

GGAT 130: First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent

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A report for Cadw
by Johnny Crawford BSc MA PIfA

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The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd
Heathfield House Heathfield Swansea SA1 6EL

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Summary

With the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War approaching, a scoping study has been carried out to assess the quantity and variety of surviving physical remains associated with the home front in Glamorgan and Gwent during this period. This study has conducted a rapid appraisal of information already held within the regional HERs and more crucially, has undertaken an extensive search of primary and secondary sources to gather together the most comprehensive data base of First World War home front sites in South Wales that has yet been compiled. A number of future subjects for projects have been identified and recommendations have been made for specific sites and general themes to be studied.

Acknowledgements

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Introduction

2014 is the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War, one of the seminal events of modern world history. A great many projects and initiatives are being undertaken in order to mark this event, the majority of which have an historical focus rather than an archaeological one. Indeed, although the First World War has been the subject of archaeological interest for a number of years, the majority of previous work has focussed on battlefield archaeology in France and Belgium (e.g. Saunders 2009, Brown and Osgood 2009).

The physical impact of the First World War on the home front, and therefore the archaeological legacy, has been relatively neglected in terms of information available to the Historic Environment Record, which may in some ways be regarded as the 'official' list of sites of historical and archaeological interest. This appears to be particularly true for the Welsh counties of Glamorgan and Gwent (the focus for this present report). As an unscientific illustration, a very basic search of the online Historic Environment Record using the search term 'First World War' produced a single reference to a war memorial (Welsh National War Memorial, Cathays Park, Cardiff (GWSC192/PRN00957s/NPRN32845).

In order to address the lack of visibility regarding the archaeology of the First World War, and to establish base line information for the number and variety of potential surviving sites, Cadw commissioned the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts to undertake scoping reports within their geographical areas to assess the remains from this crucial period of British history. This current report presents the results of the scoping undertaken by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Project Aims and Objectives

This scoping study seeks to redress the balance in our understanding of the archaeological resource relating to the First World War by:

- A rapid appraisal of information relating to the First World War within the HER
- A rapid appraisal of sites relating to the First World War from other information sources

in order to produce a target list of sites and potential sites that can be used as the basis of a number of future projects relating to home front archaeology dating to the period of the First World War.

2.2 Secondary Aims

It is unlikely that the period of the First World War will again receive the current level of interest and financial support and it is therefore necessary to capitalise on the resources and good will that exists at present and to identify potential thematic and site specific projects that can be carried out in the next four or five years. Consequently, secondary aims of this study will seek to:

- Identify the sites suitable for further study
- Identify sites that may be require legal protection in the form of Scheduling or Listing

Scope of research

The current study should not be viewed as a complete list, as the results will be augmented or altered by the results of future work. As work has progressed on the scoping study, it has become apparent that there is a limited understanding of the home front during the war and that little previous research has been carried out. It was equally apparent that the war touched virtually every aspect of life in Glamorgan and Gwent in ways that we are only beginning to appreciate and examine. Due to constraints of time and resource, it became necessary to impose a limit on the amount of research that could be carried out and as a consequence the author is aware of a number of areas for which information does not appear to be held within archives within Glamorgan and Gwent that require further, intensive research. This includes coastal defences, impacts on the transport infrastructure, and the role of Prisoner of War Agricultural Groups and the highly significant but almost totally invisible role of merchant marine ship repair and refitting yards. It should also be noted that war memorials have been largely excluded from this study, with only those listed by the HER and RCAHMW being included. A search of the Imperial War Museum's War Memorials Archive ([url:http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/](http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/)) and consultation of the two volumes by Westlake on the War Memorials of Gwent (Westlake 2001, 2002) produced a total of 837 individual memorials relating to the First World War within Glamorgan and Gwent. Such a volume of memorials would clearly have taken significant amount of time and resource to include within the scoping report, as well as introducing a large element of duplication of effort. It is likely that war memorials will become the subject of future, specific work.

2. Methodology

2.1 Methodology

The project methodology involved an initial consultation of the regional HER and RCAHMW sources to establish the base level of knowledge that already existed. Subsequently, a trawl of Regional Archives, libraries and museums was conducted for information that could lead to the identification of sites associated with the First World War and by extension, to sites that had potentially survived. Social media and internet search engines were used to solicit information from a wider general public. Sites were searched using the thematic criteria identified for conflict archaeology found in the CBA's 'Modern Military Matters' (Schofield 2004) and 'Twentieth Century Military sites' (EH 2003)

It became clear very early on that the sum of readily available knowledge concerning the effects of the First World War on the home front in Glamorgan and Gwent was very small, even from sources usually noted for their depth and variety of knowledge, such as The Great War Forum (url: <http://1914-1918.invisionzone.com/forums/index.php>). It was therefore necessary to compile a database of all sites and potential sites associated with the First World War identified from primary, secondary and other sources, in the full knowledge that some of these locations may already have been destroyed. Even with the limitations mentioned in the scope of research, the resulting gazetteer represents the most comprehensive guide to First World War home front activity yet compiled for South Wales.

Identified and potential sites were assigned a numeric code (GWSC or Great War Scoping) and entered into a database for follow up research. The follow up for each site included further specific consultation of primary sources, map regression to compare the first four Ordnance Survey map editions, a rapid assessment of potential survival using open source aerial photographic and mapping software, CRAPW resources and follow up site visits for selected locations. The database was amended with new information, a regional PRN and a final assessment of condition assigned.

2.2 Sources

The information contained within this study was gathered from a variety of sources. An initial search of the Historic Environment record held by GGAT was complemented by a search of Coflein, the RCAHMW online data base. This produced the existing list of sites relating to the First World War.

Numerous visits were made to the Glamorgan Archives, the West Glamorgan Archives and the Gwent Archives in order to search for relevant material held by them. Visits were made to Cardiff, Chepstow and Newport museums as well as the to the reference collections held in Swansea, Newport and Cardiff Central libraries.

All identified sites or potential sites were included in a database in order to produce a gazetteer of interests, which forms the bulk of this report. Each of these potential sites was then examined using cartographic sources, online satellite and photographic imagery and site visits where appropriate to determine its survival and condition.

2.3 Range, content and value and significance of sources

The information held by the above mentioned bodies is often somewhat tangential in nature. As an example, the first concrete indicators for the location of the Newport National Shell Factory GWSC166/10613g came from references to the modification of the borough electrical supply found in the minutes of council meetings from late 1915. Council minutes contain a wealth of material relating to wartime conditions such as the payment of war bonuses, the employment of women as tram conductors and numerous provisions of services for service personnel and their families. However, this kind of information, whilst invaluable as social history, needs to be sifted carefully to locate information useful to the archaeologist; a time consuming process. It is clear however, that primary information in the form of personal letters, official correspondence and contemporary newspaper reports is the most valuable resource when identifying wartime function and use of buildings and landscape. Cartographic sources are also invaluable but have their own issues; sites may be deliberately omitted (such as Mumbles Coastal Battery and Maindy Barracks) from some editions of mapping and it must be remembered that for all the massive national effort involved, the period of the war, and therefore the driving force behind landscape changes, lasted only four years. It is difficult to identify, for example, expansion in a pre-war factory between the Second (1901) and Third edition (1921) OS maps from those brought about by the war, without additional supporting evidence.

An online search was made of the National Archive in Kew for further relevant material; it is clear that a significant quantity of material is held by Kew but that the majority has not been digitised as it is likely that very few researchers have previously studied the home front within Glamorgan and Gwent. In the same way that primary sources held by local archives have proved to be the keys to identifying numerous sites associated with the First World War, resources held by The National Archives are currently an untapped source that will undoubtedly lead to the identification or enhancement of information on sites within Glamorgan and Gwent, particularly those relating to National organisations such as the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Munitions. Accessing such information though is likely to take some time and would almost certainly require a specific project to avoid a piecemeal approach.

Aerial photographic sources held by the Royal Commission were examined but these had little utility for this particular project, generally confirming what was visible from cartographic sources.

There is a dearth of secondary sources concerning the 'Home Front', a situation that may change as the period of the centenary progresses. Most of the large (and some of the smaller) settlements within Glamorgan and Gwent have published works over the years that focus on local history, particularly volumes that have a photographic 'then and now' leitmotif. Some of these volumes, such as Trett (2004) and Ashwin (2009) have been of some use but caution should be used – a reported Zeppelin raid on Newport train station in early 1916 is treated as fact in Underwood (1980) yet has no basis in any historical truth. The Journal of Welsh Labour History has published a number of interesting articles dealing with social history but these are again of less utility to the archaeologist.

Additional information was sought from a number of other online resources, the majority of which were websites operated by enthusiasts, local historians and museums. If caveats are applied relating to local histories, sources on the internet should be regarded with even more caution. However, the larger and more established sites such as The Great War Forum can generally be trusted as far a reliability of information is concerned. The information gained through online searches was corroborated where possible, by a map regression, primarily by comparison of the Second edition OS maps (1901) with the Third edition OS maps (1921) as

viewed on the online HER. The map regression also identified a number of potential sites related to First World War activity that were not identified through the online search.

Finally, personal contacts were utilised, most notably, consultation with Lt Col Eric Gruber von Arni, an historian of the British Army Medical Services.

One potential source of information that was specifically not utilised was that of local history groups. A conscious decision not to consult was made as it was felt that the purpose of the scoping report was to establish exactly how much information could be garnered from 'formal' or 'official' archives. Information on home front sites will undoubtedly be held by local groups but as may be seen from the plethora of First World War projects currently underway, much of it is social history. It is hoped that once subsequent projects are underway, a specific community element can be introduced to tap into this source.

3. Results

3.1 Total number of sites and condition

A total of 335 sites across Glamorgan and Gwent have been identified during the course of the study and are included in the gazetteer (Figure 1, Appendix A). A total of 53 previously known sites relating to First World War activity were identified through consultation of the HER and RCAHMW (Table 1). A total of 282 new sites were identified as a result of this study (Appendix 1).

Of the total number of sites:

- 98 are considered either 'Intact' or 'Near intact' (Table 2)
- 20 sites are considered to be 'Damaged' (Table 3)
- 15 sites are considered 'Near destroyed' (Table 3).
- 89 sites are considered to have been destroyed.
- Two sites, both war memorials, have been moved but are intact (GWSC225/304190 Llanharan War memorial and GWSC251/26494 Aberbargoed Memorial gates).
- It has not been possible to assess the condition of the remaining 111 sites for a variety of reasons but a number of them are considered to be of significance and where appropriate, these have been included in a separate table (Table 4). All references for the information gathered have been included in the site descriptions.

Each entry in the gazetteer has been assigned a numeric code for the project (GWSC number) and has the NPRN or Regional PRN or SAM reference number appended. The gazetteer contains the information relevant to each site. A number of sites are known to have existed for which no exact National Grid Reference has been identified. In these cases, a four figure reference has been assigned to indicate the general area of the site.

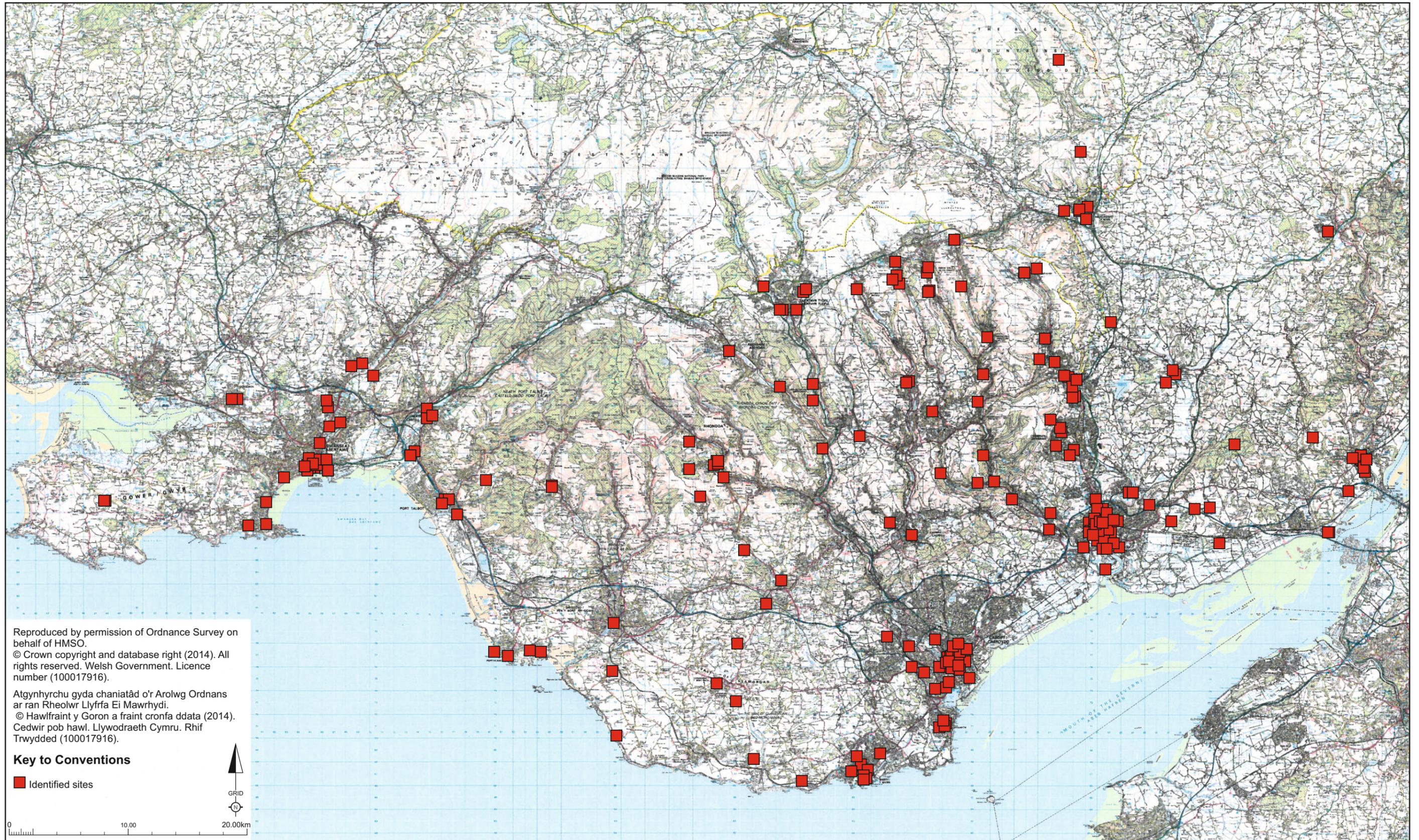


Figure 1. Spot distribution map of identified sites within the Glamorgan-Gwent area

3.2 Selected surviving sites

Sites identified as part of the study range from private houses used to accommodate Belgian refugees (*e.g.* GWSC295/07271w and GWSC328/10687g) at the beginning of the First World War, to large purpose built industrial facilities like the self-contained steelworks at Port Talbot (GWSC278/07304w). The following sites have been selected to provide a flavour of the variety of remains that survive.

The most significant contribution made by the counties of Glamorgan and Gwent to the war was in the form of its industrial output. The majority of these sites have been destroyed as their fortunes were closely tied to general post-war industrial conditions. However, a number of sites survive in a partial state. There are elements of the National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory (GWSC167/10612g) surviving on the South Dock at Newport, as well as parts of the Lovells confectionary factory (GWSC242/10275g) that was turned over to war production due to the shortage of sugar. The most extensive set of industrial remains is found in Chepstow, where the construction of National Shipyard No.1 (GWSC01/415173) in 1917 and 1918 resulted in new housing and a large shipyard, changing the landscape and character of Chepstow (Plates 1 and 2).



Plate 1 View of the slipways (GWSC288/10692g) at National Shipyard No.1, constructed in August 1917 (GWSC01/415173)



Plate 2 View of part of Hardwick Village, Chepstow, a garden city constructed for workers at National Shipyard No.1 in 1917/1918 (GWSC136/10620g)

Munitions production was a particularly significant activity in both Glamorgan and Gwent. Although the majority of shell production facilities have been destroyed, elements of buildings belonging to a pre-war engineering firm in Briton Ferry, Taylor and Sons (GWSC298/07318w), have possibly survived. The firm produced 18lb artillery shells and the West Glamorgan Archives contains a series of photographs recording shell manufacture at the premises (Plate 3). Examination of the photographs revealed similarities in some of the extant buildings that suggest a degree of survival for the structures, although access to the current works has not as yet been possible.



Plate 3 Interior of the Taylor and Son Engineering works in 1917. The works produced 18lbr high explosive shells and elements of the buildings may survive (GWSC298/07318w, West Glamorgan Archives TAY/PLA 7-11)

As well as the more obvious industrial sites, light has been shed onto some of the social aspects of the workforce. The majority of munitions and war production facilities employed a significant number of women which created pressure on home life, particularly if the men of the family were away due to the war. Some employers established facilities to help support their workers in ways that would be regarded a progressive for their time. One such facility identified is the Munitions Crèche (GWSC181/10274g, Plate 4), opened in 1917 for the children of munitions workers at the National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory in Newport. Although little information about its operation has been located, the building still survives (Plate 5).



Plate 4 The Munitons Crèche, Newport (GWSC181/10274g) on the day of its opening December 4th 1917 (Newport Past)



Plate 5 Contemporary view of the Munitons Crèche (GWSC181/10274g), February 2014.

One set of practice trenches, constructed by the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers, has been confirmed at St Dial's Farm outside Monmouth (GWSC03/409493). Little is visible on the ground although their presence, suspected from a Royal Commission aerial photograph, has been confirmed by research for this project. The remains of the original First World War era camp (GWSC309/09381g) used by the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers who constructed the practice trenches have been identified immediately south of the current Vauxhall Camp and consist of concrete and brick building platforms (Plate 6), although later additions have been made.



Plate 6 Partially buried foundations of a First World War era structure at the original Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers Vauxhall Camp, Monmouth (GWSC309/09381g)

The distribution of military remains from the First World War has remained frustratingly elusive. Primary documents provide clues to the location of a number of sites such as the convalescent camp at Buttrills in Barry (GWSC232/05077s) yet this substantial camp is not depicted on cartographic sources or in any available photographic source. It appears to be the case however that despite the pre-war popularity of Porthcawl as a destination for Volunteer and Territorial Army summer camps (GWSC233/07515m), neither county possessed large wartime encampments or training facilities, although a large number of Drill Halls (87) have been identified, demonstrating the strength of the Volunteer and Territorial Force organisation within the two counties.

Coastal and port defences remain difficult to place into context and it is possible that the measures taken were, initially at least, rather amateur by later standards. An example of this was discovered in the form of an annotated Ordnance Survey map held by Glamorgan Archives (DX789/1) dividing a section of coastline between Barry and Porthcawl into areas of responsibility for two infantry companies. The map gives the locations of telephones along the coastline, including those in private houses, and ties in nicely with correspondence from the housekeeper at Blaen-y-cwm near Monkash (GWSC178/05052s), also held in the Glamorgan Archives (D 19/14), detailing the activities of soldiers who requisitioned a part of the property in 1914, on the basis that it had a telephone (Blaen-y-cwm is marked as having a subscription telephone on the coastal map).

3.3 Tabular presentation of key findings

Table 1 Sites identified through trawl of HER and RCAHMW records

ID	Name	NGR	Type
GWSC01 /415173	National Shipyard No.1, Chepstow	ST5383993636	Shipyard
GWSC03 /409493	St Dial's Farm practice trenches, Monmouth	SO49651169	Defence, practice trenches
GWSC07 /67436	Balls Pond range butts, Blaenavon	SO26090954	Rifle range
GWSC08 /67435	Balls Pond range bunker, Blaenavon	SO26100953	Rifle range
GWSC09 /67434	Balls Pond range bunker NE of butts, Blaenavon	SO25660987	Rifle range
GWSC10 /67433	Balls Pond range bank SE of Rifle range, Blaenavon	SO25610982	Rifle range
GWSC11/419301	Hirwaun Firing Range, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Rhigos	SN 94900534	Rifle range
GWSC171/08533g	Hedgerows at Salisbury Farm, Magor	ST 42201 88799	Hedgerows
GWSC172/02666w	Summer House Hill, Llansamlet	SS 69803 96737	Structure
GWSC173/06761w	Mumbles slipway, Mumbles	SS 630 874	Slipway
GWSC192/00957s/32845	Welsh National War Memorial, Cathays Park, Cardiff	ST 18133 77059	War memorial
GWSC193/01156s/32781	War memorial, Llandaff	ST 15451 78121	War memorial
GWSC194/01481g	War memorial, Llantilio	SO 31155 16308	War memorial
GWSC195/01875s/32844	War memorial, Llantwit Major	SS 96716874	War memorial
GWSC196/02017m/32804	War memorial, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 0504106627	War memorial
GWSC197/02746g	War Memorial, Beaufort Square, Chepstow	ST 53390 93910	War memorial
GWSC198/02903w	Talbot Park war memorial, Port Talbot	SS 77301 89201	War memorial
GWSC199/ 15662	Monmouthshire Regiment Memorial, Abergavenny	SO2972214496	War memorial
GWSC200/160165	Magor First World War Memorial, Magor	ST 4250487093	War memorial
GWSC201/ 85009	Monmouth Boys School War Memorial	SO5102812785	War memorial
GWSC202/ 310356	War memorial, Chapel Lane, Croesyceiliog	ST30379683	War memorial
GWSC203/301552	Skenfrith War Memorial	SO4574720220	War memorial
GWSC204/32882	St James's Square War memorial, Monmouth	SO51061298	War memorial
GWSC205/419442	Barry War Memorial, Barry	ST1141368047	War memorial
GWSC206/419443	St Hilary Down War Memorial, Cowbridge	ST0161973977	War memorial
GWSC207/419457	Gorseinon War Memorial	SN58669871	War memorial
GWSC208/18810	Pontypool War Memorial gates	SO2825700822	War memorial

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ID	Name	NGR	Type
GWSC209/419439	Welsh Regiment War memorial, Pontypridd	ST0876592733	War memorial
GWSC210/417987	Cowbridge War memorial, Cowbridge	SS9955974637	War memorial
GWSC211/22528	Ebbw Vale War Memorial	SO1680110078	War memorial
GWSC212/419420	Maesteg War Memorial	SS8531991382	War memorial
GWSC213/26700	Blackwood War Memorial	ST1729197618	War memorial
GWSC214/25496	New Tredegar War Memorial	SO1425303165	War memorial
GWSC215/419438	Miskin War Memorial	ST0465680871	War memorial
GWSC216/419444	Penarth War Memorial	ST1874271470	War Memorial
GWSC217/ 13828	Welsh Regimental War Memorial, Maindy, Cardiff	ST1789578372	War memorial
GWSC218/ 80958	Pant War Memorial, Merthyr Tydfil	SO0656409018	War memorial
GWSC219/ 404633	Coedpenmaen Common War Memorial	ST0779690302	War memorial
GWSC220/ 309931	Parc Brillau War memorial, Llansamlet	SS69669750	War memorial
GWSC221/11273	Dunravens Place War Memorial, Bridgend	SS90477984	War memorial
GWSC222/ 310384	Dan y Graig Cemetery War Memorial, St Thomas, Port Tennant	SS6759493477	War memorial
GWSC223/ 310004	War memorial, Herbert Street, Pontardawe	SN72270396	War memorial
GWSC224/ 310074	Mountain Ash War Memorial	ST04429981	War memorial
GWSC225/ 304190	Llanharran War Memorial	ST00238317	War memorial
GWSC226/ 309947	Porth War Memorial	ST02499132	War memorial
GWSC228/308792	Ynysbwl War Memorial	ST0601894205	War memorial
GWSC229/302070	Abercynon War Memorial clock	ST08189498	War memorial
GWSC230/310259	Aberfan War memorial	ST07289971	War memorial
GWSC231/80941	Penrhiwceibr Clock tower and War Memorial	ST05969761	War memorial
GWSC251/26494	Memorial gates , Commercial Street, Aberbargoed,	SO 15523 00091	War memorial
GWSC252/408537	Memorial gates, Abertillery and District Hospital, Aberbeeg	SO 20652 01641	War memorial
GWSC253/08562g/20996	War memorial, Market Square, Abercarn	ST 21607 94950	War memorial
GWSC255/22505	War Memorial, Somerset Street, Abertillery	SO 21976 03747	War memorial

Table 2 Intact or near intact sites

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Condition	Status
GWSC112/01642g	Cavalry Barracks Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Newport	ST3035288899	Military Hospital	Intact	None
GWSC130/05075s	Ash Hall Auxiliary Hospital, Ystradowen, Cowbridge	ST0105578109	Auxiliary hospital	Intact	
GWSC131/05074s	Beaupre Auxiliary Hospital, St Hilary, Cowbridge	ST0093773260	Auxiliary hospital	Intact	
GWSC132/07401w	Dan-y-coed Red Cross Hospital, Blackpill, Mumbles	SS6153889876	Auxiliary hospital	Intact	None
GWSC135/10621g	Workers housing, Bulwark, Chepstow	ST5367392509	Housing	Intact	None
GWSC136/10620g	Hardwick Village, Chepstow	ST5340293381	Housing	Intact	None
GWSC173/06761w	Mumbles slipway, Mumbles	SS630874	Slipway	Intact	None
GWSC178/05052s	Blaen y cwm, Monknash, Cowbridge	SS9089870327	Requisitioned building	Intact	None
GWSC184//10320g	The Chepstow Gun, Chepstow	ST5337693902	Trophy	Intact	None
GWSC192/00957s/32845	Welsh National War Memorial, Cathays Park, Cardiff	ST1813377059	War memorial	Intact	LBII*
GWSC193/01156s/32781	War memorial, Llandaff	ST1545178121	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC194/01481g	War memorial, Llantilio	SO3115516308	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC195/01875s/32844	War memorial, Llantwit Major	SS96716874	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC196/02017m/32804	War memorial, Merthyr Tydfil	SO0504106627	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC197/02746g	War Memorial, Beaufort Square, Chepstow	ST5339093910	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC198/02903w	Talbot Park war memorial, Port Talbot	SS7730189201	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC199/ 15662	Monmouthshire Regiment Memorial, Abergavenny	SO2972214496	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC200/160165	Magor First World War Memorial, Magor	ST4250487093	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC201/ 85009	Monmouth Boys School War Memorial	SO5102812785	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC202/ 310356	War memorial, Chapel Lane, Croesyceiliog	ST30379683	War memorial	Intact	LBII
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GWSC204/32882	St James's Square War memorial, Monmouth	SO51061298	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC206/419443	St Hilary Down War Memorial, Cowbridge	ST0161973977	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC207/419457	Gorseinon War Memorial	SN58669871	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC208/18810	Pontypool War Memorial gates	SO2825700822	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC209/419439	Welsh regimental War memorial, Pontypridd	ST0876592733	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC211/22528	Ebbw Vale War Memorial	SO1680110078	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC212/419420	Maesteg War Memorial	SS8531991382	War memorial	Intact	LBII

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ID	Name	NGR	Type	Condition	Status
GWSC213/26700	Blackwood War Memorial	ST1729197618	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC214/25496	New Tredegar War Memorial	SO1425303165	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC215/419438	Miskin War Memorial	ST0465680871	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC216/419444	Penarth War Memorial	ST1874271470	War Memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC217/ 13828	Welsh Regimental War Memorial, Maindy, Cardiff	ST1789578372	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC218/ 80958	Pant War Memorial, Merthyr Tydfil	SO0656409018	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC219/ 404633	Coedpenmaen Common War Memorial	ST0779690302	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC220/ 309931	Parc Brillau War memorial, Llansamlet	SS69669750	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC221/11273	Dunravens Place War Memorial, Bridgend	SS90477984	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC222/ 310384	Dan y Graig Cemetery War Memorial, St Thomas, Port Tennant	SS6759493477	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC223/ 310004	War memorial, Herbert Street, Pontardawe	SN72270396	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC224/ 310074	Mountain Ash War Memorial	ST04429981	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC226/ 309947	Porth War Memorial	ST02499132	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC228/308792	Ynysbwl War Memorial	ST0601894205	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC229/302070	Abercynon War Memorial clock	ST08189498	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC230/310259	Aberfan War memorial	ST07289971	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC231/80941	Penrhiwceibr Clock tower and War Memorial	ST05969761	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC252/408537	Memorial gates, Abertillery and District Hospital, Aberbeeg	SO2065201641	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC253/08562g/20996	War memorial, Market Square, Abercarn	ST2160794950	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC255/22505	War Memorial, Somerset Street, Abertillery	SO2197603747	War memorial	Intact	LBII
GWSC285/02380w	Mond Buildings, Union Street, Swansea	SS6534793077	Public buildings	Intact	LBII
GWSC286/LB113	YMCA Buildings, The Kingsway, Swansea	SS6504692980	Building	Intact	LBII
GWSC297/07269w	Graig House, Swansea	SN7046900513	House	Intact	None
GWSC312/07378w	Drill Hall, Rugby Avenue, Neath	SS7547997149	Drill hall	Intact	None
GWSC315/10686g	The Wentwood, Gwent	ST4270294818	Woodland	Intact	None
GWSC321/10678g	Brookfield Red Cross Hospital Depot, Abergavenny	SO3031213699	Depot	Intact	None
GWSC325/10674g	Stow Park Presbyterian Church, 4 Kensington Place, Newport	ST3253588394	House	Intact	None
GWSC328/10687g	3 Rodney Road, Newport	ST3139788356	House	Intact	None
GWSC329/10300g	93 Corporation Road, Newport	ST3170888233	House	Intact	None
GWSC45/07495m	Drill Hall, Dyffryn Road, Mountain Ash	ST0465999550	Drill hall	Intact	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Type	Condition	Status
GWSC69 NPRN31959	Drill Hall, Lower Church Street, Chepstow	ST53669415	Drill hall	Intact	None
GWSC84/05181g/21290	Drill Hall, Caroline Street, Newport	ST3142387745	Drill hall	Intact	LBII
GWSC88/10666g	Drill Hall, Dock Street, Newport	ST315198792	Drill hall	Intact	None
GWSC103/NPRN18639	3rd Western General Hospital, Glossop Terrace, Cardiff	ST1934476866	Military Hospital	Near intact	LBII
GWSC111/10729g	Woolaston House, Newport	ST3061287510	Military Hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC12/07418w	Porthcawl Docks	ST8195376460	Docks	Near Intact	None
GWSC128/37008	Chepstow Red Cross Hospital, Gwy House, Chepstow	ST5357894194	Auxiliary hospital	Near Intact	None
GWSC134/10622g	Griffithstown Auxiliary Hospital, Griffithstown, Pontypool	ST2908799575	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC138/26736	The Lodge Hospital, Llandaff	ST1557577848	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	LBII
GWSC139/31877	Rookwood Military Hospital, Llandaff	ST1499978061	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	LBII
GWSC142/04189g/2307	Monmouth Red Cross Hospital, Parade House, Monmouth	ST5097121316	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	LBII
GWSC146/10618g	Brynglas Auxiliary Hospital, Newport	ST3106990209	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC147/02311s	Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital, Whitchurch, Cardiff	ST1461780513	Military Hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC153/745	St John's Hospital, The Rest, Porthcawl	SS8041278400	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC158/301415	Hendrefoilan Hospital, Swansea	SS6128793647	Auxiliary hospital	Near Intact	LBII
GWSC159/308219	Parc Wern Hospital, Swansea	SS6309792665	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	LBII
GWSC161/01691m/18438	Coytrahen House Auxiliary Hospital, Tondy	SS8950085250	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC162/10616g	Park Hospital, Tredegar	SO1403608645	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC165/10615g	Uskside National Works, Uskside, Newport	ST3181886707	Shell factory	Near intact	None
GWSC169/3097	Raglan Barracks, Barrack Hill, Newport	ST3035388983	Barracks	Near intact	LBII
GWSC170/05069s	Maindy Barracks, Cardiff	ST1765078390	Barracks	Near intact	None
GWSC176/05067s	Barry Island Council School, Barry Island	ST1158467049	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	None
GWSC18/05027s	Barry Drill Hall, Gladstone Road, Barry	ST1140567929	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC180/10695g	Kings Head Hotel, High Street, Newport	ST3105888343	Recruiting station	Near intact	None
GWSC181/10274g	The Munitions Creche, 50 Alexandra Road, Pill, Newport	ST4146886428	Creche	Near intact	None
GWSC191/06179g	Newport Railway Station	ST3088688348	Railway Station	Near intact	None
GWSC21/07474w	Drill Shed, Shelone Road, Britton Ferry	ST7372094239	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC31/07473w	Drill Hall, Clydach	SN6956601570	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC314/10698g	Works shed, National Shipyard, Chepstow	ST5373793514	Works shed	Near intact	None
GWSC317/10353g	Portskewett Red Cross Hospital, Portskewett	ST5051687439	Auxiliary hospital	Near intact	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Type	Condition	Status
GWSC322/10677g	The Coldra, Newport	ST3561489651	House	Near intact	None
GWSC39/07473m	Drill Hall, Old Drill Hall Road, Cefn Coed, Merthyr	SO0322608006	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC43/07031m	Drill Hall, Merthyr Vale	ST0739899790	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC61/10737g	Drill Hall, Baker Street, Abergavenny	SO2975214355	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC62/10736g	Drill Hall, Cwm Cottage Road, Abertillery	SO2204403704	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC64/07510m	Drill Hall, Blackwood	ST1743097572	Drill hall	Near Intact	None
GWSC66/10733g	Drill hall, Blaina	SO1980007988	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC67/10732g	Drill Hall, Lower Bailey Street, Brynmawr	SO1924111953	Drill hall	Near intact	None
GWSC94/07559m	Drill Hall, The Terrace, Rhymney	SO1107407758	Drill hall	Near intact	None

Table 3 Damaged and near destroyed sites

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Condition	Status
GWSC01 /415173	National Shipyard No.1, Chepstow	ST5383993636	Shipyard	Damaged	None
GWSC100/10653g	Drill Hall, Park Place, Tredegar	SO1461608278	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC124/05063s	Royal Hamadryad Seaman's Hospital, Cardiff	ST1850974347	Auxiliary hospital	Damaged	None
GWSC143/07272w	Victoria Hall Red Cross Hospital, Mumbles	SS6157188134	Auxiliary hospital	Damaged	None
GWSC167/10612g	National Cartridge and Box repair Factory, Alexandra Dock, Newport	ST3193084260	War production factory	Damaged	None
GWSC168/34078	Cyfarthfa Ironworks Crawshay Brothers, Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil	SO03820685	Iron works	Damaged	SAM
GWSC235/07494m	Rifle range, Newton Burrows, Porthcawl	SS8461677395	Rifle range	Damaged	None
GWSC236/10303g	British Mannesman Tube Works Limited, Corporation Road, Newport	ST3309786099	War production factory	Damaged	None
GWSC241/10839g	Orb Steelworks (J.Lysaghts Ltd) , Newport	ST3263286505	Steelworks	Damaged	None
GWSC242/10275g	Lovells Confectionary Works, Alderney Street, Newport	ST3124489392	War production factory	Damaged	None
GWSC288/10692g	Slipways at National Shipyard No.1, Chepstow	ST5381493477	Slipways	Damaged	None
GWSC298/07318w	Taylor and Sons Ltd, Church Road, Briton Ferry	SS7394794210	Shell factory	Damaged	None
GWSC37/07472m	Drill Hall, Temple Street, Maesteg	SS8553091256	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC38/07435w	Drill Hall, Gallipoli Row, Margam	SS7754088948	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC42/07493m	Drill Hall, Brecon Road, Merthyr	SO0494266488	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC49/07429w	Drill Hall, Forge Road, Port Talbot	SS7689990170	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC52/07432w	Drill Hall, Park Road, Swansea	SS5860998587	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC56/07416w	Drill Hall, Hafod, Swansea	SS6602494897	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC74/10852g	Drill Hall, Alexandra Street, Victoria, Ebbw-Vale	SO1687909180	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC98/10656g	Drill Hall, Sirhowy	SO1427510038	Drill hall	Damaged	None
GWSC03 /409493	St Dial's Farm practice trenches, Monmouth	SO49651169	Defence, practice trenches	Near destroyed	None
GWSC107/05051s	Landsdowne Road Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff	ST1570176081	Military Hospital	Near destroyed	None
GWSC13/05956w	Hafod Copperworks, Swansea	SS6622995070	Copperworks	Near destroyed	SAM (Engine house)
GWSC14/08935g	CH Walker and Co, Sudbrook, Monmouthshire	ST5087187732	Shipyard	Near destroyed	None
GWSC239/408353	Tredegar Dry Dock and Wharf Company, Newport	ST3179186562	Shipyard	Near destroyed	None
GWSC246/06124w/30116	British Mannesmann Tube Works Limited, Swansea	SS6704396115	Factory	Near destroyed	None
GWSC257/07557m	Llwynpia Colliery, Llwynpia	SS9936293144	Benzol Factory	Near destroyed	None
GWSC264/01263m	Ynysfach Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil	SO0454906051	Iron works	Near destroyed	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Type	Condition	Status
GWSC269/10844g	Upper Cwn-Bran Brickworks, Cwm-Bran	ST2731196833	Brickworks	Near destroyed	None
GWSC278/07304w	Port Talbot Steel Works (Baldwins), Port Talbot	SS7627089815	Steel works	Near destroyed	None
GWSC309/09381g	Vauxhall Camp, Monmouth	SO5050413080	Camp	Near destroyed	None
GWSC318/10681g	Llanwern House Hospital, Llanwern	ST3738088304	Auxiliary hospital	Near destroyed	None
GWSC65/10734g	Drill Hall, Upper Waun Street, Blaenavon	SO2514409116	Drill hall	Near destroyed	None
GWSC87/10715g	Albert Hall, Stow Hill, Newport	ST3106788001	Drill hall	Near destroyed	None
GWSC95/07513m	Drill Hall, Risca	ST2255991622	Drill hall	Near destroyed	None

Table 4 Archaeologically significant sites whose condition has not been ascertained.

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Condition	Status
GWSC05/10739g	Balls Pond Rifle range, Blaenavon	SO26100953	Rifle range	Not known	None
GWSC06 /309220	Severnside Rifle Range. May also be known as Rogiet ranges	ST4764086910	Rifle range	Not known	None
GWSC07 /67436	Balls Pond range butts, Blaenavon	SO26090954	Rifle range	Not known	None
GWSC08 /67435	Balls Pond range bunker, Blaenavon	SO26100953	Rifle range	Not known	None
GWSC09 /67434	Balls Pond range bunker NE of butts, Blaenavon	SO25660987	Rifle range	Not known	None
GWSC10 /67433	Balls Pond range bank SE of Rifle range, Blaenavon	SO25610982	Rifle range	Not known	None
GWSC174/02243w	Mumbles Island Battery	SS6347387161	Coastal Battery	Not known	None
GWSC232/05077s	Buttrills Camp, Barry	ST1103668675	Army camp	Not known	None
GWSC233/07515m	Porthcawl Army Camp, Porthcawl	SS8060477432	Army camp	Not known	None
GWSC247/10709g	Work Camp at Usk, Monmouthshire	SO3751500983	Place of internment	Not known	None
GWSC248/10708g	Llanthony Timber Camp, Llanthony	SO2827	Timber camp	Not known	None
GWSC250/10703g	Work Camp, The Garage, Abergavenny	SO297145	Place of Internment	Not known	None
GWSC279/10276g	Llanmartin Agricultural Group, Monmouthshire	ST394894	Place of Detention	Not known	None
GWSC280/10694g	Pencoed Castle, Llanmartin	ST4062189442	Place of Detention	Not known	None
GWSC281/05058s	Penarth Working camp, Penarth	ST1871	Place of Detention	Not known	None
GWSC282/07303w	Port Talbot Work Camp, Dyffryn Valley, Port Talbot	SS7991491746	Place of Detention	Not known	None
GWSC283/05057s	Rhoos Work Camp, Kemeys Hotel, Rhoose	ST064665	Place of Detention	Not known	None
GWSC284/10693g	Usk Agricultural Group, Usk	SO3700	Place of Detention	Not known	None
GWSC305/07482w	Swansea Naval Base, Swansea	SS6672792575	Naval Base	Not known	None
GWSC307/07480w	Swansea Docks	SS6672792575	Port	Not known	None
GWSC311/10689g	Miniature rifle range, Abergavenny	SO2842614329	Rifle range	Not Known	None
GWSC333/05053s	Cambrian Aircraft Construction, 18 Station Road, Penarth	ST184712	Aircraft factory	Not known	None

3.4 Emergent key themes

Emergent themes

- The evidence for archaeological remains relating to the First World War is relatively common yet very little information has, up to now been available that allows us to place these sites into an appropriate archaeological context.
- Surprisingly little concrete information concerning military activity within Glamorgan and Gwent has come to light, despite a statistically strong showing in the data. The cartographic sources available for the immediate post war period are unreliable. For example, the Mumbles coastal Battery site (GWSC174/02243w) and Maindy Barracks in Cardiff (GWSC170/05069s) are blank on the Third edition maps. It is highly likely that other, possibly substantial, military sites have been omitted from the cartographic record. This may explain the absence of detail associated with Buttrills Camp in Barry (GWSC232/05077s).
- It is likely that substantial quantities of information concerning the home front in Glamorgan and Gwent is held in the National Archives in Kew. It is likely that a discrete project will be required to examine this untapped source of information.
- The impact of the activities of the Ministry of Munitions in 1915 on the industries and transport infrastructure of South Wales is poorly understood. It has become clear that a great number of firms with any capability were committed to war production in some capacity, with a great number of additions and extensions taking place to buildings and sites. It has been difficult however to distinguish these wartime extensions from those that took place immediately prior to the war in an effort to modernise existing business in the face of increasing global competition. This lack of clarity is compounded by the almost total destruction of the traditional South Wales industrial base at the latter end of the 20th century, which destroyed the physical evidence of wartime expansion.
- The landscape changes engendered by certain conditions of the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act 1916, which provided for the requisition of land for allotments and stipulations for farmers to grow particular quantities and types of crops, is also poorly understood. Evidence for the widespread introduction of allotments and compulsory changes of land use exists within local archives but is likely to require considerable resources to interpret.
- There is a significant lack of information regarding the significance of shipping and naval activity within the two counties, despite the presence of three major ports. In part this may be due to wartime secrecy and down-playing of the activity to avoid drawing enemy attention. However, maritime activity in and around the South Wales ports played a significant part in the conduct of the First World War and is potentially worthy of a specific project to identify any surviving physical remains.

4. Conclusions

The legacy of the First World War on the archaeology of Glamorgan and Gwent is a vast subject that is only just beginning to be appreciated. Until recently, there has been no significant archaeological interest in this period, which has been reflected in the relatively poor level of information held by the Regional HER and the RCAHMW concerning relevant remains.

The evidence gathered as a result of the scoping study does not point to an overtly militarised landscape of the type that subsequently came into being during the Second World War. Only one set of practice trenches, at St Dial's Farm (GWSC03/409493), has been identified for certain, and Glamorgan and Gwent did not contain large training camps and facilities such as those found in the north of Wales. The threat of air attack was low, despite the psychological fear of it, and no anti-aircraft sites have been identified. There is a significant gap in our understanding of coastal and local area defence, such as the presence of military units to guard munitions plants and ports but it is possible that these activities appear to have left little in the way of readily identifiable archaeological remains.

Rather, the results of the scoping project demonstrate that the war had a much more insidious influence, permeating virtually every facet of the existing landscape in the two counties yet leaving relatively little trace. Although a number of dedicated facilities were constructed, such as the National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory in Newport, National Shipyard No.1 in Chepstow and Margam Steelworks in Port Talbot, it was much more usual to utilise buildings and networks that were already present. The dramatic shift of South Wales industry to war production after 1915 resulted in extensions and alterations to almost all factories and works, yet these are almost invisible in the archaeological record. Indeed, the contribution of South Wales industry to the overall war effort is poorly understood, and is one of the great untold stories in the recent history of Wales.

5. Recommendations

The scoping report has identified a number of themes that should be the subject of further archaeological focused work. Many of these topics lend themselves well to community involvement and it is suggested that the recent initiatives on community participation in recording remains from the First World War put forward by the CBA (<http://new.archaeologyuk.org/first-world-war/>) be utilised as a vehicle for further work. Suggestions of the kind of general activities that could be organised include:

5.1 Documentary research

- Development of a tool kit in conjunction with the other three Welsh Archaeological trusts and the CBA to investigate their area through documentary research
- Documentary search workshops

5.2 Fieldwork

- Use of non-intrusive methods of investigation i.e. field walking, building survey, geophysical methods
- Intrusive investigation – supervised metal detecting, excavation

5.3 Dissemination

- Talks, exhibitions, events
- Enhanced knowledge and information in the public domain – information deposited with Regional HER, NMR Archives, Museums etc.
- Booklets, information boards, leaflets, websites, apps etc. could be developed

5.4 Site specific recommendations

A number of site specific recommendations are suggested. These are:

Porthcawl (GWSC233/07515m)

The role of Porthcawl as a focus for Territorial Army activity and its role in the formation of the Welsh Army Corps should be examined. The records of the Welsh Army Corps have been selected for full digitisation by the Welsh National Library and will significantly aid study of this military formation, and the legacy it left in South Wales. The investigation would include landscape survey underpinned by documentary research and would be a good topic for community involvement.

National Shipyard No.1, Chepstow (GWSC01/415173)

The National Shipyard has left a substantial legacy in terms of physical remains and had a significant impact on the development of Chepstow. Placing the shipyard and associated structures, including housing, into an appropriate archaeological context would be an excellent subject for a community recording project. Investigation would include documentary research, building survey and urban character assessment. It is highly recommended that the Shipyard becomes the subject of further, in depth study.

St Dial's Practice Trenches and Vauxhall Camp, Monmouth (GWSC03/409493, GWSC309/09381g)

As the only currently known set of practice trenches in Glamorgan and Gwent, the St Dial's trenches are of potentially regional significance. Landscape and geophysical survey are the only means by which information regarding this site is likely to be discovered as even the regimental Museum of the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers has no information on local activity during the war. Such a project would combine well with a survey and study of the remains of the original Vauxhall Camp.

5.4 General recommendations

A number of general recommendations include further investigation of the following areas:

Archives Project

A project to visit the National Archives in Kew to trawl records that could help in the investigation of potential archaeological sites relating to the First World War.

Industry

Examination of the physical impact of the introduction of the Munitions of War Act 1915 and creation of the Ministry of Munitions on the South Wales landscape. The project would look at the remains of factories, transport networks and industry, and place them into their appropriate archaeological and historical context

Hospitals and prisoners

A study of hospitals and welfare facilities (*e.g.* YMCA facilities), to assess the condition of remaining structures. An examination of potential physical remains relating to industrial relations/civil unrest, conscientious objectors, billeting and the medical rehabilitation camp at Buttrills in Barry could also be carried out. This would also include a study of Prisoner of War Camps (Port Talbot) and Agricultural Group Camps employing enemy Prisoners of War (Mathern Palace, Abergavenny, Llanmartin and Rhoose amongst others) about which virtually nothing is known at present.

Military camps and Drill Halls

Little concrete information has been found concerning military camps within Glamorgan and Gwent. Little appears to be known concerning the coastal defences of the First World War compared to the Second World War or even Victorian periods. Detailed examination of the specifically military aspects of the two counties would be a fruitful exercise with regard to military remains, particularly drill halls. Another topic is the impact of the war on the agricultural and forestry changes in the landscape. This would include effects on forestry *e.g.* despite a general belief that the Wentwood was severely deforested during the war, the OS map of 1921 shows remarkably little change in the boundaries of the wood, and an allotment survey. Food shortages and the subsequent introduction of the Defence of the Realm Act (Acquisition of Land) 1916 gave local authorities wide ranging powers to compulsorily acquire land for the purpose of allotments for growing food. This produces a significant change in the landscape that can be traced in cartographic sources.

Commemoration

Project proposals include cataloguing memorials and memorial related structures (*e.g.* hospitals, libraries *etc.*). Something that is becoming increasingly apparent is the change in

town planning procedure and the construction of housing for returning service personnel, which may be traceable in the cartographic sources. Other legacy properties are Royal British Legion premises and other ex-servicemen's clubs which would have offered support and friendship in the days before a national welfare system.

The scoping report has demonstrated that there is the potential for survival of significant archaeological remains from this pivotal period and that the vast majority of these remains have yet to be placed into their proper historical and archaeological context.

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Individual contacts:

Lt Col Eric Gruber von Arni (late QARANC) (Army Medical Services historian)
Eric Old, Curator, Monmouth Castle Museum
Oliver Blackmore, Newport Museum

Appendix A

Gazetteer of sites

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC01/415173	National Shipyard No. 1, Chepstow	ST538399 3636	Shipyard	Millions of tons of merchant shipping were sunk during the course of the First World War, particularly after the introduction of unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans in 1917. So concerned were the British by these losses that in 1917 they decided to establish a number of national shipyards in order to mass produce merchant shipping. Despite the obvious lack of infrastructure for such a major undertaking, three National Shipyards were planned for construction on the banks of the Severn, at Chepstow, Beachley and Portbury. The Chepstow yard, known as National Shipyard No.1, was established on the site of the Finch shipyard, which was a wartime consortium who was already manufacturing vessels on a small scale. Under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act, all Chepstow shipbuilding companies came under government control and the site was subject to a massive expansion costing £2,500,000 (a sum equivalent to £150 million today). Thousands of men from the Royal Engineers built the shipyard; the six large slipways that can still be seen were constructed in August 1917. Men from Tyneside and the Clyde came to work at the yard, being accommodated in specifically constructed 'Garden cities' in Hardwick, Bulwark and Sedbury. These garden cities still survive in a largely intact street plan. The large military encampment near Bulwark has been destroyed and replaced by an industrial estate but it survives in the name of one of the original approach roads, Camp Road. The concrete blocks used to construct the houses were produced by possibly up to 2000 German prisoners of war held at a prison camp at Beachley on the other side of the Wye. Other buildings were constructed for the yards including workshops, a power station and hospital (Mount Pleasant Hospital). In 1925 Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Ltd controversially bought for a mere £600,000 (equivalent to £30 million) and later largely dismantled the shipyard. In due course the company became Fairfield-Mabey Ltd who now specialise in steelwork for bridges and other structures. The six large slipways are First World War in origin, as is the remains of a former machine shop. The progress of the original construction was recorded by the authorities, the photographs and film being held by both Chepstow Museum and the Imperial War Museum. National Shipyard No. 1 was the only one	Damaged	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				that actually produced vessels, launching a total of 22 significant ships between 1917 and 1925, amongst them six, 6500 ton 'N' Type merchant vessels, though none of the prefabricated designs intended for mass production was launched before the end of the war. Neither of the other two National Shipyards launched a single vessel within the same timeframe, despite similar levels of investment. (Firth 2012). The remains are damaged but retain sufficient character to be considered highly recommended for listing or scheduling and as a result, National Shipyard No.1 will become the subject of further detailed study.		
GWSC02/10743g	Mount Pleasant Hospital, Chepstow	ST52620 93650	Hospital	Hospital constructed for the use of servicemen and workers in National Shipyard No.1. The hospital developed a speciality in the treatment of burns and opened in 1918. It was retained by the Ministry of Pensions for use by veterans after the shipyard was sold in the early 1920s. The hospital has now been demolished, the site being occupied by a housing estate. The sole surviving element from the hospital is a stone pediment, carved with anchors, oak leaves and a crowned portcullis design, and which is now used as the sign for the Chepstow Community Hospital. (Chepstow Museum)	Destroyed	None
GWSC03 /409493	St Dial's Farm practice trenches, Monmouth	SO496511 69	Defence, practice trenches	Faint cropmarks show at least two crenelated lines of plough-levelled First World War practice trenches on a prominent hill to the south-west of Monmouth. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 13th July 2006, image refs: AP_2006_2324-25.T. Driver, RCAHMW, 21st Sept 2000. Faint crenallated cropmarks can be seen on Google Earth and would appear to have a length close to 100m. No remains are visible from ground level although the weather during the field visit was generally very poor. Indirect confirmation of the presence of the trenches was provided by the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers in an anecdote concerning a Sgt Oliver. "George Oliver joined up during the 1914-18 war and served in Gallipoli and France. He became a Serjeant and was based at Monmouth with the Royal Monmouth Royal Engineers training men in the practice trenches. He was considered a very experienced man and very capable. Sgt George Oliver entered the theatre of war on 5th August 1915 as a Sapper and served in Gallipoli and France. He was awarded the British War and British Victory medals as well as the 1915 Star. After the armistice he was training soldiers from the Royal Monmouth Royal Regiment at a series of practice trenches dug into a field at St. Dials Farm Monmouth. On the 11th December 1918 he was intending to demonstrate how the enemy might hide explosives with items that a soldier might move or pick up. These were of course "booby"	Near destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				traps, the word "booby" being used as far back as 1590 to mean "stupid person, slow bird". He buried a tin of amatol explosive and attached the detonator to a shovel buried in the earth, with the handle sticking out of the ground. To the handle he attached a long length of wire and intended to show how pulling on the wire would move the shovel and detonate the hidden explosive. When he pulled the wire it broke so he mended it and approached the shovel and was seen to slightly move the handle as if to loosen it in the earth. There was an explosion as he did this and he was found lying in a crater. Part of his face was blown away and he was taken to Monmouth General Hospital where he died a few hours later. At the inquest it was determined that the death was caused by the accidental explosion of the amatol. Sergeant Oliver was buried at Clearwell Church Cemetery on 14th December 1918. Only his Medal Index card appears to have survived. He is noted on the Royal Monmouth Royal Engineers museum website as having served in the Great War. The field on the farm still has the trenches visible in the crop marks and is known as locally as "Bombers field" (Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers).		
GWSC04/10740g	Ebbw Vale by-product coking plant, Victoria, Ebbw Vale.	SO 17078 07558	Coke oven	A battery of coke ovens capable of extracting benzol and toluol as part of the coking process. This battery was one of a number built during the war in order to create by-products that could have been used in the manufacture of explosives. It consisted of a rectangular battery built to the west of the Victoria works blast furnaces and connected to it by rail tracks. The by-product oven was described in a contemporary book as one of the most efficient in Wales (Nicholson 1919). Coke was also supplied extensively to France and other Allies.	Destroyed	None
GWSC05/10739g	Balls Pond Rifle range, Blaenavon	SO261009 53	Rifle range	This is a group number covering a rifle range complex to the north east of Blaenavon. It is depicted on the First edition OS map ping as a Volunteer rifle range and appears to have expanded by the time of the Third edition, possibly reflecting refurbishment at the time of the First World War. Comprises GWSC07-10.	Not known	None
GWSC06 /309220	Sevenside Rifle Range. May also be known as Rogiet ranges	ST47640 86910	Rifle range	Rifle range south of Caldicot appearing on the Third edition OS map of 1921 but not on the previous edition. Probably First World War era or immediately pre-war. It consists of a firing point at 600 yards with targets contained within butts near the coast, south east of the 600 yard point. A small building for range stores is located to the south west of the butts. A rectangular reservoir appears to have been constructed to the seaward side of the butts. The Coflein NGR appears to be incorrect. (RCAHMW)	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC07 /67436	Balls Pond range butts, Blaenavon	SO260909 54	Rifle range	Comprising 2 parallel banks oriented NE-SW and 20m long. On the W side is a bank 2m high with rubble retaining wall behind, to the top of which targets were attached. Set back on the E side is a 7m high bank, with part revetment to the E side. A target butts is visible on the Second edition OS but has been expanded by the 1921 map, presumably as a result of the First World War. The firing points are sighted out to 800 yards. A smaller target butts, sighted to 100 yards has been constructed NE of the main Butts, either a small zeroing range or a pistol range (RCAHMW).	Not known	None
GWSC08 /67435	Balls Pond range bunker, Blaenavon	SO261009 53	Rifle range	A concrete bunker immediately E of the main target (67435). In plan 6x3.5m, 2.5m high. Of concrete block walls and flat reinforced concrete roof. A doorway is in the S end walls, with window openings in the side walls (RCAHMW).	Not known	None
GWSC09 /67434	Balls Pond range bunker NE of butts, Blaenavon	SO256609 87	Rifle range	Ruined early C20 concrete bunker allowing observation of rifle range. Concrete block walls survive up to 0.5m high. Plan 6x3.5m Part of corrugated reinforced concrete roof has survived (RCAHMW).	Not known	None
GWSC10 /67433	Balls Pond range bank SE of Rifle range, Blaenavon	SO256109 82	Rifle range	A bank approximately 20m NE-SW and up to 4m high. Shown on the 1922 OS as 600 yards from the rifle target to the SE (RCAHMW).	Not known	None
GWSC11/419301	Hirwaun Firing Range, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Rhigos	SN 94900534	Rifle range	A 'Volunteer Firing Range' is shown on the OS First edition six-inch map, described as 'Firing Range' on the 25-inch sheet (surveys dated 1867-72). The range occupied a field located to the immediate south of the old Heads of the Valleys road (A465) to the west of Hirwaun. Targets (of which there were three centred at SN94810518) are shown at the south-west end of the field, slightly uphill from shooting butts the lines of which are shown at 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 yard intervals to the north-east of the targets. Former coal workings surrounded the site on the south and west which impinged on the field on its west side. Field investigation failed to detect any traces of the mapped range features. The field has been truncated at its north-east end by the current A465 trunk road which has erased the 500 yard butts. To the south-west the site of the targets and the 100 yard butts is now occupied by the Tower Colliery opencast/reclamation area which was in operation when the site was visited in August 2013; access to confirm the destruction of those features could not be obtained. The intervening butts could not be located in dense rush overgrowth. The unevenness of the ground here together with the pattern of grassland nearby suggests the field has had coal waste graded over it at some point since the range went out of use, part of the field being reclaimed and now used for pasture. Before the	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				time of the OS Second edition map (1904), however, it is clear that there had been a change in the way the range was used. The original targets and butts had been removed - perhaps erased - and new targets created; one some 20-30 yards behind the old ones and another in the south-west corner of the field at SN95680522, both sites now in the opencast area. As these are described as 'old targets' the range had gone out of use before 1904. However, it is believed to have come back into use briefly during the First World War.		
GWSC12/07418w	Porthcawl Docks	ST 81953 76460	Docks	A single reference has been located relating to the dismantling of U boats and other vessels at Porthcawl Docks after the end of the war. The docks had largely closed in the early 20th century and it is unclear whether they still had the capability of dismantling the vessels (Rendell 2008).	Near Intact	None
GWSC13/05956w/ GM483	Hafod Copperworks, Swansea	SS 66229 95070	Copperworks	Vivian's Hafod Copperworks was a well-established company with a century long record of producing copper. During the war they are known to have manufactured copper driving bands for shells as part of munitions production.	Near destroyed	SAM (engine house)
GWSC14/08935g	CH Walker and Co, Sudbrook, Monmouthshire	ST 50871 87732	Shipyards	The shipyard was originally built as a workshop for the construction of the Severn Tunnels around 1870. It was converted into a shipyard in 1886 and produced mercantile vessels during the First World War. The shipyard closed in 1922. Some elements of the shipyard appear to survive in the form of red brick built structures and a number of partially buried features can be seen near the coastline that are possibly related to slipways indicated on Third edition OS map ping as slips. The works appears to have been substantially demolished by the 4th Edition OS map of 1946.	Near destroyed	None
GWSC15/10738g	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co, National Shell Factory	SO 17198 07712	Shell factory	Amongst other things the company supplied dockyard material to the Admiralty e.g. items such as cranes, rails and railway wheels. The Ebbw Vale National Shell Factory was established in June 1915, manufacturing 18lb and 60lb shells. First output was in August 1915. It was established in new fitting shops in Victoria and when the plant was in full operation, it produced 5000 shells per week. New plant was installed in the By-Products Departments to produce Benzol and other chemicals used in the manufacture of High Explosives. In 1915, the Victoria works was producing 1000 tons of heavy galvanised sheet steel, all of which was bought by the Army. The works became a Controlled Establishment in November 1915, with a military detachment brought in to guard the works. Manufacture of 18lb shell ceased in July 1916, with production switching to larger calibre High Explosive shells such as the 8-inch variety. By 1916, virtually all the	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Company's assets had been acquired by the War Office and Ministry of Munitions and four fifths of its coal output was being supplied to the railways, the Royal Navy and to continental allies. The company's collieries came under government control in December 1916. Two new large blast furnaces were ordered by the government but the war ended nearly two years before these came into production. A wooden canteen had been erected by the Y.M.C.A. and manned by volunteers to serve food to the munitions workers; When the munitions works became a fitting shop once again, the Company took it over and built a permanent canteen on the site. (Ebbw-Vale Iron and Steel Company Museum unpublished manuscript) It was one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the Ministry of Munitions (Nicholson 1919) making a significant contribution to the war effort.		
GWSC16/07475w	Aberavon Drill Hall	SS 76481 90174	Drill hall	According to the 1895 Kelly's Directory, H Company 2nd Volunteer Battalion The Welsh Regiment was based in a drill hall in Aberavon, with an armoury located in Richard Street (Drill Hall Project). It is possible that the Drill Hall was located in a building possibly labelled as a Drill Hall (somewhat difficult to read) on the First edition OS map. The label has disappeared by the Second edition of the 1880's but the same building is labelled as a Hall in the Third and 4th Edition maps. The reference to Richard Street is confusing as there is no such street in Aberavon, although there is a Prichard Street although it contained only housing. The whole area appears to have been completely destroyed as it is now occupied by the Aberavon Shopping Centre.	Destroyed	None
GWSC17/07455m	Aberdare Drill Hall	SO 00391 02600	Drill hall	Drill hall, armoury located in Market Street. No Drill Hall is indicated on mapping in Market Street but records belonging to The Welsh Regiment indicate two companies being based at Market Street. The drill hall was purchased by William Haggar in 1913, who then demolished it in order to construct a cinema known as the Kosy (Yorke 2011).	Destroyed	None
GWSC18/05027s	Barry Drill Hall, Gladstone Road, Barry	ST 11405 67929	Drill hall	Located on Gladstone Road Barry. Rectangular building with curtilage located on the west side of Gladstone Road, opposite the Theatre Royal (Third edition OS 1921). It does not appear on the 1901 OS maps and is possibly related to the creation of the Territorial Army in the early 1900s. In 1914 it was the base of C Company 7th (Cyclist) Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, which had been formed on 1st April 1908. It was also home to 5 Company, the Glamorgan Royal Garrison Artillery (Drill Hall Project). The building appears to have survived largely intact although it is now in use as a	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				funeral director's premises. It consists of a red brick building, with Portland stone quoins and window architecture. Externally, this drill hall would appear to be a well preserved example of its type and would possibly be a candidate for listing.		
GWSC19/05050s	Barry Island district Drill Station	ST 116 667	Drill hall	A drill station was located in Barry Island for local volunteers or members of the Territorial Army. A drill station typically utilised an existing large building such as a town hall or church hall and is therefore difficult to specifically identify.	Not known	None
GWSC20/07465m	Bridgend Drill Halls	SS 90635 79841	Drill hall	Drill Hall located on Derwen Rd. The Derwen Road Drill Hall is first shown on the Second edition OS map of 1901 as two separate rectangular buildings set back from the road to form a yard. By the time of Third edition OS map, the southern structure is labelled as a Picture Theatre (cinema) with the northern block remaining a drill hall. One hall was built in Both structures have had smaller square annexes built, projecting forward to Derwen Road. One drill hall was built in 1892 and the other in 1894. The former was the home of I Company, 2nd Volunteer Battalion The Welsh Regiment, with the latter being the HQ and meeting place of No.8 Company, Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers (Drill Halls Project 2014), though it is not clear which is which. The drill hall was sold in 1938 as a new drill hall was nearing completion. It was finally acquired by council in June 1939 and used as a storage facility for gas masks. The halls were apparently utilised for exhibitions until the 1970's but have been demolished and are now the site of a car park and a public convenience. There is some confusion regarding the possible presence of a drill hall in "Coity Street", a name that does not actually exist in Bridgend. However, City Road changes into Derwen Road after passing beneath a rail bridge and the confusion probably arises from the presence of two adjacent but administratively separate drill halls.	Destroyed	None
GWSC21/07474w	Drill Shed, Shelone Road, Britton Ferry	ST 73720 94239	Drill hall	The Second edition OS map of 1901 shows two buildings connected by a single rectangular structure, contained within a curtilage and labelled as a 'Drill Shed'. The buildings appear to survive substantially intact although later buildings have been added within the curtilage. Both surviving elements are brick built; the gable end of the easternmost building, which fronts the road, contains blocked windows on both floors (4 on the First and 6 on the ground floor), and a later range of buildings has been added to its south elevation. The other structure, which is narrow and rectangular in plan, consists of a single storey building with a number of large arched windows and a single garage type door in its east elevation. A later range has been	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				added to the south of the building and is in appearance very similar to the original shed. The hall was the home of Volunteer Engineers, Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers, Severn Division and 11 Battery, 2nd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers. There is however, no Vere Street in Briton Ferry and no Picnic Hall.		
GWSC22/05049s	Drill Hall, Cadoxton	ST 130 688	Drill hall	Not identified on cartographic sources. A 'Hall', now destroyed, is located in Harvey Street, just off Vere Street on the Third edition OS map. This may have been the Drill Hall. Given that there is a substantial drill hall in Barry, it is unlikely that this is another drill hall. The hall was home to 11 Battery, 2nd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers and as detachment of the Volunteer Engineers Submarine Divers, Royal Engineers, Severn Division. (Drill Halls Project)	Not known	None
GWSC23/07467m	Drill Hall, Penyrheol, Caerphilly	ST 13817 88203	Drill hall	Drill hall first shown on the 4th Edition OS map as a building contained within a large curtilage in the Penyrheol area of Caerphilly. This is almost certainly a post World War One drill hall. It has now been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC24/05048s	Drill Hall 59 Charles Street Cardiff	ST 185 764	Drill hall	One of a series of Cardiff drill halls. Not found on cartographic sources. No other information concerning this drill hall has been located.	Not known	None
GWSC25/05047s	Drill Hall, Park Street, Cardiff	ST 17985 76060	Drill hall	One of a series of drill halls in Cardiff. This Drill Hall first appears on the Third edition OS map of 1921 and is shown as a substantial series of buildings arranged around a courtyard. It is labelled as Headquarters R.E. or Royal Engineers. Additional buildings were added by the time of the 4th Edition OS map. Nothing now remains of the complex, as the site lies beneath the southern end of the Millennium Stadium.	Destroyed	None
GWSC26/05046s	Drill Hall, 11 Newport Road, Cardiff	ST 203 776	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Cardiff. The location has not been found on cartographic sources, which is unusual as the drill hall on Newport Road appears to have been a site chosen for the amalgamation of a number of territorial Army units, and should therefore be of substantial size. Possibly the same drill hall as GWSC27 or a confusion with GWSC30.	Not known	None
GWSC27/05045s	Drill Hall, 15 Newport Road, Cardiff	ST 203 776	Drill hall	One of a series of drill halls in Cardiff. The location has not been found on cartographic sources, which is unusual as the drill hall on Newport Road appears to have been a site chosen for the amalgamation of a number of territorial Army units, and should therefore be of substantial size. Possibly the same drill hall as GWSC26 or a confusion with GWSC30.	Not known	None
GWSC28/05044s	Drill Hall, Dumfries Place,	ST 18652 76887	Drill hall	One of a series of drill halls in Cardiff. First noted on the First edition OS map as a 'Volunteer Drill Hall'. It remains a drill hall throughout the first	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Cardiff			four editions of OS mapping. It was the HQ of 2nd Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers as well as 11 batteries of the same (Drill Hall Project). Nothing now remains of the drill hall.		
GWSC29/05043s	Drill Hall, 10 Charles Street, Cardiff	ST 185 764	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Cardiff. The location housed 3 Companies of the Severn Volunteer Division, Royal Engineers, (Sub-marine Miners). Not located on cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC30/05042s	Drill Hall at West Grove, Roath	ST 18950 76759	Drill hall	Drill hall at West Grove, Roath. One of a series of drill halls in Cardiff. It appears first on the 1921 Third edition OS map as a rectangular building at the junction of West Grove and Newport Road. It is possible that this building is the drill halls described as being on Newport Road (GWSC26 and 27), though this is not certain, as the addresses given in The Drill Hall Project do not correspond to this property. It is still shown as a 'Drill Hall' on the 4th edition map. The building has been destroyed, the site now being occupied by a modern Cardiff University Building (the School of Computer Science and Informatics).	Destroyed	None
GWSC31/07473w	Drill Hall, Clydach	SN 69566 01570	Drill hall	The drill hall does not appear on maps until the 4th edition OS map, suggesting it was an inter-war drill hall. It is shown as a rectangular building with a smaller annexe fronting Capel Road. The Drill Hall Project has it as the home of G Company the Welsh Regiment (no Battalion number given). A further source has Clydach as the location of G Company, 6th (Glamorgan) Battalion The Welsh Regiment in 1914 but it is unclear whether the drill hall on Capel Road was its location (Welsh Regiment Volunteer Battalions 1885-1908). The buildings both survive in local authority ownership as the Capel Road Workshops. The smaller of the two buildings would appear to be a single storey lodge or administrative building, whilst the larger one is a single storey range with large garage type doors. Both buildings appear to be inter-war in architectural style.	Near intact	None
GWSC32/05041s	Drill Hall, Cowbridge	SS 993 747	Drill hall	Location unknown. Not found on cartographic sources. (Drill Halls Project)	Not known	None
GWSC33/07468m	Drill Hall, High Street, Dowlais	SO 066 076	Drill hall	No description available. Not seen on cartographic sources. It is probable this drill hall was out of use in 1914 due to the general re-organisation of the militia into the Territorial Army the apparent consolidation of local units into a drill hall on Brecon Road, Merthyr Tydfil. (Drill Halls Project)	Not known	None
GWSC34/07441w	Drill Hall, Lime Street, Gorseinon	SS 59057 98588	Drill hall	First shown on the Second edition OS map of 1901 as a rectangular building within a curtilage, fronting onto Upper Lime Street. Two smaller buildings are located immediately west within the same curtilage, which may be	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				administrative buildings or a lodge for a resident caretaker. H Company, 6th (Glamorgan) Battalion The Welsh Regiment was located here in 1914. Nothing remains of the original drill hall.		
GWSC35/07470m	Drill Hall, Llantrisant	ST 047 834	Drill hall	No description available. Nothing noted on cartographic sources. May have been out of use by 1914. (Drill Halls Project)	Not known	None
GWSC36/07471m	Drill Hall, Llwynpia	SS 993 934	Drill hall	No description available. Not noted on cartographic sources. Llwynpia possessed a drill station that made use of existing large buildings such as institute meeting halls, church halls etc. As a result these buildings would be un-identifiable as having a military role.	Not known	None
GWSC37/07472m	Drill Hall, Temple Street, Maesteg	SS 85530 91256	Drill hall	First shown as a rectangular building at the junction of Cross Street and Meadow Street (now known as Temple Street) on the Third edition OS map of 1921. It was the location of A Company, 6th (Glamorgan) Battalion The Welsh Regiment in 1914. There is a strong possibility this building survives as it is the site of a large Working Men's club but the building is so heavily rendered that it is impossible to assess whether it is an original structure.	Damaged	None
GWSC38/07435w	Drill Hall, Gallipoli Row, Margam	SS 77540 88948	Drill hall	A 'Volunteer Hall' is depicted on the First edition OS map, and is still shown on the Second edition map of 1901, labelled as a 'Drill Hall'. It consisted of a rectangular building with an annexe to the north east. Unusually, it does not appear to be contained within its own curtilage and is shown standing on its own at the north end of Gallipoli Row (a pre-war street name). The drill hall was home to A and G Companies, 2nd Battalion the Welsh Regiment (Drill Halls Project) but it is unclear whether it was used during the war as by the time of the 1921 OS map, it is labelled as a picture theatre i.e. a cinema. The building is still extant but has been heavily modified and now serves as the Taibach Nursing home.	Damaged	None
GWSC39/07473m	Drill Hall, Old Drill Hall Road, Cefn Coed, Merthyr	SO 03226 08006	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Merthyr and district. First depicted on the Third edition OS map of 1921 as a rectangular building fronting onto what is now known as Old Drill Hall Road. The Drill Hall Project gives this as the location of G and H Companies of 5th battalion The Welsh Regiment, although this conflicts with a secondary source placing their location at Brecon Road, Merthyr. A single storey stone building now stands on the site and it is likely that this is, in fact the actual drill hall. The slightly pointed, arched windows have red brick surrounds and a single garage type door is located in the north west elevation. The building is currently used as a community centre.	Near intact	None
GWSC40/07475m	Drill	SO 048	Regimental	HQ and armoury of the local volunteer units prior to the re-organisation into	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Hall/armoury 4 Wellington Street, Merthyr Tydfil	060	Headquarters	the Territorial Force in 1908. Not noted on cartographic sources. The entire area has been destroyed by 20th century re-development and nothing remains of the Drill Hall.		
GWSC41/07486m	Drill Hall, Cottage Hospital, Dowlais	SO 06785 07744	Drill hall	The Hospital is depicted on the First edition OS. According to The Drill Hall Project, it was used as the Headquarters for A and B Companies, 3rd Battalion The Welsh Regiment. The 3rd Battalion was formed into the 5th Battalion The Welsh Regiment of the new Territorial Force in 1908 and the companies were re-designated as G and H Company, moving to the drill hall on Brecon Road, Merthyr. It is likely the Cottage Hospital was out of use by the TA by 1914.	Destroyed	None
GWSC42/07493m	Drill Hall, Brecon Road, Merthyr	SO 04942 66488	Drill hall	Kelly's Directory for Merthyr 1895, records: 'The Drill Hall, in Brecon Road, built by public subscription in 1866, at a cost of £2,000, is the headquarters of the 3rd (Glamorganshire) Volunteer Battalion. Welsh Regiment, (H, I & K Companies), which now numbers 293 officers and men. 'and also: '3rd Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regiment, headquarters of H, I & K companies, Drill hall, Brecon road; armoury, 4, Wellington street.' The drill hall is first depicted on First edition OS maps as a large rectangular building set slightly back from what became Pont Morlais Road, at the southern end of Brecon Road. By 1914 it was the home of G and H Companies 5th Battalion The Welsh Regiment. The building remains standing, albeit in an overgrown and damaged condition, and it appears derelict at present.	Damaged	None
GWSC4307031m	Drill Hall, Merthyr Vale	St 07398 99790	Drill hall	Rectangular building shown on the Second edition OS map. It appears to have gone out of use by the time of the Third edition as it is referred to as a club. In 1906 it was home to L Company 3rd Volunteer Battalion The Welsh regiment but was almost certainly vacated when the 3rd Battalion was re-organised in 1908. The building survives as a stone built structure with red brick door and window surrounds. It is currently used as a social club.	Near intact	None
GWSC44/07434w	Drill Hall, Morriston, Swansea	SS 667 979	Drill hall	No description available. Not noted on cartographic sources. Morriston had a drill station for E Company, 6th Battalion the Welsh Regiment and the Ammunition Column of the 1st Welsh (H) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. A Drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. As such it is impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC45/07495m	Drill Hall, Dyffryn Road, Mountain Ash	ST 04659 99550	Drill hall	A drill hall first appearing on the Second edition OS map of 1901. Papers held by the Glamorgan Archives show that a Hall, Armoury and Sergeant's House were in existence in 1888. The Drill Hall was substantially renovated	Intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				in 1911, receiving grates, reinforced steel joists and a 'vulcanite' roof. The documents reveal that the drill hall had a sliding partition, wood block flooring, an outside urinal, both lighting and gas and mentions glazed bricks to the end of a proposed Range. The building appears on mapping as a large rectangular building contained within a curtilage fronting onto Dyffryn Road. In 1914 it was home to C and D Company 5th Battalion the Welsh Regiment. The building appears to be intact although covered in a modern concrete pebbledash render. It consists of a large rectangular range with an unusual three gable extension projecting towards Dyffryn Road. The entrance into the building is on the left side of the modern extension and appears to be in the same location as a smaller extension shown on Third edition OS map ping. The building has clearly been modified since 1921 but significant portions of the original may survive beneath the renders. It is currently used as a Citizen's Advice Bureau.		
GWSC46/07371w	Drill Hall, Quay Road, Neath	SS 75011 97740	Drill hall	No description available. Not noted on cartographic sources. By 1914, a new drill hall had been constructed in Rugby Terrace, Neath (see GWSC312). The site was home to 2nd Glamorgan (H) Battery, 1st Welsh (H) Brigade Royal Field Artillery as well as G Company 6th Battalion the Welsh Regiment and F Company 7th Battalion the Welsh Regiment. It also served as the Drill station of A Squadron the Glamorgan Yeomanry (Drill Halls Project).	Not known	None
GWSC47/07496m	Drill Hall, Nelson	ST 113 955	Drill hall	No description available. Not seen on cartographic sources. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. As such it is impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources. It was home to D Squadron the Glamorgan Yeomanry.	Not known	None
GWSC48/07506m	Drill Hall, 5 Ceridwen Terrace, Trallwn, Pontypridd	ST 074 984	Drill hall	No description available. No drill hall is shown for this location on any of the available cartographic sources. It is possible, though unlikely that meetings were held in a private house. No other information has been found concerning this location (Drill Halls Project).	Not known	None
GWSC49/07429w	Drill Hall, Forge Road, Port Talbot	SS 76899 90170	Drill hall	A large Drill Hall and associated buildings first depicted on the Third edition OS map of 1921. On the map it consists of a large, 'L' shaped building contained within a curtilage with at least four rectangular ancillary buildings placed around the edge of the courtyard/drill square. The main building is reputed to have been capable of holding 1000 people. In 1914 it was home to H Company 7th (Cyclist) Battalion the Welsh Regiment but was also home prior to the war of the HQ, Battery and ammunition column of the Glamorganshire Royal Horse Artillery and A Squadron the Glamorganshire	Damaged	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Yeomanry (Drill Halls Project). The main building has been demolished and replaced with a modern housing estate but the red brick ancillary buildings are still upstanding, although they appear to have been given new roofs and windows.		
GWSC50/07507m	Drill Hall, Porthcawl	SS 818 770	Drill hall	No description available. Not seen on cartographic sources. It was home to the drill station of B Squadron the Glamorgan Yeomanry (Drill Halls Project). A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources. It is unusual that Porthcawl did not possess its own dedicated drill hall, given the strong association it had with the pre-war Territorial Force and Volunteer units previous to that.	Not known	None
GWSC51/07268w	Drill Hall, Reynoldstown	SS 480 900	Drill hall	No description available. Not noted on cartographic sources. It was the drill station for A Squadron Glamorgan Yeomanry. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. Therefore it is impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC52/07432w	Drill Hall, Park Road, Swansea	SS 58609 98587	Drill hall	This drill hall is actually in Gorseinon and appears first on the 4th edition OS map which dates the drill hall to the inter-war period. It is shown as rectangular building set within a curtilage fronting onto Park Street. The building is still upstanding although it appears much modified and has been turned into private housing. Architectural clues as to its date may be seen in the projecting brick buttresses found at either end of the building. It is possible that a small building shown immediately south of the drill hall on the map was a dwelling for the drill hall's care taker. A small bungalow stands on the site at present.	Damaged	None
GWSC53/07422w	7 Rutland Street, Swansea	SS 656 928	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Swansea. Rutland Street was close to St Mary's Church but was destroyed by a combination of Second World War bombing and by the construction of the St David's Centre. It was home to South Wales Mounted Brigade Company Army Service Corps, HQ A, B, C Sections 3rd Welsh Field Ambulance RAMC, and A Squadron Glamorganshire Yeomanry (Drill Halls Project). No drill hall is visible on cartographic sources, which is unusual for a collection of units of the size listed in the Drill Hall Project.	Destroyed	None
GWSC54/07477w	Drill Hall, Neath Road, Swansea	SS 65 93	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Swansea (Drill Halls Project). Nothing visible on cartographic sources. Little else has been found regarding this site though it is possible that this is the same drill hall as GWSC56.	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC55/07417w	Singleton Street Drill Hall, Swansea aka The Prince of Wales Hall	SS 652 928	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Swansea. The drill hall was demolished in 1897 to make way for the Grand Theatre. The drill hall was home for 7 Companies and the HQ element of 3rd (Glamorgan) Volunteers, The Welsh Regiment in 1895 (Drill Halls Project). By 1906 they had moved to St. Helen's Road Swansea, before moving to a Drill Hall in Richardson Street, in which they were located in 1914. The Singleton Street drill hall was clearly out of use by 1914.	Destroyed	None
GWSC56/07416w	Drill Hall, Hafod, Swansea	SS 66024 94897	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Swansea. This was a rectangular building first shown on the Second edition OS map of 1901. It was again depicted on the Third edition labelled as a 'Drill Hall'. K and L Companies 3rd (Glamorgan) Volunteer Rifle Corps were based here in 1906 but are likely to have moved to Richardson Street on re-organisation into the Territorial Army in 1908 (Drill Halls Project). Elements of the building may survive in a heavily modified form in the guise of a garage. Possibly the same drill hall as GWSC54.	Damaged	None
GWSC57/07415w	Drill Hall/armoury, Royal Arsenal, Glamorgan Street, Swansea	SS 65035 92574	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Swansea. Shown as the Royal Arsenal on First and Second edition OS maps, it was shown having expanded and renamed as the Central Drill Hall on the Third edition map of 1921. Richardson Road is located immediately north, resulting in confusion over the number of Swansea drill halls. The site is still used as an Army Reserves centre although the buildings have been completely rebuilt. The original structures consist of ranges of buildings around a central courtyard. A large rectangular drill hall had been constructed in the courtyard by the time of the 1921 map, almost certainly to accommodate the outlying volunteer units upon re-organisation into the territorial Army in 1908. In 1914 it was the HQ and home of B, C and D Companies 6th (Glamorgan) Battalion The Welsh Regiment (Drill Halls Project).	Destroyed	None
GWSC58/07412w	Drill Hall, Swansea Castle, Swansea	SS 65723 93061	Drill hall	The site was used as the HQ of 1st Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers prior to the formation of the Territorial Army (Drill Halls Project). The drill hall is depicted on an 1877 Ordnance Survey map as occupying the medieval hall in the south section of the castle buildings (Morris 2004). It is likely it was no longer used after the general re-location of Swansea based units to the Central Drill Hall prior to the First World War.	Destroyed	None
GWSC59/07508m	Drill Hall, School Street, Aberbargoed	SO 15456 00105	Drill hall	Rectangular building with curtilage shown on the 1921 OS map. Believed to be the drill station of F Company, 1st Battalion Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project). The building has been demolished and the site now forms part of a school playground.	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC60/07509m	Drill Hall, Abercarn	ST 21680 93835	Drill hall	A drill hall consisting of two rectangular buildings within a curtilage located in the Ebbw Valley, between Cwm Carn and Abercarn, and shown on the 1921 OS map. A photograph of the drill hall exists which appears to differ from the plan shown on the map but it is possible that the building was modified between the taking of the photograph and the production of the OS mapping. The drill hall was the Headquarters of 2nd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment. The drill hall was the site of the murder by Sgt John Breeze of three of his children on 2nd January 1926. Sgt Breeze was the caretaker of the drill hall and had served throughout the First World War. It is highly likely that Sgt Breeze was suffering from some kind of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, as evidenced by the trial testimony (Underwood, T., 2005, Great War forum 2013, Drill Halls Project)	Destroyed	None
GWSC61/10737g	Drill Hall, Baker Street, Abergavenny	SO 29752 14355	Drill hall	A large rhomboidal building first appearing on the Second edition OS map. Built in 1895, the building is still extant and is of mixed red brick and rough faced stone construction. Some of the exterior brickwork has WW2 graffiti carved onto it. It is currently used as a cinema. In 1914, it was home to the HQ of 3rd Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project).	Near intact	None
GWSC62/10736g	Drill Hall, Cwm Cottage Road, Abertillery	SO 22044 03704	Drill hall	Irregular rectangular building and curtilage first seen on the Third edition OS map of 1921. The building is extant though they have modern extensions to the south east, and currently houses a unit of the Army Reserves. It originally housed E and F Company of 3rd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project) and the entrance bears the title of the battalion carved into the archway above. Part of the original range appears to be a dwelling for the caretaker and appears to still be in use as such.	Near intact	None
GWSC63/10735g	Drill Hall, Bettws	SO 2978 1930	Drill hall	No description available. Nothing noted on cartographic sources for Bettws near Abergavenny. Although included in the entries for Monmouthshire by the Drill Halls Project, it is highly likely that this entry refers to a drill station in Bettws Montgomeryshire, as the station was home to C Sqn Montgomeryshire Yeomanry. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC64/07510m	Drill Hall, Blackwood	ST 17430 97572	Drill hall	Rectangular building contained within a curtilage appearing initially on the First edition OS map as a school. It was labelled as a 'Drill Hall' on the Second edition but although it was still present by the Third edition, it was no longer labelled as a drill hall. However, the building is extant and is currently used by Army Cadets. The building itself is heavily rendered in pebbledash concrete. The badge of the Monmouthshire regiment is displayed	Near Intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				above the entrance but it is unclear if this is an original feature. In 1914 it was home to part of 1st Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment.		
GWSC65/10734g	Drill Hall, Upper Waun Street, Blaenavon	SO 25144 09116	Drill hall	The drill hall in Upper Waun Street is first depicted on the Third edition OS map of 1921 and is likely to have been one of the Drill Halls built to house the newly constituted Territorial Army around 1908. It is shown as a rectangular building set within a curtilage. The site is occupied by Army Cadets but the extant buildings do not conform to the ground plan seen on OS mapping for the original drill hall. It is likely that the original structure has been largely destroyed. A somewhat out of place detached house stands at the north east corner of the site and may be all that is left of the original building. In 1914 it was home to E company, 2nd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project). There was allegedly an armoury in High Street, Blaenavon but its location cannot be identified from the cartographic sources. Volunteers from this drill hall almost certainly made use of the Balls Pond range complex (GWSC05) over an extended period of time.	Near destroyed	None
GWSC66/10733g	Drill Hall, Blaina	SO 19800 07988	Drill hall	A rectangular building set within a curtilage and first depicted on the Third edition OS map of 1921. The building is extant although a modern extension has been built at the north gable end. A smaller rectangular building is located immediately south west of the drill hall with architectural details showing it to be of probable inter war military construction. In 1914 it probably housed an element of 3rd Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment. Kelly's Directory for 1914 also gives the Queen's Hotel in Blaina as the location for a Territorial Force presence (Drill Halls Project).	Near intact	None
GWSC67/10732g	Drill Hall, Lower Bailey Street, Brynmawr	SO 19241 11953	Drill hall	Rectangular building first seen on the Second edition OS map of 1901. It is shown as a rectangular building set within a curtilage. Minor modification is shown by the time of the Third edition map of 1921. The buildings are largely extant although they appear modified and are currently in use as a clinic. A later rectangular building fronting onto Lower Bailey Street would appear to be inter-war in origin. There was allegedly an armoury on King Edward Road though its location cannot be identified from cartographic sources.	Near intact	None
GWSC68/10665g	Drill Hall, Caerleon	ST 339 907	Drill hall	A drill station utilising a public building. No description available. It was the drill station of A Company, 1st Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project). A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC69/31959	Drill Hall, Lower Church Street, Chepstow	ST536694 15	Drill hall	One of several drill halls in Chepstow. Consists of a rectangular stone built building with red brick detail. It had two small extensions projecting from the south west elevation. Memorial plaque outside commemorates WW1 soldiers of E Company, 1st Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment who paraded outside the building on 6th August 1914 prior to setting off for the war. A miniature rifle range is shown on the Third edition map immediately south west of the drill hall but it is unknown if this was an open air feature or underground; the area is now covered by housing. (Drill Halls Project)	Intact	None
GWSC70/10730g	Drill Hall, Bank Buildings, Chepstow	ST 53363 93890	Drill hall	One of several drill halls in Chepstow. Several sources place a drill station in the Bank Buildings in Chepstow though there is no cartographic label to support this. It is probable that any such function was moved to the drill hall in Lower Church Street (GWSC69) before the outbreak of the First World War. The Bank Buildings were demolished in the 1960's.	Destroyed	None
GWSC71/10611g	Drill Hall, Market House Station, Chepstow	ST 533 935	Drill hall	One of several drill halls in Chepstow. Almost certainly a 19th century meeting place for a local militia unit although the exact location of the building is unknown. It is likely to have gone out of use for military purposed before the outbreak of the First World War (The Drill Halls Project).	Not known	None
GWSC72/07511m	Drill Hall, Crumlin	ST 212 983	Drill hall	No description available. Not noted on cartographic sources. According to Kelly's Directory, it was the home of H Company, 2nd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment in 1914 (Drill Halls Project).	Not known	None
GWSC73/10728g	Drill Hall, Cwmbran	ST 278 947	Drill hall	No description available. Home to C Company 3rd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment and B Section 1st Welsh Field Ambulance in 1914. Not identified on cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC74/10852g	Drill Hall, Alexandra Street, Victoria, Ebbw-Vale	SO 16879 09180	Drill hall	No description available. There were originally two drill halls on Alexandra Street, as shown on the Third edition OS map . Both were in separate blocks divided by Holland Street. The drill hall to the west of Holland Street was an irregular 'L' shaped building contained within a curtilage together with a number of ancillary buildings. This drill hall has been entirely demolished and replaced with a modern block of flats. The drill hall to the east of Holland Street had an irregular rectangle plan with ancillary buildings but within a smaller curtilage. This building appears to be largely intact though modified, and currently serves as a Royal Mail Sorting Office. The building is red brick built with occasional Portland type stone details (lintel over the door etc.) The Alexandra Street drill halls were home to the HQ, A and B Sections of the 1st Welsh Field Ambulance RAMC. B Company 3rd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment was also based here. (Drill Halls	Damaged	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Project) It is probable that elements of 3rd Battalion The South Wales Borderers were also based in the drill halls. More research is required on these two unusual drill halls.		
GWSC75/10713g	Drill Hall, Gardiffaith	SO 268 036	Drill hall	No description available. This was likely to be a drill station of B Company 3rd Volunteer South Wales Borderers (Drill Halls Project). A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC76/10712g	Drill Hall, Goytre	SO 324 050	Drill hall	No description available. The location for a drill station for A Company, 2nd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project). Nothing noted on cartographic sources. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC77/10711g	Drill Hall, Griffithstown	ST 29329 98764	Drill hall	A drill hall stood on this location as depicted on the First edition OS map of 1886. By the time of the 1901 Second edition map, the site consisted of a rectangular drill hall contained within a sizable curtilage that also contains ancillary buildings, one of which is, unusually, labelled as a 'Gun Shed'. The gun shed is a rectangular building of almost the same size as the drill hall. This drill hall was home in 1914 to 3rd Monmouth Battery and HQ, 4th Welsh Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Drill Halls Project). The drill hall and gun shed have been completely demolished, although a portion of the site now contains a modern brick built hut used by Army Cadets.	Destroyed	None
GWSC78/10710g	Drill Hall, Itton Court	ST 493 954	Drill hall	No description available. This was the location of a drill station used by E Company, 1st Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project). Nothing noted on cartographic sources. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources. It is possible that one of the buildings at the Itton Court House complex was used for meetings.	Not known	None
GWSC79/10671g	Drill Hall, Meadow Street, Llanhilleth	SO 21691 00654	Drill hall	Rectangular drill hall located on the north bank of the Ebbw River at the east end of Meadow Street. It was home to F company 2nd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project). The drill hall was demolished sometime after 2001 and the site is now used as a car park.	Destroyed	None
GWSC80/10670g	Drill Hall, 85 Monnow Street, Monmouth	SO 50507 12673	Drill hall	Rectangular building first appearing on the Second edition OS map of 1901. It is set back from the front of Monnow Street within its own curtilage but does not appear to have had any ancillary buildings. It is depicted on the 4th	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				edition map. The drill hall has been demolished and the site is now occupied by a supermarket. It was the home of C Company 4th Volunteer Battalion the South Wales Borderers and was the drill station of G Company 2nd Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment and C Squadron Royal Gloucestershire Hussars (Drill Halls Project).		
GWSC81/10669g	Drill Hall, Lime Street, Newport	ST 31173 86671	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Newport. First shown on the Third edition OS map of 1921. It consisted of a square building contained within a curtilage with a small number of ancillary buildings. It was home to the 1st Monmouthshire Battery, and the 4th Welsh Ammunition Column, probably part of 4th Welsh Brigade Royal Field Artillery (Drill Halls Project). The drill hall has been completely demolished and the site is now occupied by housing.	Destroyed	None
GWSC82/10668g	Drill Hall, Artillery Place, Newport	ST 31349 88401	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Newport. It is depicted on the Second edition OS map of 1901 at the junction of Clarence Place and Rodney Parade. It is shown as a square building with possible ancillary buildings fronting onto a newly constructed road, known as Artillery Place. This road went out of use in 2007. The building housed the Monmouthshire (1st) Artillery Volunteers (Drill Halls Project) and was probably short lived as a drill hall as it is not labelled as one on either the Third or Fourth edition OS maps. Both the buildings and indeed the Artillery Place road itself have been destroyed, with the drill hall being destroyed sometime after 2004.	Destroyed	None
GWSC83/10354g	Drill Hall, 13 Stow Hill, Newport	ST 31067 88001	Drill hall	This drill hall is likely to be the same one as The Royal Albert Hall. See GWSC87 for details.	Not known	None
GWSC84/05181g/2 1290	Drill Hall, Caroline Street, Newport	ST 31423 87745	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Newport. A drill hall first shown on the First edition OS map as a 'Volunteer Drill Hall'. It originally consisted of a rectangular building with ancillary structures on the corner of Caroline Street and Dock Street. The current building was constructed in 1902 on the same site and retained the same footprint, resulting in a square appearance in plan. The building is still extant, being stone built with Portland stone details. The Listing text is as follows : 'Castellated drill hall. Three storeys. Grey-brown rubble with bathstone dressings (painted), hipped slate roof. Central arch (now glazed) flanked by turrets which run up to flank dormer with shaped gable and mullioned window; oriel window at second floor level. To each side, on 3 storeys, 3-light mullion and transom window. Ends have semi-circular castellated turrets; small windows which step upwards in L (stair) turret. Return to Caroline Street has 2 tall windows to front block; rear block	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				of 2 windows with hipped slate roof. Similar return to Cross Lane, but front block has windows at 2 levels' (Cadw listing).		
GWSC85/10731g	Drill Hall, Caroline Street, Newport	St 314 877	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Newport, this was one of two in this street (Drill Halls Project). The other is extant but the location of GWSC85 is unknown although it has almost certainly been destroyed. The drill hall was out of use by 1914, when the bulk of Territorial Force activity in Newport had moved to Stow Hill.	Not known	Not known
GWSC86/10667g	Drill Hall, 103 Caerleon Road, Newport	ST 317 893	Drill hall	Unknown. One of a number of drill halls in Newport. Nothing noted on cartographic sources. According to the Drill Halls Project, it was the home of C Sqn the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars (Drill Halls Project).	Not known	None
GWSC87/10715g	Albert Hall, Stow Hill, Newport	ST 31067 88001	Drill hall	Built in 1875 and demolished in 2009 despite being a Listed Building on the at risk register. P.149 of Terry Underwood's Yesterday's Newport shows staff from three regiments outside T.F. Depot No.235, almost certainly the Stow Hill drill hall. The sign shows it was the home of 4th Welsh Brigade Royal Field Artillery, 1st Monmouthshire Regiment and the 1st Welsh Field Ambulance. It is shown on the First edition OS map as a rectangular building, set back from Stow Hill and labelled as the Royal Albert Hall. The Drill Hall Project gives it as the location of A, B, C and D Company 1st Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment who were certainly based here in 1914. A well-known photograph exists of men of the 1 st Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment marching down Stow Hill in August 1914, on their deployment to the war.	Near destroyed	LBII
GWSC88/10666g	Drill Hall, Dock Street, Newport	ST 31519 8792	Drill hall	One of a number of drill halls in Newport. It was in use in 1865 and almost certainly out of use by 1914, when most Territorial Force activity in Newport was concentrated in the Stow Hill and Lime Street drill halls. This drill hall can be seen on the First edition O.S., labelled as a 'Volunteer Drill Hall'. The building is a large irregular rectangle in plan, and forms part of the row of buildings on the south side of Dock Street. The building is shown with the same footprint into the 4th edition map but it has no label. The building is still extant, comprising a large red brick façade with a three story tower on the south east corner.	Intact	None
GWSC89/10664g	Drill Hall, Pontymoile Tinplate Works	SO 288 004	Drill hall	No description available. It was allegedly sited within the works (Drill Halls Project) although there is no cartographic evidence to support this.	Not known	None
GWSC90/10663g	Drill Hall, Osborne Road,	SO 27625 01625	Drill hall	Rectangular drill hall contained within a small curtilage fronting onto Osborne Road. A miniature rifle range is indicated on the map some 85m	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Pontypool			north east of the drill hall, near the opposite bank of the river on the site of a disused corn mill (SO 27749 61687). The Drill Hall Project gives the Osborn Road drill hall as the location of the HQ, A, B and C Company of 2nd Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment. 3rd Volunteer Battalion the South Wales Borderers also had an office in this drill hall. The drill hall has been completely destroyed although the location contains a modern hut used by Army cadets. The original stone boundary wall survives to a low height and is topped by a modern metal fence. The site of the rifle range is overgrown and has been incorporated into a small park.		
GWSC91/10662g	Drill Hall, Cae White Street, Pontypool	SO 25144 09116	Drill hall	The Drill Hall Project gives this as the location of a drill hall. No description available. Probably a confusion with the drill hall at Blaenavon (GWSC65) as there is a Cae White Maes Gwyn immediately north of the Drill Hall's location. There is no Cae White in Pontypool.	Not known	None
GWSC92/10661g	Drill Hall, Waun Street, Pontypool	SO 25144 09116	Drill hall	No description available. Probably a confusion by the Drill Halls Project with the drill hall in Upper Waun Street, Pontypool (GWSC65)	Not known	None
GWSC93/10659g	Drill Hall armoury, Trosnant Street, Pontypool	SO 285 005	Drill Hall armoury	No description available. According to the Drill Halls Project, there was an armoury in Trosnant street, Pontypool. No such building can be identified from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC94/07559m	Drill Hall, The Terrace, Rhymney	SO 11074 07758	Drill hall	A drill hall first appearing on the Third edition OS map of 1921. The building is 'I' shaped in plan and has no obvious curtilage, being sandwiched between sections of the Rhymney Mineral Railway. Access was achieved from The Terrace. The building is extant although it is heavily rendered and the presence of a large external kitchen chimney is suggestive of extensive internal modification. Externally it consists of two, two story blocks linked by a single floor range which contains the double width door main entrance fronting onto The Terrace. The drill hall is believed to have been the home in 1914 of G Company, 1st Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment and E Company the 2nd Volunteer Battalion the South Wales Borderers (Drill Halls Project).	Near intact	None
GWSC95/07513m	Drill Hall, Risca	ST 22559 91622	Drill hall	The drill hall is first shown on the 1901 OS map as a square building with a small annexe projecting to the west, possibly a covered garage or store. A rectangular building located to the north may be related, as might a smaller rectangular building located north east. The 1921 OS map shows two broadly square buildings, the northern building shown on earlier editions having been expanded. The original drill hall has been demolished and replaced with a modern house. It is possible that elements of the northernmost building survive as a commercial property. The multiple	Near destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				buildings noted on the cartographic sources are explained by the fact that the drill hall was the location of a number of units that included 4th Welsh Brigade Royal Field Artillery, the Headquarters of the 2nd Monmouthshire Battery, 1st Monmouthshire Volunteer Artillery, Western Division, Royal Artillery (Position Artillery) No. 2 Battery. D Company of 2nd Volunteer Battalion the South Wales Borderers may also have been based here although it is possible they were located in Pontymister. (Drill Halls Project).		
GWSC96/07523m	Drill Hall, Malvern Terrace, Pontymister	ST 24043 90202	Drill hall	A rectangular drill hall only appearing on the Second edition OS map of 1901. It had apparently been demolished and replaced with a church with a different building footprint by the time of the Third edition OS map. The building consisted of a rectangular structure contained within a curtilage fronting onto Weir Terrace (now part of Commercial Street). It was the home of D Company 2nd Volunteer Battalion the South Wales Borderers (Drill Halls Project) but it is unclear whether it was still a functioning drill hall in 1914. There is no trace of the former drill hall although the ground on which the current church stands retains the same curtilage footprint.	Destroyed	None
GWSC97/10658g	Drill Hall, Rogerstone	ST 273 890	Drill hall	No description available. This is likely to be a drill station for C Company, 1st Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project), no cartographic evidence for a drill hall exists. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC98/10656g	Drill Hall, Sirhowy	SO 14275 10038	Drill hall	Rectangular building with an annexe projecting to the north west and a gable end projecting onto Duketown Road, first seen on the Third edition OS map of 1921. The building is still extant although it is heavily rendered in pebbledash concrete and a section of the north east gable end has been re-built to accommodate a modern roller garage door. The structure itself consists of a ground floor building with a single entrance in the gable end fronting Duketown Road and a narrow entrance (now blocked up) offset into the opposite gable end fronting Graham's Yard. Two windows originally flanked the Duketown Road entrance but these are now blocked up. The northern gable end is un-rendered revealing a red brick built wall with at least two phases of re-building. A later extension has been constructed to extend the width of the Duketown Road frontage though it is possible this extension is contemporary with the usage of the building as a drill hall. It is probable that in 1914 this drill hall was home to elements of D Company, 3rd Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment and F Company 3rd Volunteer Battalion The South Wales Borderers (Drill Halls Project).	Damaged	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC99/10654g	Drill Hall, Sudbrook	ST 507 874	Drill hall	No description available. There was a drill station here for E Company, 1st Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment (Drill Halls Project). A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC100/10653g	Drill Hall, Park Place, Tredegar	SO 14616 08278	Drill hall	Rectangular drill hall, known as Victoria Drill Hall, first shown on the Second edition OS map of 1901. The building had a small curtilage fronting onto Poplar Road. Minor extensions had been made to the building by the time of the Third edition map. A building sharing the same footprint now stands on the site of the drill hall though it is unclear whether this is a new build or an extensively re-modelled original. Even if the core of the building was original, it is likely that re-modelling has been so extensive that its value as a drill hall is severely diminished. This drill hall was home to G Company 3rd Battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment in 1914 (Drill Hall Project, OS map regression).	Damaged	None
GWSC101/10651g	Drill Hall, Porth y Carne Street, Usk	SO 378 006	Drill hall	No description available. This was a drill station for G Company 2nd Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources. (Drill Halls Project).	Not known	None
GWSC102/07533m	Drill Hall, Ynysddu	ST 181 924	Drill hall	No description available. This was a drill station for H Company 1st Battalion the Monmouthshire Regiment. A drill station made use of an existing large building such as an institute meeting hall or church hall. It is therefore impossible to distinguish a military role from cartographic sources (Drill Halls Project).	Not known	None
GWSC103/18639	3rd Western General Hospital, Glossop Terrace, Cardiff	ST 19344 76866	Military Hospital	Originally a civilian hospital, (Cardiff Royal Infirmary), it was taken over by the Army and became the 3rd Western General Hospital, acting as an HQ for other, regional hospitals. The hospital had been used by the Military during the Crimean (1854-5) and Boer Wars (1899-1902) and was again utilised by the Army during the First World War. 100 beds were put at the disposal of the Army with capacity for 50 others but the additional ones were never used (Aldis 1984). The hospital was under the command of the Territorial Force Association and had a compliment of 38 officers and 2626 other ranks, probably spread throughout the locations. The Cardiff Royal Infirmary became the headquarters for all the other military hospitals within Glamorgan and Gwent and was the administrative centre for all military medical activity in that area. (http://www.1914-1918.net/hospitals_uk.htm ,	Near intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Lt Col Gruber von Arni pers comm 2013).		
GWSC104/05040s	Albany Road Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff	ST 191 778	Military Hospital	The exact location of this sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital is unknown. No further information has been located. (http://www.1914-1918.net/hospitals_uk.htm , Lt Col Gruber von Arni pers comm 2013).	Not known	None
GWSC105/05026s	Bedford House Section, 3rd Western General Hospital Cardiff	ST 193 769	Military Hospital	A property adjacent to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary on Newport Road forming a sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital. It was used for wounded officers (Aldis 1984). It has not been possible to identify the house from cartographic sources but is likely to be one of the original large private houses opposite the main hospital, all of which have been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC106/05038s	King Edward VII Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff	ST 19 76	Military Hospital	It has not been possible to identify this sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital from published or cartographic sources. It is possible that this was a section of the hospital reserved for officers as King Edward VII's name is often associated with such facilities. (http://www.1914-1918.net/hospitals_uk.htm , Lt Col Gruber von Arni pers comm 2013).	Not known	None
GWSC107/05051s	Landsdowne Road Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff	ST 15701 76081	Military Hospital	This sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital was probably located in the large Sanatorium located to the west of Cardiff, which is accessed from Landsdowne Road. The Sanatorium has been mostly destroyed and replaced with modern housing although an apparent section of the original range is still called Landsdowne Hospital	Near destroyed	None
GWSC108/05036s	Ninian Park Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff	ST 167 757	Military Hospital	The location of this sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital is unknown but is presumably in the vicinity of the old Ninian Park stadium.	Not known	None
GWSC109/05035s	Splott Road Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Cardiff	ST 201 766	Military Hospital	The location of this sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital cannot be ascertained from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC110/07411w	Neath Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Neath	SS 75 97	Military Hospital	The location of this sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital cannot be ascertained from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC111/10729g	Woolaston House, Newport	ST 30612 87510	Military Hospital	Formerly the Newport Workhous it was taken into War Office occupation in April 1915. The staff comprised members of the RAMC acting as doctors, orderlies, technicians, administrators and clerks, together with nurses from QAIMNS, Red Cross VADs and general staff, all under control of the Territorial Force. The complex, which included Springfield Sanatorium and	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				the Receiving Ward, now forms part of St. Woolos Hospital. A certain amount of structural alteration was required, consisting of the fitting of lights, cleaning walls and polishing floors and adding sinks etc. Capacity was to be for 700 people. A 5 foot wide temporary covered way connecting the Infirmary Block with the Operating Block, access to the X Ray room and a new Operating Theatre were built but may only have been temporary type buildings as the guardians saw no use for them at the war's conclusion. Soldiers were admitted to this hospital from all over the world; in March 1916 178 soldiers were admitted from the Dardanelles, Egypt, Serbia, Salonika and Malta. A long list of repairs required after the war is located in Gwent Archives – clearly the view was that the building was neglected when in occupation by the War Office. The view expressed to the Council and the Newport Board of Guardians that during occupation the building experienced “damage, dilapidation and general depreciation”. A protracted legal dispute followed for compensation, finally settled well below the Guardian's expectations (Gwent Archives CS WBGN/C/25).		
GWSC112/01642g	Cavalry Barracks Section, 3rd Western General Hospital, Newport	ST 30352 88899	Military Hospital	Sub-section of 3rd Western General Hospital, located in the hospital that was part of No.4 Cavalry Depot, on Barrack Hill, Newport (now known as Raglan Barracks). The section opened in September 1917 and had a capacity of 300 beds. It is likely that the hospital would have been too small to accommodate this number of beds, and some would have been accommodated in the barrack areas. The hospital was a rectangular building contained within a walled section on the south east side of the original barracks. Several ancillary buildings were located south and east of the hospital, presumably for storage, ablutions, mortuary etc. The hospital building is still present but the ancillary buildings appear to have been destroyed. The building is now used as the Raglan Barracks officer's mess.	Intact	LBII
GWSC113/07539m	Aberdare Red Cross Hospital, Aberdare	SN 993 636	Auxiliary hospital	This property, known at the time as Windsor House, was used as an auxiliary hospital by the Red Cross. It has not been possible to identify the location from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC114/10649g	Abergavenny Red Cross Hospital, Abergavenny	SO 304 147	Auxiliary hospital	It is possible that this hospital is the same one as Mairdiff Court but it is possible that another red Cross Hospital may have been established in Abergavenny.	Not known	None
GWSC115/05034s	Windsor Road Auxiliary Hospital, Barry	ST 106 673	Auxiliary hospital	An Auxiliary Hospital located on Windsor Road and listed amongst those under command of 3rd Western General Hospital (Gruber von Arni 2013). The exact location is unknown but the road contains a number of private houses as well as a hotel (Barry Hotel) and Congregational church premises,	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				any of which may have been used.		
GWSC116/05033s	Barry Dock Red Cross Hospital, Barry Dock	ST 120 675	Auxiliary hospital	The location of this auxiliary hospital is unknown but it appears to have been separate from the St John's Hospital on Barry Island (GWSC117).	Not known	None
GWSC117/05032s	St John's Hospital, Barry Island	ST 11860 66726	Auxiliary hospital	The hospital initially consisted of No.1 ward in the brick chapel of St. John's Methodist church Barry Island. The first 490 patients were cared for by local well-wishers, with rations being supplied by "the camp" most likely the nearby Buttrills Camp. It was not recognised officially until March 1915. No.2 ward had originally been a Boys Brigade drill hall and was probably a temporary type of structure as it was pulled down from its original location (Park Crescent, Barry) and re-built on the end of the chapel in late summer 1916. This work was completed in November 1916 by Royal Engineers based at Buttrills. No.3 Ward was built north of No. 2 Ward some time later by two local carpenters, opening in August 1917. Expansion created the need for more permanent welfare facilities (recreation and dining space had been in a large marquee until then). The welfare facilities were designed by an in-patient, a Pte Jewell and work was carried out by other in-patients. On 1st May 1917, the Duke of Plymouth presented the hospital with a new Bath Room, Dispensary and massage room. It eventually also included a motor garage, kitchens and offices. The hospital treated in excess of 22,000 out-patients and 1751 in-patients. The church and any trace of the former hospital have been completely demolished and replaced with a housing estate. (Glamorgan Archives DECONG 10/52)	Destroyed	None
GWSC118/05031s	Bridgend Red Cross Hospital	SS 905 758	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital is noted in Bridgend at a location known as 'Carlrefle' (British Journal of Nursing 1915) from at least May 1915. It has not been possible to identify this location at present.	Not known	None
GWSC119/07410w	Baglan Hall Hospital, Britton Ferry	SS 74897 92962	Auxiliary hospital	This was an auxiliary hospital established in a large country house and was in operation by at least the end of 1915 (British Journal of Nursing 1915). Little else is currently known regarding its use as a hospital. Baglan Hall has been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC120/07541m	Caerphilly Red Cross Hospital, Caerphilly	ST 157 872	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital established at a place known as Court Sart. It has not been possible to locate this property.	Not known	None
GWSC121/05030s	Clyne House, Cardiff	ST 1955 7809	Auxiliary hospital	Clyne House was an auxiliary hospital for officers located near Westville Road, Roath, although the exact property remains unknown. There is a memorial to those patients that died in the hospital in St Edward's Church,	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Westville Road which seems to suggest that it was in operation between June 1917 and September 1919 (War Memorials Archive 2014).		
GWSC122/05029s	Cardiff Military Hospital, Cardiff	ST 19344 76866	Auxiliary hospital	It is unclear whether this reference from a contemporary list of hospitals in Cardiff (von Arni 2013) refers to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary or another hospital within Cardiff. It is most likely that it refers to the 3rd Western General Hospital and as such has been given the same grid reference. Most likely the same as GWSC103.	Not known	None
GWSC123/05028s	Prince of Wales Hospital, The Walk, Cardiff	ST 1888 7690	Auxiliary hospital	This was a hospital established in 1917 as the Wales and Monmouthshire Hospital for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers and Cripples. It was housed in a former domestic house and lodging house but moved in 1953, with facilities relocating to the former US Military Hospital in Rhydlafer.	Not known	None
GWSC124/05063s	Royal Hamadryad Seamans Hospital, Cardiff	ST 18509 74347	Auxiliary hospital	The Royal Hamadryad Seamans Hospital was originally a hospital ship opened in 1866 as an isolation hospital for sick sailors. A more permanent hospital was built in the early 20th century, opening in 1905. It was used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War but little information regarding this period has been identified at present. The hospital closed in 2002 and much of the original building was demolished. The front of the hospital is intact but damaged and the site is scheduled for re-development.	Damaged	None
GWSC125/05037s	Samuel House, Cardiff	ST 19 77	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital located within Cardiff. Its location has not been ascertained.	Not known	None
GWSC126/05039s	St. Pierre Red Cross Hospital, Newport Road, Cardiff	ST 196 771	Auxiliary hospital	This was an auxiliary hospital located on Newport Road, Cardiff. No information concerning the location of the hospital has been found although a photograph held by Bromley Public Archives shows the front of the hospital with a British tank standing in front in early 1917.	Not known	None
GWSC127/05076s	Llwynarthan Auxiliary Hospital, Castleton	ST 24739 82364	Auxiliary hospital	One of a number of auxiliary hospitals in the Cardiff area. Llwynarthan House is now the St Mellons Country Hotel. Nothing is known about its use as a hospital.	Near Intact	None
GWSC128/37008	Chepstow Red Cross Hospital, Gwy House, Chepstow	ST 53578 94194	Auxiliary hospital	The hospital was established in Gwy House, a private house in Chepstow, which now houses Chepstow Museum. The House was built in 1796 and for much of the 19th century was owned by a local surgeon. It became a Red Cross Hospital in November 1914, with the intention of offering 20 beds for the wounded. The first casualties did not arrive until 17th March 1915, when a group of 18 arrived at Chepstow station. Mr W R Lysaght allowed the field opposite (now the Castle car park) to be used for recreation. In January 1916, the hospital dog 'Jack' was shot by an unknown person but recovered	Near Intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				after being attended by a local vet for free. The men were very upset by the incident. The hospital closed temporarily on 12th Feb 1916 for cleaning and decorating and re-opened on 1st April 1916, remaining open until the end of the war. After the war, it continued to be used as the Chepstow and District Hospital until relatively recently.		
GWSC129/07409w	St John's Hospital, The Quarr, Clydach	SN 68611 01290	Auxiliary hospital	This was the site of an auxiliary hospital possibly based in Quarr House, Clydach. No further information has been identified regarding this hospital.	Destroyed	None
GWSC130/05075s	Ash Hall Auxiliary Hospital, Ystradowen, Cowbridge	ST 01055 78109	Auxiliary hospital	Ash Hall is an early 18th century country house used as an auxiliary hospital. The first batch of Commonwealth soldiers arriving in May 1915, under the care of the matron, Mrs Owen (http://www.ystradowen.org.uk/history.html). The extent of any modifications to the property at this time is unknown.	Intact	None
GWSC131/05074s	Beaupre Auxiliary Hospital, St Hilary, Cowbridge	ST 00937 73260	Auxiliary hospital	New Beaupre House was a large country house used as a convalescent hospital during the war. The extent of any modifications to the property at this time is unknown.	Intact	None
GWSC132/07401w	Dan-y-coed Red Cross Hospital, Blackpill, Mumbles	SS 61538 89876	Auxiliary hospital	This was a country house offered for use as a Red Cross hospital by the directors of the Graigola Merthyr Ltd. firm and opened on 1st November 1915, the first patients arriving on 22nd November. It had a capacity of 65 beds and eventually treated 732 patients before closing on 27th March 1919. (https://sites.google.com/site/ahistoryofmumbles/red-cross-hospitals-in-the-mumbles-area-during-the-great-war) The building is intact and currently used as a Local Authority run activity centre.	Intact	None
GWSC133/10648g	Ebbw-Vale Red Cross Hospital, Ebbw-Vale House, Ebbw Vale	SO 17083 09609	Auxiliary hospital	The hospital was established in Ebbw Vale House, and was converted for the purpose by the Ebbw Vale Iron and Steel Company Lt. free of charge less a government subsidy for patient's food. The first patients were received from Cardiff on 14th May 1915. The building was sited immediately opposite the Company's steel furnaces but the noise from them was reported to be 'sedative'. The building was L shapes and had its own water supply in the form of a well, together with piped water and electricity. Almost 1500 soldiers received treatment in the hospital between May 1915 and August 1918. The building has been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC134/10622g	Griffithstown Auxiliary Hospital, Griffithstown,	ST 29087 99575	Auxiliary hospital	This was an Auxiliary Hospital opened at the Coed y gric Institute, a pre-war workhouse in Pontypool. Its date of opening is unclear but the St John's Ambulance Brigade played a prominent role in its operation. It is likely that it was based in the Union Workhouse at Coed y gric, which had its own large	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Pontypool			infirmery. The site is still used as the local hospital, with a large number of original buildings appearing to be intact but probably much modified.		
GWSC135/10621g	Workers housing, Bulwark, Chepstow	ST 53673 92509	Housing	A housing estate constructed in 1917-1918 to accommodate workers in the National Shipyard (GWSC01). The housing first appears on the Third edition OS map of 1921 and consists of a series of semi-detached properties organised around central greens. The local authority was aware that Chepstow could not provide the accommodation required for the new workforce and therefore petitioned the government to provide support for the construction of a number of 'garden suburbs'. (Firth 2012). The set of houses in the Bulwark area was one of these developments. The street layout and housed have survived, though more properties have been constructed in the area in the intervening years.	Intact	None
GWSC136/10620g	Hardwick Village, Chepstow	ST 53402 93381	Housing	A planned housing estate constructed in 1917-1918 to accommodate workers in the National shipyard (GWSC01). The housing first appears on the Third edition OS map of 1921 and consists of a series of terraced properties constructed in several streets immediately south of the medieval town walls. The local authority was aware that Chepstow could not provide the accommodation required for the new workforce and therefore petitioned the government to provide support for the construction of a number of 'garden suburbs'. (Firth 2012). The set of houses in the Bulwark area was one of these developments. The street layout and housed have survived, though more properties have been constructed in the area in the intervening years.	Intact	None
GWSC137/05073s	St Michael's College Hospital, Llandaff	ST 15484 77820	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital was established in the theological college. Little information has come to light regarding its time as a hospital.	Not known	None
GWSC138/26736	The Lodge Hospital, Llandaff	ST 15575 77848	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital established in The Lodge during the First World War. It was most probably a convalescent hospital. No further information has been located at present. The original building is intact but has modern extensions to the rear.	Near intact	LBII
GWSC139/31877	Rookwood Military Hospital, Llandaff	ST 14999 78061	Auxiliary hospital	Rookwood convalescent hospital was opened in Rookwood, Llandaff in 1917. The site had been donated specifically as a convalescent home for officers and in 1920 it was presented to the Ministry of Works as a paraplegic hospital or home for disabled naval and military pensioners. The building is intact but extensive additions have been made over the years and the site is still in use as a hospital.	Near intact	LBII
GWSC140/08935g	Llwynpia Red	SS 991 930	Auxiliary	An Auxiliary hospital was established in Llwynpia but the actual location	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Cross Hospital, Llwynpia		hospital	has not been ascertained. It is likely to have been a convalescent hospital.		
GWSC141/07551m	Maesteg Red Cross Hospital, Maesteg	SS 855 912	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital was established in Maesteg during the war. The exact location has not been ascertained but it is likely to have been a convalescent hospital.	Not known	None
GWSC142/04189g/2307	Monmouth Red Cross Hospital, Parade House, Monmouth	ST 50971 21316	Auxiliary hospital	A Red Cross Auxiliary hospital was initially opened at an unknown property in St. James's Square in 1915, before moving to Parade House in 1917. By the time the hospital closed in April 1919, it had treated 1422 patients only 4 of whom died. (Gwent Archives D3293). The building is intact and is currently used as a residential home.	Near intact	LBII
GWSC143/07272w	Victoria Hall Red Cross Hospital, Mumbles	SS 61571 88134	Auxiliary hospital	Located in Victoria Hall, Mumbles. Originally a Gospel Hall built in 1875, it was placed at the disposal of the Red Cross in 1914 for use as an auxiliary hospital. It opened in April 1915 under command of 3rd Western General hospital, Cardiff after local tradesmen had carried out renovations and made it suitable for use as a hospital, all free of charge. A minor hall and a kitchen were added to the hall during its service as a hospital. It had a final capacity of 25 beds and treated 438 patients. It closed on 6th March 1919. The building underwent a significant refurbishment in 1994 and whilst it appears to retain the footprint of the original hall, it is essentially a new building. (https://sites.google.com/site/ahistoryofmumbles/red-cross-hospitals-in-the-mumbles-area-during-the-great-war)	Damaged	None
GWSC144/07296w	Neath Red Cross Hospital, Neath	ST 753 977	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital was established at Neath at an unknown location. It was likely to have been a convalescent and may have complemented the work of the Neath Section of 3rd Western General Hospital (GWSC110)	Not known	None
GWSC145/10619g	Whitehead and Company, Tredegar	SO 14344 08953	Rolling mill	Whiteheads was a pre-war rolling mill founded on the site of the former Tredegar Ironworks. It was one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the Ministry of Munitions (Nicholson 1919) making a significant contribution to the war effort. The products were largely the same as pre-war ones, i.e. sheet steel, bars, rails etc. that had been rolled using their very modern equipment. The works has been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC146/10618g	Brynglas Auxiliary Hospital, Newport	ST 31069 90209	Auxiliary hospital	Auxiliary hospital established in a country house in the north of Newport in November 1914. The property was a large private house donated to the War Office for the duration of the war by a Mrs Williams, who originally made no charge for lighting or heating the premises. It was used by the Red Cross as an Auxiliary Hospital. A number of photographs exist (Gwent archives Misc. Mss. 1686) showing staff and patients in the grounds and in the	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				building. One photograph shows 30 patients. Although initial capacity was for 30 beds, pressure forced an increase to 41 by the end of the war. Patients initially arrived from Cardiff Military Hospital but following the opening of the Military Hospital at St Woolos, the bulk came from there. 665 patients passed through the hospital at Brynglas by the time of its closure on 27th July 1918. Currently used as the Brynglas House Community Teaching Centre.		
GWSC147/02311s	Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital, Whitchurch, Cardiff	ST 14617 80513	Military Hospital	Built 1902-8, official opening 15 April 1908. Originally known as 'Cardiff Lunatic Asylum.' Building amongst most modern of its period, having provision for latest treatment methods, and also a large recreation hall, bakery, kitchen, boiler house, own fire station. Taken over by military in 1914-19 as 'Welsh Metropolitan War Hospital' (refurbished following war), and again during WWII as 'Whitchurch Emergency Hospital.' Taken over by Ministry of Health July 1948. The Listing information is as follows “Developed form of 'broad arrow' or echelon plan widely used for large mental hospitals from later C19th. Spine of administration and service blocks has, to each side, five 2-storey ward blocks (roughly L-shaped) stepped back in echelon, and connected by curved corridor to rear, and cross corridors. Entrance block in renaissance style. 2 storeys, 3 bays with advanced gabled central bay with open porch below. Most interiors have been remodelled and modernised”. The work of the Cardiff Metropolitan War hospital was extensively described by Mr H Winnett Orr, a US Army surgeon who was sent there in 1917 to train in orthopaedic techniques on America's entry into the war (Winnett Orr, 1921). His published account contains a number of contemporary photographs of the site which are unlikely to survive elsewhere.	Near intact	LBII
GWSC148/10617g	Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport	ST 31063 87291	Auxiliary hospital	A pre-war civilian hospital that placed a number of beds at the disposal of the military. 50 beds were initially placed at the disposal of the military authorities but an appeal to the public for beds and bedsteads had to be made. The first wounded troops treated were Belgians, arriving on 9th October 1914. After their treatments, soldiers would be transferred to one of the local Red Cross Hospitals in the area. The Hospital appears to have had a second site, known as The Friars, which it used as a convalescent home. By the end of the war, 5165 military patients had been treated, with the majority being transferred for rehabilitation to Llanwern House Hospital. The Royal Gwent Hospital is still extant on the same site but the historic core of the	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				hospital has been largely, if not completely destroyed and re-built. The Friars is still extant but modified and now serves as a medical further education centre run by Cardiff University.		
GWSC149/05072s	Penarth Red Cross Hospital, Penarth	ST 185 714	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital was established in Penarth but the location is as yet unknown. It was likely to have been a convalescent hospital.	Not known	None
GWSC150/06383w	St John's Hospital Glanrhud House, Pontardawe	SN 71438 04466	Auxiliary hospital	Glanrhud House was noted on Second edition OS map of 1898. The actual property was built in 1878 by Arthur Gilbertson the wealthy owner of the steel and tinplate works at Pontardawe. The map shows the house, outbuildings, greenhouses, a walled garden, swimming pool and fountain. The house was demolished in 1968 and the site is now covered in woodland. It was used as a Red Cross Hospital during the First World War.	Destroyed	None
GWSC151/07552m	Pontyclun Red Cross Hospital, Pontyclun	ST 035 814	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital was established at Pontyclun at a location that is as yet unknown. It was likely to have been a convalescent hospital.	Not known	None
GWSC152/410515	Pontypool District Hospital, Pontypool	SO 27404 02266	Auxiliary hospital	Pontypool Hospital was a pre-war civilian hospital but accepted military patients on the outbreak of the war. A 12 bedded ward was offered by the hospital authorities, the first patients (all Belgian soldiers) arriving on 24th October 1914. Total accommodation rose to 47 beds by late 1914, with the hospital Board Room being used as a ward. The hospital continued to be open for the local community and was under some pressure until the opening of a Military Hospital at Griffithstown and the Baldwins Auxiliary Hospital at Panteg. The hospital has been demolished and the site is currently empty.	Destroyed	None
GWSC153/745	St John's Hospital, The Rest, Porthcawl	SS 80412 78400	Auxiliary hospital	The Rest was a pre-war convalescent hotel opened in 1878 by Dr James Lewis. It was used as a convalescent hospital during the First World War. The building is intact although it has been modified since 1918. It remained as a hotel for the disabled and able bodied alike until very recently but is currently under threat of re-development.	Near intact	None
GWSC154/09529g	Cordes (DOS works), Newport	ST 30966 88717	Rolling mill	The DOS works were a pre-war rolling mill located in Newport. It was one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the Ministry of Munitions (Nicholson 1919) making a significant contribution to the war effort. The products were largely the same as pre-war ones, i.e. sheet steel, bars, rails etc. The works has been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC155/05071s	Radyr Red Cross Hospital, Radyr	ST 136 787	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital was established in Radyr during the war at an unknown location. It was almost certainly a convalescent hospital affiliated with the 3rd Western General Hospital in Cardiff.	Not known	None
GWSC156/300313	St Fagan's Red	ST 11991	Auxiliary	An auxiliary hospital was established at St Fagans Castle in. Approximately	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Cross Hospital, St Fagan's Castle	77147	hospital	40 beds were contained in a former banqueting hall located in the garden which has subsequently burnt down. Research into this site is being undertaken by the Museum of Welsh Life.		
GWSC157/07426w	Brynmill Auxiliary Hospital, Swansea	SS 63 92	Auxiliary hospital	An auxiliary hospital was established here but the location remains unknown at present.	Not known	None
GWSC158/301415	Hendrefoilan Hospital, Swansea	SS 61287 93647	Auxiliary hospital	Built in 1853 for the industrialist Lewis Llewellyn Dillwyn and designed by William B. Colling. Massive square mansion of two storeys and an attic; snecked grey stone under renewed slate roofs. Grand asymmetrical entrance front to the N in Puginesque style. The remaining elevations are in Tudor-Gothic style. Purchased by University College Swansea in 1964 and subsequently converted for educational use (RAJ, RCAHMW, 4 January 2001; based on CADW listing description). The house was used as an auxiliary hospital during the war but little information has come to light regarding its use at this time.	Near Intact	LBII
GWSC159/308219	Parc Wern Hospital, Swansea	SS 63097 92665	Auxiliary hospital	Proposal of 13th May 1915 to use Parc Wern as an hospital with 300 bed capacity, much of which would be housed in temporary wooden accommodation within the grounds. Detailed lists of equipment required are included. The proposals were not fully followed through, probably on cost grounds and the hospitals opened at a reduced capacity of 100 beds, run by the Red Cross. The information file descends into the type of bureaucratic nonsense that typified early generous and overoptimistic offers when confronted with military system and budgetary reality. (West Glamorgan Archives TC 26/9). The property is still standing although it has been re-named Rembrandt Court.	Near intact	LBII
GWSC160/07317w	Swansea Y.M.C.A. Hospital, Swansea	GWSC286 /LB113	Auxiliary hospital	This building was used as an auxiliary hospital. It had previously served as a hostel for Belgian refugees and a depot for red cross stores (see GWSC286).	Intact	None
GWSC161/01691m/18438	Coytrahen House Auxiliary Hospital, Tondu	SS 89500 85250	Auxiliary hospital	Coytrahen House is a country house with a three storey main block, which was formerly flanked by single storey service wings, with hipped slate roofs and round headed arches to the ground floors. An auxiliary hospital was established here during the war but exact details are unknown. The house is extant although is likely to have been altered since 1918.	Near intact	None
GWSC162/10616g	Park Hospital, Tredegar	SO14036 08645	Auxiliary hospital	This hospital had been used by the local community in Tredegar pre-war and is regarded as one of the earliest progressive providers of healthcare in the UK, inspiring local MP Aneurin Bevan to develop the NHS. It was used as	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				an auxiliary hospital during the war but very little information concerning this period has come to light (von Arni 2013). The buildings are extant and it was used as a hospital until 2010.		
GWSC163/05070s	National Shell Factory, Ferry Road, Grangetown, Cardiff	ST 17589 74263	Shell factory	A National Shell Factory established in June 1915, its first output was in late 1915. The factory manufactured 18lbr, 60lbr, shell heads and 6-inch proof shot. There are a number of buildings that would have been suitable for shell production depicted on the Third edition OS map but it has not been possible to identify the site of the National Shell Factory at present. The factory was established in the Cardiff Rope Works factory at the western end of Ferry Road, close to the gas works. The Third edition OS map depicts some expansion in buildings on the site from those depicted on the Second Edition. The rope works have been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC164/07379w	Messrs Baldwin's Works, National Shell Factory, Llandore	SS 66771 96266	Shell factory	A National Shell Factory was established in the Baldwin works, Landore in June 1915. The first output was in late 1915, with the majority of production being 18lbr and 4.5-inch artillery shells. Little else is known regarding the sites use as a shell factory.	Destroyed	None
GWSC165/10615g	Uskside National Works, Uskside, Newport	ST 31818 86707	Shell factory	Established in July 1915, making 18lbr, 4.5-inch, 60lbr shells, proof shot, gun carriage forgings etc. By July 1915 230 women were engaged in the manufacture of shells (Haydn Davis 1998, Pennyfarthing Press, Newport). The site also manufactured ships forgings such as shaftings and rudder mechanisms. This facility was one of two National Factories in Newport The other was at Maesglas (GWSC166). The Uskside Works is depicted on the Third edition OS map as a single, large irregular building that appears to be an expanded amalgam of two separate iron works depicted on the Second edition map. The buildings relating to the Uskside Works appear to be intact but the location is now used as a commercial storage facility and are likely to have been altered substantially over the years. The majority of the buildings have been re-clad.	Near intact	None
GWSC166/10613g	Newport National Shell Factory, Maesglas, Newport	ST 30056 86155	Shell factory	This was the Newport National Shell Factory, one of four large official shell factories established during the war, although many more, smaller factories were opened. The Newport factory was established in October 1915, its first output was in June 1916. This factory made 60lbr, 4.5-inch shells and 9.2-inch shell nose bushes. The site made use of the newly constructed Great Western Railway fitting shops. The women worked three eight hour shifts, whilst the men worked two 12 hour shifts for further processing. The ratio of women to men increased to 4:1 during the course of the war. Some of the munitions products were further conveyed to Messrs. Bailey's Tyne Engine	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Works on Mill Parade (A/110/M /23 Newport Borough Council Minute book 1915-1916). Modifications had to be made to the electricity supply for the factory, this being discussed by the local Borough Council on 20th December 1915. This was the only source of information to specifically locate the site of the factory. The site is destroyed and is now covered by a housing estate.		
GWSC167/10612g	National Cartridge and Box Repair Factory, Alexandra Dock, Newport	ST 31930 84260	War production factory	Established early 1917 for repairing cartridge cases and boxes. Was a 13 acre site employing between 3,000 and 4,000 people. It was located on the South Quay of the South Dock next to the Sea Lock and was well supplied with rail tracks. It consisted of a brick built warehouse with internal iron framing; the roof comprised an 11 apex warehouse range provided with skylights and a rectangular window and hangar type doors in the gable ends. The site was vacant by 1935 and was advertised as having a 422,000 square feet capacity. (Newport Library qM000 380.5). The building can be seen in an aerial photograph dating to 1930 (Britain from Above) and modern aerial photography suggests that parts of the original structure may survive. Davis (1998) states that the factory was constructed to sort and salvage ammunition boxes and shell cases, with 85% of its workforce being female. It was known colloquially as the 'Box Factory', regardless of what went on there.	Damaged	None
GWSC168/34078/G M425	Cyfarthfa Ironworks Crawshay Brothers, Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 0382 0685	Iron works	The Crawshay holdings initially appeared on a list of Controlled Establishment but was removed when it was pointed out to the Ministry of Munitions that they had ceased producing iron and steel some years previous to the war, having switched to the supply of coal to the Admiralty. Much of the works was redundant before the war and it was clear the site contained a large quantity of unused machinery. A key letter is dated 31st August 1917 from Alex Walker, Director of Scrap, Ministry of Munitions. It seems that his attention was drawn to the great quantity of scrap iron and steel lying around the Cyfarthfa works and the Ynysfach works, which contained a large amount of tonnage in the form of plant. He wanted it put to use for the war effort. James Clements of Newport was appointed a Scrap Superintendent. (Glamorgan Archives DG/C/1/24). Parts of the works were however put back into operation for the war effort. On the 19th March 1916 Castle Mill, Cyfarthfa re-opened to roll 18lbr shell steel produced in the Western Group of war production firms. The mill had been closed for years and when Ministry of Munitions inspectors visited in early 1916, rabbits were seen in the engine house. By February 1916, new boilers and re-heating	Damaged	SAM (Blast furnaces)

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				furnaces had been installed and an output of 1,500 tons of shell steel billets per week was commenced, all for an investment cost of £33572 (Nicholson 1919). On 28th October 1917, No. 3 Furnace at Cyfarthfa re-opened for pig iron production, over the objections of GKN, who by that time owned the site and were probably wary of further investment at the virtually moribund works. The furnaces produced over 1,400 tons per week of iron for turning into steel. The works is also known to have re-processed surplus 12 inch and 9.2-inch howitzer shells originally manufactured in America into 18lb shell billets. The extent of refurbishment of the extant furnaces at this time is unknown.		
GWSC169/3097	Raglan Barracks, Barrack Hill, Newport	ST 30353 88983	Barracks	A barracks built in the 1860s and shown on the Second edition OS map as a Regular Army infantry and artillery barracks. It is depicted on the Third edition as a cavalry depot and is often colloquially referred to as the cavalry barracks. It has multiple listed elements, the value being derived from the Victorian elements. The extent of activity at the opening of the First World War is unknown at present but by the mid war period, it had become the Cavalry Barracks Section of the 3 rd Western General Hospital (GWSC 112)	Intact	LBII
GWSC170/05069s	Maindy Barracks, Cardiff	ST 17650 78390	Barracks	Maindy Barracks was a pre-war regular army barracks complex opened in 1871 and is first depicted on the First edition OS map. Some expansion of the Barracks had taken place by the time of the Second edition of 1901 but the Third edition shows only a blank space, suggesting the surveyors could not gain access or that the authorities were sensitive regarding the mapping of military installations. American troops transited through Maindy Barracks during the First World War. It is not possible to trace the influence of the war on the layout of the barracks from readily available cartographic sources. Multiple buildings within the barracks are LBII Listed but the listing is based on the value as a Victorian barracks.	Near intact	LBII
GWSC171/08533g	Hedgerows at Salisbury Farm, Magor	ST 42201 88799	Hedgerows	Remnants of a hedgerow, manifested by a low bank traversing the field roughly north-west/south-east. The hedgerow is believed to have formed part of a Medieval landscape. The land owner maintains that the majority of the trees were removed during the First World War. There is little appreciable difference depicted in the field boundaries between the Second and Third OS maps.	Destroyed	None
GWSC172/02666w	Summer House Hill, Llansamlet	SS 69803 96737	Structure	Local tradition notes this monument as being the foundation for a summerhouse. It consists of a small circular flat-topped mound with basal diameter of 6.6m. The location is typical for a cairn, but this monument does not seem to be one (GGAT 72). Despite the suggestion contained within the	Not known	none

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				HER that “the building may have been removed during World War One to prevent it becoming a target for bombing raids” map regression shows no buildings in the area. No German aircraft are known to have penetrated into Wales but the fear of air raids, particularly Zeppelin raids, was very real.		
GWSC173/06761w	Mumbles slipway, Mumbles	SS 630 874	Slipway	Slipway constructed during World War One (1916), built of concrete with supported cross-bracing with a concave linear deck running down to the water (EDP 2010). It is unknown whether the slipway had a military purpose.	Intact	None
GWSC174/02243w	Mumbles Island Battery	SS 63473 87161	Coastal Battery	68pdr battery later adopted for 6 breach loaders. Probably built initially in the 1860’s the First and Second edition OS maps show a number of buildings within the island. The 1921 map of the island however is suspiciously blank, which may suggest that military facilities were present and that the details were to remain secret. It is unknown at present whether the battery was modernised for the First World War as to date information on the South Wales Coastal defences has been difficult to locate.	Not known	None
GWSC175/05068s	Anthony House, Newport Road Cardiff	ST 197 774	Auxiliary hospital	A private house at the corner of Newport Road, Cardiff given to Cardiff Royal Infirmary in memory of a Lt Anthony. Used for wounded soldiers and was later became the preliminary training school for nurses (Aldis 1984). The exact location of the property has not been ascertained.	Not known	None
GWSC176/05067s	Barry Island Council School, Barry Island	ST 11584 67049	Auxiliary hospital	Auxiliary hospital established in Barry Island Council School on 15th August 1914 by a group of 40 local volunteers whilst the children were on summer holiday. It had a capacity of up to 47 beds but had to be closed in early September when the children returned from holiday. The Hospital was re-located to the local Wesleyan Chapel, becoming St John’s Garrison Hospital (GWSC117) (Glamorgan Archives DECONG 10/52)	Near intact	None
GWSC177/05066s	Holme Towers, Barry Island	ST 116 667	Auxiliary hospital	Private home donated to St. John’s Garrison Hospital (GWSC117) by Mr Vaughn of the Marine Hotel on 4th May 1917 for the purpose for convalescence for injured soldiers. 30 patients could be cared for. It has not been possible to identify the property from cartographic sources.(Glamorgan Archives DECONG 10/52)	Not known	None
GWSC178/05052s	Blaen y cwm, Monkash, Cowbridge	SS 90898 70327	Requisitioned building	This was a private house, identified through private correspondence, with the kitchen used as a guard post providing shelter and tea making facilities for 20 men guarding the coast. The soldiers appear to have been allowed to sleep in certain rooms although the door to the other parts of the house could be locked (the housekeeper clearly did not trust soldiers). The house owners were to be paid 3 shillings and 4 pence per man per day (more than	Intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				contemporary army pay). The correspondence makes reference to digging trenches at Porthcawl and the Leaf's [sic]. The troops apparently slept at St Brides during the day. The picket consisted of two men by the front gate and eight on the beach, relieved every 2 hours (28 man platoon). They would arrive at 11.30 and go at 07.30. The HQ was in Cardiff, and there is a reference to them having to go and get their rifles from HQ. The telephone was very important but only officers were allowed in to the Library to use it. The butler/housekeeper (L. Buckingham) was annoyed on one occasion to be woken up at 02.30 by a Colonel and 2-3 Lieutenants trying to use the phone. They left at 07.30 having failed to get through. Possibly all in 1914. All correspondence was from the housekeeper to the house owner (Glamorgan Archives Correspondence D19/14). The house is intact and stands at the entrance to a small valley that leads down to the beach to the south west. The property appears as the location of a private telephone subscriber on an annotated map which divides the coastline into defended sections (Glamorgan Archives DX789/1)		
GWSC179/10650g	GKN Plant, Cwmbran	ST 28160 95842	Benzol plant	Basic benzol plant to utilise extracts from coking at GKN's Cwmbran plant. The first enquiries for utilisation were in February 1915 with the government offering to pay for the plant and subsequently offering to purchase the entire output as benzol was a key component in the manufacture of High Explosives. The plant was built within the existing GKN iron works but was demolished along with the rest of the plant. The Third edition OS map shows a coke works and associated structures located north west of the GKN Iron Foundry and immediately south of Cwmbran Colliery. It is not possible to tell whether this is the location of the benzol plant but it seems to be the most likely location.	Not known	None
GWSC180/10695g	Kings Head Hotel, High Street, Newport	ST 31058 88343	Recruiting station	This pre-war hotel was used by a battalion of the South Wales Borderers in early 1915 as a recruiting station. A number of photographs exist that depict the Commanding Officer with the lord Mayor of Newport outside the hotel's main entrance. The building is extant but is currently unused and awaiting a suitable development plan, possibly as the new home of Newport Museum.	Near intact	None
GWSC181/10274g	The Munitions Crèche, 50 Alexandra Road, Pill, Newport	ST 41468 86428	Crèche	The Munitions Crèche was housed in a large private house on Alexandra Road and was opened on 3rd December 1917 and run by Mrs C H Bailey, wife of a prominent Newport Ship repairer and wartime munitions manufacturer. It was used by the children of munitions workers employed by the National Shell Factory (GWSC 167) and probably other government establishments such as the Uskside works and the National Cartridge and	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Box Repair Factory. The building is still extant although the original entrance has been blocked up.		
GWSC182/36468/2007	Mathern Palace, Mathern	ST 52313 90812	House	A number of Belgian refugees were accommodated in Mathern Palace. The first group arrived on 22nd September 1914 and by 28th September, 20 were housed. They were subsequently moved on into cottages within the local area. Some families were complete but others were apparently individuals who had left family members behind. They were from a mix of classes and professions; some being shopkeepers, tailors etc. but an agricultural labourer's wife is also present. The total number of refugees and what became of them is unknown at present. Ashwin (2009) states that the first Belgian refugees arrived in Newport on 7th August 1914 in small fishing boats, and had to remain on boards until accommodation could be found for them. Gwent Archives Npt 7229 (M421.3) is a document detailing the supply of German Prisoners of War as labour to clean out ditches on the Wentlooge and Caldicot Levels. 12 POW's arrived in Mathern on 7th October 1918, far less than the 48 originally arranged. This was due to the fact that many were already engaged in other agricultural work, organised by the war Agricultural Executive Committee (WAEC). Local authorities also complained that too few tools were sent and those that were had to be sent away for sharpening. The labour shortage may have been made more acute by withdrawal of British agricultural labourers into the Army, possibly as a reaction to the German Michael offensive of March 1918 and the general shortage of manpower.	Intact	Grade 1 (Palace)
GWSC183/10321g	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Works, Blaenavon	SO 24074 68862	Iron works	The Iron and Steel Departments of the Blaenavon Company limited became a 'Controlled Establishment' on November 8th 1915. Extensions were made to the works, at government request, to boost output and reduce wastage. The government partially covered the cost of the works. The nature of these extensions included enlargement of the open hearth steel plant, and extensions connected with the blast furnaces and coke oven by product plants (Nicholson 1919). A shell factory was established at the works to produce artillery projectiles but it has not been possible to specifically identify the location within the works. The majority of the works has been destroyed and it is likely that all traces of the shell factory have also been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC184/10320g	The Chepstow Gun, Chepstow	ST53376 93902	Trophy	105mm German naval gun once mounted (circumstantial evidence) on German submarine UB-91. The gun was presented to Chepstow in recognition of the bravery of Able Seaman William Williams of Chepstow	Intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				who won the Victoria Cross at Gallipoli. Photographs show UB-91 in Newport Docks in January 1919 during a good will tour. The submarine was broken up at Briton Ferry, being photographed from the air in Briton Ferry dock, in 1921. The gun's original site was uphill of the Barclays Bank building but when the original bank buildings were demolished and re-built in the 1960's the gun was re-sited close to the cenotaph.		
GWSC185/10316g	Springfield House, Newport	ST30523 87420	Billet	Troops of the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry were billeted at Springfield House during the war. The Billeting order (A.F.B. 55) required billeting for 62 men. This property was adjacent to Woolaston House, the local workhouse commandeered as a military hospital. It is possible the house was used due to its proximity to another military unit (the hospital) as this would make administration easier. It is unclear what the men were doing in Newport but it is possible that they were providing a guard for the National Shell Factories and the docks.	Not known	None
GWSC186/10314g	Poor Law Schools, Mill Street, Caerleon	ST 34165 90766	Workhouse	The Poor Law Schools in Caerleon were renovated and turned into hospitals for residents of Woolaston House, Newport and the local population in 1915, having been unoccupied for the previous 12 years. These arrangements had to be made due to the occupation of Woolaston House by the Military Authorities when it was acquired as part of 3rd Western General Hospital. (Gwent Archives CS WBGN/C/25). The buildings are shown on the Third edition OS map as the Newport Union Hospital and Infirmary and continued to be used as a welfare facility. It was re-named Cambria House sometime in the 1930's and was used to house refugee children from the Spanish Civil War. It was demolished in 1982 and the site is now occupied by houses. (http://www.caerleon.net/archive/photos/cambria1900.htm)	Destroyed	None
GWSC187/23129/10311g	St Woolos Council School, Stow Hill, Newport	ST 30998 87802	Requisitioned building	School built in 1905 on the site of some alms-houses. The school was commandeered by 3rd Western General Hospital around June 1915 and used for accommodation for medical staff for Woolaston House War Hospital. (Gwent archives (CS WBGN/C/25). It is unclear where the pupils were re-located. The building is still extant and continues to be used as a school.	Intact	LBII
GWSC188/05064s	Territorial Force Association, 6 St Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff	ST 18619 76838	Headquarters	Building used by the Territorial Force Association certainly by September 1915. Appears to have been a headquarters or similar as military correspondence regarding 3rd Western General Hospital is addressed from there. Gwent Archives CS WBGN/C/25. The property is close to the drill hall in Dumfries Place and the area may have served as something of a military 'quarter' during the war. The building itself is a typical late Victorian townhouse constructed of stone and is extant. The extent of any alterations	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				cannot be ascertained but no modern extensions can be seen externally.		
GWSC189/10309g	Recruiting Office, High Street, Newport	ST 310 883	Recruiting station	A recruiting office for the Royal Naval Division set up by Lord Tredegar. Its aim was to recruit redundant stokers (ships being increasingly oil fired). The actual address is currently unknown	Not known	None
GWSC190/05050s	J C Hill and Company Ltd., Oakfield, Cwmbran	ST 29233 94320	Wire works	JC Hill and Company Limited was a firm specialising in the production of wire products. It was one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the Ministry of Munitions (Nicholson 1919) making a significant contribution to the war effort. The products were largely the same as pre-war ones, i.e. sheet steel, bars, rails, wire etc. The firm would almost certainly have produced barbed wire used during the war. The works has been destroyed and a modern industrial park is located on the site.	Destroyed	None
GWSC191/06179g	Newport Railway Station	ST 30886 88348	Railway Station	Possible Zeppelin raid on Newport Railway station 11 Feb 1916. Local paper complains they 'have not a popgun for defence'. (Ashwin 2009). This is almost certainly an error, as no German aircraft are known to have reached Wales. The fear of Zeppelin raids was, however, very real, with many disturbances or accidents attributed to them. The fear of a raid was often invoked in the press as a threat to persons or property. Air raid precautions were discussed in newspapers, measures to include the sounding of hooters and turning off of electrical and gas lighting, although the military and police authorities objected to the hooters in case they induced panic (Merthyr Pioneer, 19 Feb 1916). There is no evidence of an actual zeppelin raid anywhere in Wales.	Near intact	None
GWSC192/00957s/3 2845	Welsh National War Memorial, Cathays Park, Cardiff	ST 18133 77059	War memorial	The Welsh National War Memorial was erected in Cathays Park in 1928. Designed by Sir Ninian Comper, it is a circular colonnade of unfluted Corinthian columns with 3 projecting rectangular porticos. There is an inscription in English (exterior) and Welsh (interior). At the porticos (gated with iron gates) are 3 short flights of steps leading down to a circular space within which is set a circular fountain basin, in the centre of which, in turn is a three-sided podium. The podium has 3 bronze statues of servicemen (representing the 3 services) bearing wreaths, topped by a bronze nude winged Archangel Michael, representing victory, and bronze dolphins below. It is a central feature of Alexandra Gardens (NPRN301652). RCAHMW, 07 November 2008.	Intact	LBII*
GWSC193/01156s/3 2781	War memorial, Llandaff	ST 15451 78121	War memorial	War memorial, erected in 1924 in the centre of the north end of the Cathedral Green. Llandaff. The monument consists of three standing bronze figures on three separate granite plinths, two soldiers with a female figure in the centre.	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				The sculptor was W. Goscombe John RA, and the plinths were designed by J. P. Grant. B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 11 November 2009.		
GWSC194/01481g	War memorial, Llantilio	SO 31155 16308	War memorial	The medieval churchyard cross has been restored as a war memorial. Only the socket stone survives from the Middle Ages, the steps and shaft being modern. (Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project)	Intact	LBII
GWSC195/01875s/3 2844	War memorial, Llantwit Major	SS 96716874	War memorial	1921 war memorial. Celtic Cross on medieval base of 4 square stone steps, diminishing upwards in height. 18th Century repairs to base; underwent a major restoration in 1921, which turned it into the memorial.	Intact	LBII
GWSC196/02017m/ 32804	War memorial, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 050410662 7	War memorial	Built ca.1930 Tall Portland stone niche with moulded arched capping, tapering sides & stepped plinth with flanking pedestals. Central bronze, mythological figure.	Intact	LBII
GWSC197/02746g	War Memorial, Beaufort Square, Chepstow	ST 53390 93910	War memorial	First World War memorial; ashlar stone plinth and obelisk, surmounted by a stone urn. RCAHMW, 01 January 1993.(Related NPRN 32858- appears to have been recorded twice on Coflein.	Intact	LBII
GWSC198/02903w	Talbot Park war memorial, Port Talbot	SS 77301 89201	War memorial	Small, well preserved urban public park with a fine central bandstand and war memorial. The commemorative character of the park is emphasised by the main gate, which is dedicated to Rupert Price Hallows, VC (1881-1915).	Intact	LBII
GWSC199/ 15662	Monmouthshire Regiment Memorial, Abergavenny	SO297221 4496	War memorial	The memorial consists of a helmeted soldier standing easy with arms crossed resting on a rifle, surmounting a square pedestal with a bronze regimental cap badge on the front face. The standing soldier is leaning on an upturned Lee Enfield rifle and dressed in full battle kit. Granite pedestal set on concrete platform. The memorial was unveiled in 1921.	Intact	LBII
GWSC200/160165	Magor First World War Memorial, Magor	ST 425048709 3	War memorial	Of fine jointed sandstone ashlar. Four sided with 4 moulded gables/pediments each engraved with a crest: the Red Dragon, the Welch, the Royal Arms and the Welsh Arms. Gables have heavy coping, are swept at base to form waterspouts and are supported by square attached piers; a heavily ridged stone roof surmounted by an unmoulded stone cross. Inscription panels are in deep recesses with splayed reveals approached by 3 steps, with ground plan of a 4 apsed rectangle flush with surround.	Intact	LBII
GWSC201/ 85009	Monmouth Boys School War Memorial	SO510281 2785	War memorial	Stone cross on a plinth commemorating former pupils killed during the First and subsequently Second World Wars. Constructed of grey Cornish granite and designed as a combination of a late medieval preaching cross and an Elizabethan sundial. Three square diminishing steps carry a plinth inscribed with the names of the fallen, This has a flat coping and a square socket stone also inscribed. A circular shaft with base mould and cap carries a panelled	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				block like a sundial. This also has a coping and is capped by a pyramid, a ball and a cross.		
GWSC202/ 310356	War memorial, Chapel Lane, Croesyceiliog	ST303796 83	War memorial	Classical tall pedestal war memorial unveiled on 13th July 1922. Source: Cadw list description, 2003. 2004.02.02/RCAHMW/SLE	Intact	LBII
GWSC203/301552	Skenfrith War Memorial	SO457472 0220	War memorial	A war memorial cross mounted on a walled podium which doubles as a horse trough. Commemorates the First World War of 1914-19. Constructed of limestone and sandstone. R.A. Jones, RCAHMW, 29/1/2001.	Intact	LBII
GWSC204/32882	St James's Square War memorial, Monmouth	SO510612 98	War memorial	The Memorial was erected in 1921, designed by Reginald Harding and carved by W Clarke of Llandaff. There are contemporary metal railings surrounding the grassed enclosure. The memorial is of granite, Portland stone and bronze. Plinth of square granite step on granite base. Two rock faced Portland stone steps carry a diminishing rock faced cenotaph, which carries bronze plaques with the names of the fallen on the front face. The whole is crowned by a statue of an 'at ease' infantryman in field-dress and steel helmet.	Intact	LBII
GWSC205/419442	Barry War Memorial, Barry	ST1141368 047	War memorial	No description available	Not known	Not known
GWSC206/419443	St Hilary Down War Memorial, Cowbridge	ST016197 3977	War memorial	A memorial to the men of the Glamorganshire Yeomanry. It consists of a stone built obelisk containing a panel with the regimental badge and inscription. It was dedicated in 1925.	Intact	LBII
GWSC207/419457	Gorseinon War Memorial	SN586698 71	War memorial	Situated in the south-east corner of the churchyard of the Church of Saint Catherine at the junction of Alexandra Road and Princess Street. A Celtic cross war memorial of 1922 erected to the memory of the fallen of the First World War, 1914-18, the gift of the Lewis family, owners of the tin works at Gorseinon. The cross, of unusual scale, was said to be the largest in Wales, consisting of a tall granite monolith Celtic cross with interlace and rope mould decoration standing on a tapered, rock-faced granite plinth. The plinth has a recessed panel inscription on its west face with commemorating those (unnamed) who fell in both world wars. Square granite base and two steps up. The pillar is capped with a stylised chimneyed 'roof'. (Cadw Listing database with additions) RCAHMW, 14 October 2014.	Intact	LBII
GWSC208/18810	Pontypool War Memorial gates	SO282570 0822	War memorial	A war memorial to WWI in the form of an ironwork screen with central gates. Built of limestone ashlar with cast iron railings and gates and bronze plaques. Both the stonework and the bronze have been heavily over painted. Dwarf stone walls support panels of elaborate ironwork and are punctuated	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				by piers with corniced caps of which the ones to the main gates are taller. Central pair of elaborate iron gates in the early C18 manner and probably inspired by the Pontypool Park gates in Rockhill Road (but see History). The piers have bronze plaques recording the names of the fallen, and one pier carries the inscription 'THIS MEMORIAL TO THE MEN & WOMEN OF THE DISTRICTS OF ABERSYCHAN AND PONTYPOOL WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN THE GREAT WAR WAS UNVEILED BY MAJOR GENERAL LORD TREOWEN C.B. C.M.G. LORD LIEUTENANT OF MONMOUTHSHIRE DECEMBER 18th 1924'. There is also a smaller footgate (Cadw listing information).		
GWSC209/419439	Welsh regimental War memorial, Pontypridd	ST087659 2733	War memorial	A stone obelisk with tablets containing an inscription to the 5th Battalion The Welsh Regiment and the Regimental badge.	Intact	LBII
GWSC210/417987	Cowbridge War memorial, Cowbridge	SS9955974 637	War memorial	White marble carved stone statue of soldier in uniform set on a Nabresina plinth with names of fallen, circa 1921. Cadw Database Listing. ALH 11/11/2012	Intact	LBII
GWSC211/22528	Ebbw Vale War Memorial	SO168011 0078	War memorial	Construction of grey granite. Tall tapering pedestal with concave base, and tall bronze plaques each side with inscriptions. Plain cornice with bronze laurel-wreaths; then above is bronze figure of a soldier triumphantly waving his tin hat (see similar figure at Abertillery). Pedestal stands on tall slightly stepped plinth, two shallow steps below. Square enclosure with tall granite corner posts with sunken panels and bulbous terminals, originally capped with globe lanterns (removed). Corner posts are linked to intervening low pylonic granite posts by two rows of chain-link. It was unveiled on September 24th 1924 (Cadw listing information).	Intact	LBII
GWSC212/419420	Maesteg War Memorial	SS8531991 382	War memorial	Unveiled by Major-General Sir Thomas O. Marden, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. on Thursday 11th November 1926, to the memory of the many individuals from Maesteg and District, who gave their life in the First World War. On Sunday, November 10th 1946, another unveiling and memorial service took place, this time to the fallen of the Second World War. Much more recently a memorial has been added to Guardsman Christopher Mordecai, who died in the Falklands War. The memorial was not without its controversy. A committee of Maesteg Urban District Council was set up in June 1921 and had two meetings, before coming to a complete standstill. In March 1922 Mr W.J. Watkins asked at a council meeting: "What has become of the War Memorial Scheme?". This apparently caused 'some liveliness' at the meeting.	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				(Bridgend had already unveiled their memorial on November 11th the year before, 1921.) The excuse given was that, the negotiations for the proposed site, near St. David's Church, were taking longer to complete than anticipated. Eventually a decision was made that the memorial should be built. The designer of the memorial was Mr L.F. Roslyn, R.B.S. (Mr Roslyn was, in fact, the designer chosen to execute a bronze relief, "The Triumph of Labour", from the workers of Great Britain to the workers of America.) The memorial stands in a semi-circular recess; the pedestal of axed grey granite, standing 10ft. 3in. high, is surmounted by two bronze figures, 7ft. high. The figures represent a soldier with a bayonet defending to the last his dying comrade.		
GWSC213/26700	Blackwood War Memorial	ST172919 7618	War memorial	A cenotaph-type war memorial influenced by Lutyens' Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. Of limestone ashlar on polished granite square base and stepped plinth. The pylon has inscriptions with black letters to the front and sides, while the L side also has a metal plaque with a roll call of the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars. The stepped cap incorporates polished granite bands and pilasters, and 2 wreaths in relief to each face. The approach is formed of 2 square piers between convex concrete steps. On the left side facing Lewis Avenue is a dwarf wall and ashlar piers framing 3 bays of iron railings incorporating X-shaped panels. (Cadw listing information)	Intact	LBII
GWSC214/25496	New Tredegar War Memorial	SO142530 3165	War memorial	The war memorial was first unveiled in November 1923 by Viscount Tredegar. The officiating minister was Reverend Richards of the English Congregational Church. The band of The Welsh Regiment played at the ceremony. The memorial is right in the centre of New Tredegar town, set on steps in a walled enclosure; a dominant position, backing onto the church of St Dingat and the adjacent Hall and opposite the Tredegar Arms Hotel. The memorial consists of a red granite pedestal with white marble figures. Pedestal consists of 3 shallow rock-faced steps supporting a polished pier with battered plinth, inscription panel on front and names on 3 sides of the main pier and plinth sections, with tooled plain deep frieze and coping; the sections are separated by rock-faced bands. Two life-size figures: one a standing soldier with gun at the ready, the other hatless, collapsed and clasping his head with one hand (Cadw listing information).	Intact	LBII
GWSC215/419438	Miskin War Memorial	ST046568 0871	War memorial	A tall square pedestal with enriched finial, on a stepped square plinth. Above are wreaths in relief and a deep cornice with a frieze of flowers. Above are niches with one order of shafts with moulded capitals and trefoil arches with ogee gables. In the canopies are sculpted figures of soldier, sailor and	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				airman, while the 4th side is a robed woman holding a long scroll, representing a roll call of the dead. Above the niches the pedestal tapers and is crowned by a Celtic cross (Cadw listing information).		
GWSC216/419444	Penarth War Memorial	ST187427 1470	War Memorial	An obelisk of Portland stone with a bronze statue of a goddess mounted on the front.	Intact	LBII
GWSC217/ 13828	Welsh Regimental War Memorial, Maindy, Cardiff	ST178957 8372	War memorial	A Portland stone cenotaph-type memorial on a broad stepped plinth and square base. A 3-stage pylon is stepped alternately on the N-S and E-W axes. The N and S faces have English and Welsh inscriptions with roll call of the 1914-18 war in the middle stage, and roll call of the 1939-45 war on the E face, while the upper stage has wreaths carved in high relief against the E and W faces. The lower stage has regimental badges in relief and an added Korean War inscription to the E face. A First World War memorial designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, Principal Architect to the War Graves Commission, and erected in 1924 to commemorate the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Welch Regiment. The design follows Lutyens' Cenotaph at Whitehall, London (Cadw listing information).	Intact	LBII
GWSC218/ 80958	Pant War Memorial, Merthyr Tydfil	SO065640 9018	War memorial	War memorial to 15 dead of the First World War, 1926, pillar-type memorial with 3-sided screen wall behind, in finely carved pale ashlar, heavily scoured with some erosion of detail in late C20 cleaning. Designed by the curator of the local museum, this memorial was unveiled in 1926 by Maj-Gen Sir Thomas Marden. War Memorial, ashlar, square plan, base, shaft and carved top feature, set on 3 steps. Base with top moulding, plain high square shaft with ogee-moulded cornice. Carved crowning feature is a cube with cross in relief on each face, relief laurel wreath, and Prince of Wales feathers, the feathers incised onto cube faces with 3-dimensional tops curving over upper edges of cube. Small recessed top feature with coved square pedestal carrying royal crown. Shaft has metal plaque 1914-1918 attached and base another for 1939-45 war. Relief crosses of top feature have 1914-1918 incised. Screen wall of similar stone in 3 canted sections each with outer pilasters on pedestals with carved capitals. Walls between pilasters have mouldings at top of pedestal level, and at level of base of capitals, defining frieze under dentil cornice. The frieze is finely lettered in 3 sections: Greater love hath no / man than this that a man lay down / his life for his friends. Rear of screen wall is of tooled grey limestone. Whole memorial is on platform up 3 grey limestone steps flanked by 2 ashlar low piers with plinths and caps each side with short ramped wall	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				between. One further low pier each side in line with upper pier of steps. The memorial is enclosed by iron railings on rock-faced stone low coping. A length about 15m then gate screen at right angles with fixed outer gates with down-curved top-rail and scroll work and double centre gates similar but the top-rails down-curved to meeting stile. Stanchions have small ball finials. Another length of railings of about 15m runs at right angles downhill to right, the railings in stepped sections. (Cadw listing information).		
GWSC219/ 404633	Coedpenmaen Common War Memorial	ST077969 0302	War memorial	A regimental war memorial unveiled in 1923. A tall obelisk of coursed, rock-faced sandstone on a deep square base and stepped stone plinth, and with polished granite inscription panels. On the west side of the base, overlooking the town, is a large inscription panel with a First World War dedication, while on the remaining faces are smaller panels recording regimental campaigns (Palestine, Egypt, Gallipoli). Below the main panel is a smaller panel with a Second World War dedication. The base has a moulded freestone cornice. On the east face of the obelisk is a large inscription panel with the regimental badge in relief. The memorial stands within a square raised platform on a dwarf rock-faced retaining wall with cast iron railings and double gates with approach steps to the west side. An outer fence of galvanised metal has original cast iron double gates which bear the inscription 'The fifth battalion the Welch Regiment' (source; Cadw listing database) S Fielding RCAHMW 5/07/2006.	Intact	LBII
GWSC220/ 309931	Parc Brillau War memorial, Llansamlet	SS6966975 0	War memorial	War memorial of 1921 in a public park, signed by W.S. Deans of Morriston, unveiled 7th January 1922. The memorial features a granite square with a tall main shaft in polished brown granite slightly tapered with names in raised letters. Source: Cadw list description, 2004.2004.01.27/RCAHMW/SLE.	Intact	LBII
GWSC221/11273	Dunravens Place War Memorial, Bridgend	SS9047798 4	War memorial	On an island site, enclosed behind iron railings. It was unveiled 11 November 1921; designed by Walter Crook and sculpted by Messrs H H Martyn and Co Ltd of Cheltenham. Portland stone. Tapering obelisk with figure of Britannia below emblems of sacrifice and victory. Swept out cornice above channelled square pedestal with shields over copper 1st world war commemorative tablets in architraves. Decorative band below, 2nd World War tablet added; the whole on stepped circular base. (Cadw listing information)	Intact	LBII
GWSC222/ 310384	Dan y Graig Cemetery War Memorial, St	SS6759493 477	War memorial	War memorial cross designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. Source: Cadw list description, 2004. 2004.02.23/RCAHMW/SLE.	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Thomas, Port Tennant					
GWSC223/ 310004	War memorial, Herbert Street, Pontardawe	SN722703 96	War memorial	c. 1920 war memorial erected in memory of those lost in the First World War. Silver granite obelisk on plinth with corner detached shafts, raised on large square pedestal with plinth. Source: Cadw list description 2003. 2004.01.30/RCAHMW/SLE.	Intact	LBII
GWSC224/ 310074	Mountain Ash War Memorial	ST044299 81	War memorial	Erected in 1922 by Nixon's Workmens's Institute. The memorial comprises a life-size copper alloy female figure by J Havard Thomas, mounted on a rectangular pier of granite with battered plinth and set on 3 shallow steps. Source: Cadw list description 2003. 2004.02.04/RCAHMW/SLE.	Intact	LBII
GWSC225/ 304190	Llanharran War Memorial	ST002383 17	War memorial	War Memorial erected in 1920's but moved to its present location in 1960. Description not available.	Moved	LBII
GWSC226/ 309947	Porth War Memorial	ST024991 32	War memorial	A war memorial of obelisk type uniquely set within an enclosure overhanging the River Rhondda. Memorial photographed by RCAHMW in Jan. 2004 in advance of its re-siting (2004.01.27/RCAHMW/RFS).	Intact	LBII
GWSC227/07306w	Briton Ferry Steel Works (Albion), Briton Ferry	SS 73635 93865	Steel works	The Albion Steelworks was a pre-war firm located in Briton Ferry. It was one of the firms forming part of the Western Group of producers organised under the Ministry of Munitions in early 1916 for essential war production (Nicholson 1919). It was noted for the excellent quality of output of shell steel and contributed to a group of firms that met a French contract for the supply of 4,000 tons of shell and gaine steel per week (ibid.). The works has been destroyed, with part of the raised M4 traversing the site.	Destroyed	None
GWSC228/308792	Ynysbwl War Memorial	ST060189 4205	War memorial	Cenotaph war memorial in Portland stone, with metal inscription plaques replacing the original carved inscriptions, standing in a small square enclosure. The memorial was damaged and repaired in mid C20. Source: Cadw list description 2003. Commemorating the dead of First World War 1914-18 and Second World War 1939-45, in the manner of the Lutyens cenotaph in Whitehall. Stands in a small square enclosure created by chains linking low stone obelisks on a stone footing. A tiered base with plaque and carved relief inscription commemorating the dead of "The World War" (second). The main shaft has a bronze plaque in shallow relief depicting soldiers standing by graves above the main inscription plaque, and a carved relief inscription over it commemorating the dead of "The Great War". On the narrower side panels are relief-carved wreathed swords in mourning position. Heavily moulded entablature above topped by a wreath.(Source: Cadw listing database) S Fielding RCAHMW 26/09/2005	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC229/302070	Abercynon War Memorial clock	ST081894 98	War memorial	Erected 1922 to commemorate the dead of the First World War 1914-1918. Plaques listing names from the Second World War added 1946. Town clock and war memorial. Built of cream limestone with metal fittings. A tower with a domed roof, detached fluted corner columns beside the panels, a clock in each face, standing on a rusticated plinth, on two steps. The column capitals have small paterae and the entablature above has a pierced motif to the frieze and billet moulding to the cornice. Each clock face has Roman numerals, is surrounded by a wreath and set at the top of a panel with raised moulded borders. The main incised inscription faces the town with added metal plates recording the dead of the Second World War. On top is a weathervane and at corners metal torches, two of which retain their flame-shaped glass shades. At rear is a doorway giving access to the clock. Source: Cadw Listed Buildings. ALH 20/10/2011	Intact	LBII
GWSC230/310259	Aberfan War memorial	ST072899 71	War memorial	War memorial comprising bronze soldier on Portland stone pedestal sculpted by Havard Thomas 1921. Source: Cadw list description, 2003. 2004.02.13/RCAHMW/SLE	Intact	LBII
GWSC231/80941	Penrhiwceibr Clock tower and War Memorial	ST059697 61	War memorial	Designed by W.H. William of Mountain Ash and completed in 1926, reputedly using stone from the old Aberdare canal. Clock Tower and War Memorial. A slim structure of coursed roughly dressed stone with tooled quoins and ashlar dressings. Embattled and with machicolations, surmounted by a weathervane. Clock faces on each side and slit windows to the tower at two levels on two sides. Stepped offset over the plinth which has a round-arched doorway to W and to E a composite bronze plaque, the central 4-panelled section commemorating the dead of First World War, and the later plaques either side added to commemorate the dead of the Second World War (Cadw list description) 2003. 2004.02.04/RCAHMW/SLE.	Intact	LBII
GWSC232/05077s	Buttrills Camp, Barry	ST 11036 68675	Army camp	A hutted military camp initially established as a transit camp. Later in the war it became a centre for the treatment and recuperation of wounded soldiers. After the war it became the Prince of Wales Convalescent Home for ex-soldiers and was run by the Ministry of Pensions. (http://www.barrywales.co.uk/tomclemett/walkcolcot.asp). A number of buildings are depicted adjacent to a newly created recreation ground north of Buttrills but the layout is atypical of a military encampment. The recreation ground as shown is blank but in the 4th Edition OS map, a number of regularly laid out hut type structures are present, much more appropriate for a military encampment. It may be that the camp was present on the recreation ground and it was not depicted on the 1921 map as a number of	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				<p>military sites appear not to have been included in the Third edition mapping (e.g. Mumbles coastal battery and Maindy Barracks in Cardiff. Glamorgan Archives contains a letter written by Pte Enos Skrine of 3rd Battalion the Welsh Regiment who had carried out police duties at the camp in 1917. (Glamorgan Archives DCE/1/61). The Camp initially accommodated soldiers from the newly formed 12th (Service) Battalion The Welsh Regiment. They were replaced by 1,100 men from the 4th Battalion the Kings Shropshire Light Infantry who arrived in Barry on 12th June 1915, the Welsh Regiment moving to Kinmel Park, North Wales for advanced infantry training. 3rd Battalion the Welsh Regiment were in residence by July 1916, when Pte David Davies was accidentally shot and killed whilst watching a machine gun demonstration. The last battalion based at Buttrills prior to the end of the war was 4th Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers. Facilities at the camp consisted of a number of wooden huts, each measuring 16 feet by 15 feet and designed to accommodate 30 men (although in practice they could contain between 40-50). In November 1915, a new Y.M.C.A. hut was donated to the camp for the troops' welfare. It was 75 feet long and could accommodate 400-500 men. Although there is no cartographic evidence, the camp would have contained a conservative estimate of 25-30 buildings, making it a substantial size. (Welsh Newspapers online Barry Dock News various issues from 1914 to 1918 http://welshnewspapers.llgc.org.uk/en/home)</p>		
GWSC233/07515m	Porthcawl Army Camp, Porthcawl	SS 80604 77432	Army Camp	<p>Porthcawl had been a popular destination for territorial Army units to carry out their annual camp training before the first World War. Photographs show lines of tents in various locations but there are references to Locks Common and Newtown being used (http://www.porthcawlandthegreatwar.com/a-garrison-town.html). Such camps would have been held under canvas and would leave little in the way of physical remains. Porthcawl became the 'recruiting and equipping' station for the planned Welsh Army Corps. Here they received preliminary instruction in Drill and were given their equipment before being sent to large training establishments outside Glamorgan. Musketry training was also carried out, almost certainly on the Newton Burrows ranges (GWSC235). The presence of an actual hatted camp at Porthcawl is unclear as there are numerous requests for billets i.e. food and lodging in private houses although this may be more a reflection of the unpreparedness for the number of volunteers. No obvious encampments have been noted on the Third edition OS map of 1921. The Grid reference given above is for the known camp site on Locks Common.</p>	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC234/07555m	Newton Schoolroom, Porthcawl	SS 83605 77501	Recreational building	The schoolroom was made available for soldier's recreation in the evenings during training at Porthcawl The troops themselves were billeted at Danygraig House and other houses at Newton. http://www.porthcawlandthegreatwar.com/recruiting-and-billeting-1915.html	Not known	None
GWSC235/07494m	Rifle range, Newton Burrows, Porthcawl	SS 84616 77395	Rifle range	Rifle range marked on the Third edition OS map (1921) with firing points marked between 600yds and 100yds. The range is a typical military gallery range of around 1900 and could be used for firing from 1000 yards if required. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the range in 2003 when the target frames were removed for storage by the local authority (Tuck 2003). Research demonstrated that the range was under construction in 1904 and was operational from 1905. The range is laid out east west, with the targets located to the east. The target butts consist of a gallery with a width of 12 targets (originally 8) contained within a service trench fronted by a mound with a small structure located at the south end to house range stores etc. The range would certainly have been used for musketry training during the First World War. A rhomboidal enclosure is depicted approximately 250m west of the 600yd firing point. This may define an 'administrative' area for troops undergoing dry training (i.e. no live ammunition) prior to using the ranges but is probably also the location of the 1000 yard firing point.	Damaged	None
GWSC236/10303g	British Mannesman Tube Works Limited, Corporation Road, Newport	ST 33097 86099	War production factory	A factory opened in March 1916 for the manufacture of steel and iron tubes. Its first products were forgings for shells and gas cylinders. (Davis 1998). A contemporary source dates the founding of the factory to early 1914 but work may not have been completed until two years later. As an Austro-German owned firm, it was taken over by The Custodian of Enemy Property and was not returned after hostilities ceased. A modern factory stands on the site, perhaps using elements of the older buildings but the original construction is likely to have been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC237/10610g	Uskside Chemical Works, Newport	ST 32373 87443	Chemical works	East Usk Chemical Works, Corporation Road was requisitioned in 1916 and new plant installed to increase production of sulphuric acid used in fertilizers (Davis 1998). Bones and fat were processed to make glycerine for making glue used in the manufacture and repair of aircraft. Many women were employed. A complaint about the smell emanating from a 32 foot high stack at the works was discussed at a council meeting on 19th September 1916. They agreed to continue monitoring. (A110/M/23). The works produced paint and solvents later in its life and were demolished in the late 20th century.	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC238/415172	Braithwaite and Company Ltd, Newport	ST 31656 86005	War production factory	A firm that produced 'trench covers', railway points, water tanks and skin and deck plating for ships (Davis 1998). The Neptune Engineering Works, Newport was established in the early 20th century and soon after became Braithwaite & Co, Neptune Works as a subsidiary of Braithwaite & Co Engineers Limited (U.K.), which had been established in 1913 for undertaking fabrication of Structural Steel Works. Braithwaite & Co Engineers Ltd became part of the Rowecord Group in the 1960's. Some buildings appear intact but the extent of modification is unknown.	Not known	None
GWSC239/408353	Tredegar Dry Dock and Wharf Company, Newport	ST 31791 86562	Shipyards	Ship repair and re-fitting operations. Small corners of the yards were given over to manufacture of shell parts. (Davis 1998). The works consisted of a dry dock and adjacent large, rectangular shed and ancillary buildings, connected by railway tracks. Significant expansion had occurred between the Second and Third edition OS maps but it is unclear as to whether this was as a result of the war. A large hanger door shed now stands on northernmost part the site and it is possible this is the truncated remains of the original large rectangular shed. The majority of the site has been destroyed and the Tredegar Drydock had been filled in and built upon.	Near destroyed	None
GWSC240/10277g	Munitions works at Cork Wharf, Newport	ST 31661 85962	Munitions factory	Reference contained in the minute books of Newport Borough Council about the establishment of a munitions works at Cork Wharf (A110/M/23). An irregular rectangular building was built on Cork Wharf between 1901 and 1921 although it is unclear whether the building was built specifically for the production of munitions. The building was subsequently absorbed into a large building constructed for the Neptune Engineering works which expanded from the north, having almost certainly been destroyed. No other record of this munitions works has been located but it is likely that it produced 18lb shells on lathes. The later building is extant but there is no trace of the building that formerly stood on the site.	Destroyed	None
GWSC241/10839g	Orb Steelworks (J.Lysaghts Ltd) , Newport	ST 32632 86505	Steelworks	The Orb works were a pre-war Iron and Steel works owned by John Lysaghts and built on the east bank of the River Usk in Newport. The works did not specifically switch to war production but its steel plate was used extensively in munitions manufacture and for the production of trench plates and the provision of steel for the manufacture of steel helmets. (Davis 1998 The History of the Borough of Newport). It was one of the companies forming part of the Eastern Group of firms organised under the Ministry of Munitions (Nicholson 1919) making a significant contribution to the war effort. The works had to adapt to the rolling of brass and zinc for war purposes due to the excess of rolling mills already working with steel. A	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				large industrial building still stands on the footprint of the Orb works but all the buildings appear to be relatively modern and it is probable that little of the original works survive, with a major refurbishment of the site having occurred in the early 21st century.		
GWSC242/10275g	Lovells Confectionary Works, Alderney Street, Newport	ST 31244 89392	War production factory	The confectionary works was turned over in large part to war production due to the shortage of sugar and other raw materials. They manufactured mine sinkers and tank tracks, and repaired over 6000 ammunition boxes per week (Davis 1998). The factory reverted to confectionary manufacture after the war. The building was extant although apparently unused in 2012.	Near intact	None
GWSC243/10351g	Newport Gas Works, Newport	ST 31001 88538	Chemical factory	Plant was installed to produce toluene as a by-product at the gas plant. The toluene was a vital ingredient in the explosive TNT (trinitrotoluene). The Newport plant additionally produced large quantities of benzol, carbolic acid, benzene, ammonia, sulphur, and naphtha. (Davis 1998)	Not known	None
GWSC244/10273g	C.H. Bailey, Newport	ST 31690 86531	Shipyards	Ship repair operations Small corners of the yards were given over to manufacture of shell parts. (Davis 1998) The firm, together with Uskside Engineering advertised for munitions workers on 16 May 1916. There is apparent consolidation of the works between the Second and Third edition OS maps but it is not possible to assess whether this was as a result of the war or pre-war expansion. The works has been destroyed and the site is now occupied by a modern industrial building.	Destroyed	None
GWSC245/10272g	Pencoed Castle, Newport	ST 40621 89442	Place of internment	Reference to Prisoner labour at Pencoed Castle for use in cleaning the Caldicot Levels. A temporary depot had been set up at Mathern Palace (see GWSC182) and this may have been related to this activity. 50 prisoners were apparently at work in late 1918/early 1919 and huts had been delivered to accommodate 100 others (suggests some huts already existed) The extra accommodation had been erected by March 1919 but prisoner labour was no longer forthcoming due to the cessation of hostilities. 18th March 1919 Two huts erected at Pencoed and that 60 men were ready to commence work. 40 prisoners were in residence at Pencoed in May 1918. Ultimately between 80 and 90 prisoners were working on interior drainage. They were sent to work on the West Pill Reen around April 1919, and prisoner work on the ditches ceased (see GWSC280) (Npt 7229 (M421.3)).	Damaged	None
GWSC246/06124w/30116	British Mannesmann Tube Works Limited, Swansea	SS6704396 115	Factory	A large industrial plant specialising in the production of seamless steel tubes. Landore Siemens Steelworks was opened as an experimental plant in the converted buildings of the Landore Silver and Spelter Works (NPRN 301167) in 1867-69. The site was developed by William Siemens (1823-1883), who German by birth, came to Britain in 1843 and subsequently	Near destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				<p>developed the open-hearth method of steel production. By 1870 Landore Siemens Steelworks was producing steel rails.</p> <p>In 1871 a second works was opened to the east of the River Tawe, with two blast furnaces and extensive mills. By 1873 it was one of the four largest steelworks in the world, although it closed in 1888. Siemens steel was used to construct warships at Pembroke Dock and the Forth Bridge. The Mannesmann Tube Company converted large areas of the mills into production lines for seamless steel tubes. The blast furnaces and steel making plant were taken over by the Swansea Hematite Company in 1899. The site operated as a foundry until 1980 although tube production ceased in 1961. Source: "A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of the Swansea Region", Stephen Hughes and Paul Reynolds, Association for Industrial Archaeology, 2nd Edition, 1989. As an Austro-German owned firm, it was taken over by The Custodian of Enemy Property and continued to produce materials for the war effort. The works was not returned after hostilities ceased. The concrete foundations of a structure from the works were noted during a walkover survey. They consisting of a 12m by 21m central concrete structure with internal foundation pillars bounded by an external low brick wall 'skin'</p>		
GWSC247/10709g	Work Camp at Usk, Monmouthshire	SO 37515 00983	Place of internment	A work camp for enemy Prisoners of War was established at Usk (Agricultural Group attached to Leominster Agricultural Depot under Shrewsbury) at 42 West Street, Leominster, Hereford. It is possible the prisoners were housed at Porthycarne House (PRN02707g) as there is a reference to the effect in a local publication 'Usk at War' held by Gwent Archives.	Not known	None
GWSC248/10708g	Llanthony Timber Camp, Llanthony	SO 28 27	Timber camp	An article in the Abergavenny Chronicle of 25th November 1918 describes the death of Heinrich Harkotter, a German prisoner working at Llanthony Timber Camp. He had fallen onto a circular saw whilst moving timber. The saw had been erected in July 1918, which may provide an indicator of the date of establishment for the camp. The dead man was buried in Cwmyoy. This is the only reference to the presence of the camp that has been located. C(http://welshnewspapers.llgc.org.uk/en/page/view/4124878/ART101/Llanthony%20timber%20camp)	Not known	None
GWSC249/23152	Port Talbot Steel Company General Offices, Port	SS 76687 89519	Office	This large red brick and Portland stone building is the only upstanding remains of the Margam Steelworks, which was a works purpose built for war production (GWSC278). Built as the General Offices of the Port Talbot Steel	Not known	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Talbot			<p>Company in the early C20. The company was incorporated in 1906 and took over and remodelled the existing works of Messrs Gilbertson of Pontardawe, who had begun in 1901 under the influence of the Port Talbot Railway & Docks Company. The offices are shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1917 surrounded by steelworks buildings and in a publication of c1920. It is little altered from that time except that the S wing was single-storey with parapets, and there was a cupola above the entrance along with some chimney stacks. The boardroom is said to have been downstairs to the L of the entrance. The building was converted to a Magistrates Court in 1988 and opened by Lord MacKay of Glasfern. Neo-Georgian style. Main range with end wings which are advanced to the front. Constructed of red brick in stretcher bond, suggesting double skin construction. Pale stone dressings including plinth and rusticated quoin strips to wings. Hipped tiled roofs with swept eaves, with individual roofs to the main range and each wing. The front of the main range is 7-window while the wings are 3-window. Horned multi-pane sash windows throughout with stone sills and flat gauged brick heads with keystones. Central bay with doorway and stairlight above, flanked by narrow 4-over-4-pane sash windows, under a raised segmental pediment. Doorcase with tapering pilasters, moulded capitals and wide flat cornice, containing double panelled doors with overlight. This supports a pronounced stone tablet which rises to the sill of the stairlight above and reads 'Port Talbot / Magistrates Court.' The round-headed stairlight has a moulded stone surround with ears and large inverted volutes against the jambs. A large fluted and scrolled keystone supports a keyed oculus in the pediment which has moulded stone drops to the sides. The windows flanking the central bay are 8-over-8-pane sashes, except for the outer ground floor windows which are paired 4-pane sashes. The front elevations of the wings are symmetrical with 8-over-8-pane sashes flanked by 6-over-6-pane sashes, all the windows openings with aprons. Added range to L, with large catslide section and no openings.</p> <p>The N side of the N wing is also 3-window with 8-over-8-pane sashes, but those to the lower storey are not aligned with those above. The L and central lower windows have aprons beneath. The rear is rendered and altered. Flat roofed projection behind main range with lean-to to R. Mainly UPVC windows, irregularly spaced. The added bay to the S end is similar, with flat-roofed projection to rear, probably a staircase bay, and irregular windows. (Cadw listing information).</p>		
GWSC250/10703g	Work Camp, The	SO 297	Place of	A work camp established for enemy Prisoners of War at Abergavenny	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Garage, Abergavenny	145	Internment	(Agricultural Group attached to Leominster Agricultural Depot under Shrewsbury). The Garage, Abergavenny, has not been located. Welsh Newspapers online contains references to a column of 100 or so German prisoners arriving at Abergavenny station before moving to a timber camp further north (possibly Llanthony).		
GWSC251/26494	Memorial gates , Commercial Street, Aberbargoed,	SO 15523 00091	War memorial	Set of memorial gates bearing a Roll of Honour on each of three Portland stone columns. They were originally located at the entrance to The Workmen's Cottage Hospital and were designed by George Kenshole, architect for the Dyffryn Powell Steam Coal Company. An asymmetrical composition of double gates with single gate on its R side, framed by 3 square limestone ashlar piers. The piers have wreaths in relief below stepped caps and are surmounted by electric lights. The front face of each pier has a cast iron plaque with a roll of honour in raised letters, while above these are added brass plaques commemorating the dead of the 1939-45 war. The cast iron gates have fretwork decoration. The double gates have panelled wreaths inscribed 'In Glorious Memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-18', and the single gate has an added elliptical plaque commemorating Glyndwr Michael (1909-43). On the L side is a dwarf ashlar wall with coping and railings that abuts a garden wall (of Bedwellty Nursing Home) to the left (Cadw listing information).	Moved	LBII
GWSC252/408537	Memorial gates, Abertillery and District Hospital, Aberbeeg	SO 20652 01641	War memorial	A set of gates to the hospital which opened in 1922 and which commemorate the colleagues of the Municipal Officers who served in the Great War. Cast-iron gates and gate-piers. Paired main gates flanked by smaller side gate to left which is balanced by fixed rail section to right. Square-section piers with moulded panel detail, capitals and ornate caps to main gates, and similar but simpler terminal piers to either side. Main gates have closely spaced rails and diagonal brace below the dog bar, side panels with lyre motif above it, and ornate scroll-work surmounting the top rail. Similar detail to side gate (and fixed rail section to right), but with swept down top rail; short length of plain spear head railings beyond side gate, and at right-angles to fixed rail section. Original cast panels recording history incorporated in design of main gates, and set beneath the top rail (Cadw listing information).	Intact	LBII
GWSC253/08562g/20996	War memorial, Market Square, Abercarn	ST 21607 94950	War memorial	A memorial designed by JH Highley and unveiled in 1923. The memorial consists of a female figure holding a wreath of laurels and blowing a trumpet with the words "Gwell Angau Na Chywilydd" (Better Death than Dishonour).	Intact	LBII
GWSC254/05062s	Cory Hall, Station	ST 18764	Building	A large public building often used as a meeting place for the addressing of	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Terrace, Cardiff	76564		large crowds of politically minded people. David Lloyd George, in his capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer and new head of the Ministry of Munitions, visited Cory Hall, Cardiff to address a conference of the Engineering and Metal Trades on 11 June 1915 (West Glamorgan Archives T 26/34). In November 1916 it was the scene of a physical clash between dissenters against the war and so called patriots. 900 delegates, representatives of 290 trades union branches, trade councils, religious bodies peace groups and women's groups at the peace conference were besieged in the building by a mob of 1500 patriots who believed the conference was being attended by "cowards, shirkers and paid agents of the enemy". The patriots broke into the meeting and ejected the dissenters, who included Ramsay Macdonald, one of the founders of the Labour party (Millman 2000).		
GWSC255/22505	War Memorial, Somerset Street, Abertillery	SO 21976 03747	War memorial	<p>A figure of a single soldier that surmounts bronze panels on three sides of the memorial. The monument was unveiled on 1st December 1926 by Field Marshall The Viscount Allenby. The unveiling was recorded on film and is held by the Imperial War Museum (http://www.britishpathe.com/video/lord-allenby-unveils-abertillery-war-memorial MGH4920). Bronze figure of soldier waving his tin hat in the air (see similar figure at Ebbw Vale of 1924) set on tall two-stage pedestal of grey granite. Pedestal stands on three steps, each tread convex to centre. Bronze plaques to sides of upper stage of pedestal containing several names of the dead under each regiment; added plaques below of those killed in the 1939-45 war. S side has laurel wreath to upper stage of pedestal, set in recessed panel with inset lettering above: "Their name liveth for ever more" and below "To the glorious memory of the men of Abertillery who fell in the Great War 1914-1918. Greater love hath no man than this that a man lays down his life for his friends (John 15 XIII)". On W side is bronze plaque: "This memorial was unveiled by Field Marshall the Viscount Allenby on the 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1926-inch. Below is plaque referring to the added World War II inscriptions, unveiled 7th November 1954 by Lord Raglan.</p> <p>Wedge-shaped enclosure is surrounded by railings to W, E and S sides, with terrace abutting to N. Low plain iron rails set in moulded grey granite copings on low squared rock-faced stone walls. Paired strengthening rails, containing simple trophy motif rising to urn-type finials. Paired entrance gates to narrow S end. Rails and walls continue S for some five metres beyond the gates, acting as retaining wall for higher level of Queen Street</p>	Intact	LBII

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				(Cadw listing information).		
GWSC256/10702g	No. 26 Coastal Fire Command, Royal Garrison Artillery	ST 81 76	Military HQ	HQ unit of the Royal Garrison Artillery formed in 1918 and responsible for the defence of the South Wales ports, primarily through the use of coastal artillery batteries. It was formed through consolidation of the existing coastal artillery units under one HQ. It was based in Cardiff but the location is as yet unknown.	Not known	None
GWSC257/07557m	Llwynpia Colliery, Llwynpia	SS 99362 93144	Benzol Factory	Llwynpia colliery had 50 Koppers ovens already in existence but a crude benzol plant was constructed at the request of the government during the war (Cardiff Development Company 1920). The Second edition OS map of 1901 shows that Llwynpia colliery had a long double battery of coke ovens which appear to have been replaced by the time of the Third edition by a single battery set of ovens together with ancillary buildings and storage tanks. This is possibly the benzol plant constructed at government request. However, the sole surviving part of the colliery, an engine house, (PRN 01457m) appears on the Third edition at the same time and this is known to date to 1905.	Near destroyed	None
GWSC25807530m	Naval Colliery, Tonypany	SS 99890 92015	Colliery	Colliery supplying coal to the Royal Navy and included on the Naval list of official suppliers to the Admiralty. The Naval Colliery was actually a group of four pits in close proximity and consisted of the Pandy and Anthony pits, the Nantgwyn pit and the Ely pit. They were sunk between 1879 and 1908 and as the name suggests, their chief product was steam coal for the navy. By 1918, the pits employed 2358 people. By 1945, only Anthony and Pandy were still in production and the Naval colliery closed in 1958 (Welsh Coalmines).	Destroyed	None
GWSC259/07560m	Cambrian Colliery, Clydach Vale	SS 96963 92658	Colliery	Colliery supplying coal to the Royal Navy and included on the Naval list of official suppliers to the Admiralty. Known for producing Cambrian Navigation Smokeless Steam Coal. The mine was initially sunk in 1872 and by 1918 it employed 4033 people. The mine suffered a string of disasters and was finally closed in 1965 (Welsh Coal mines).	Destroyed	None
GWSC260/07565m	Britannic Colliery, Evanstown	SS 97879 90367	Colliery	Colliery supplying coal to the Royal Navy and included on the Naval list of official suppliers to the Admiralty. The mine was sunk in 1868 and remained open until 1960. It was noted for the quality of its steam coal (Welsh Coal mines).	Destroyed	None
GWSC261/07572m	Glamorgan Colliery, Llwynpia	SS 99428 93394	Colliery	Colliery supplying coal to the Royal Navy and included on the Naval list of official suppliers to the Admiralty. The Glamorgan pit was the second of two pits in Llwynpia and was initially sunk in 1861. It was noted for its fine steam coal and coke, as well as the clay mined in one of the shafts that was	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				made into bricks. The mine became part of the Cambrian Coal Combine in 1910-1911 and was the scene of violent clashes during the Tonypandy Riots of 1911 which poisoned industrial relations for many years. In 1918, 3156 people were employed at the mine. It finally closed in 1945 but was kept open for pumping until 1966 (Welsh Coal mines).		
GWSC262/01615m	Dowlais Iron works, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 06955 07645	Iron works	The Ministry of Munitions commissioned the dismantling of old plant at the Cyfarthfa and Dowlais works to obtain scrap metal in February 1918. The Old Works at Ivor and Old Works at Dowlais were scheduled for clearance. It is unclear as to which 'old works' are referenced in the original document but No.1 Furnace Blowing engine, No.1 Blast furnace, comprising furnace, furnace lift, One hot blast stove, tubes etc. were on the Bute freehold and not subject to the government request. The rest of the works were eligible to be dismantled. After realising they had to carry out the work themselves, GKN hoped to retain all the derived materials for their own purposes, rather than accede to the Ministry's request for scrap. They also told the Ministry to stay out of the matter. GKN dragged their feet on dismantling the works until March 1918 either due to bureaucracy or lack of interest/not wanting to pay for it. The rather lame excuse was made that they did not have an account to audit the dismantling. The uncooperative attitude of GKN towards the Ministry is in part understandable as GKN had by this time been essentially nationalised and the board of directors was probably exasperated by government interference. Glamorgan Archives DG/C/1/24	Destroyed	None
GWSC263/09038g	Blaina Iron works, Blaina	SO 19862 08334	Iron works	The furnaces and engines at Blaina dismantled by Henry Parfitt, Boilermaker and Engineer at Merthyr (a controlled establishment under the Munitions of War Act 1915) in Jan 1918 (work must have commenced in late 1917.) as part of a general scheme to utilise scrap for the war effort. The site has been destroyed and replaced by a housing estate.	Destroyed	None
GWSC264/01263m	Ynysfach Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 04549 06051	Iron works	An iron works, established as an off-shoot of the Cyfarthfa Iron works by the Crawshay family. In a letter dated 31st August 1917 from Alex Walker, Director of Scrap, of the Ministry of Munitions attention was drawn to the great quantity of scrap iron and steel lying around the Cyfarthfa works and the Ynysfach works, which contained a large amount of tonnage in the form of plant. Mr Walker wanted it put to use for the war effort. James Clements of Newport appointed a Scrap Superintendent. Glamorgan Archives DG/C/1/24	Near destroyed	SAM (Blast furnaces)
GWSC265/02513g	GKN Cwm-Bran Works, Cwm-	ST 29005 95428	Iron works	Iron works appearing on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. A crude benzol plant was constructed within the works on the instructions of	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Bran,			the government. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The plant, noted on both Second and Third OS maps as a Patent Nut and Bolt factory, underwent some expansion between the two editions but the location of the benzol plant cannot be ascertained at present. The works has been destroyed but a survey of 1980 noted the survival of a stack base and part of a wall near Clomendy Road (GGAT HER).		
GWSC266/10701g	Cwm-Bran Colliery, Cwm-Bran	ST 28129 96136	Colliery	Colliery appearing on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. Possibly controlled at this early date (the coal industry was generally retained in private ownership until December 1916) due to its supply of materials to the Cwm-Bran ironworks. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage.	Destroyed	None
GWSC267/10304g	Viaduct Colliery, Pontnewydd	SO 26362 01877	Colliery	Colliery appearing on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. Unknown as to why the colliery was controlled at this early date (the coal industry was generally retained in private ownership until December 1916). These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage.	Destroyed	None
GWSC268/10830g	Henllis Firebrick and Retort Works, Oakfield, Newport	ST 28906 93898	Factory	Factory appearing on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. Also known as Henllis Coal and Firebrick Works. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The works was owned by GKN as clay from the Cwmbran Colliery was used to supply it. The brickworks is shown on the First through Third edition OS maps and undergoes expansion between these editions. The works were open until 1964 but have been demolished and replaced by a housing estate.	Destroyed	None
GWSC269/10844g	Upper Cwm-Bran Brickworks, Cwm-Bran	ST 27311 96833	Brickworks	Brick works appearing on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. The site of the brickworks is now occupied by the Water board Pumping station. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The works were owned by GKN who acquired them in the early 1900s. The works opened in 1839 and by the 1840s, it was producing some 100,000 firebricks per week. The works remained open until	Near destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				the mid-20th century. Whilst the site is destroyed, it is clear that some of the brickworks survive beneath the ground (Torfaen.gov.uk).		
GWSC270/10847g	Newport Wharf, Newport	ST 32 86	Wharf	Newport Wharf appears on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. The exact extent of the controlled area is unknown. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The exact location of the wharf is unknown at present.	Not known	None
GWSC271/07573m	Dowlais Colliery	SO 06 06	Colliery	Colliery appearing on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. It is unknown as to why the colliery was controlled at this early date (the coal industry was retained in private ownership until December 1916). These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. GKN controlled a number of collieries at this time and the location of the one referred to in the list is unknown.	Destroyed	None
GWSC272/07578m	Dowlais-Cardiff Colliery	ST 08214 94410	Colliery	Colliery appearing on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. It is unknown as to why the colliery was controlled at this early date (the coal industry was retained in private ownership until December 1916). These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The colliery was sunk between 1889 and 1896 specifically to supply coal to the Cardiff Dowlais Iron works and as a result of its association with GKN, was taken under government management relatively early for a colliery. The mine shut in 1988 and the site is now occupied by a small business park.	Destroyed	None
GWSC273/05061s	Cardiff-Dowlais works, Cardiff	ST 19739 75857	Iron works	Iron works in Cardiff owned by GKN. It became a manufacturer of plate for ships. Two 60 ton open furnaces were installed 1917 at the request of the Ministry of Munitions to increase production. The works appears on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. Expansion of the works took place between the Second and Third edition OS maps, the extensions being in the north west and south east portions of the works, and are possibly the result of the installation of the new furnaces. The original works have been destroyed and now lie beneath modern industrial estate buildings.	Not known	None
GWSC274/05060s	GKN works Eastmoors,	ST 19739 75857	Ironworks	The works appear on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Cardiff			output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The reference possibly makes a distinction between this works and the Cardiff Dowlais Works (GWSC273) as they may have had separate functions. Equally the reference may be a duplicate of GWSC273 made in error. All original buildings in the area have been destroyed and now lie beneath modern industrial estate buildings.		
GWSC275/05059s	Dowlais Wharf, Roath Dock, Cardiff	ST 20507 75135	Wharf	The wharf appears on a GKN list of Controlled Establishments dating to 1915. The extent of the controlled area is unknown. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The site is shown as a timber yard on the Second and Third edition OS maps. The wharf is adjacent to the former GKN Eastmoors Dowlais Cardiff works (GWSC274) and was probably taken under control as part of the management of that establishment.	Not known	None
GWSC276/10680g	Castle Steelworks, Rogerston, Newport	ST 27147 87606	Steelworks	A GKN plant appearing on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. Extended for increased production in 1916. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. The works are shown as having expanded to the north of the site between the Second and Third edition OS maps, the expansion having taken place during the war. The steelworks was largely demolished and much of the site of the original Castle works was buried beneath the Alcan Aluminium works in the mid-20th century. The Alcan works themselves have now been destroyed and the site is undergoing re-development. No trace remains of the original Castle Works.	Destroyed	None
GWSC277/10682g	Imperial Mills (Wireworks), Coverack Road, Newport	ST 32078 87668	Wire works	A GKN owned wireworks appearing on a list of Controlled Establishments in 1915. GKN said the government could build a shell factory adjacent to it but this may not have taken place as the Newport National Shell Factory is known to have been established in the GWR Workshops in Maesglas. These works had government contracts and were controlled to maximise output, eliminate wasteful duplication, and keep profits down in the face of desperate need and shortage. It is not possible to identify which of the buildings seen on the Third edition OS map is the shell factory but it is possible that it is the most easterly of the two large ones seen on the mapping. The site is now covered by a modern housing estate.	Destroyed	None
GWSC278/07304w	Port Talbot Steel Works	SS 76270 89815	Steel works	Port Talbot Steel Works was a pre-war works owned by Baldwins, who also operated works at Landore, Panteg and Gowerton. The works was one of the	Near destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	(Baldwins), Port Talbot			Western Group of firms formed in early 1916 and administered by the Ministry of Munitions in order to efficiently operate works producing vital war material (Nicholson 1919). The steel works, which were reputed to have the finest plate mill in the UK, were adapted to manufacture shell steel billets up to 12 inches in diameter, blooms, boiler plates, high tensile (armour plating) plates, rails and ship plates. Two large basic furnaces were added in 1917 to the open hearth furnace. At the same time, the construction of the large, purpose built and self-contained steelworks that would become Margam Steelworks, was commenced. This included the construction of by-product coke ovens, blast furnaces and open hearth plant as well as mixers and rolling mills. The works have almost been destroyed and it is not possible to assess the survival of any features dating to the First World War.		
GWSC279/10276g	Llanmartin Agricultural Group, Monmouthshire	ST 394 894	Place of Detention	Grouping of German Prisoners of War employed by an Agricultural Group as part of the Leominster Agricultural Depot, 42 West Street, Leominster, Hereford under the command of Shrewsbury. Possibly a sub-group of the Pencoed Castle Agricultural Group (GWSC280)	Not known	None
GWSC280/2904	Pencoed Castle, Llanmartin	ST 40621 89442	Place of Detention	Historic building used as a place of detention for an Agricultural Group of Prisoners of War. Possibly the Llanmartin Agricultural group. Reference to Prisoner labour at Pencoed Castle for use in cleaning the Caldicot Levels. Temporary depot to be set up at Mathern Palace.50 prisoners were apparently at work in late 1918/early 1919 and huts had been delivered to accommodate 100 others (suggests some huts already existed) The extra accommodation had been erected by March 1919 but prisoner labour was no longer forthcoming due to the cessation of hostilities.18th March 1919 Two huts erected at Pencoed and that 60 men were ready to commence work. Ultimately between 80 and 90 prisoners were working on interior drainage. They were sent to work on the West Pill Reen around April 1919, and prisoner work on the ditches ceased. No trace of the work camp is visible from cartographic sources.	Not known	LBII* (for the Castle)
GWSC281/05058s	Penarth Working camp, Penarth	ST 18 71	Place of Detention	Site of a working camp for German Prisoners of War employed as part of an Agricultural Group. Headquarters was at Frongoch in North Wales. The actual site of the camp is unknown at present.	Not known	None
GWSC282/07303w	Port Talbot Work Camp, Dyffryn Valley, Port Talbot	SS 79914 91746	Place of Detention	Site of a working camp for German Prisoners of War employed as part of an Agricultural Group. Headquarters was at Frongoch in North Wales. The actual site of the camp is unknown at present though it is known to be in the Dyffryn Valley. A military site has possibly been located at SS 79067 89902, which is the centre of a group of near destroyed buildings previously	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				identified as a World War Two military feature (PRN 05374w). There is circumstantial evidence consisting of a contemporary newspaper report of the funeral of a German POW from the Dyffryn Valley camp in November 1917 that suggests this could be the site of the First World War work camp (Cambrian Daily Leader 23 November 1917, Welsh Newspapers Online). There are passing references to the use of PoW's in construction of the Margam Steelworks (GWSC38) in Parry 2011 and these prisoners may have been housed in the Port Talbot area.		
GWSC283/05057s	Rhoos Work Camp, Kemeys Hotel, Rhoose	ST 064 665	Place of Detention	Site of a working camp for German Prisoners of War employed as part of an Agricultural Group. Headquarters was at Frongoch in North Wales. No further information on this site has been located.	Not known	None
GWSC284/10693g	Usk Agricultural Group, Usk	SO 37 00	Place of Detention	Grouping of German Prisoners of War employed by an Agricultural Group as part of the Leominster Agricultural Depot, 42 West Street, Leominster, Hereford under the command of Shrewsbury. The actual site of the camp is unknown at present.	Not known	None
GWSC285/02380w	Mond Buildings, Union Street, Swansea	SS 65347 93077	Public buildings	A set of buildings used for public gatherings which were the focal point for many recruiting drives during the war. West Glamorgan Archives, (Welsh Newspapers online Llais Llafur, 23 Oct 1915). The buildings were constructed in 1911 by Sir Alfred Mond as the headquarters of the National League of Young Liberals.	Intact	LBII
GWSC286/LB113	YMCA Buildings, The Kingsway, Swansea	SS 65046 92980	Building	Building belonging to the YMCA pre-war and used as a central store for relief supplies donated by the people of Swansea to Belgian refugees in 1914 and 1915. (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). The substantial brick and Portland stone building was built in 1912, opening in 1913. It is intact and is still houses the Swansea YMCA. It had formerly been a hotel. It was also used as the location of an auxiliary hospital during the war (see GWSC160)	Intact	LBII
GWSC287/07302w	David Vaughan's Lodging House, The Strand, Swansea	SS 658 930	Housing	A large lodging house, with a 400 bed capacity and owned by Mr David Vaughn. It was offered to the Council to house Belgian refugees in 1914 but it was felt it would more properly be utilised by the Swansea Battalion (14th (Service) Battalion) of the Welsh Regiment, which was then forming. (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). It has not been possible to identify the building from cartographic sources but it is likely to have been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC288/10692g	Slipways at National Shipyard No.1, Chepstow	ST 53814 93477	Shipyard	Six large concrete slipways constructed as the means for launching mass produced merchant ships at National Shipyard No.1 in Chepstow (GWSC01). They were constructed in August 1917 by Royal Engineers and German Prisoners of War held at Beachley. Each one is approximately 150m	Damaged	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				long by 16m wide. The remains of five of the slipways are visible from aerial photography.		
GWSC289/07301w	Mackworth Hotel, 41-44 High Street, Swansea	SS 65664 93475	Hotel	A large hotel frequently used as temporary accommodation for Belgian refugees on arrival in Swansea during the early war period. (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). Additionally it would almost certainly have accommodated important visitors to Swansea and been a focal point for those working on war related business. It was the site of frequent reunion dinners for the 14th (Service) Battalion The Welsh Regiment (the Swansea Pals) after the war. The hotel was built in 1895 and was Swansea's most prestigious hotel for much of the 20th Century. It survived the bombing of the town during the Second World War but never recovered from being the scene of a murder in 1957 and was closed the same year. The building was demolished in 1971 and the site is now occupied by Alexandra House (http://elwyjones.wordpress.com/2013/10/24/the-mackworth-hotel-swanea/).	Destroyed	None
GWSC290/07299w	Brynsifi House	SS 651 936	House	Property used to house Belgian refugees during the early part of the war. It housed 6 families at one point in September 1916. It may have been converted to an Auxiliary Hospital later in the war (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). Brynsifi Way is located close to the old Swansea workhouse but there is no suggestion that the workhouse was ever referred to as Brynsifi House. It has not been possible to identify the property from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC291/07479w	Maesteg House, St Thomas, Swansea	SS 66593 93521	House	This large property housed 59 Belgian refugees in September 1916. The stables converted into a wash house and the laundry into a schoolroom for religious classes. The house has been destroyed and the site is now occupied by modern housing.	Destroyed	None
GWSC292/07273w	20 Dynevor Place, Swansea	SS 654 932	House	One of a number of Swansea properties used to house Belgian refugees during the war. It housed two families in September 1916. (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). It has not been possible to identify this property from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC293/07320w	13-16 and 18 de la Beche Street, Swansea	SS 65344 93220	House	A number of Swansea properties used to house Belgian refugees during the war. By September 1916, the properties were housing 13 families (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). These properties were a series of buildings sandwiched between the Albert Hall and a girls' school. They appear to be private houses from the Third edition OS map, whereas the modern building appears to be an extension of the girls' school. It is likely that the original houses were destroyed and re-placed with the extension.	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC294/10691g	Military encampment, Bulwark, Chepstow.	ST 53561 92816	Camp	A military encampment constructed to house the workforce employed in the construction and operation of the National Shipyard in Chepstow (GWSC01). The camp is first depicted on the Third edition OS map of 1921 having been constructed on the site of Fairfield Farm, immediately west of the Bulwark hill fort. The camp follows an essentially square plan, with a large number (at least 45 separate structures, 38 of which appear to be interconnected accommodation blocks, each of which measures almost 40m in length) located in the eastern half. A further 23 structures which are generally larger, are located in the western half of the camp. These are likely to include offices, kitchens, entertainment facilities etc. According to Chepstow Museum, thousands of Royal Engineers were employed in the construction of the National Shipyard, a number that would have required significant infrastructure. It is likely that this encampment was therefore occupied by the Royal Engineers during this phase. Unusually, the museum of the Royal Engineers does not contain any material concerning the presence of military units at Chepstow (Adams, pers comm 2013). None of the original camp structures appear to have survived, and the site is now occupied by a light industrial park. It is possible however that sub surface structures such as foundations etc. can still be found beneath the ground.	Destroyed	None
GWSC295/07271w	2 Morton Street, Swansea	SS 647 929	House	One of a number of Swansea properties used to house Belgian refugees during the war. It housed a single family in September 1916 (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). There is currently no Morton Street in Swansea and it had not been possible to identify the property from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC296/07270w	The Poplars, Morriston, Swansea	SS 666 984	House	One of a number of Swansea properties used to house Belgian refugees during the war. It contained two families in September 1916 (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). The property has not been identified on cartographic sources	Not known	None
GWSC297/07269w	Graig House, Swansea	SN 70469 00513	House	One of a number of Swansea properties used to house Belgian refugees during the war. A single refugee was housed here in September 1916 (West Glam Archives TC 26/62). This house is possibly Graig Y pal House, Glais though this cannot be confirmed.	Intact	None
GWSC298/07318w	Taylor and Sons Ltd, Church Road, Britton Ferry	SS 73947 94210	Shell factory	Britton Ferry Engineering Works (Messrs. Taylor and Sons Ltd.) A firm producing artillery shells during the war. A series of photographs exists in West Glamorgan Archives showing various processes and personnel producing 181br shells on lathes (West Glamorgan Archive D/D Tay PLA 7/1-14). Taylors were the first firm in South Wales to produce shells, under the direction of Messrs Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. It is possible that a	Damaged	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				number of buildings seen on the photographs still survive. In particular the inside of a distinctive roof with a raised ridge can be seen on one of the photographs, the lathes for turning the shells being housed within this building. This type of roof corresponds closely with one of the roofs seen in modern aerial photography and Google Street View. The original works are damaged but retain sufficient of their character to allow certain identification as Taylor's shell factory.		
GWSC299/07579m	Coedely by product coke oven	ST 01592 85914	Benzol plant	Reference contained in a 1919 book entitled "Wales: its part in the war" to a coke and benzol by product oven in Coedely. This plant is almost certainly the same one depicted first on the Third edition OS map and consisted of a long rectangular range of ovens together with ancillary buildings, connected to the Ely Valley branch of the Great Western Railway. Nothing remains of the plant or the adjacent colliery, and the area is now waste ground.	Destroyed	None
GWSC300/07580m	Risca coke and benzol oven, Risca	ST 2116 9154	Benzol plant	Reference contained in a 1919 book entitled "Wales: its part in the war" to a coke and benzol by product oven in Risca. It has not been possible to ascertain which of the Risca collieries the plant was constructed at but there are contemporary records of a crude benzol plant being constructed at the Black Vein Colliery in 1913 (http://www.newspapers.com/newspage/33250048/) and it is probable that this plant was converted to become more efficient during the war. Several buildings depicted on the Third edition OS map are possible contenders for being the benzol plant but all have been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC301/07553m	Bargoed coke and benzol oven, Bargoed	ST 15223 99926	Benzol plant	Reference contained in a 1919 book entitled "Wales: its part in the war" to a coke and benzol by product oven in Bargoed. This is almost certainly the range of coke ovens first depicted in Bargoed on the Third edition OS map of 1921. It consisted of a long, rectangular range of ovens together with ancillary buildings and a large, circular holding tank to the north. This plant was specifically built during the war to boost by-product output. The site has been destroyed and is now open waste ground.	Destroyed	None
GWSC302/10690g	Ebbw Vale coke and benzol plant, Ebbw Vale	SO 17076 07563	Benzol plant	Reference contained in a 1919 book entitled "Wales: its part in the war" to a coke and benzol by product oven in Ebbw Vale. This plant was almost certainly part of the Ebbw Vale Iron and Steel Company premises and is likely to be the Koppers Coke Oven and by-product plant depicted on the Third edition OS map as part of the Victoria works which may have been planned for before the war but it is clear from the contemporary source that the war was the stimulus for the work. The plant has been destroyed.	Destroyed	None
GWSC303/07428w	Childrens	SS 479 900	House	A Children's Summer Home scheme was inaugurated in 1919 initially for	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Summer House, Reynoldstown			children of 6th Btn The Welsh Regiment. A farmhouse was rented at Reynoldstown near Swansea and up to 80 children were sent there for 2 weeks as a holiday, the majority being children of soldiers killed. The Children's Sumer Home scheme existed into the 1920s from May to Oct 1925 231 boys and 222 girls were given a holiday. (West Glamorgan Archives TC 26/53). The actual farmhouse is unknown but two substantial farms, possibly capable of accommodating 80 children are depicted south west of Reynoldstown on the 1921 OS map, Hill Farm and Perkins Farm.		
GWSC304/07483w	British Metals Extraction Company, Llansamlet, Swansea	SS 67781 96560	Factory	Pre-war plant used to roast zinc ores. West Glamorgan Archives D/D LSV 2/1) - Report of a visit by the Ministry of Munitions to Llansamlet to assess alleged damage to crops and other vegetation by fumes from the British Metals Extraction Company Ltd. 28th Sept 1918. The report notes acute levels of industrial pollution in the Swansea Borough as far back as the 1880's with 1912, 1913 and 1914 being particularly bad. Chief polluter was Swansea Vale Chemical Works but they installed a condensing plant, which much reduced the problem. The pollution from the British Metals Extraction works appears to have increased in 1917, initiating a Ministry of Munitions and Board of Agriculture enquiry. Local residents strongly believed the BMEC to be responsible, a claim substantiated by the enquiry, even allowing for some "unintended exaggeration". Witnesses describe smoke from the chimneys beating down upon fields and gardens and the death of crops in a few days, the damage extending 1.5 miles from the works. Smoke also came from Dillwyns and the Vivians works. Pollution allegedly killed 4 horses in 1917, the year of worst pollution. This corresponds to an increase in the roasting of zinc Blende for munitions production (average 103 tons per week, up from pre-war levels of 53 tons per week although it is likely much more ore was roasted on occasions). Sulphur Dioxide is the main gas given off during the process, killing lots of things. The committee concluded the BMEC was responsible and that unless it was for urgent war production, they not be allowed again to increase roasting capacity without trapping the waste sulphur, which in any case they regarded as extremely wasteful of an important by-product. The works was closed in 1919. The report mentions the National Shell Factory (Baldwins), Landore as a wartime bomb factory emitting iron oxide fumes, acknowledged as less dangerous.	Destroyed	None
GWSC305/07482w	Swansea Naval Base, Swansea	SS 66727 92575	Naval Base	Home port of the Auxiliary Patrol also known as the Swansea Patrol. The base contained trawlers, drifters, motor launches, paddle-minesweepers and other vessels. The Bristol Channel was closed to traffic from time to time.	Not known	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				The Patrol maintained a constant Examination Service, by which all ships had to anchor off Mumbles Head for inspection. The hospital Ship Rewa was mined or torpedoed in the area on 4th Jan 1918, 550 survivors being brought into Swansea and Glenart Castle was torpedoed on 26th Feb 1918, only 31 survivors being brought ashore. Survivors from both sinkings were aided by the Swansea Patrol. When the Royal Navy airship S.S.Z. 37 made a forced landing on Mumbles (see GWSC306), a guard for the crash site was provided by men of the Swansea Patrol. British submarine C-6 was employed in the area for 6 months in 1917 to train the Swansea Patrol. The extent of any specific Naval structures within the docks is as yet unknown.		
GWSC306/07481w	Mumbles	SS 60 88	Crash site	Site of a forced landing by British RNAS airship S.S.Z. 37 on August 18th 1918. The airship deflated but the crew were uninjured. The crash site was guarded by men of the Swansea Patrol. The exact crash site is unknown.	Not known	None
GWSC307/07480w	Swansea Docks	SS 66727 92575	Port	The port of Swansea became a controlled port, under the administration of the Swansea Military Authorities and Severn Command. The impact of this action on the physical landscape of the docks and port is, as yet, unknown as virtually no information regarding the use of the port during the First World War has come to light.	Not known	None
GWSC308/07531m	Rhondda	SS 97 95	Billets	Location of forming up for one of the battalions of the Welsh Army Corps in late 1914. The exact location of the assembly is at present unknown.	Not known	None
GWSC309/09381g	Vauxhall Camp, Monmouth	SO 50504 13080	Camp	Military training camp established for use by the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers. The 1920 map shows a collection of 19 structures located in the centre of Vauxhall Racecourse and immediately south of the site of the current Vauxhall Camp. A site visit demonstrated that a number of platforms relating to these structures survive, being of red brick and concrete construction. The locations of some the surviving structures do not directly relate to those depicted on the Third edition map and are possibly later in date than 1921. However, a number of features do relate to structures shown on the Third edition map and are likely to be First World War in date. These include a large rectangular platform at the south western boundary of the site measuring approximately 70m x 11m that corresponds to a large structure seen on the map and which is possibly a range of classrooms, kitchen and messing area; A ridge of demolition material including red brick and tile was noted in the hedge line to the south west. Two platforms to the north east of the camp area also survive partially, each measuring approximately 9m x 9m. These correspond to structures shown on the Third edition map but their function is unknown. The Regimental Museum of the Royal Monmouthshire	Near destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				Royal Engineers has no records relating to the use of the camp during the First World War and very little other information survives.		
GWSC310/05056s	Messrs Curran's Metals and Munitions, Hurman Street, Cardiff	ST 18775 74831	Munitions factory	Curran's was a Cardiff based firm initially specialising in the production of furnaces for the annealing of metals. Immediately prior to the outbreak of the First World War the firm had supplied a number of annealing furnaces to the Royal Ordnance Factory Woolwich and had constructed major munitions -plant at Ward End, Birmingham. Following Lloyd George's appeal for the increase in munitions production in 1915, Curran's offered to convert a redundant building adjacent to their Hurman Road iron foundry into a shell case manufacturing plant. The building, which originally had a packed earth floor, was re-conditioned and enlarged, with concrete flooring and platforms laid for the heavy presses and plant required. Accommodation for stores, canteens and offices was also created. Production of brass 4.5-inch howitzer cases commenced in spring 1916 and continued un-interrupted to the end of the war. A total of over 7 million 4.5-inch shell cases were produced during this period. After the war, production switched to enamelled ware, utilising much of the munitions making plant and staff. As a result, the Curran's Muniton Factory went on to play a significant part in British re-armament in the late 1930's as it was virtually the only firm with significant munitions manufacturing machinery and experience still in place. Cardiff Library Ref 948.2 (544.913 "The War Effort at the Curran Works") Cardiff Library Ref 9482.2 (544.913) Cur. "The Edward Curran Companies".	Destroyed	None
GWSC311/10689g	Miniature rifle range, Abergavenny	SO 28426 14329	Rifle range	A miniature rifle range depicted west of Neville Hall, Abergavenny on the Third edition OS map. The range was approximately 33m long and built along the eastern bank of Pwll Cam on the Usk, the point at which the river is joined by a tributary from the north, and consisted of a single firing point with a small building at the southern end of the range. It is likely the butts were formed by the natural bank of the river where the tributary joined the Usk. It is likely that the range was constructed for the use of the occupants of Neville Hall but a military connection cannot be ruled out. The site is now overgrown and its condition cannot be assessed from aerial photographs.	Not Known	None
GWSC312/07378w	Drill Hall, Rugby Avenue, Neath	SS 75479 97149	Drill hall	Drill hall first appearing on the Third edition OS map of 1921 but known to have been home of F Company, 6th Battalion The Welsh Regiment in 1914. The map shows three large, rectangular buildings set around a courtyard/curtilage. The buildings retain the same ground plan and are still labelled as a Drill Hall in the 4th Edition OS map. The buildings are extant, being made of red brick and would appear to retain much of their original	Intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				form. The site is currently used by the Air Training Corps and the Army cadets.		
GWSC313/10688g	Admiralty Siding, Pontymoile, Pontypool	SO 29479 00215	Railway	Spur of the rail network linking Pontypool Railway station with the north east side of Lower Mills Sheet works and the Phoenix Galvanising works. The name suggests Admiralty involvement and firms around the Pontypool area are known to have held contracts for the Royal Navy to produce forgings, chains and other equipment.	Destroyed	None
GWSC314/10698g	Works shed, national Shipyard, Chepstow	ST 53737 93514	Shipyards	A large rectangular works shed located at the site of National Shipyard No.1, Chepstow and first depicted on the Third edition OS map of 1921. The shed measures almost 130m by 20m and it is located just north of the slipways constructed in 1917. The purpose of the shed is unknown but is certainly connected with ship building. This building survives near intact.	Near intact	None
GWSC315/10686g	The Wentwood, Gwent	ST 42702 94818	Woodland	The Wentwood is an extensive area of ancient woodland that anecdotally was used as a source of timber during the First World War. However, comparison of the Second and Third edition OS maps shows little appreciable difference in the boundaries of the forested area and the extent of change in the landscape is therefore something of a mystery. According to the Woodland Trust, the Wentwood was extensively re-planted with conifers (http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/donate/appeals/wentwood/) after the First World War and it is possible that the re-planting retained the boundaries of the old wood. No information regarding the presence of timber camps in the Wentwood has been located, although as a major source of timber in Wales, they would be expected to be present.	Intact	None
GWSC316/10699g	Maindiff Court Military Hospital, Abergavenny	ST 31542 15430	Auxiliary hospital	Maindiff Court was a country house that was used as an auxiliary hospital from late 1914. From October 1914 to early 1915, it looked after mainly Belgian soldiers. Little else is known concerning the hospital. The original house appears to have been largely demolished, with the site becoming the home of the modern Maindiff Court Hospital.	Destroyed	None
GWSC317/10353g	Portskewett Red Cross Hospital, Portskewett	ST 50516 87439	Auxiliary hospital	Dr and Mrs Cropper gave the Orphanage (known as the Walker Memorial Home) to the War Office for the duration of the war for use as a 30 bedded hospital for wounded soldiers. There was much cooperation between the staff of Portskewett Hospital and Gwy House, Chepstow during the war. The first casualties were 12 Belgian soldiers who arrived in November 1914. Capacity increased to 50 beds by June 1916 and was in operation until its closure on 20th February 1919. The building remains intact although it is currently used as a private residence. The level of conversion cannot be ascertained from the outside.	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
GWSC318/10681g	Llanwern House Hospital, Llanwern	ST 37380 88304	Auxiliary hospital	This was a rehabilitation hospital receiving patients discharged from the Royal Gwent Hospital. It was the property of Mr and Mrs Thomas (later Lord and Lady Rhondda) and opened in 1914 with a capacity of 30 beds, the first patients being Belgian soldiers. The extensive range of buildings depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping of the period has largely been demolished, and the site is currently home to a large farm, although elements of the original house may have survived.	Near destroyed	None
GWSC319/10696g	Wrenford Memorial Hall Red Cross Hospital, Commercial Street, Newport.	ST 31267 87551	Auxiliary hospital	This Church Hall was offered to the War Office in August 1914. It comprised 24 small classrooms on the ground floor and a gallery for beds; capacity was 22 beds with an intention, never realised, to expand to 50. Unfortunately, the hospital had closed by December 1914 as the church was faced by the reality of the commitment, and the remaining patients were transferred to Llanwern House. The original church hall has been demolished and replaced with a block of modern housing.	Destroyed	None
GWSC320/10679g	Red Cross Depot, Town Hall, Newport	ST 3112 8805	Depot	The Newport Red Cross Depot was initially established in 1914 in the Police Gymnasium at the Town Hall, Commercial Street to store supplies being sent to the Auxiliary Hospitals around the area. Items included beds, bandages, clothing, toiletries, etc. In December 1914, the Depot began operating from the Recruiting Office in Newport (unsure as to where this is) before a large room was found on Commercial Street, donated free of charge. At one time 200 local ladies were working for the depot. Between October 1915 and December 1916, the total number of articles despatched by the Depot was 28,976. The depot made necessary alterations to the uniforms of wounded soldiers and sailors, as well as making up bed linen for the local Military and Auxiliary Hospitals. Furthermore, they frequently sent consignments of items overseas and to other formations within the country. Administrative offices were located at 1 Waters Lane, Newport. The Depot remained active until July 1919, being particularly active in the care of soldiers remaining at St Woolos and the Cavalry Barracks Section of 3rd Western General Hospital.	Not known	None
GWSC321/10678g	Brookfield Red Cross Hospital Depot, Abergavenny	SO 30312 13699	Depot	The establishment of the Maindiff Court Military Hospital provided the stimulus for the establishment of the Brookfield Red Cross Depot on Monmouth Road, Abergavenny around July 1916. The depot was active in the production and distribution of 68,897 articles by the end of the war. The building is still standing but the degree of conversion cannot be assessed from the outside. (Jones 1988)	Intact	LBII
GWSC322/10677g	The Coldra,	ST 35614	House	The Coldra was the home of Major J W Beynon and in late 1918 was	Near intact	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
	Newport	89651		proposed by the U.S. Government as the site of an American Red Cross Naval Hospital, which would have become the chief U.S. naval hospital in Europe. The armistice was signed before the plans came to fruition but it is interesting to speculate the result had the plans come to a head. The building was used as a local maternity hospital for many years and now forms the historic core of the Celtic Manor Resort.		
GWSC323/10676g	Belle Vue House, Newport	ST 30839 87150	House	A private house owned by Lord Tredegar and used to house Belgian refugees. The house has been destroyed and the site incorporated into Belle Vue Park.	Destroyed	None
GWSC324/10675g	Maindee Hall, Maindee, Newport	ST 32955 88324	House	A large private house used to accommodate Belgian refugees. No further details are available and the house has been destroyed. The site is now covered by modern housing.	Destroyed	None
GWSC325/10674g	Stow Park Presbyterian Church, 4 Kensington Place, Newport	ST 32535 88394	House	A property used to house Belgian refugees. No further details are known.	Intact	None
GWSC326/10673g	22 Granville Square, Newport	ST 316418761 6	House	A property furnished by the Commercial Street Baptist Church for the housing of Belgian refugees. The properties that formed Granville Square have been destroyed and replaced by light industrial units.	Destroyed	None
GWSC327/10672g	27 Godfrey Road, Newport	ST 30515 88249	House	A property used to house Belgian refugees. The property appears on the Third edition OS map as a large townhouse. It has been destroyed, the land made vacant being used to construct the City council offices.	Destroyed	None
GWSC328/10687g	3 Rodney Road, Newport	ST 31397 88356	House	A property used to house Belgian refugees. The building is a terraced house on Rodney Road which externally appears only slightly altered. The nature of internal alterations cannot be ascertained.	Intact	None
GWSC329/10300g	93 Corporation Road, Newport	ST 31708 88233	House	A property used to house Belgian refugees. Corporation Road consisted of a large number of terraced houses. The modern Street numbering system does not correspond to one of these properties, but it is likely that the original Number 93 was in this vicinity.	Intact	None
GWSC330/10744g	St. Julians Park Lodge, Newport	ST 32 89	House	A property used to house Belgian refugees. It has not been possible to identify the site of the Park Lodge from cartographic sources.	Not known	None
GWSC331/05055s	Willows Balloon Factory, Westgate Street, Cardiff	ST 18096 76141	Aircraft factory	The Willows Aircraft Company was set up in 1918 by Ernest Willows. It was based in the American Ice Skating rink in Westgate Street. It produced balloons for barrage balloon purposes but demand dried up with the end of the war and the factory closed in 1919. The building was re-located in the	Destroyed	None

ID	Name	NGR	Type	Description	Condition	Status
				1920s.		
GWSC332/05054s	Cambrian Aircraft Construction, Tyndall Street, Cardiff	ST 19541 76196	Aircraft factory	Cambrian Aircraft Construction was founded in 1917 by members of the Cardiff timber trade, Messer's David, Demery and Morgan Reed. It was started in a woodshed in Tyndall Street, East Moors, occupied a large warehouse nearby and then opened a second facility in February 1918 at 18 Station Road Penarth. The company built wings, ailerons and undercarriage components for D.H. 10 aircraft. The peak workforce, the majority of whom were women trained at Cardiff Technical College, was 500. Off cuts of the valuable silver spruce, imported from Canada, were used to make children's toys. The company failed to adjust to peace time production and closed in September 1919. The site has been demolished and modern housing now occupies the area.	Destroyed	None
GWSC333/05053s	Cambrian Aircraft Construction, 18 Station Road, Penarth	ST 184 712	Aircraft factory	Branch of the Cambrian Aircraft Company opened in February 1918. The firm produced components for D.H. 10 aircraft but could not diversify after the war and closed in September 1919. The Third edition OS map shows a number of what are probably light industrial units to the east of Station Road but it has not been possible to identify the location of the Cambrian Aircraft Construction premises. The same site is occupied by modern light industrial units but it is likely that any surviving original buildings have been highly modified.	Not known	None
GWSC334/05065s	Drill hall, Penarth	ST 18286 71571	Drill hall	A drill hall appearing on the Second edition OS map of 1901. It consisted of a large irregular building contained within a curtilage and an entrance fronting onto Woodland Place. No alterations had been made to the footprint by the time of the Third edition map. The drill hall has been demolished and replaced by housing.	Destroyed	None
GWSC335/10349g	Baldwin's Auxiliary Hospital, Panteg, Pontypool	ST 29124 98704	Auxiliary hospital	This Auxiliary Hospital opened in 1916 at Panteg House, a property owned by the local Baldwins Company; the costs of maintenance were borne by the company. Little else is known of its role as a hospital.	Destroyed	None

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Report prepared by ..Johnny Crawford.....

Position Senior Project Archaeologist.....

Signature  Date ..06/08/2014.....

Report issue authorised by ..Dr Edith Evans.....

Position..... Heritage and Outreach Manager.....

Signature  Date ..06/08/2014.....

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.



RAO 15

An organisation registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Heathfield House, Heathfield,
Swansea, SA1 6EL
Tel. 01792 655208; Fax. 01792 474469
Registered Charity no. 505609
Web: www.ggat.org.uk
e-mail contracts@ggat.org.uk

