at this stage of the conflict. The gardens at Rokesby were noted as being particularly fine and were seen as suitable surroundings to aid recovery, indeed by the time the hospital closed in October 1919, only a single patient of 182 had died. Rokesby House was demolished and the area redeveloped into housing and community buildings, whereas Grovelands House (Figure 35) and Rode Hall are still extant.

Soldiers who were receiving treatment in hospitals or convalescing on the Home Front would be regularly entertained at special events, either at their hospital or as part of an official outing. The Enfield Palace Cedar and Garden (SRN: 803) was owned by the Enfield Constitutional Club during the First World War and held concerts for convalescing soldiers (Figure 36). Another similar event recorded during the pilot was on the rear lawn of Joyce House in Waltham Abbey (SRN: 306). Wounded soldiers from the Waltham Abbey Town Hall Military Hospital were entertained there in 1916 by the owners of the house. Both sites have been demolished since the First World War and the land redeveloped for a shopping centre and housing respectively.



Figure 35: SRN: 802 – Current view of Grovelands House used as a Military Hospital during the First World War



Figure 36: SRN: 803 – Soldiers being entertained in the garden of Enfield Palace (Enfield Local History Archive)

In High Barnet, a Mr Davies turned over his Greengrocer's shop to become 'a place of rest and shelter' for convalescing soldiers (SRN: 410). Figure 37 shows the shop floor in 1916 where recuperating soldiers had converged to play board games and cards within a patriotically decorated environment.

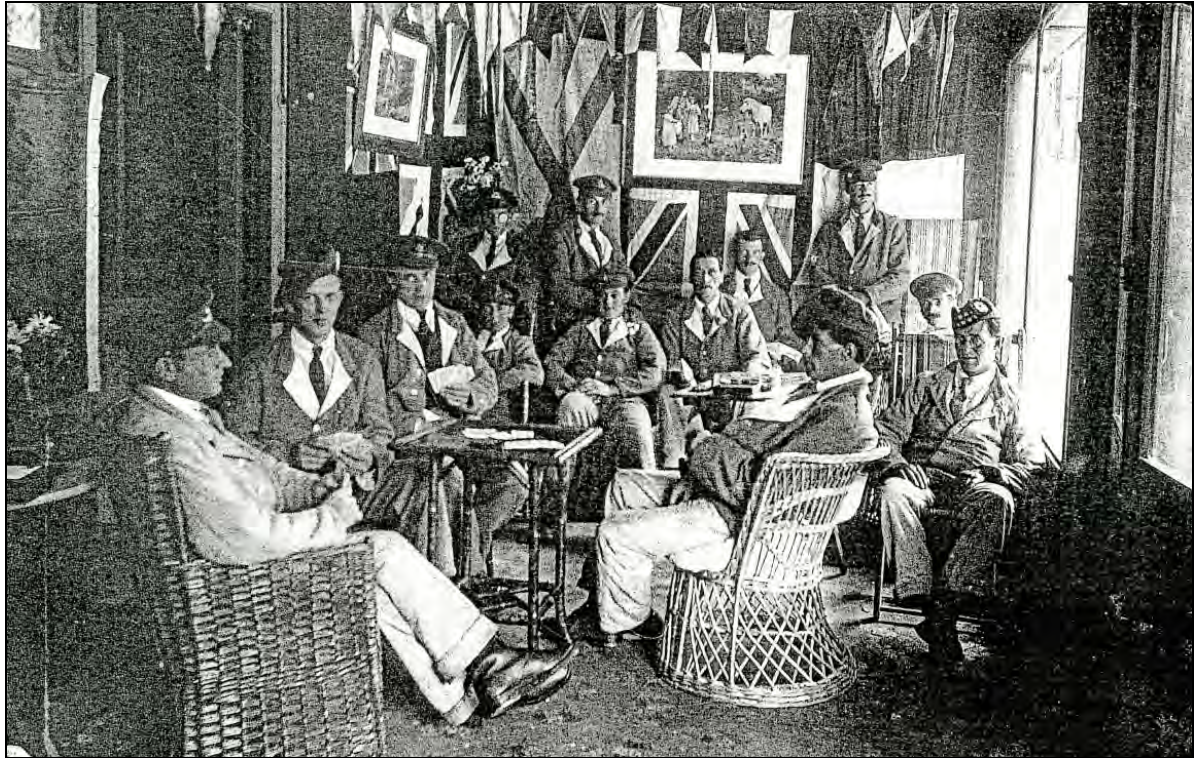


Figure 37: SRN: 410 – Mr Davies greengrocery shop in 1916 which was provided for use by convalescing soldiers as a place of rest and shelter (Barnet Museum Ref: 952)

3.5.7 Memorials and Gravestones

The memorialisation response to the First World War was immense due to the vast number of military casualties incurred. The soldiers who died in foreign lands were either interred in cemeteries or mass graves, or lay where they fell and have no known grave. The latter were usually commemorated on formal memorials close to the last known position of the missing soldier's regiment. In Britain, innumerable injured soldiers were transferred back to the Home Front for specialist care and rehabilitation. This generated additional fatalities which included many who died after the close of the war, either from their injuries or as a result of the Influenza Pandemic of 1918.

The methodology developed for the First World War pilot project was designed to enable the recording of 1914-18 dated memorials, commemorations or gravestones

for both military and civilian casualties. This could include members of the public or workers who died as a result of the country being at war due to aerial bombardment, nurses contracting disease or through disasters at munitions factories or other warfare industries. Accidents also occurred within military training across Home Front landscapes, seascapes or aircapes. For example, one of the highest mortality rates for trainees was experienced within the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS), an organisation which merged with the Royal Flying Corps in April 1918 to create the Royal Air Force (RAF). This elevated rate of death under this Service was due to the recent advent of manned aero-technology in warfare and the associated requirement for high-risk training in order to become qualified. This mortality rate statistic was well known at the time and consequently any officers or men who died in this way were commended as heroes.

The Home Front reaction to the 'Glorious War Dead' included the production of numerous formal and informal memorials to the dead and missing of the First World War. These took the form of local and national Rolls of Honour, plaques to regiments or individuals and War Memorials. Although occasional wartime examples of these do exist, predominantly they were planned and implemented after November 1918. The names of soldiers and regiments who went to war were subject to contemporary documentation by way of Street Shrines. These were informal, local-level name lists displayed outside churches and within neighbourhoods. Street Shrines also acted as collection points for offerings of cigarettes and chocolates as donations to the men fighting with the regiment to which the memorial was dedicated. These shrines were ever changing entities during wartime, as names were added and crosses put against the names of those men who had died, but ultimately they came to record only those killed in action. Most Street Shrines were closed down after the war had finished, often in advance of a formal War Memorial being constructed, although there are rare cases of survival into the present day. The closure process was usually undertaken through the means of a public religious ceremony and would undoubtedly have been documented by local newspapers. An examination of press archives would be the most effective way to locate and record these emotive, yet transient memorials to the dead. A good example of a detailed localised study on the history and practice of First World War commemoration is Connelly's 2002 book on 'The Great War Memory and Ritual' which demonstrates the variability, complexity and conflicting perceptions of this subject across the City and East London.

Within the confines of this pilot study, some of the volunteers found the examination of memorials and gravestones to be the most moving of all the Site Type categories. The young age of the dead and the possibility that the families of non-local soldiers were unable to visit regularly were cited as the main reasons why gravestones were exceptionally poignant. Fourteen sites which originated beyond the 1918 date as set by the project brief were recorded by the pilot participants. The inclusion of such sites demonstrated the strength of feeling towards such emotive

reminders of wartime loss. These comprised: three War Memorials (SRN: 1001, 1008 & 1010), one commemorative Lychgate (SRN: 106) (See Figure 8), four plaques to individuals (SRN: 102, 103, 1000 & 5054) and six Rolls of Honour (SRN: 104, 105, 107, 110, 1003 & 1009).

Within the 1914-18 date range a total of eighteen gravestones were recorded. It was possible to divide these into four sub-categories to further illustrate the death-narrative of the person concerned. These have been set out below with examples taken from the pilot recording:

- 1.) Commonwealth War Grave Commission (CWGC) gravestones (SRN: 100, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317 & 318). The pilot recorded the gravestone of Private James Edward Field (SRN: 100) who enlisted at Nazeing with the Royal Sussex Regiment (Figure 38). The exact date of his enlistment is unclear, but he died on 4 June 1916 at the age of 33. His death certificate stated he was “found dead apparently from drowning in the River Lea... but as to how he came into the said river, and so met his death, there was no evidence to show.” It is possible that he committed suicide after the Military Service Act of January 1916 led to men being conscripted to go to war. Pte Field was subsequently buried at All Saints Church in Nazeing with full honours.



Figure 38: SRN: 100 – Commonwealth War Grave Commission gravestone for Pte J. E. Field at Nazeing, Essex



Figure 39: SRN: 5050 – Bespoke gravestone for Flight Sergeant A. R. Bean at Norton-on-the-Moors, Staffordshire

2.) Bespoke gravestones (SRN: 5000, 5051, 5052 & 5056). The pilot recorded four individually designed gravestones located on the Staffordshire Home Front. At Norton-on-the-Moors in Stoke-on-Trent, St Bartholomew's Churchyard contains a very distinct gravestone for Flight Sergeant Arnold Ralph Bean (SRN: 5050), who died at the age of 19. He was one of three casualties sustained during an R.A.F. training exercise at Fairlop Aerodrome, Essex on 29 July 1918. The gravestone depicts a portrait of A. R. Bean in uniform at the top above a scrolled inscription with an AVRO plane at the base (Figure 39). Also recorded was the

gravestone of Lance Corporal Herbert St. Clair Marlatt (SRN: 5056) of the Canadian Engineers who was wounded during the Battle of the Somme in October 1916. Marlatt was transferred to a military hospital in Newcastle-under-Lyme but died from his injuries two months later at the age of 23. He was then interred in the nearby cemetery at Lymewood Grove (Figure 40).



Figure 40: SRN: 5056 – Bespoke gravestone for Lance Corporal H. St.C. Marlatt at Newcastle-under-Lyme cemetery at Lymewood Grove, Staffordshire

- 3.) Gravestones which hold a memorial inscription to an individual who was interred in a cemetery elsewhere, typically abroad (SRN: 101). These inscriptions were usually added to existing family headstones or established in advance of a parent or family plot being filled.
- 4.) Gravestones that display a memorial inscription, usually on a family plot, to an individual who has no known place of burial. They may be named on a group or regimental memorial somewhere abroad and close to where they fell (SRN: 5001, 5059, 5060 & 5061). The pilot recorded a memorial gravestone inscribed to Private John William Whitehouse of the North Staffordshire Regiment (SRN: 5060) who died aged 22 on 13 October 1915 in the attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt, France. He has no known grave but is named on the Loos Memorial and commemorated on this family gravestone which also holds the names of four siblings who passed away prior to the First World War. The stone cross has been personalised to Pte Whitehouse and exhibits a crossed sword and rifle surmounted by the badge of the Staffordshire Regiment (Figure 41).



Figure 41: SRN: 5060 – Memorial inscription on gravestone for Private John William Whitehouse at Silverdale Cemetery, Staffordshire

Any examination which involves gravestones and memorial inscriptions to the wartime dead is immediately situated within a complex, multi-layered and emotional process involving different stakeholders, societal factions and politics. This pilot project identified four gravestone sub-categories based on the small number recorded by the participants. If this type of recording was to encompass the whole UK Home Front, the data generated would enable a deeper and more multifaceted comprehension of First World War burial and memorialisation practices. The subject of recording gravestones and memorials will be discussed further in Section 4.

3.6 Volunteer Feedback

Eight volunteer groups, comprising a total of 24 people, contributed to this pilot study by researching and recording First World War sites. Figure 42 shows the gender and age range of the pilot contributors based on non-mandatory information supplied by participants on the Volunteer Record sheets (Appendix G). Although the age distribution of participants was predominantly towards the older end of the scale, it was positive to note that the male to female ratio was roughly equal.

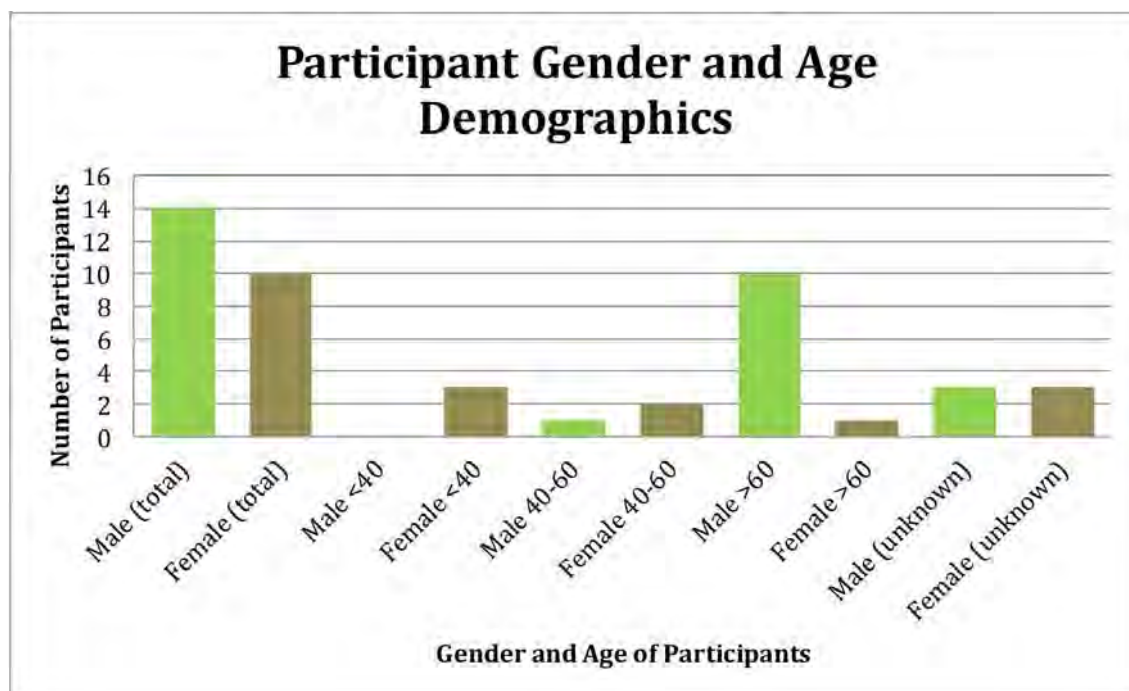


Figure 42: Bar chart showing the gender and age range of pilot participants

At the close of the site recording process, each volunteer or group was supplied with a Feedback Form specifically designed for the pilot. This enabled the participants to assess the archives and resources they used, critique the pilot recording methodology and supply any suggestions for the future of this type of work. What follows below is an overview and discussion of the responses, the full comments list and a blank copy of the Feedback Form can be found in Appendix G.

3.6.1 Archive Research

Some volunteers noted that they had learned new information regarding their local area during the research phase. This also included a deeper level of understanding for First World War places that had already been known about. The examination and use of photographic images from books and archives was considered particularly useful in the initial assessment of potential sites. This was primarily to comprehend sites which have since been destroyed, but was also beneficial for places which are still in existence and accessible, as it enabled a comparison to be made between then and now (Figures 43 and 44).



Figure 43: Nurses and patients at Waltham Abbey Town Hall in 1916 when the building was utilised as a Military Hospital



Figure 44: The main hall of Waltham Abbey Town Hall in 2013 as seen from the same angle as Figure 43

An examination of maps that date to before and after the First World War were also noted as a useful method to track changes in site use and explore the development of places over the past 100 years. In addition, local newspapers were flagged up as an invaluable resource for identifying potential First World War sites and for comprehending the 'atmosphere' of 1914-18. In some cases, articles seen in contemporary newspapers demonstrated that, despite the country being at war, many elements of Home Front life went on as usual (Figure 45). Finally the internet was mentioned as a very useful and rich resource for background knowledge, ideas for possible sites and for finding information on people, institutions and places which no longer exist.



Figure 45: Advert for the Theatre from the Hackney and Kingsland Gazette 14th June 1915

3.6.2 Recording Methodology

There was a mixed reaction to the recording methodology utilised during the pilot. Some volunteers stated that it was relatively straightforward, particularly once they had worked through a few sites, whereas others found it a little daunting. It was noted by one of the groups that the approach did not mesh well with the objectives of their own First World War project therefore any further involvement in a future recording project was viewed as being of limited value. For others, the process of working through the methodology, undertaking archive research and documenting findings was a positive experience as it built confidence and improved personal skills and abilities.

There was a suggestion that the Site Report Form should be re-designed to make it more streamlined and coherent. In addition, some sections could be combined to reduce repetition of information and create larger spaces for the 'description' box and for listing photos or documents. This could then correspond more appropriately with the 'Notes for Compilers' by making clear and consistent divisions between recording sections. The pre-allocation of Site Reference Numbers and associated photo numbering was proposed as a way to eliminate the possibility of double-numbering and simplify the system.

The practice of filling in the Site Report Form for the pilot received a mixed reaction. The location, description and background information were listed as the easier parts to complete, however a concern was raised in finding the accurate position of sites that had been destroyed to enable the correct grid reference and current photos to be taken. The use of the website www.gridreferencefinder.com was cited as a better way to find the National Grid Reference than working it out using a paper map. It was also noted that more explicit information should be provided on how to find out whether a site already had a 'Pastscape' or 'HER' number.

By far the most challenging element of the recording was the use of the thesaurus of terms. The documents for Site Type and Construction Materials were cited by a number of the volunteers as the most difficult aspect of the pilot. It was posited that the complex nature of the thesaurus may even deter people from undertaking fieldwork in any future project. There was a concern that users may be worried about their inability to record information accurately, particularly in the case of the 'Construction Materials'. It was proposed that these could be simplified by creating project-specific abridged versions for use by volunteers where only the main terms were listed.

3.6.3 Volunteer Suggestions for the Future

It was recommended that any national project should appeal to a wide variety of different groups, not only archaeological ones, to assist with the research and recording as there is an extremely large amount of data to be explored. The logistics of co-ordinating such groups was queried, particularly with regard to the potential duplication of site records. Similarly there was a concern that without suitable direction and support some geographical or topical areas may be missed. To address this issue, the volunteers proposed that groups could supply the co-ordinator with a map and list detailing which sites they intended to cover in order that a consensus could be reached on who records what.

The First World War pilot volunteer groups were optimistic that the results of their work could make a constructive contribution to the development of clear guidelines for future work. There was also a comment that the First World War potential of

many sites examined by the pilot project are largely unknown and that by doing this kind of research the knowledge base could be increased substantially. This increased comprehension of First World War landscapes could then perhaps lead to further initiatives such as educational First World War trails. Finally, each group was asked whether they would like to be emailed a copy of the final report and kept informed of any future developments. All volunteers ticked 'Yes' to both, which was taken as a positive sign of support.

4 Discussion

4.1 Pilot Methodology

The 'Home Front and its Legacies' pilot recording project aimed to connect with broadening national public interest in advance of the 2014-18 centenary. Largely this was through establishing that there is great capacity and enthusiasm within local communities to research and document First World War heritage in an effective manner. It would be expected that any national project based on this pilot would liaise closely with English Heritage Data Standards and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) to ensure the highest recording standards possible within current heritage frameworks.

This section will address specific elements of the pilot recording, discuss public engagement, explore future educational and archaeological potentials and make suggestions for a future national recording project.

4.1.1 Site Types

In addition to the obvious military nature of many First World War buildings and modified places or spaces, there is the potential to reflect the social, gender, religious or ethnic experiences of that period. In order to consider this range effectively, a recording methodology was designed that would be inclusive enough to support the scope and scale of First World War transformation. Primarily this included the development of a Site Report Form with associated crib notes and an English Heritage First World War thesaurus for Site Types. In an attempt to capture the full range of First World War encounters, provision was made within the thesaurus to enable more ephemeral socio-historical occurrences to be documented, such as Peace Parties, concerts, riots or parades. These tools were utilised by volunteer participants to investigate their local 1914-18 environments through an examination of archival sources and the subsequent identification of suitable places to visit and record.

The physical response to Britain being at war 1914-18 is evidenced through the vast level of change that occurred across Home Front urban and rural landscapes. The pilot project has highlighted the scale to which buildings and land were requisitioned for use during the First World War. The diversity of structures and altered usage is an indication of the mechanisms by which societal and structural pre-war norms were modified and transformed during wartime. An obvious example of this would be the changes brought about by the conversion of a country house into a military hospital that can be reflected in the adjustment of architectural fixtures and fittings but also by the measure of social reformations. The pilot project

has clearly demonstrated that many First World War buildings and spaces are no longer visible within the current physical landscape. Much has been lost in the years since the war and this was reflected in the pilot recording as 'fully destroyed' sites made up 31% of the total (Figure 11). However, this figure as a proportion of all the 111 pilot sites is likely to be skewed lower due to the number of graves and memorials that were documented as being in good or very good condition. Over the past century the increased level of urban progress through redevelopment, housing construction and the loss of industrial facilities has contributed greatly to the loss of indicators that once signified the First World War landscape of Britain.

4.1.2 Date limitations on the Home Front

Leaving aside the fourteen memorial and commemorative sites noted in Section 3.5.7, which clearly date to beyond 1918, the pilot project date range was situated firmly within the 1914-18 period. This was set to create a well-defined vision for the recording and avoid potential clashes with other initiatives (see Section 1.3). The 'legacies' aspect of the pilot was designed to allow flexibility and enable the recording of certain Site Types that could add value or a new dimension to the existing 1914-18 knowledge base, such as 1918/19 Peace Parties.

It is obvious that landscape modifications as a response to the First World War did not simply stop after November 1918. This is evidenced by the abundance of War Memorials and later constructions such as Memorial Halls, schools, gardens, sports facilities and 'homes fit for heroes' as promised by Lloyd George for the returning veterans. In some cases the planning and creation of these structures may not have been fully completed until the 1930s, just prior to the Second World War. Therefore the inclusion of such data within the pilot as a legacy of the First World War would complicate the boundaries and overlap with data collated by other projects.

Despite appropriately positioning most Site Types within the 1914-18 years for the pilot, a contentious issue arose with the recording of gravestones. Many soldiers died on the Home Front after the Armistice of 11 November 1918 due to their wounds or Influenza. As a result there are great numbers of post-1918 First World War gravestones within cemeteries across the UK. Those recorded during the pilot were dated to 1914-18, but the existence of later ones in the same space accentuated this as a recording issue for some of the volunteers, who queried how this emotive issue would be tackled within the context of a national project. The volunteers suggested that if gravestones were to be included, then the recording parameters for this Site Type should be extended up to 1921 which is the cut-off date used by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.



Figure 46: Three North Staffordshire Regiment casualties who died between 1914 and 1921

A field-visit to Lymewood Grove cemetery at Newcastle-under-Lyme illustrated in a poignant manner the exact reason why Gravestones should be afforded a ‘Legacies’ recording parameter. Figure 46 shows three soldiers from the North Staffordshire Regiment who are buried within two adjacent graves with CWGC headstones. On the right is the gravestone for two family members, Private E. Pepper who died just prior to the First World War aged 36 on the 18th March 1914 and Serjeant G. Pepper who died on 17th January 1918 aged 32. On the left, the gravestone is inscribed for a Private G. Bayley who died on 1st May 1921 Aged 24. The 1921 CWGC date should be afforded serious consideration as it would enable a fully inclusive system of recording, rather than a separation of the war dead into pre and post-1918. The continued care of soldiers on the Home Front beyond the close of the First World War means there may also be an associated ‘Legacies’ aspect for any additional hospitals and convalescent homes that attended to these soldiers.

A further concern regarding gravestones was expressed by one of the volunteers who queried whether memorial inscriptions to soldiers on family funerary plots would be considered as part of any future recording plans. British soldiers who died abroad during the First World War were usually commemorated in the UK by having their names inscribed onto a family headstone. These inscriptions post-date

the close of the war and in some cases only came into existence after the death of the spouse or parents of the deceased soldier. Memorial inscriptions such as these are not maintained by any official organisation such as the CWGC and as such are at the greatest risk of decay, vandalism and neglect.

Figure 47 shows an inscription to Lance Corporal Albert Milward of the Royal Fusiliers who was killed in action on 26th September 1916. He has no known grave, but is listed on the Thiepval Memorial in France and memorialised on the gravestone of his parents at Lymewood Grove cemetery in Newcastle-under-Lyme. The stone has deteriorated due to weathering and the lead lettering has decayed making it difficult to read. Memorials of this type are often problematic to locate within churchyards as there is no official listing or map to show where they are positioned.



Figure 47: Memorial inscription to First World War soldier on weathered family gravestone

Despite this risk, it would be doubtful that a future national recording project would cover memorial inscriptions as they can be difficult to date precisely and there are other CWGC initiatives that plan to record such items (see Section 5.3.2). Nevertheless it is worth highlighting the fragility and potential loss of this resource, which is universally present in almost any cemetery in Britain. To ensure the

success of any future recording strategy, clear boundaries would be required for volunteers to follow. Graves and memorials are complex markers of bereavement and sacrifice, therefore it may be the case that a decision is taken not to include Home Front Site Types such as these under a wider-scale remit.

4.1.3 First World War thesaurus

The creation of an English Heritage First World War thesaurus for this pilot study facilitated the consistent recording of Site Types to enable subsequent searching and grouping. Although there was some degree of bewilderment towards the use of this thesaurus, it was clearly understood by the volunteers that a uniform dataset was required to enable the Home Front legacy to be quantified.

The addition of the Heritage Subjects and Themes thesaurus (HS&T) was explored as a method to cover collective occurrences on the Home Front. This was tested during the pilot as a way to investigate and record socio-historical events that were unable to be placed against any Site Type term in the First World War thesaurus. The inclusion of social experiences would enable a remarkable range of data to be captured and mapped, however there was some debate as to whether the HERs would be inclined to document thematic sites.

It was noted during the initial pilot scoping of local HER lists that aside from overtly obvious First World War sites, such as the Royal Ordnance factory at Enfield or the Cannock Chase camps, there are relatively few sites indexed with a First World War phase or related Monument Type from the thesaurus. This is particularly apparent for those buildings listed on the HER that were requisitioned and used during the First World War, but have no acknowledgement of this change of use. Two instances of this were recorded during the pilot project and have been detailed below:

1) Grovelands House and Park in Southgate, London:

The Pastscape result for Grovelands House (No. 1140992) shows it has been listed as dating to Post-Medieval and 20th Century with four separate indexes for Monument Type: COUNTRY HOUSE, LANDSCAPE PARK and PUBLIC PARK (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1140992). The pilot project documented the use of this building as a hospital during the First World War by recording it as Site Type: MILITARY HOSPITAL, AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, DECONTAMINATION BUILDING and REQUISITIONED BUILDING.

2.) Rode Hall, Scholar Green in East Cheshire:

The Rode Hall (No. 76120) Pastscape result displays five Post-Medieval indexes dating 1690 – 1926 for Monument Type: COUNTRY HOUSE. (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=76120). The pilot project recorded the use of Rode Hall during the First World War as Site Type: MILITARY HOSPITAL, AUXILIARY HOSPITAL and REQUISITIONED BUILDING.

Evidently the absence of a First World War phase is likely to be an issue with a great number of pre-war buildings and sites that are currently situated within national listings. This study has demonstrated that the change of use experienced by a place during the First World War can be highlighted, recognised and addressed through co-ordinated volunteer and HER engagement facilitated by this pilot methodology.

4.1.4 Researching and mapping the Home Front

Since the end of the First World War a significant amount of research regarding wartime places, people and events has been undertaken by local groups and societies. Collectively this has generated an incalculable resource which has been disseminated through local publications, talks and open days. However, despite the potential of this work being a goldmine of information, much of it tends to stay within the regions in which it was created. In some cases these collections include varied source material such as taped interviews recollecting First World War life and contemporary local magazines which reflect the mood and detail events or stories of the period.

Within the context of this pilot study, two examples of this type of Home Front resource are of note. From the Lea Valley, Georgina Green's book 'Memories of Epping Forest 1900-1925' covers the periods before, during and after the First World War. The author combined research on early 20th century Epping and 1980s interviews with local residents to comprehend the human experience and add colour to the historical account of wartime Epping (Green 1987). In Staffordshire, CJ and GP Whitehouse's publication on the Great War camps of Cannock Chase 'A Town for Four Winters' was first published in 1978. This small book is a highly detailed study of the creation and use of the 1914-19 camps by British and ANZAC soldiers in training. This publication uses a mixture of letters, diaries, poetry, postcards, photos, maps and local accounts to describe the First World War landscape which, as Whitehouse notes, has left relatively little trace into the present after so much use (Whitehouse p.i:1983).

The creation of an accurate Home Front map with layered clickable pins to represent the buildings, places and spaces that have been recorded would be a vital

element of any future project. By dividing the mapped Site Types into separate layers that can be switched on or off, the map could enable Home Front activity hot-spots to be identified. Conversely, it would also draw attention to those areas which were affected to a much lesser degree by the First World War. For the volunteer researchers, it would act as a visual tool which would feed back the results of their recording work. Overall, mapping the Home Front in this way would demonstrate the impact of the conflict on the landscape and communities of Britain by highlighting the physical and social re-organisation that was required.

4.1.5 Data capture system

Any national First World War recording project would require a suitable data capture system that could collect site information effectively for checking and redirecting. For the pilot project, volunteers used paper forms to record First World War sites and provided supporting documents in paper or digital formats. This information was entered into an Access MIDAS Heritage Standard database that had been installed onto a single laptop, which was frequently backed up. Once complete, this data was copied and exported into the English Heritage and HER systems. This approach would not be suitable for a large scale project and would need to be redesigned for greater accessibility and flexibility of use. Ideally this would be as paperless as is feasibly possible, via a web-based recording system utilising smart-phone technologies to achieve a smooth flow of data.

L-P: Archaeology's ARK (Archaeological Recording Kit) is an opensource web-based system for archaeological data management (<http://ark.lparchaeology.com/>). It is designed to collect, store and disseminate data within a framework that can function according to the individual needs of any digital or paper-based recording system. The data is situated within a spatially enabled database that can also hold images, plans and mapping data. This data is exportable in a number of different formats (such as XML and CSV). The community-based archaeological work on the Thames foreshore undertaken by the Thames Discovery Project has been recorded using the ARK system, creating an educational resource for all.

To develop a contemporary system for public use, such as a smart-phone App, would be of great benefit to a national project. The combination of web-based recording with an associated App would enable a straightforward creation and upload of recorded data. The App could be installed onto any smart-phone or tablet and used for on-site recording, with an option to download forms for offline use. The App would permit the easy capture of photos and certain mandatory fields such as the National Grid Reference and County, District, Parish data. Some sections, such as the thesaurus, could benefit from dropdown lists and tick-boxes whereas other parts would accommodate free-text. Any system that could reduce the potential of

user error would save valuable time during the data moderation stage. A suggested data flow chart for a national recording project can be found in Appendix H.

Two examples of Apps developed to discover archaeological heritage and record features in the landscape can be found in Scotland and Wales. The Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk Project was developed by SCAPE (Scottish Coastal Archaeology and the Problem of Erosion), who aim to get more people involved to address the problem and assess the risks. Their ShoreUpdate App (<http://ssharp.co.uk/>) enables volunteers to locate, record and submit information about archaeological sites that are under threat from coastal erosion. Archwilio is an online access system to the HERs of Wales (<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/>) that disseminates information about cultural heritage and the historic environment to the public. By downloading the Archwilio App (currently only available on Android version 2.3 or above), users can store data, add information and create new records by supplying images and information. The depth and sophistication of any data capture system for a national level First World War recording project would be dependent on a successful funding application.

4.2 Public Engagement and Communications

The public appreciation of First World War studies has existed for a great number of years, but has become increasingly poignant as the last veterans of the conflict have gone and the period passes from living memory. The forthcoming centenary will provide a unique opportunity for researchers, groups and academics to add greatly to an existing body of knowledge through commemorative projects. These investigations will cover a broad range of subjects that utilise specific themes to attract interest and encourage the community to get involved. For example on the Home Front there may be a focus on military, art, literature, poetry, genealogy, regiments, gender, war work, refugees, war diaries, hospitals, rationing or industrial and agricultural practices. Due to the depth and diversity of First World War legacies, these complex spheres of interest will inevitably overlap.

4.2.1 Volunteer Engagement

For a national First World War recording project to succeed it would be of paramount importance to engage volunteer participants who can contribute local knowledge, accomplish archival research and record buildings and places. In addition to advertising a call for volunteers, the project should contact local historical and archaeological societies, regional military and archaeological groups and other research networks by email and via their websites or newsletters. Communications with prospective volunteers should be initiated as early as is

feasibly possible due to the length of time it can take for groups to examine and consider project information before agreeing to be involved.

By definition 'engagement' is a two-way process involving listening and interaction to generate mutual benefit. Therefore the 'Legacies' project would need to positively manage the expectations and abilities of participants and consider how best to up-skill and build confidence rather than alienate potential volunteers. This would be best achieved by developing project objectives within a community-building framework to ensure that the aspirations of both sides are structured effectively and consistently throughout the duration of the centenary.

To support such a working model it would be essential to provide participants with regular information and training. Workshops could focus on themes such as the use of technology in recording through the use of GPS location systems, smart-phone Apps and digital cameras. Structured training should be ongoing throughout the life of the project and reflect the differing levels of experience held between the volunteers and/or be in response to any queries or problems. Regular feedback from volunteers and stakeholders can be used to monitor project performance and highlight issues. The wider impact of involvement in a project such as this may be felt as people feel empowered and inspired to make contributions towards other community projects.

4.2.2 Social Media

Communication is the key to any successful project. This would apply to contact between co-ordinators and volunteers, as well as project promotion and dissemination of findings with the general public. In addition to the use of local and national newspapers, television and radio it would be expected that web-based social media also be utilised for this purpose. The creation of a digital engagement strategy for a national First World War project would need careful consideration from the outset. This would ensure that the most suitable social media marketing and communication techniques are chosen and sustained throughout the 2014-18 period.

There is a sizeable actively engaged online readership for information shared on archaeological, socio-historical or cultural First World War projects. There are many channels of social media that can be utilised to connect with others, create blogs and share information or images. The networking sites of Facebook, Flickr, Google+, Historypin, Instagram, Pinterest, Tumblr and Twitter are just a selection of what is available. The pilot created Facebook and Twitter accounts to trial the use of social media. However, as few of the pilot volunteers were signed up to these channels it was utilised more to promote interest in the project and share Home Front stories. This highlights the need to identify the target audience, determine the level of

technology and consider alternatives such as email or paper newsletters to manage project communications.

The following points regarding the general use of social media for a project are worthy of note:

- Plan a digital engagement strategy and decide on the level of editorial control; i.e. who should be appointed as 'Admins'.
- Plan how much quality content should be generated. Thrice daily, daily, weekly or even monthly.
- Incorporate good images into blogs and posts to feature all aspects of the project.
- Sharing/re-posting of other relevant media stories is encouraged, but should be balanced with original posts; i.e. do not overshare content generated by others.
- Twitter is a better media for attracting new audiences than Facebook, which has a friend-based reach.
- A Facebook Page will attract 'Likes' but will need to be updated regularly to be sustained and maintain growth.

The challenge of any project is to get the message out to a potential audience and sustain effective communication. The production of a suitable digital engagement strategy is highly recommended for a national recording project. This could support people who wish to actively contribute and enable them to form a deeper awareness of First World War heritage in the UK.

4.2.3 Educational and Archaeological outcomes

Any First World War project should appeal to a range of ages, particularly as this subject will feature heavily within forthcoming teaching initiatives. As part of promoting this educational legacy, a government scheme has pledged the opportunity for secondary school pupils to participate in battlefield tours of the Western Front. This was designed to create a deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of the First World War as well as the impact it had on people's lives. The pilot methodology would be suitable for use by school groups to investigate their local Home Front landscape with the follow-on potential for using their results to create educational trails and exhibitions. This could be used in conjunction with the Imperial War Museum's 'Lives of the First World War' project

which plans to focus on telling the stories of those who served their country and worked on the Home Front.

Educational First World War trails could be further informed through the use of Quick Response (QR) codes positioned at key locations along the route. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) have installed QR codes on war graves and at cemetery locations enabling the public to access information on the individuals buried there. This data may include the history of that person and stories from their life using extracts from diaries, letters and photographs. It is aimed that these codes will link users to the histories of up to 500 sites by the start of the centenary.

The creation of a QR coded First World War trail would be one avenue for the results of Home Front investigations and recording to feed into. As these trails could be organised and installed by groups and schools in their own localities, they can make their own consultations regarding content and ultimately capture the spirit of community-building. This type of trail would be relatively easy to set up and would require users to have a smart phone with a QR-scanner App in order to access the information. There are a number of internet sites which will generate QR codes for free by simply pasting in the web address for the relevant link or blog containing the information. Conveying information via QR codes is a cheap, flexible and more subtle approach than the use of a static information board.

Another avenue for the results of Home Front investigations would be to enable the identification of places suitable for archaeological excavation, possibly situated within the framework of a local community and/or educational research project. Not all of the sites recorded would be appropriate for an actual dig due to the level of change seen in the UK landscape since the First World War. Factors such as the current land use, accessibility, funding and how to acquire the correct permissions are all essential aspects to consider.

Both of the pilot study areas have previously been subject to archaeological excavations that examined and recorded First World War militarised landscapes. Prior to the investigation of the Messines Model at Cannock Chase in Staffordshire, military camp middens were excavated to see what evidence survived of training camp life. Some of the finds from the excavated rubbish dump were exhibited as part of an educational display located inside the Great War Hut at the Marquis Drive Visitors Centre. In the Lea Valley the Great War Archaeology Group (GWAG) have researched and excavated a Zeppelin crash site, gun emplacements and the remains of airfield buildings at Chingford. These have provided valuable insight into the nature of First World War remains and documented in what condition they may be found. Their results clearly demonstrate the benefit of research into conflict-related sites of the recent past supported by subsequent ground-testing by excavation.

The pilot recorded a few places with good potential for further investigation work through geophysical survey and/or archaeological excavation. This could only be realised at places where open space is available and therefore the below-ground potential can be accessed to answer questions. Any geophysical results could be ground truthed with trenches to see if the results tally with the research. Sites that would be suitable for this include country houses and estates where hospitals and military training camps were established, military installations for attack and defence, and civilian air raid shelter locations. Prior to any actual excavation being undertaken, researchers should consult their local Historic Environment Record (HER) officer to acquire the most up to date information on the site in question and comprehend the logistics of such an operation. After which it would be recommended that an in-depth archaeological Desk Based Assessment with map regression was conducted to fully comprehend the landscape changes that have occurred at the site in question.

The following sites recorded during the pilot have the most potential for archaeological examination:

- The recently demolished Sewardstone Hall building and grounds (SRN: 319) which were used by the Royal Navy in support of RNAS Chingford. The land is now used for camping and is therefore accessible.
- Beech Hill Park mansion and grounds (SRN: 415), where a battalion was billeted and trained. This area is now used as a golf course and club house, however it is unclear how much landscaping occurred to facilitate this.
- Folly Farm (SRN: 401) was a multi-use site. Prior to the war it functioned as a pig farm and pleasure garden with rides and a large tea room. It was requisitioned during the conflict for military training and parades and was the location of a peace party after the close of the war. This area was subsequently built on for housing and a Secondary School which has retained some green space that could be investigated, possibly as a school centenary project.
- Training trench locations at Nazeing (SRN: 109), reported to have been in the field below the church. This could be tested by survey and excavation.
- The women's hospital (SRN: 511) of the Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Mills was built during the First World War as a direct response to the increased female workforce. A longer established male hospital (SRN: 510) also existed at the factory. Both buildings were demolished sometime after

1993, but may provide an opportunity for a unique investigation into gender, welfare and industry through comparative analysis of the two sites.

Some of the places recorded in the pilot are still extant and would be suitable for further research combined with standing building recording and, if present, an analysis of any graffiti. Potential sites for this would include:

- Barnet Court House (SRN: 405) which was constructed in 1916 during the war with a built-in air raid shelter in the basement.
- Alexandra Palace (SRN: 307) which first functioned as a place of sanctuary and later for internment.
- Air raid shelters that still stand, such as the railway viaduct arches at Edmonton Green (SRN: 806).
- In addition, there are large numbers of private houses and public or religious buildings which were requisitioned as hospitals that would be interesting to record and examine to a deeper level.

Any investigation work would need to take into account that the First World War conflict was a relatively short-term event in history with a devastating aftermath that continues to impact the present. The landscape in some First World War locations was severely affected, whereas in others modifications due to the conflict were (and still are) barely noticeable. To counteract this discrepancy, a research agenda comprising archive research with an associated field examination of the landscape should be followed to create the most beneficial results. The next section in this report contains selected examples of current and planned First World War projects on local and national scales to illustrate the range of potential present in the UK.

5 Other First World War projects

Any future national recording project would need to utilise effective communication to co-ordinate its study and engagement aims with other planned initiatives, thereby avoiding an overlap of research efforts or duplication of data. This chapter will briefly outline a few key First World War projects planned in each pilot study area and highlight other national centennial plans and organisations. This selection is by no means exhaustive and predominantly reflects those projects that were encountered during the pilot study.

5.1 Lea Valley pilot area

The Lea Valley lies within the boundaries of a project proposed by The Battlefields Trust to investigate the aerial bombardment of London and the south-east 1914-18. This 'First Blitz Project' plans to raise awareness of the German bombing campaign against Britain during the First World War with an emphasis on how this impacted the local population. This is to be achieved through close working with community groups and local services but also by undertaking a series of commemorative events. Within the remit of this project there will be buildings and places investigated that have the potential to be recorded utilising the pilot study methodology. These may include the locations of searchlights, anti-aircraft guns, bomb sites, crash sites and aerial warfare training facilities. Collaborative working opportunities were discussed between the pilot project and the Battlefields Trust Chairman, Frank Baldwin and the London and south-east Chairman Harvey Watson. Subsequently, an outline of this 'Legacies' pilot was presented at the initial 'First Blitz Project' meeting in January 2013. The Battlefields Trust have since advanced their project plans and examined the Site Report Forms for use in the future. See their webpage for further information and contact details: <http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/page110.asp>

At Waltham Abbey the 'Women at War' photographic exhibition is currently on display at the Royal Gunpowder Mills. This contains selected First World War images from the Imperial War Museum which show the range of roles undertaken by mostly un-named females within Home Front industries. It has been proposed that this exhibition be expanded and updated as part of the Royal Gunpowder Mills centenary plans, potentially housing it inside the 1915 Cordite Press House if sufficient funds can be acquired to restore the building.

In Hertfordshire, the 'Herts at War' project is a community-led project to commemorate the role of the county during the First World War. It aims to highlight and preserve the diverse experiences of Hertfordshire residents on the fighting and home fronts for future generations. Throughout the 2014-18 centenary the group

and members of the public plan to collate data on individuals and regiments, create a pop-up museum exhibition, hold tours and host live events. These will feed into educational initiatives and raise awareness in the present of the impact of the war on Hertfordshire residents of the past. A website has been set up to act as a virtual archive for information and documents which will commemorate and curate these hitherto forgotten stories for the future. See: <http://www.hertsatwar.co.uk/>

5.2 Staffordshire pilot area

A great deal of centenary planning has already been undertaken in Staffordshire through a proposed cross-county joint strategy for 2014-19. These plans were initially outlined in October 2012 through a Centennial Conference for key stakeholders and partners to promote communication and engagement. A number of research initiatives, commemorative events, operational planning and marketing schemes were embarked upon utilising the central concept of 'The Great War in Staffordshire'. This included an initial scoping project to identify locations for a branded Great War Trail that aspires to engage local people and encourage visitors of all ages to the area during the centenary. The trail will encompass Staffordshire's landmark sites: the Cannock Chase military training camps and cemeteries, the National Memorial Arboretum and the Staffordshire Regimental Museum (<http://www.staffordshiregreatwar.com/trail/>). These will be connected in a coherent manner to bring the events of 1914-18 to life and demonstrate the role of the County during the conflict. Accompanying the Staffordshire Great War Trail are additional themed projects for Literature and Artistic Interpretation, the Military Legacy, Memory and the Home Front and improvements to the Marquis Drive visitor centre on Cannock Chase.

On the subject of the Home Front, the Staffordshire County Council Archives and Heritage Service aim to create an interactive online resource which will provide access for future generations and enhance the HER. This will be achieved by working with community groups to digitally document existing archive holdings on First World War military tribunals, refugees and war charities. In addition, an online remembrance gallery for soldiers will be created from newspaper archives where people can contribute their own photos and memories to generate a deep and interactive exploration of the people of Staffordshire during the First World War.

The physical legacy of the First World War in Staffordshire has been examined through the archaeological excavation of the Messines Terrain Model on Cannock Chase. This scaled replica of the town of Messines and its surrounding landscape was constructed on the chase as a training aid in early 1918. After the conflict it was maintained as a memorial and tourist attraction, but eventually became overgrown

and was backfilled (Brown *et al* 2007, cf. Brown 2012). In September 2013 an excavation of the model, known as 'Operation Kiwi', was organised by Staffordshire County Council and No Man's Land archaeologists with a substantial volunteer workforce. Once fully exposed, the very detailed and well preserved model was 3D laser scanned and then re-covered for protection. The resulting digital reproduction will be on display in due course at the Marquis Drive Visitor Centre. There are also plans to reveal part of Rugeley Camp, close to the Whitehouse car park through vegetation clearance. This work will enable the camp earthworks, remaining concrete hut bases and ablution block to be exhibited with panels to permit the story of the camps, the soldiers and their training to be conveyed as part of Staffordshire's First World War commemorative works.

5.3 Additional organisations and projects

5.3.1 National organisations

The Imperial War Museum has plans to lead Britain's commemorations through a series of exhibitions and management of the First World War Centenary Partnership. This network brings together organisations that plan to mark the occasion and provides a platform for groups to share expertise, resources and increase promotion via a dedicated website and discussion forum. This Partnership Programme interface will be one avenue for the pilot project to disseminate information and advertise for future participants.

English Heritage, who funded this pilot study, have long been making preparations for the centenary of the First World War and are therefore involved in a comprehensive range of projects, too numerous to mention individually. The 1914-18 conflict transformed the physical landscape of the Home Front, but this tangible inheritance is barely noticed in the present. English Heritage plan to address this disparity by raising the profile of the Home Front through the investigation of land, sea and air sites in England. Additional works will include remembrance projects centred on memorialisation, better access to archive resources through improved cataloguing, and support for community projects and researchers. Throughout the centenary a programme of activities and events will be hosted at English Heritage properties, many of which were requisitioned during the war effort. An overview of English Heritage centenary work and other First World War research projects in Britain and abroad are featured in the Winter 2013 'Conservation Bulletin'. This magazine (Issue 71) can be found online, see: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/conservation-bulletin/>

Elsewhere on the Home Front, The National Trust has instigated a detailed First World War audit for the historic places and spaces run under its care. This list includes the names and occupations of associated people and has highlighted the wartime roles played by buildings and estates in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In addition, any wartime artefacts, documents, photos, artworks and war memorials specific to the history of that property have been included. This audit has enabled the National Trust to make commemorative plans for the centenary in the form of events, exhibitions, online stories and picture galleries. One of the largest National Trust events will be the recreation of the First World War Stamford Military Hospital at Dunham Massey in Cheshire, known as the 'Sanctuary from the Trenches' project. This country house will be reverted back to wartime simplicity by stockpiling existing furniture and boarding up its decorative Edwardian features. Some of the wartime hospital equipment still resides in storage at the house and will be exhibited in order to restore the property as a place of convalescence. The Stamford Military Hospital featured two medical wards, an operating theatre, recreation rooms and outdoor activities for the soldiers. As part of the exhibit, information concerning the soldiers, nurses, family and servants will be provided accompanied by wartime medical and social practices for historical context. This research was undertaken by teams of volunteers who used diaries, photographs, medical records and archives to create an authentic hospital setting which will open on 1st March 2014.

5.3.2 Mapping projects

The 'Remember WW1' project is a community volunteering initiative designed to engage individuals, families, communities, charities and businesses. It intends to both commemorate the past and influence the present by facilitating the significance of the First World War to be remembered while inspiring people to act collectively today. Part of the Remember WW1 programme will incorporate interactive mapping, currently being developed in conjunction with Ordnance Survey. At present these plans are still at a formative stage but are likely to include multiple layered maps which can search on locations for War Memorials, volunteering events, lectures, exhibitions and other places of historic interest. See: <http://www.rememberww1.org/>

The BBC has plans to create a clickable map for their 'World War One at Home' project which spans across eleven regions. Each area will document 100 personal stories linked to that particular place and enable hitherto unknown narratives to be drawn out, highlighting the significance of place in wartime. This nationwide approach comprises a remarkable local focus that will document the wartime challenges faced by families, women, minorities and soldiers from home and abroad on the Home Front. These stories will be broadcast regionally and nationally during

2014 and subsequently embedded into an online map, enabling the public to take a tour and ensure their survival for the future. The local focus of these stories will accompany a range of BBC projects ascribed to key national and international dates throughout the centenary years.

The Oxford Commonwealth Cemeteries of World War One mapping project is one component of the 'World War I Centenary: Continuations and Beginnings' website (see: <http://ww1centenary.oucs.ox.ac.uk/>). It is part of a substantial Open Educational Resource for First World War studies available for global reuse under a Creative Commons license by the University of Oxford and academic partners. The website contains a range of articles, lectures, images, eBooks and interactive maps that can be used to situate and reappraise the First World War in its cultural, social, geographical and historical contexts. The mapping project works in conjunction with data from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) to spatially locate cemeteries and memorials across the globe which are represented online using clickable pins. Datasets for the UK and abroad can be downloaded for use in Google Earth or viewed directly in Google Maps with a further option to view images of that cemetery or memorial via the CWGC website. This visual representation very much demonstrates the vast number of people who became casualties of the world's first truly global conflict.

This sense of loss can be further demonstrated through The War Graves Photographic Project (TWGPP) which has been initiated in partnership with the CWGC and uses volunteers to gather digital images for every: war grave, individual memorial, Ministry of Defence grave and family memorial of serving military personnel from the First World War to the present day (<http://www.twgpp.org/index.php>). This has proved to be such a popular undertaking that the project has expanded its scope to cover all nationalities and military conflicts. It is currently working on mapping the location of documented cemeteries, however it is unclear if this will go further to pinpoint each grave or memorial individually.

5.3.3 Home Front themes

Rather than take a general approach to the Home Front, some projects may focus on a specific theme, subject or even pose a question to gain insight into a particular facet of the First World War. As demonstrated by encounters made during this pilot study, local projects of this type usually involve a tight regional focus. This makes them precisely the kind of deep-research venture that should be contacted for collaborative working opportunities by any future recording project. This section will briefly outline two examples of localised Home Front projects which research

and memorialise former Remount Centres built to facilitate the training of horses and mules for war work.

The role of animals at home and abroad during the war has been highlighted through theatre and film productions of Michael Morpurgo's 1982 book 'War Horse'. A recent community heritage research project in Bristol investigated the Remount Centre established during the First World War in Shirehampton. It was from here that more than 300,000 horses and mules were supplied to the front from the port at Avonmouth. In subsequent years, the Remount Depot was dismantled and the area redeveloped into housing, leaving no visible structural remains surviving into the present. The project undertook research and used mapping to locate and re-position the Depot back into the Shirehampton landscape and bring it to the forefront of local people's consciousness. Furthermore, these residents were invited to a public open day to learn about their Home Front past and share any information, personal stories, letters or objects, such as horse shoes, that they may have discovered in their own gardens. This permitted many artefacts and information to be shared and oral histories to be recorded, all of which has contributed greatly to the comprehension of Shirehampton during the First World War (<http://www.locallearning.org.uk/allourstories.html>).

A separate Remount Depot was located at Pauncefoot Hill outside Romsey in Hampshire where horses and mules were trained then despatched for war service via the port at Southampton. After the war, the camp buildings were demolished and the resulting hardcore put to use in raising the ground-level of a local field. This field was to become a public memorial park, containing a locally designed War Memorial which was unveiled in 1921. In recent years, the Local History Society in Romsey have examined the history of the Remount Camp, given talks and staged an exhibition. These events highlighted the notable lack of reference in the current Romsey landscape to the Remount Centre and the significant contribution made through it to the war effort. This led to the creation of the Warhorse Committee, a group of local people who plan to raise £70,000 to install a bronze resin statue of a horse and soldier on a plinth in the Memorial Park by 2015 (<http://www.romseywarhorse.co.uk/>). As well as being a fitting tribute to the horses, mules and men who served in the First World War, the Romsey Warhorse project captures the essence of local enthusiasm, consultation and participation that is advocated by this pilot recording project and should be encapsulated within a national level study.

6 Conclusions

The Home Front and its Legacies pilot project was funded by English Heritage who recognised the pressing need to examine and assess First World War remains across the current landscape. The public appreciation of First World War studies has existed for a great number of years, however, it has become increasingly poignant as the last veterans of the conflict have passed away and the period disappears from living memory.

The forthcoming centenary provides an opportunity to remember the sacrifices made by those in the military and civilians who suffered and grieved, as well as those whose lives were physically and mentally damaged in the aftermath of war. That the issue of gravestone recording during the pilot was contentious and subject to debate is testament to the high level of interest from the public about the very people whose lives were affected by the First World War. Any socio-historical examination of conflict directly relates to those who lived, experienced and suffered it, which tends to evoke a personal response from the investigator. This is acutely so for studies of the First World War, which is known for being the world's first industrial level total war due to the enormous scale of loss and trauma incurred on a global scale.

In order to bring the history and impact of this Home Front experience alive at a local level it needs to be centred on the concept of community. This pilot was designed to reveal untapped and unrecognised First World War heritage which could therefore fill an empirical void in our knowledge. This concept was illustrated by the pilot volunteers when they recorded a civilian house used as a war supply depot (SRN: 5050) and a shop owned by Mr Davies (SRN: 410) that was turned over for use by convalescent soldiers. The pilot was also an opportunity for local people to create their own engagement with communal War Heritage by comprehending and recording places in their own locales. In addition to this collated material being a gathered body of knowledge for professional use, it should also be available as an accessible legacy for the future.

This pilot project developed a framework to be used by volunteer researchers to generate quality, standardised data for Home Front sites. The centenary has provided a timely opportunity to re-examine previous records, make additions, record, analyse and possibly 'correct' commonly held myths and pursue fresh investigations. Using the data gathered through a national recording project it would be possible to link the names of people to place, disclose hitherto unknown documents and enable Site Type distributions to be spatially analysed through mapping. This data would have immense implications for shaping future perspectives regarding local, national and even international level research projects. In addition this information can be used to enhance existing local HER lists

and the English Heritage National Record of the Historic Environment. The inclusion of data such as this into local and national systems would be of great benefit for future planning decisions and the designation of protection measures.

It is clear from the results of this pilot project that the involvement of local people and groups utilising archives and collections within their regional areas are the key to undertaking a successful examination of the First World War Home Front. These represent an 'underground' information source which is rarely found to such a degree within national archives and museums. Small publications of limited print-runs that have been created and published by local societies since the end of the First World War are goldmines of information, but are often barely known beyond county borders. It is these individuals, groups and publication histories that will be the key to undertaking a national project by enabling meticulous baseline data to be formed.

The 'Home Front and its Legacies' study is by no means the only centennial project that intends to document and commemorate the archaeological/architectural impact and inheritance of the First World War. As the anniversary of the conflict has approached, the subject and events of this time period have become an increasingly prominent research topic for members of the public, institutions and national organisations. Substantial levels of funding from several sources have been made available to support this work and promote inclusivity to produce, what Prime Minister David Cameron calls, a 'truly national commemoration'. The inevitable aftermath of such personal, local, national and international researches will be the considerable increase in data pertaining to the First World War. The engagement, practical undertakings and outcomes of these initiatives will contribute very significantly by facilitating an increased awareness and enable a thorough retrospective interrogation and reflection of 'The War to End All Wars'.

6.1 Recommendations for future work

This pilot study was undertaken in advance of a funding application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for a national centenary First World War research project. Through public participation the project would construct a record of the impact of the conflict on local communities. In this way people can be engaged to record and connect with First World War buildings and places that are considered to be the legacies of their Home Front. Furthermore, because the conflict was the first global war, a national study would have the potential to encompass the experiences of all classes and groups within society, including the experiences of workers, women, ethnic minorities, and children.

After undertaking this pilot study, the following issues have emerged as important factors and suggestions to be considered in the context of a national recording and mapping project:

- **TIMING:** The centenary of the First World War is a unique opportunity to capitalise on national interest in the world's first global conflict.
- **KNOWLEDGE:** Site recording can highlight and give presence to the lesser known military and civilian Home Front places that operated during the conflict.
- **MAPPING:** The creation of a multi-layered map with clickable pins to spatially represent the sites researched and recorded by the public is crucial. This would provide a great deal of baseline data that could be integrated into future research and mapping projects such as trails and educational programmes.
- **EDUCATE:** Cross-working with partner organisations to avoid repetition of data and tapping into what resources already exist to achieve success. It would be essential to utilise the local knowledge of volunteers while facilitating opportunities for upskilling in return.
- **PACE:** Minimise the potential for First World War '*fatigue*' by utilising key anniversary dates of Home Front activities to re-invigorate recording via workshops. For example a focus on the onset of rationing, conscription, the contribution of individuals and dates of major fighting battles.
- **PROTECTION:** By quantifying and assessing the remaining First World War resource in the UK planning and protection measures can be better informed.
- **LEGACY:** The results of a national project should be made available for use to create an appropriate legacy for future generations. Facilitating a secure and accessible version of this data would allow it to be built upon by the communities that got involved, academics and students.

Based on the sheer number of First World War projects that are planned for the centenary it is evident that partnership-working is required to develop and implement a successful and sustainable venture. The combined efforts of all these works will leave a socially-inclusive lasting legacy for the nation and ensure that by 2019 the story of the world's first Total War can be told.

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APPENDIX A

List of conferences and meetings attended:

- 05/04/12 Emily Glass (EG) and Dr Jim Lewis day visit to Lea Valley sites.
- 28/06/13 First HLF meeting of Wayne Cocroft, Nicholas Saunders, Mike Heyworth (CBA).
- 08/08/12 EG meeting with Suzy Blake, HER officer, and Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist at Staffordshire County Council.
- 16/08/12 EG meeting with Alison Bennett and Sally Gale at Essex County Council HER.
- 15/08/12 EG meeting with Stuart Cakebread at Greater London HER.
- 17/08/12 EG meeting with Isobel Thompson, HER officer at Hertfordshire County Council.
- 14/09/12 EG meeting with Jonathon Goodwin, Senior Planning Officer: Archaeology/Historic Environment Records at Stoke-on-Trent City Council.
- 20/09/12 EG meeting with Dr Kate Vigurs, Project Officer on the 'Legacies of War' project at Leeds University.
- 25/09/12 EG and Nick Saunders meeting with Frances Moreton, Director of the War Memorials Trust.
- 25/09/12 EG meeting with Andy Brockman, specialist in community based modern conflict archaeological projects.
- 16/10/12 EG & Wayne Cocroft First meeting regarding The Great War Centennial Partnership Conference, Staffordshire.
- 23/10/12 EG Army Museums Ogilby Trust Conference.
- 24/10/12 EG - 30 minute presentation on the 'Legacies of the Home Front' pilot project to post-graduate students at the University of Bristol.
- 08-09/11/12 EG Digital Engagement in Archaeology Conference at UCL.
- 20/11/12 EG meeting with Andy Robertshaw, Military Historian to discuss commemoration plans for the Centenary of the First World War.
- 26/11/12 EG, Nick Saunders, Wayne Cocroft, Mike Heyworth and Louse Ennis (CBA) meeting in London for progress update on pilot project and discuss future HLF bid.

- 03/12/12 EG and Nick Saunders meeting with English Heritage at Bristol office to discuss the potentials for First World War engagement and commemorative ideas for EH properties in the SW region.
- 05/12/12 EG presented pilot project at the Winter meeting of the Historic Environment Records Forum.
- 14/12/12 Meeting in London of project team and CBA with 13 other heritage professionals from the UK to discuss widening of the pilot project concept to cover the centenary years of the First World War as a national recording project.
- 30/01/13 EG gave brief introduction to Legacies pilot project at a meeting with The Battlefields Trust regarding their plans for 'The First Blitz' project – also attended by Wayne Cocroft and c.30 other heritage and interested parties.
- 18/02/13 Nick Saunders meeting with IWM (Paul Cornish) to discuss First World War Centenary Plans.
- 22/03/13 EG meeting with Elliott Wrag and Courtney Nimura of the Thames Discovery Project at MOLA to discuss data capture systems and volunteer led archaeological recording projects.
- 03/04/13 EG and Nick Saunders met with Alice Pyper and Louse Austin of Dyfed Archaeological Trust to discuss their First World War Scoping Study and data capture systems.
- 17-19/04/13 EG IFA Conference - Theme: Impact.
- 26/04/13 EG and Wayne Cocroft second meeting of The Great War Centennial Partnership Conference, Staffordshire.
- 05/09/2013 EG presented poster on Home Front and its Legacies project in Public Archaeology Session at the 19th Annual European Association of Archaeologists Conference, Pilsen, Czech Republic.

APPENDIX B

'Site Report Form' and associated 'Notes for Compilers':

Site Reference Number:

First World War Site Report Form The Home Front (1914-1918) and its Legacies

Please complete the following fields as accurately and as precisely as possible using black ink. Refer to the associated 'Notes for Compilers' advice sheet and if necessary continue writing on separate sheets

National Grid Reference: (e.g. SJ 91866 22934 or 391866 322934)	Square: (for 5 figs or less)	Easting: (5 or 6 figures)	Northing: (5 or 6 figures)			
If a map was used to establish the above NGR, what scale and date was it? 1 : _____						
If a website was used, please write the web-address of that site:						
(NB: Where GPS units have been used - please make sure that the WGS84 coordinate system is used)						
Name of place / location of where you are recording this site (include postcode if known):						
Specific name of the site you are recording:						
Does this site have any other terms by which it is known?						
Location notes by site recorder:						
County / Unitary Authority:		Current Parish / Borough: Current District:				
Pastscape No:		HER Number:				
Date of construction:		Type of site (see thesaurus):				
Description:						
Construction materials (see thesaurus):						
Overall Condition:	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad	Destroyed
Where known, please list any threats to the site:						

<p>Any associated information for this site, with reference numbers where possible: Related sites (with associated Site Reference No. if possible):</p> <p>Documents or written material:</p> <p>Extant buildings or other structural remains:</p> <p>Visual or graphic:</p> <p>Verbal:</p>	
<p>Known people associated with this site? List the following information using extra sheets if necessary:</p> <p>Names (Surname then forename) with dates of birth and death if known:</p> <p>Association of Person to Place, reason or job function, dates, links to other sites and related information:</p>	
<p>Digital photos taken of site?</p> <p>Y / N</p>	<p>Digital photo list and comments/reason for shots (see advice sheet for numbering etc):</p>
<p>Information attached to this sheet by recorder:</p> <p>Number of attached sheets:</p>	<p>Date(s) of site visit(s):</p> <p>Conditions:</p>
<p>Recorded by (names):</p> <p>Name of Volunteer Group:</p> <p>Volunteer Number (where known):</p>	
<p>I understand and agree that the information given on this form and any associated materials supplied, including photographs, may be entered onto the 'Home Front (1914-1918) and it's Legacies' database and may be used by the Universities of Bristol and York in furtherance of the Project.</p> <p>Signature Date</p>	
<p>Office notes:</p> <p>Record collated by (name) / Date of data-entry:</p>	

Notes for Compilers

Please read these notes through before completing a Site Report Form. If you are unable to complete some parts of the form, just leave it blank. Please write using black ink. If entering a site on private land, please seek consent from the owner and / or occupier. If consent is given, please observe the Country Code when you visit.

National Grid Reference (NGR):

Ordnance Survey map references are divided into three sections: a two-letter code for the relevant map square; a 4 or 5-figure number for the easting; and a 4 or 5-figure number for the northing. Advice is given under the heading *How to give a grid reference* in the lower corner of the right hand margin of 1:50,000 OS maps. For this pilot project we require the best accuracy possible to enable the creation of a web-atlas. Therefore the easting and northing should each be 5-figures (with the two-letters) or 6-figures (without the two-letters).

We need to know what point of a site you have used to establish the NGR. This is particularly important for large sites which may cover many hundreds of square metres. The rough central point is often best with a note on the location of that point would be helpful e.g. the airfield control tower or the right emplacement of an anti-aircraft gun emplacement. For a long linear site you may want to quote two NGR's; one for each end of the site, or if it is in sections, it may be better to treat them as two sites and record them with separate Site Reference Numbers and forms.

Advice on using the National Grid Reference system can be found here:

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/education-and-research/teaching-resources/using-the-national-grid/index.html> Alternatively you may find it easier to get the NGR by using an online tool, such as: <http://gridreferencefinder.com/gmap.php>

Name of place / location of site and name of site that you are recording:

Please write the address and postcode (if known) of the site that you are recording and then a more specific name for the site that you are recording. Some sites are also known by other, often local, terms which should also be recorded. Please state 'unknown' if the site has no name known to you. For example:

- St Michael's Church, Newtown, Berkshire, RG79 8DX
- Site 4978 is the gravestone of RAF Pilot T. G. Redford within churchyard
- Locally known as the grave of the Fighter Pilot

Location Notes by Site Recorder:

Please add any descriptive information that would enable another person to find the site without the aid of a map. E.g. the house we recorded is located mid-way along southern side of street close to a postbox.

County / Unitary Authority:

The county or unitary authority that the site you are recording is in.

Current Parish/Borough and Current District:

The current Civil Parish or Borough of the site you are recording. Civil Parish names are given on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 maps. The District boundaries will be found on both 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 sheets.

Pastscape Number / HER Number:

To find out whether your site has one of these numbers you can do a geographical search on this website: <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx> using the NGR, Postcode or District; or by clicking the location on the screen map. You can then look through the list that is generated to see if your site comes up. If so then go through to that page and click on details. The Pastscape No is listed under 'Details' under 'Monument Number'.

For the HER number: contact your local HER officer, or check on the Heritage Gateway website <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/CHR/> or alternatively go through your local council website.

Date of Construction:

Please state if this information comes from field evidence (e.g. a date stone on the building or gravestone), local knowledge or archive research. Further details can be included in the 'Description' box below.

Type of Site:

Please refer to the 'Thesaurus of terms for Site Types'. If you cannot find your site in the Thesaurus, please make a short description of the site and a term can be allocated later. If a site does not figure at all in the Thesaurus then it may need to be added to the list on the database.

Description:

Please use this section to describe the site in more detail, continuing onto a separate sheet if necessary. For sites with a number of components, it will be helpful to list them (e.g. for a coast battery: two guns with emplacements and magazines together with a command post).

Construction Materials:

Please refer to the *'Construction Materials'* Thesaurus for the correct terminology and list the main materials that have been used in construction (e.g. reinforced concrete with brick skin; concrete with corrugated iron shuttering).

Overall Condition:

This will be subjective to the recorder, but will enable us to get an idea of the state of the site. Please use one of the following:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Very Good | - Fully or almost-fully intact |
| Good | - Substantially intact |
| Fair | - Structurally recognisable, but subject to some damage or decay |
| Bad | - Generally poor condition, roof largely or wholly missing |
| Very Bad | - Substantially collapsed or gone |
| Destroyed | - Little or nothing remains visible above ground |

Threats to the Site:

Please note any visible threats to the site, such as: coastal erosion, overgrowing vegetation or forthcoming/encroaching development.

Any associated information for this site, with reference numbers where possible:

This will help tie the site you are recording into its surrounding area and add weight to its function and use. Please add the book references or document/map/photo numbers you used and if necessary, continue on a separate sheet.

People associated with this site:

This information will allow us to add a social dimension to the sites and enable us to track and map people to place.

Digital photographs:

Please circle whether you did or did not take digital photographs on your field visit(s). If YES, then the photographs should be numbered sequentially using the prefix of the *'Site Reference Number'* and adding _01, _02, _03 etc to the end of it. For example: For Site Reference Number 5025, where 6 photographs were taken, the photos should be listed as thus: **5025_01, 5025_02 ...to... 5025_06** adding a brief note as to the reason for taking that photo and what it illustrates. For small sites only one or two photos should be taken with more for larger ones.

Please note that when using your digital camera, check that the date is set correctly and adheres to the UK format (dd/mm/yy) and that the date stamp is switched **OFF**. This will allow the correct dates that you took the photos to be downloaded with the image from your camera without spoiling the picture.

Information attached to this sheet by recorder:

Please list any extra sheets used during the recording of this site, or photocopies of associated information. Please firmly attach the sheets and state how many there are when completed.

Date(s) of site visit(s) / Conditions: This allows us to see when the site was recorded and in what weather.

Recorded by / Volunteer Group / Number:

Please state your name clearly and which participant group(s) that you belong to. Your Volunteer Number should be the number allocated when you filled the *'Participant Groups and Volunteer Lists – Record Sheet'*. See the *'Information Pack for Participants'* for further information about the use of the Volunteer Lists.

APPENDIX C

List of Groups & Researchers contacted:

Lea Valley:

- Chingford Historical Society
- Epping Forest District Museum
- Enfield Archaeological Society
- Enfield Local Studies Museum and Archives
- Friends of the Royal Gunpowder Mills, Waltham Abbey Volunteers
- Great War Archaeology Group (London)
- Loughton and District Historical Society
- Lowewood Museum, Hertfordshire
- Nazeing History Workshop
- The Enfield Society
- Vestry House Museum, Waltham Forest
- Waltham Abbey Historical Society
- West Essex Archaeology Group

Staffordshire:

- East Staffordshire Community and Voluntary Services
- Friends of the Museum of Cannock Chase
- Friends of the Nicholson War Memorial, Leek
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Museum and Art Gallery
- North Staffordshire & East Cheshire Western Front Association
- Staffordshire Regiment Museum

- Staffordshire & Stoke Archive Service
- Staffordshire University
- Staffordshire Yeomanry Museum
- Tamworth Ancestral Rescue Group
- Tamworth Heritage Trust
- The Chase Project
- The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke
- Wolverhampton Western Front Association

APPENDIX D

Gazetteer of Sites Recorded during Pilot Project:

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
100	Nazeing	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	541416/207003
101	Nazeing	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	541416/206991
102	Nazeing	Essex	Brass Memorial Plaque to a single person	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	541384/206978
103	Nazeing	Essex	Brass Memorial Plaque to a single person	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	541384/206978
104	Nazeing	Essex	Framed list of 153 men who enlisted in the FWW	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	541384/206978
105	Nazeing	Essex	Roll of Honour	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	541379/206975
106	Nazeing	Essex	Lychgate	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT	COMMEMORATIVE	541440/206947
107	Nazeing	Essex	Roll of Honour	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	541437/206947
108	Nazeing	Essex	Church Cottage House used by Officer in Charge of troops who stayed in this building (with the family) in 1917	OFFICERS QUARTERS & DOMESTIC SITE	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	541430/206946
109	Nazeing	Essex	Training Trenches dug during FWW	TRAINING AREA	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	541316/206957
110	Nazeing	Essex	Roll of Honour	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	540058/205655
111	Nazeing	Essex	Coleman's Lane Gun Emplacement with possible Searchlight	ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENT	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	538842/204411
300	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Air Raid Shelter	AIR RAID SHELTER	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	538318/200756
301	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Nobel's Explosives Co. Took War Contracts during FWW	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY & WAR PRODUCTION FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	538590/200475

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
302	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Peace Party celebrating end of FWW	HISTORICAL SITE (Street Party)	COMMEMORATIVE	538025/200170
303	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Peace Party celebrating end of FWW	HISTORICAL SITE (Street Party)	COMMEMORATIVE	538232/200429
304	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Event of Gathering and Departure of Yeomanry to Front and Yeomanry Local HQ & Storage Depot	STORAGE DEPOT, MILITARY HEADQUARTERS & EMBARKATION POINT	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	538072/200587
305	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Waltham Abbey Town Hall used as Military Hospital in FWW	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, REQUISITIONED BUILDING & MILITARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	538023/200598
306	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Wounded Soldiers from SRN: 305 on an outing and being entertained	HISTORICAL SITE (Concert)	COMMEMORATIVE	538590/200475
307	Haringey	Greater London	Alexandra Palace - Reception Centre for Refugees AND later POW camp	RECEPTION CENTRE, DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP, REQUISITIONED BUILDING & PRISONER OF WAR CAMP	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	529610/190071
308	Waltham Abbey	Essex	House - Official residence of RGPM Superintendent	OFFICIAL RESIDENCE	DOMESTIC	537849/200578
309	Waltham Abbey	Essex	House - Official residence of Assistant Superintendent of the RGPM	OFFICIAL RESIDENCE	DOMESTIC	537853/200725
310	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Domestic hospital used in FWW as Military Hospital	MILITARY HOSPITAL & HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	540452/200251
311	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071
312	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071
313	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071
314	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
315	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071
316	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071
317	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071
318	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Gravestone	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	538529/200071
319	Epping Forest	Greater London / Essex	House and Garden used by Royal Navy in support of RNAS Chingford - Officers Mess/Sick Bay	REQUISITIONED BUILDING, SICK QUARTERS & MESS	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	537989/196927
320	Epping Forest	Greater London / Essex	Hill 100 - Gun Site	GUN EMPLACEMENT	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	538987/199580
400	Barnet	Greater London	Barnet Barracks	BARRACKS	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	524326/196728
401	Barnet	Greater London	Folly Farm used during FWW for Military Parades and Training. Also 1919 Peace celebrations	TRAINING AREA, PARADE GROUND & HISTORICAL SITE (Street Party)	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION / COMMEMORATIVE	526586/196846
402	Barnet	Greater London	St John's Church had listening post on tower	LISTENING POST	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	524583/196460
403	Barnet	Greater London	Searchlight mounted on Tram at Barnet Terminus (Outside St John's Church)	SEARCHLIGHT EMPLACEMENT	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	524583/196460
404	Barnet	Greater London	FWW Searchlight and Gun Emplacement	SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	523721/196756
405	Barnet	Greater London	Barnet Court House used during FWW as First Aid Post and Air Raid Shelter	REQUISITIONED BUILDING, FIRST AID POST & AIR RAID SHELTER	HEALTH & WELFARE / MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	524783/196304
406	Barnet	Greater London	Workhouse used during FWW as Military hospital	MILITARY HOSPITAL & REQUISITIONED BUILDING	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	523611/196211
407	Barnet	Greater London	Ewen Hall used as VAD Hospital	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL & MILITARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	524304/196465

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
408	Barnet	Greater London	Ken Cottage used as VAD Hospital	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL & MILITARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	526131/19 8169
409	Barnet	Greater London	St James's Church Hall used as VAD Hospital	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL & MILITARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	526788/19 6010
410	Barnet	Greater London	Mr Davis's Fruiteer and Greengrocer Shop - Closed voluntarily during FWW and used as a place of rest and shelter for recovering Soldiers	REQUISITIONED BUILDING & MESS	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	524528/19 6537
411	Barnet	Greater London	The Lytton Road Assembly Rooms and Cinema used for Red Cross concert and Public Meeting during FWW	CINEMA, CONCERT HALL & MEETING HALL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION / RECREATIONAL / CIVIL	526321/19 6208
412	Barnet	Greater London	Vernon's Farm - Pig Farm - expanded during FWW to meet rationing needs	FARM, PIGGERY	AGRICULTURE & SUBSISTENCE	528113/19 4115
413	Barnet	Greater London	Allotments expanded during FWW and took in part of Golf Links to alleviate food shortages	ALLOTMENT & REQUISITIONED LAND	AGRICULTURE & SUBSISTENCE	524462/19 7483
414	Barnet	Greater London	Barnet Coroner's Court - originally Barnet Urban District Council Offices - used during FWW as First Aid Post and Air Raid Shelter	REQUISITIONED BUILDING, FIRST AID POST & AIR RAID SHELTER	HEALTH & WELFARE / MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	524482/19 6426
415	Barnet	Greater London	Beech Hill Park Mansion - now Hadley Wood Golf Club - 1st Battalion London Regiment billeted and trained here	BILLET, TRAINING CAMP & REQUISITIONED BUILDING	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	527073/19 7901

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
416	Barnet	Greater London	St Pauls Church Room opened by locals for soldiers who were isolated by their billeting. Play quiet games, tea and buns served, songs sung, letter writing, reading	FOOD AND REST CENTRE	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	526486/19 8179
500	Waltham Abbey	Essex	RGPM Whole site	EXPLOSIVES FACTORY, GUNPOWDER WORKS & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537500/20 1500
501	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Cordite Incorporating House	CORDITE FACTORY & MIXING HOUSE	INDUSTRIAL	537719/20 1348
502	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Cordite Press House	PRESS HOUSE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537800/20 1144
503	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Mineral Jelly Store	MINERAL JELLY STORE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537712/20 1086
504	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Cordite Incorporating House	MIXING HOUSE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537700/20 1292
505	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Cordite Press House	PRESS HOUSE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537750/20 1174
506	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Cordite Dough Expense Magazine	CORDITE DOUGH STORE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537781/20 1095
507	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Cordite Tray Magazine	GUNPOWDER WORKS & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537666/20 1440
508	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Reel Drying Stove	REEL DRYING STOVE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537560/20 1100
509	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Guncotton Stove	GUNCOTTON STOVE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537502/20 2271
510	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Male Munitions Workers Hospital	HOSPITAL & CORDITE FACTORY	HEALTH & WELFARE / INDUSTRIAL	537678/20 0669
511	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Female Munitions Workers Hospital	HOSPITAL & CORDITE FACTORY	HEALTH & WELFARE / INDUSTRIAL	537660/20 0665

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
512	Waltham Abbey	Essex	CE (Tetryl) Corning House	CORDITE FACTORY & CORNING HOUSE	INDUSTRIAL	537665/20 1850
513	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Wet Guncotton Magazine	CORDITE FACTORY & WET GUNCOTTON MAGAZINE	INDUSTRIAL	537624/20 2567
514	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Air Raid Shelter at Royal Gunpowder Mills	AIR RAID SHELTER & CORDITE FACTORY	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	537710/20 0958
515	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Nitroglycerine Nitrator	CORDITE FACTORY & NITROGLYCERINE WORKS	INDUSTRIAL	537514/20 2172
516	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Nitroglycerine Washing House	CORDITE FACTORY & NITROGLYCERINE WORKS	INDUSTRIAL	537534/20 2112
517	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Hydraulic Accumulator Tower	CORDITE FACTORY & HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATOR TOWER	INDUSTRIAL	537800/20 1020
518	Waltham Abbey	Essex	Power House	POWER HOUSE & CORDITE FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	537780/20 1000
800	Enfield	Greater London	Open Air Bandstand	HISTORICAL SITE (Concert)	COMMEMORATIVE	532309/19 6740
801	Enfield	Greater London	School used for meeting after outbreak of war - used to enrol men in the civil guard	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING & MEETING HALL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	533760/19 6520
802	Enfield	Greater London	Grovelands House requisitioned in 1916 for use as hospital with Decontamination Unit	DECONTAMINATION BUILDING, REQUISITIONED BUILDING, AUXILIARY HOSPITAL & MILITARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	530380/19 4270
803	Enfield	Greater London	Rear of Enfield Palace with wounded soldiers being entertained at concert - Convalescence Hospital Event	HISTORICAL SITE (Concert)	COMMEMORATIVE	532735/19 6536

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
804	Enfield	Greater London	Westpole Landing Ground, Cockfosters - a temporary landing strip. Sold off in 1919	AIRFIELD	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	528573/19 6050
805	Enfield	Greater London	House used for organising Civil Defence in Enfield	CIVIL DEFENCE BUILDING	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	533522/19 6191
806	Enfield	Greater London	Railway viaduct arches used as Public Air Raid Shelter at Edmonton Green	AIR RAID SHELTER	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	534275/19 3480
807	Enfield	Greater London	Blouse Factory which was given War Contract to produce shirts for soldiers	WAR PRODUCTION FACTORY & CLOTHING WORKSHOP	INDUSTRIAL	532925/19 6533
900	Islington	Greater London	61 Farringdon Road - location of Zeppelin bomb dropped	BOMB SITE	UNASSIGNED	531499/18 1908
901	Chingford	Greater London	RNAS Chingford Airfield	AIRFIELD	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	537337/19 4857
902	Enfield	Greater London	Eley's Cartridge Works - Factory	CARTRIDGE HOUSE, SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY & WAR PRODUCTION FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	535552/19 2364
903	Enfield	Greater London	Ponders End Shell Works	SHELL FACTORY	INDUSTRIAL	536189/19 5435
904	Waltham Forest	Greater London	Gun Emplacement at SE corner of Banbury Reservoir	GUN EMPLACEMENT	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	535824/19 1088
905	Waltham Forest	Greater London	Railings had to be removed from railway line and bridge to allow large guns being transported by truck to get around a corner of Coppermill Lane adjacent to railway line	HISTORICAL SITE (Transportation)	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	534983/18 8015

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
906	Waltham Abbey	Greater London	Gun Emplacement at Monkhams Hall - on hill above Waltham Abbey	ANTI AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENT	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	538604/20 2428
907	Redbridge	Greater London	Barrage Balloon Anchorage / Winch Site	HEADQUARTERS & BARRAGE BALLOON SITE	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	539871/18 8580
1000	Hackney	Greater London	Plaque for FWW in memorian on National Trust Building	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	535276/18 5089
1001	Hackney	Greater London	War Memorial at St John's Church in Hackney	WAR MEMORIAL	COMMEMORATIVE	535051/18 5221
1002	Hackney	Greater London	Mother's Hospital normally used by unmarried mothers. Allowed married mothers during FWW whose husbands were in the Army or Navy, or who had been killed	HOSPITAL	HEALTH & WELFARE	535035/18 5665
1003	Hackney	Greater London	Roll of Honour	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	535037/18 4488
1004	Hackney	Greater London	Hospital created out of an Industrial School for Boys paid for by the Red Cross - converted for use as a military hospital and opened Jan 1916	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL & MILITARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	534628/18 5542
1005	Hackney	Greater London	Bomb site - fell from a Zeppelin on London May 1915 in a Public House Car park	BOMB SITE	UNASSIGNED	533249/18 5898
1006	Hackney	Greater London	Amhurst Park Hospital acquired by red cross for use as military hospital in 1918-1919	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL & MILITARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	533505/18 7838
1007	Hackney	Greater London	16 Alkham Road - first house bombed in London May 1915.	BOMB SITE	UNASSIGNED	533896/18 6961
1008	Hackney	Greater London	War Memorial at Abney Park, Hackney	WAR MEMORIAL	COMMEMORATIVE	533649/18 6994

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
1009	Hackney	Greater London	Memorial Hall extension added to Public Library in 1922/23	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	532999/18 6464
1010	Hackney	Greater London	War Memorial at St Mary's Stoke Newington	WAR MEMORIAL	COMMEMORATIVE	532856/18 6403
1011	Hackney	Greater London	Military Recruitment Drive using tank in street & Public Kitchen 1916	EMERGENCY FOOD CENTRE & HISTORICAL SITE (Parade)	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION / COMMEMORATIVE	533532/18 6568
5000	Norton on the Moors	Stoke-on-Trent	Grave of AR Bean	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	389414/35 1496
5001	Norton on the Moors	Stoke-on-Trent	Grave of WR Repton	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	389383/35 1489
5050	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	House used as War Hospital Supply Depot	STORAGE DEPOT	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	385228/34 6278
5051	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	Grave of QM Serg PJ Cronie	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	382866/34 6303
5052	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	Grave of CB Smith	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	382866/34 6303
5053	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	Barracks for Territorial Force	BARRACKS	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	385091/34 5869
5054	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Memorial Plaque to Nurse Margaret Mayne who worked at the North Staffs Royal Infirmary	PLAQUE	COMMEMORATIVE	386695/34 5515
5055	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Workhouse buildings & Chapel adjacent to City General hospital	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, MILITARY HOSPITAL & REQUISITIONED BUILDING	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	385648/34 5257
5056	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	Grave of Cpl. H St Clair Marlatt	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	384784/34 5459
5057	Cheshire East	Staffords hire	Rode Hall used as Auxiliary Hospital	AUXILIARY HOSPITAL, MILITARY HOSPITAL & REQUISITIONED BUILDING	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	381883/35 7345

SRN	Town	County / UA	Site Recorded	Thesaurus Term	EH Thesaurus Class	NGR (E/N)
5058	Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	Haywood Charity Hospital used as an Auxiliary Hospital	MILITARY HOSPITAL & AUXILIARY HOSPITAL	MILITARY DEFENCE AND FORTIFICATION	387438/34 9989
5059	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	Grave of Pte B Cotham	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	384881/34 5244
5060	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	Grave of Pte JW Whitehouse	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	382867/34 6327
5061	Newcastle Under Lyme	Staffords hire	Grave for Pte J Williams	GRAVESTONE	RELIGIOUS RITUAL AND FUNERARY	382867/34 6327

APPENDIX E

List of sources and archives used by Emily Glass and volunteer researchers:

- Barnet Historical Society – access to records at museum
- Barnet Museum collections of local newspaper clippings & photographs
- Census (online)
- CWGC website / database
- English Heritage Data Management Team at Swindon / National Monuments Record (& Pastscape website)
- Epping Forest District Museum, Waltham Abbey: Newspaper Collections (1915), Essex Yeomanry Magazine
- Essex Record Office: Planning Applications, Trade Directories, Kelly's P.O.
- FreeBMD website
- Hackney Archives
- Historic Environment Records: Essex, Greater London, Hertfordshire, Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent
- Hoddeston Mercury and online newspapers
- Hornsey Historical Society records for Alexandra Palace
- Imperial War Museum: Government Publications, archives, photos, general information
- Internet searches (general use)
- Leeds Armoury Museum: Government Publications
- Nazeing Parish Council minutes 1917-21 held by the Parish Council
- Nazeing Parish registers, held by All Saint's Church, Nazeing National Memorial Arboretum, Alwras, Staffordshire
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council Cemetery Registers
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Museum and Art Gallery collection of letters and other documents relating to FWW

- Newcastle-under-Lyme Public Library local newspaper collections
- Personal Collections of local history books
- Royal Gunpowder Mills Archives, Waltham Abbey
- The Liddle Collection at the University of Leeds
- The National Archives
- The National Army Museum (Online)
- The Royal Armouries First World War Archives (Leeds)
- University of Bristol Arts & Social Sciences Library
- Waltham Abbey Historical Society Archives: maps, photos, publications, personal accounts and documented archives
- Waltham Abbey Town Council, Cemetery Plan

APPENDIX F

Proposed candidate terms for English Heritage First World War thesaurus:

Thesaurus Term with Scope Notes (Description)	Site Reference Numbers	Is this term already on EH Thesaurus?
CORDITE MANUFACTURING SITE		
(SN) - Buildings, sites and structures associated with the production, testing and storage of Cordite		
(CL) - INDUSTRIAL		
(BT) - EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURING SITE		
(NT) - SEE BELOW:		
CORDITE MIXING HOUSE - A building in which Nitroglycerine and dry Guncotton are blended to form cordite 'paste'		
CORDITE INCORPORATING HOUSE - A building in which cordite paste is blended with the solvent acetone and Vaseline to form cordite 'dough'	SRN: 501, 504	
CORDITE PRESS HOUSE - A building in which cordite dough is extruded in a hydraulic press to form finished rods 'cords'	SRN: 502, 505	
CORDITE DOUGH STORE - A building in which cordite dough is stored prior to extrusion	SRN: 506	
CORDITE PASTE STORE (EXPENSE MAGAZINE) - A building in which cordite paste is stored prior to movement to Incorporating House		
ANCILLARY TO CORDITE MANUFACTURE		
WET GUNCOTTON MAGAZINE - A building in which moist guncotton is stored prior to drying for cordite manufacture	SRN: 513	
GUNCOTTON STOVE - A building in which moist guncotton is dried by warm air to form dry guncotton for nitroglycerine manufacture	SRN: 509	
MINERAL JELLY STORE - A building in which Vaseline for cordite manufacture is stored	SRN: 503	Yes

Thesaurus Term with Scope Notes (Description)	Site Reference Numbers	Is this term already on EH Thesaurus?
CHEMICAL SOLVENT STORE - A building in which Acetone for cordite manufacture is stored		
CORDITE DRYING STOVE - A building in which cordite is dried by warm air		
REEL DRYING STOVE - A building in which small diameter cordite on reels is dried by warm air	SRN: 508	Yes
REEL STORE - A building in which reels of small diameter cordite are stored		
HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATOR TOWER - A tower shaped building containing apparatus connected with the production of hydraulic power for cordite manufacture	SRN: 517	
ACETONE RECOVERY PLANT - A building in which acetone vapour released from cordite drying is recovered for processing and reuse in cordite incorporation		
OTHER TERMS:		
CE (TETRYL) CORNING HOUSE (within CE Factory) - Building in which CE is converted to grains	SRN: 512	
NITROGLYCERINE NITRATOR (within Nitroglycerine Factory) - Building in which glycerine is treated with acids to produce Nitroglycerine	SRN: 515	
NITROGLYCERINE WASHING HOUSE (Within Nitroglycerine Factory) - Building in which acid is removed from Nitroglycerine by washing	SRN: 516	

Other Thesaurus Term Suggestions (Without Scope Notes)		
Associated with Nitroglycerine Works:		
ACID FACTORY		
ACID CONCENTRATION PLANT		
Explosives Manufacturing Site		
CE (TETRYL) FACTORY		
Gunpowder Manufacturing Site		
CHARCOAL BURNING HOUSE		
SULPHUR REFINERY		
SALTPETRE HOUSE		
GUNPOWDER BREAKING DOWN HOUSE		
GUNPOWDER DUSTING HOUSE		
GUNPOWDER FINISHING HOUSE		
GUNPOWDER STOVE		
BARREL HOUSE		
Cordite Manufacture (in addition to the terms listed above)		
TRAY STORE (MAGAZINE)		
Other Terms (no SN's) - these may fit into other categories either above in list or on EH Thesaurus:		
CHEMICAL SOLVENT STORE		
DOUGH EXPENSE MAGAZINE		
DOUGH STORE		
ENGINE HOUSE		
GUNCOTTON WEIGHING HOUSE		
NITRATING HOUSE		
PASTE CHARGE MAGAZINE		
PUMP HOUSE		
REEL MAGAZINE		
TRAY MAGAZINE		
TRAY STORE		
WASH HOUSE		
WASHING HOUSE		
WASH WATER SETTLING HOUSE		

APPENDIX G

The 'Participant Groups and Volunteer Record Sheet', 'Volunteer Feedback' forms used in Pilot and selected excerpts of feedback:

The purpose of the 'Participant Groups and Volunteer Record Sheet' is to:

- Enable us to keep a record of who is participating and which group(s) they belong to
- Keep in contact by email or telephone with individual volunteers
- Allow us to distinguish between sites recorded by people who happen to have the same name
- Get a general idea of the types (gender, age, location) of people who have been interested in participating in this pilot.
- Enable this '*Participant Group and Volunteer List*' sheet and system to be tested during the pilot and prior to embarking on a National Level project, where it would be a necessity to keep track of all participants.

Further Information:

- If an individual is not affiliated with any particular group they can write 'independent' in that column.
- These forms will be held securely file and individual information will not be disclosed or given to any third party. Some of the information which has been added to the '*Site Report Form*' will therefore be held within the database. These particulars are listed below:

Full Name:

Name of Volunteer Group:

Volunteer Number:

- If you do not wish to disclose your date of birth, contact phone number or email address then please strike through the box when adding your name
- We welcome any feedback relating to this pilot system, which can be supplied either in person or by emailing legaciesofthehomefront@gmail.com

Participant Groups and Volunteer Record Sheet

Sheet Number: 1						
Full Name	Pilot Area	Name of Volunteer Group	Date of Birth	Phone Number	Email address	Volunteer Number
						1.1
						1.2
						1.3
						1.4
						1.5
						1.6
						1.7
						1.8
						1.9
						1.10
						1.11
						1.12
						1.13
						1.14
						1.15
						1.16
						1.17
						1.18
						1.19
						1.20

Feedback form for Volunteers:

The Home Front (1914-1918) and its Legacies Feedback Form:

Thank you for agreeing to take part in this First World War pilot study, your work will form the basis for demonstrating the potential benefits of recording Home Front remains and has been very much appreciated by all of the project team. We would like to invite you to complete a short feedback form which will contribute greatly to our understanding of best practice when dealing with First World War sites and form part of the final report for this pilot

Name/s:
Organisation/Research Group:
In which pilot area did you undertake research and recording: Lea Valley or Staffordshire
In which districts/towns did you undertake your First World War research for this pilot study:
Please list the archives and resources that you used and where they were held?
Which sources of information (e.g. photos/newspapers/library archives/local historical society holdings etc) or places did you find the most useful and why?
What site (or sites) did you find most interesting to record and why?

How did you find using the recording methodology as set out by the pilot project?

What did you find:

Easiest?

Most Difficult?

Any other comments?

Timings – These just need to be a rough estimate for the total number of sites that you did rather than individual site breakdowns (7 hours = 1 day):

- 1) How many days/hours doing research?
- 2) How many days/hours doing site recording / form filling in?
- 3) How many days/hours to sort copying archive documents and / or downloading your photographs?

Do you have any suggestions for the future of this work?

Would you like to be emailed a copy of the final report for the Legacies of the Home Front project?
Yes / No

Would you like to be kept informed by email of future developments?

Yes / No

Signature/s:

Date:

With Thanks, Emily Glass, Nicholas Saunders and John Schofield, Universities of Bristol and York

Volunteer Feedback:

Research:

- “Photographs were particularly useful for features that were used or built during 1914-1918, but no longer exist – they also show the locations of places and related properties/areas.”
- “Maps of the area from a range of periods – pre and post-First World War – were good for seeing the development of areas and how site uses have changed.”
- “Local newspapers were most useful as they contained contemporary articles and reports about the sites and events that have passed from living memory.”
- “Local archives probably hold a lot more information than we could track down. Local Newspapers were quiet about the bombing raid we researched, perhaps it is a sign that they were censored, we would like to look at the national papers to see what was reported. The internet is very useful for picking up leads and following up on these.”
- “Reading the Hackney Gazette from the period 1914-18 held lots of interesting local stories.”
- “The recording of graves in the local cemetery was particularly poignant due to the young age of the dead; also it was sad that some were not local families so difficult for their families to visit”
- “I recorded 5 sites, which were all very different with their own interesting features. Even though I have volunteered at the Royal Gunpowder Mills for 7 years now it is a privilege to be able to continually learn about this unique site.”

Recording Methodology:

- “Initially a daunting prospect – reading the 135 pages of background Project Design and Information for Participants with the three appendices - including the Thesaurus of Terms information – after which it was straightforward.”
- “Most of the recording form was straightforward.”
- “Suggest that the Site Report Form is grouped into lettered sections with the corresponding notes sub-divided using the same lettering”

- “We found the recording methodology complicated and included questions that did not fit our records.”
- “when I got the email with all the documents and attended the first meeting, I was daunted as everyone seemed so knowledgeable, but after I started working on it, I realised it was more fact finding and recording, which was ok.”
- “Site numbering could be pre-allocated to the forms and to the photos.”
- “Simplify the thesaurus.”
- “Once seen, the thesaurus would deter many volunteers from undertaking local fieldwork. They would be concerned about their inability to record the information accurately when attempting to map it onto the various classifications (e.g. the identification of construction materials). Could this be simplified for the lay-volunteer?”
- “Grid reference boxes very confusing and assumes that users are familiar with databases such as Pastscape.”
- “Methodology was ok – but perhaps the Site Report Form could have been simplified.”

Site Report Form:

Suggested changes to the ‘First World War Site Report Form’ were received by the Waltham Abbey Historical Society.

- It was recommended that the form should be grouped into lettered sections with the ‘Notes for Compilers’ sheet sub-divided with corresponding letters to make it easier to work between the two documents.
- The Site Report Form ‘*Description*’ section on the front should be larger.
- The two main sections on the reverse of the form – ‘*Any associated information for this site, with reference numbers where possible*’ and ‘*Known people associated with this site*’ should be condensed as some of the information overlaps. This could be done by putting the relevant sub-headings at the top with sub-lettering which can be referred to by the compiler when filling in. It would also enable a larger space for writing as not all sub-headings are relevant for each site.
- The ‘*Information attached to this sheet by recorder*’ section should be larger to allow space for listing any maps, photos or additional text.

- The '*Recorded by*' section could be condensed – perhaps by only using the Volunteer Number allocated to each person in each group.

Easiest Part of the Site Recording:

- “Easiest was to collect information on a range of sites that were already known through previous Society publications.”
- “Filling in the standard details such as location etc.”
- “Description of sites”
- “Narrative description and location of site.”
- “Grid references: I found the www.gridreferencefinder.com ok – but the thought of trying to work them out from scratch would have put me off the project!”

Hardest Part of the Site Recording:

- “Some of the sites were very hard to photograph as for sites where the building was destroyed; there was no clue as to where the original building was.”
- “Most difficult was using a Thesaurus of terms designed for ‘traditional’ archaeological sites and trying to apply it to Social Events and uses of structures”
- “Hard to decide what is relevant and whether it fits in the parameters of the pilot project – i.e. 1914-1918 dates and the end of wartime in November 1918”
- “As a lay-person I found the methodology fairly difficult.”
- “Finding the dates of construction”
- “Establishing the precise location of the sites.”
- “Hardest was using the very detailed information provided in the thesaurus.”
- “I was a bit lost with the Thesaurus.”
- “With such a long history the RGPM buildings that were recorded have changed titles / functions several times and dates were sometimes a little

fluid- as per RCHME survey 1993 and tying that to the 'Specific name of the site that you are recording' section."

Suggestions for the Future:

- "It is hoped that this will form the basis for a national project with a one off opportunity"
- "Ensure co-ordination of groups/individuals to avoid duplication of sites or areas being missed out. If this is done through the involvement of the CBA regions, it may not necessarily cover or include Historical Societies or Environmental groups."
- "We hope that the pilot will be successful and that a full study will spread awareness of this wonderful site (RGPM) and Waltham Abbey more generally and that part of Staffordshire that is includes as well."
- "Each group to provide a map of the area covered with all the recorded sites to be identified"
- "Need to make the boundaries for the project clear – e.g. Soldiers who died in December 1918 and over the following 2-3 years were not included even though they are covered by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and listed on the War Memorials in the area."
- "We will continue to work with you to help with the Thesaurus – additions to reflect Gunpowder and Cordite production."
- "That this pilot leads to a clearer definition of the type of site to be included. E.g. should one record a site where there is no visible remains and any archaeology disturbed by new buildings?"
- "In many towns there are numerous graves listed by the CWGC as war dead. If they are to be considered in a National survey, then consideration should be given to extending the timescale to the 'cut-off' point of 1921 as used by the CWGC."
- "Leaving to one side the question of recording War Memorials – many who died in the Great War but not buried in the UK are commemorated on the headstones of family graves. Most of these memorials post-date the war by several decades in some cases, but of all of the commemorative ways of honouring the war dead, these are most at risk of loss through vandalism and neglect as families move away and local authorities abandon or reduce maintenance on 'filled' cemeteries. Some consideration should be given to recording such commemorations."

- “Area co-ordinators of a National scheme should appeal to a wide variety of groups to assist with fieldwork and recording. Examples would be Historical Societies, Friends of Museums groups, Schools and other youth organisations etc.”
- “Narrow the remit to decide on what you want to focus on, events or monuments – there is a lot of research that could be undertaken, but probably needs to be channelled to a clearly defined outcome.”
- “We discussed the possibility of doing some archaeology on our training trenches and it looks as though that may well happen, but it’s important to identify sources of money for follow-up work on potentially significant sites, otherwise the Legacies project would seem to be of limited value.”
- “I think people are largely unaware of local First World War sites, so we need to get the public aware as it might bring more information in and could lead to trails etc. being developed.”

APPENDIX H

Proposed Data Flow Chart for National Project:

