

	First World War Wireless stations	27/05/2016									
	Not precisely located										
OA No	STATION NAME (COUNTY)	TYPE	NATIONAL GRID REF. (probable location) *ref from archive data	Eastings	Northings	SURVIVAL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	ARCHIVE REF National Archives Bod[leian] Marconi Archives	TPOLOGY & LAYOUT	HISTORICAL CONTEXT	REFERENCES
1	ALNWICK (NORTHUMBERLAND)	Admiralty	Not found. (NU186135)	4186	6135			ADM137/4680 (D/F Station, book U.K. S.441)	Not identified on OS mapping.		
2	BEAUMANOR HALL (LEICESTERSHIRE)	Admiralty	SK 538 157	4538	3157	PastScape states there are 'remains' of the station at the Hall.	It is not possible to identify specific features within the numerous buildings relating to the Hall. There is potential for above and below-ground archaeology to survive.		Not identified on OS mapping.	PastScape states there is a box of photos and a site plan (presumably in local library).	PastScape no - 1412077
3	BERWICK (NORTHUMBERLAND)	Admiralty	NU 065448	4065	6448	The road running to the wireless station survives, but there is no apparent evidence for surviving buildings or footprints.	This is a remote undeveloped coastal site, where evidence such as concrete foundations for masts have greater potential to survive. There is also potential for below-ground archaeology.	ADM137/4680 (D/F Station, book U.K. S.44)	This is a remote coastal site close to a Coastguard Station, the nearest habitation is at the small hamlet of Goswick. Historic OS mapping shows an Admiralty Wireless Station, with a mast and possibly two small structures within a rectangular plot of land.		
4	BIRCHINGTON / ST NICHOLAS AT WADE (KENT)	Admiralty	*TR 28645 68184	628645	168184	No evidence visible.	The site is in an open field, where evidence such as concrete foundations for masts have greater potential to survive. There is also potential for below-ground archaeology.	Bod MS 335 & ADM137/4699		A 'Captain Round Station'	
5	BOLT HEAD (DEVON)	GPO	SX 724361	2724	0361	No evidence visible.	This is a remote undeveloped coastal site, where evidence such as concrete foundations for masts have greater potential to survive. There is also potential for below-ground archaeology.	ADM 137/4699		The Post Office opened its first ship-to-shore wireless radio coast station at Bolt Head.	
6	BROOMFIELD (CHELMSFORD)	Admiralty	TL 70170844	57017	20844	The site was demolished in the 1960s, to make way for a housing estate.	None	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284 A) & ADM186/737	A Marconi station is identified on historic mapping, next to the disused Broomfield Pottery. The site is enclosed in a rectangular plot with mast identified and buildings. An image of the site (undated) from the Bodleian Marconi archives shows the mast and several pitched roof structures to the rear. It was located to the north of Chelmsford, and at the time of use would have commanded good views in all directions.	In 1903 Marconi built a wireless receiver station on the site of Broomfield Pottery, by 1911 it was a research station and part of the Marconi training school. It continued in use until the early 1960s, but was cleared shortly afterwards to make way for a housing estate.	Cocroft, W & Menuge A (1999) <i>Buildings of the Radio Electronics Industry in Chelmsford</i> , RCHME typescript report
7	CAISTOR ON SEA (NORFOLK)	GPO	TG 52349 11908 (High Street centred on)	652349	311908	It is uncertain whether Pretoria Villa survives within the High Street. The Villa was later converted to a Police Station, and it is unlikely that evidence of the former wireless station survives.	The building may survive but fixtures and fittings relating to its use as a wireless station are unlikely to survive.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	A postcard of the High Street (undated), shows a two large masts to the rear of the building along the High Street.	The original Marconi Wireless Station in Caister was established in the village High Street in 1900 and set up to communicate with ships in the North Sea and the Cross Sand lightship. It closed in 1929 and became the village police station.	http://www.southgatearc.org/news/2014/april/caister_marconi_radio_station_contacts_30_countries.htm#.U3DOhHaGdIg
8	CAMBRIDGE (CAMBRIDGESHIRE)		*TL 405622	5405	2622	No evidence visible.	Catch Farm on Huntington Road appears to survive as a working farm, located very close to the M11. It is possible that some evidence survives such as concrete pads for masts but it was not possible to distinguish these on aerial photography.	ADM 137/4699	Not identified on historic OS mapping.		Location of site at Catch Farm identified through archived letters.

9	CAWOOD (YORKSHIRE)	Admiralty	*SE 58423 37171	458423	437171	There appears to be fairly large areas of hard standing and some minor buildings immediately to the south-west of the NGR. It is possible however that features relate to the use of the nearby house/ farmhouse.	The landscape is open and largely undeveloped, there is potential for the survival of below-ground archaeology, in addition to possible above-ground remains.	ADM 137/4699			Location of site identified through archived letters, description reads 'in a field to the east of Wistowgate Lane, south of York'. Described as 'Carwood' in historic references
10	CHELMSFORD, NEW STREET (ESSEX)	Marconi/Lloyds site	TL708073	5708	2073	The Marconi works survives, planning permission was converted in 2013 for conversion to homes and office buildings.	The building survives, it is unknown whether fixtures and fittings relating to its use survive, although the building's continued use means that this is unlikely.	Bod MS 335 + ADM186/737 (C.B.1284 A)		Marconi station that was intercepting for the Admiralty Intelligence Division. The New Street works was the Marconi Headquarters in England. The original offices and factory continued in use and were much extended over the years	http://www.airfieldinformationexchange.org/community/showthread.php?10941-Demolition-of-Marconi-s-New-Street-Works-Chelmsford
11	CIRENCESTER GLOUCESTERSHIRE		Not found. (Barracks -SP019021)	4019	2021			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
13	CLEETHORPES (LINCOLNSHIRE)	Admiralty	TA2864605122	528646	405122	Peaks Lane is now largely developed with inter- and post-war housing to each side.	It is unlikely that evidence of the station remains.	ADM137/4680 + ADM186/737 + (Admiralty book C.B.1284) + ADM137/4680	The location is south of Grimsby, set in from the coastline of the River Humber.		Grimsby Station is also listed in archive research, I have assumed these are the same as research suggests these are both on Peaks Lane.
14	CROSBY BATTERY (LIVERPOOL)	Admiralty	SD 29680 02326	329680	402326	Not identified.	This is a fairly remote, undeveloped coastal location and therefore evidence may survive.	A1/305/15/226/164 + ADM 137/4680 (Revised list of War Dept. and R.F.C W/T Stations 8/3/18 and book S561)	Historic OS map shows a signal station within the dunes, the site include several buildings although the mast is not identified. It is located in a remote coastal location within the dunes, close to Sniggery Farm.	Battery constructed between 1905 and 1914, built as part of the fixed defences along the Mersey. The battery is the location of other defensive structures many of which date from the Second World War. Aerial photography from 1983 shows that the battery has been removed and the site is dunes and an estuary (Anderton 2000).	PastScape no. - 1425941
15	CULLERCOATS (NORTH TYNESIDE)	Admiralty	NZ 3653 7161	43653	57161	Site mapped as part of the North East Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, and appears to be extant on the 1988 OS vertical photography. Google Earth images show a surviving wireless hut, and possible concrete platforms. The wireless hut is believed to have been converted to residential accommodation.	The wireless station is Listed Grade II, described in the Listed Building description as - <i>'an exceptionally early and well-preserved example, grouping with a later and carefully-handled radio station, of a building associated with the initial development of radio telegraphy. It dates from 1906, thus marking the first phase of wireless telegraphy's major contribution towards the twentieth century's scientific-technical revolution.'</i>	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284, elements are listed)	Well populated coastal location at Browns Point. OS mapping shows a 'Wireless Station' and post within a square enclosure. It is situated in a coastal location, to the north-east of Newcastle upon Tyne. The site dates from 1906-07 consisting of a 1906 brick built structure, and a 1930 wireless station immediately to west.		Listed Building ID no 488031/ PastScape no - 1465215/ HER no 5519/ Evident on aerial photography – RAF 58/B/32 5722 16-MAY-1948 ...Whaley, R, Morrison, J & Heslop, D (2008)
16	CULVER CLIFF (ISLE OF WIGHT)	Admiralty	SZ 63447 85613	463447	085613	There are no structures extant, but some evidence remains. A car park now occupies where the main building was situated, the boundaries marked by RN boundary markers. The concrete pads for the masts can be seen, along with two small buildings that may have been part of the site.	This is a remote undeveloped coastal site, with some above-ground elements of the site surviving. There is also potential for below-ground archaeology. Further investigation is required.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284, elements are listed)	Located to the rear of the Coastguard Station, and depicted as 'Coastguard Signal Station' on OS mapping of the period. This shows a single small structure within a roughly rectangular enclosure, no masts are specifically depicted. Aerofilms depicts the structure which appears to have several windows and possibly an observation platform. There is a tall mast immediately next to it, and a further mast between it and the coastguard station.	One of a series of wireless stations built on the south coast by Marconi. In the Second World War the Culver station was used for intelligence gathering due to its good reception and was staffed by Wrens billeted in nearby coastguard cottages.	http://2mtwrittle.com/isleofwight/ http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/article-1356405117138/ http://www.flashearth.com/?lat=50.666913&lon=-1.103618&z=19.2&r=348&src=msl

17	DEVIZES (WILTSHIRE)	Admiralty	*SU 03194 66511	403194	166511	Elements of the site survive such as concrete platform, some of which are thought to have been generator and transmitting room floors. A structure (now used as a shed) also survives locally within land belong to Mr Hopgood. It is constructed from corrugated iron and is thought to have been used as for accommodation.	The site has archaeological potential for below-ground archaeological evidence, and for further investigation of the above-ground remains building on the article published by C. Newland (2012).	WO 78/4326 (T.11954)	Located within a rural area to the west of Bath. OS mapping map identifies the site as 'Wireless Station G.P.O', it is a reasonably sized with six masts in a diagonal line orientated north-west to south-east.	The Marconi wireless station was part of the Imperial Wireless scheme, later becoming part of the War Office's 'Wireless Signal Company'. It was a receiving station, used after the war as 'ship to shore station' when further buildings were likely to have been added. During the 18 years of its operation, it was passed from the Marconi company to the GPO, the War Office and Signals Corps, and back to the GPO. Built as a flagship of the Imperial Wireless Scheme, it was probably employed as a listening station, a direction finding station, a long range ship-to-shore station, and as a test bed for wireless technologies.	Newland, C 2012 'Mr Hopgood's shed an archaeology of Bishop's Canning wireless station' 116-129 in Saunders, N 'Beyond the dead horizon'
18	DONCASTER (SOUTH YORKSHIRE)		Not identified (Scarborough Barracks - SE580029)	4580	4029			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
19	DOVER CASTLE (KENT)	Admiralty	TR 32765 41635 (Port War Signal Station).	632765	141635	The wireless room survives within the Port War Signal Station. Wireless equipment is also <i>in situ</i> dating from the First World War, and open to the public as part of the Dover Castle visitor experience.	The Port War Signal Station is a rare surviving example of a wireless station within a heavily fortified defence landscape. It is Scheduled as part of Dover Castle.	ADM137/4680 and ADM186.653 (Admiralty book C.B.1284 and military book S.561)		The Port War Signal Station dates from 1914, constructed above a 1905 fire command post. The Royal Navy could control the movements of all shipping in and out of the harbour using flags and wireless, keeping close liaison with the gunnery control in the room below.	Dover Castle Scheduled Monument No. 467778/ Pattison, Paul, 2010, Admiralty Lookout and the Defence of Dover Harbour 1905-1945, In: <i>English Heritage Historical Review</i> , 5
20	Dover - Citadel	Garrison/ Army	Not identified (possibly associated with the Garrison in SW corner and Coastguard Station - TR 30437 40336)	630437	140336			ADM137/4680 (Dover Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561)			
21	Dover - Langdon	Garrison/ Army	Not identified (Current Coastguard Station and First World War battery - TR 33915 42384)	633915	142384			ADM137/4680 (Dover Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561)			
22	FARNBOROUGH (HAMPSHIRE)		Not found (RFC base - SU868543)	4868	1543			ADM137/4680 (Dover Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561)			
23	FELIXSTOWE HARBOUR, SUFFOLK	Admiralty	TM 2360 3455	62360	23455	Shotley Cottage survives, but there is no visible evidence relating to the wireless station	The cottage is surrounded by open fields, it is therefore possible that some limited above-ground evidence survives. There is also potential for below-ground archaeology.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	The station was located at Shotley Cottage which is surrounded by fields, immediately to the south of Shotley village. It is opposite Harwich Port and to the west of Felixstowe.		PastScape No. - 1412199
24	FELIXSTOWE (possibly the same as above?)	Garrison/ Army	Not identified (TM260317)	6260	2317			ADM137/4680 (Harwich Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561)			
25	FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX		Not identified (Camp on Hounslow Heath - TQ124746)	5124	1746			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			

26	FLAMBOROUGH (EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE)	Admiralty	TA 25136 70357	525136	470357	No evidence visible.	The open, undeveloped landscape means that there is the possibility for below-ground archaeology.	Bod MS 335 and ADM137/4680 (Lieut. Round Station, D/F Station, book U.K. S.441+I21)	Site located near Flamborough light house, on a coastal point to the east of Flamborough. 'Britain from Above' shows two small structures/ huts and several masts. The site appears insubstantial and temporary. The east hut appears to have a pitched roof with four masts to the rear, the west hut appears to be smaller but with a larger mast to its west.	A 'Captain Round Station'	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Room_40
27	FOLKESTONE HARBOUR (KENT)		Not identified (Folkestone Battery - TR231359)	6231	1359			ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)		Alternative location could be RAF Folkestone, which was used as a wireless station in the Second World War.	
28	FORT BLOCKHOUSE, GOSPORT (HAMPSHIRE)	Admiralty	SZ 62601 99323	462601	099323	Fort Blockhouse survives and remains in military use as 'Support Unit Fort Blockhouse', access is restricted. It is possible that the wireless room survives within the Fort.	There is potential that the wireless room survives, but it continued reduces the possibility of surviving fixtures and fittings relating to its First World War use.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284 A) + ADM186/737 + AIR1.654.17.122.507+ WORK 41/487	Plan of 'proposed wireless station' found in National Archives dated 30.12.1914 (WORK 41/487). The wireless station was within Fort Blockhouse, which is surrounded by three sides by water and provides the best view of the entrance into Portsmouth Harbour. The station was above a Gatehouse in the Fort with 'REFORMED MDCCCXIII' on plaque above the gate.		
29	FRENCHMAN'S POINT (TYNESIDE)	Garrison/ Army	NZ 387 662	4387	5662	Aerial photography from 1994 shows that all the military buildings have been removed from the site and the only surviving evidence are two east-facing gun emplacements covered in earth mounds. The right hand emplacement is now destroyed. There is no evidence of a wireless station.	The open, undeveloped landscape means that there is the possibility for below-ground archaeology, and limited above-ground evidence.	ADM137/4680 (Tyne Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561)	The site is on a coastal position and part of 'Frenchman's Point Battery'. It is located directly to the east of South Shields and to the rear of a Coastguard Station.	Frenchman's Point Coastal Battery opened in 1905 and was used during both the First and Second World Wars. Construction was completed in 1905, but was downgraded to a practice battery shortly afterward. In 1913 it was restored to full use and was operational throughout the First World War until its closure in 1922. It was subsequently redeveloped as a holiday camp. During the Second World War the battery was reactivated. There are no accounts of a wireless station detailed within those sources accessed.	PastScape no. - 1314370/ Newcastle HER no - 869/ Anderton (2000), Dobinson (2000), vols. 6.1 & 6.2 Pastscape states there are photographs of gun-training circa 1915 held at the English Heritage Archive (Swindon). These may show the wireless station, as may aerial photographs of the period.
30	HEYSHAM HARBOUR (LANCASHIRE)	Railway Company	SD 40281 60024 (NGR of Port)	340281	460024	No evidence is visible, but the site is an active port and it is not possible to distinguish dates and functions of individual buildings.	This is a developed port and it is unlikely that evidence relating to the wireless station now survives.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284) and ADM186.653	This is a coastal position, to the west of Lancaster.		
31	HORSEA ISLAND (PORTSMOUTH)	Admiralty	SU6365004419 and SU 63261 04681	463650 463261	104419 104681	No evidenced of standing buildings relating to the wireless station were identified. Earthworks are visible in the field to the north of the former wireless station. A modern building lies on the site of the east location of the wireless station, and there is vehicular parking to the west.	This was a substantial wireless site, and there is potential that elements (concrete mast bases) may remain. Earthworks show that there is a high potential for below-ground archaeology. The site continued as a wireless station until the 1960s, analysis would be required to distinguish First World War footprints from later evidence.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284 and C.B.1284 A) + ADM186/737	Horsea Island is now reclaimed land, sitting in a coastal position adjacent to Portchester, on the north shore of Portsmouth Harbour. OS mapping from 1932 identifies a 'Wireless Station' to the east consisting of two large structures at the east end surrounded by several smaller buildings, a mast is identified to the rear. At the east end is a large rectangular building with a mast at each end.	The island was used as a wireless station from 1906 until the 1960s. The new station at Horsea consisted of 4 wooden aerial masts of overall height 150 feet with 8 'spreader' masts of 60 feet surrounding them. Power was delivered to the site via an underwater cable from the dockyard. For the first time security at Horsea became a serious issue and fences were erected around the masts and an extended guardroom manned 24 hours a day. The first station was out of date within 6 years and plans were made for 4 masts of an overall height of 446 feet. The first went up in 1913 to be followed by two more in 1914, the last was not finally being erected until 1921. This island is now the centre for military diving training in Britain's arm forces. An area to the south-east has been sold for	http://www.rnmuseumradarandcommunications2006.org.uk/1911%20one.pd/ http://history.inportsmouth.co.uk/places/horsea-island.htm
32	HOUNSLOW (MIDDLESEX)		Not identified (Barracks - TQ119756 or Camp TQ125746)	5119 5125	1756 1746			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.563)			

33	HUNSTANTON (NORFOLK)	Admiralty	Four sites within Hunstanton - Site A - TF 67670 42109, Sites B - TF 67337 41634, Site C - TF 68102 42493 and Site D - TF 68545 42418.	567670 567337 568102 568545	342109 341634 342493 342418	Sites A, C & D - no evidence identified. Site C - there is a small building at the edge of the carpark at the location of the NGR, but it is most likely that this is a recent public W.C. or similar.	There is potential for below-ground archaeology at sites A and B. Site C requires further investigation. Site D is on the edge of an area with post-war residential development, therefore reducing the possibility of archaeology.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284) + ADM 137/4699 (use map for locations)	Coastal position on 'The Wash' situated next to a Lighthouse and to the north-west of Norwich. Hunstanton was a significant station	The Hunstanton station(s) played a significant role as an interception and D/F station during the First World War. The station(s) were established by Col. Bayntun Hippisley and Edward Clarke.	System' Lewis, J & Mackie,C 'Take Air-Raid Action': the Early Warning System' in Faulkner, K & Durrani, N (2008) In Search of the Zeppelin War:The Archaeology of the First Blitz
34	IPSWICH (SUFFOLK)	Admiralty	Not identified (TM158437)	6158	2437			ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)			
35	ISLE OF GRAIN (KENT)	Garrison/ Army	Probable location (TQ891763).	5891	1763	The row of Coastguard cottages survive, including the small structure attached to the east cottage belonging to the Chief Officer. There is a possibility that this relates to the wireless station, but equally it may related to the Flagstaff or as an addition to the cottage. The plot of land at the east end of the cottages where the Flagstaff was situated is now occupied by a house.	The site requires further investigation. The cottages have remained in use thereby decreasing the possibility of surviving archaeology relating to its use as a wireless station. There is some potential for below-ground archaeology within the garden plots.	Sheerness Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561	The Isle of Grain is situated in a coastal position, opposite Sherness. A 1908 OS map shows at the end of a row of Coastguard cottages (Chapel Row) a Flagstaff (F.S) within a plot of land. A small building is attached to the end of the row of cottages with a small circle to the rear, it is possible that this is a wireless station and mast. An image of this building shows it has three large windows and is similar in appearance to other wireless stations, but there is no evidence to indicate that this was a wireless station and could equally have been a building used by the Chief Officer (whose house it is attached to), or as a Flagstaff building. A photograph from 1918 also shows a mast and a small building in the same locations. A 1933 map shows the same layout of buildings but the mast is not longer identified. It is also possible that the wireless station was build close to the batteries that lie to the east of the wireless station ('Wing Battery' and 'Dummy Battery').	The area is now an important industrial area used by Thamesport, Thames Gateway and BP.	http://www.flickr.com/photos/ww2images/6902228769/in/p hotostream/ -
36	LAND'S END (CORNWALL)	Admiralty	SW 3455 2520	13455	02520	There is evidence of concrete platforms in the area.	This is a remote coastal location, increasingly the likelihood of below archaeological remains, and limited above-ground evidence.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	This is a coastal location to the north-west of Porthcurno. It is not identified on historic OS mapping.		PastScape number - 1411573. Information is though to be held at the HER, Pastscape details 5 photographs and 1 aerial photograph.

37	LEAFIELD (OXFORDSHIRE)	Marconi/Lloyds site	SP295157 (to the north-east of Langley Farm), and SP 29932 15346 (to the east of Langley village)	4295 429932	2157 215346	To the north-east of Langley Farm concrete footprints of former buildings or masts are visible. A small shed is visible within a small wooded area, although it is possible this relates to the farm. To the east of Langley Village is Leafield Technical Centre occupying some of the site of the former station. Possible concrete footings are visible to the west of the Centre, which may relate to the First World War Wireless Station.	There is potential for below and above-ground archaeology. The later development of the site means that it will be necessary to distinguish First World War evidence from later phases of uses. Further investigation is required.	Bod MS 335 and T.11954	Site identified on historic OS mapping, the station to the north-east of Langley Farm is identified as 'Marconi Signal Station'. No buildings are depicted although there are several lines of masts surrounding it, totalling 12 within the rectangular field. Within Langley is a larger site which is thought to also relate to the signal station although this is not specifically identified. It includes several small square and rectangular buildings set in two plots of land and connected by trackways, set along the Langley Road. Two pumps are identified.	Marconi station that was intercepting for the Admiralty Intelligence Division. Document sources described the site as being at Fairspear Farm (SP 30601 16302) and Langley Farm, the latter site was identified only on historic mapping. Interest in the station began in 1912 when Marconi conducted experimental wireless transmissions in Morse Code. The site was protected by the Home Guard during World War I, and a massive high powered longwave spark wireless station was installed in 1922 under the callsign GBL. During World War II, Leafield was an important communication station, and in the 1960s it was upgraded and modernized, mainly for maritime communication, and it became one of the major stations known as Portishead Radio. The receiver station for Leafield was located at Devizes in Wiltshire. The wireless station became a substantial BT station covering 600 acres of masts. In 1961 the station closed, and construction of a new wireless station commenced, and the old steel and concrete masts were demolished. This closed in 1986, most of the land used for aerial fields was returned to the Crown but in 1988 12 ½ acres, which included the site of the buildings, was purchased by B.T	http://bpadula.tripod.com/australiashortwave/id52.html....html http://www.leafieldvillage.co.uk/?page_id=73
38	LIZARD (CORNWALL)	Admiralty	Lloyds Signal Station - SW 71473 11930. Marconi Wireless Station - * SW 71547 11894	171473 171547	011930 011894	Lloyds Signal Station survives, as does the Marconi station to the west in two wooden hut and the base of a mast to the north.	The Lloyds Signal Station is a restored monument. The Marconi station and mast base is Listed Grade II, and is now open to the public as a museum fitted with wireless equipment. The station is the oldest Marconi station to survive in its original state.	ADM137/4680 (D/F Station, book U.K. S.441)+ ADM1.8512.28B	A map of 1907 shows the Lloyds Signal Station at the Lighthouse at Bass Point along the coastal path. To the west a 'Marconi Signal Station' is shown with two small huts and a mast to the rear enclosed within a rectangular plot of land.	In 1900 Guglielmo Marconi stayed at the Housel Bay Hotel in his quest to locate a coastal radio station to receive signals from ships equipped with his apparatus. He leased a plot "in the wheat field adjoining the hotel" where the Lizard Wireless Telegraph Station still stands today. Recently restored by the National Trust, it looks as it did in January 1901, when Marconi received the distance record signals of 186 miles (299 km) from his transmitter station at Niton, Isle of Wight.	Listed Building ID no 492330
39	LONDON, THE STRAND	Admiralty	TQ 30660 80916	530660	180916	Marconi House, located at 336-337 The Strand, survives.	Marconi House has recently been converted into flats, any fixtures or fittings relating to its former use are unlikely to survive.	Bod MS335	Marconi House was the UK Headquarters for the Marconi Co during the First World War. The station was intecepting for the Admiralty Intelligence Division.		
40	LONDON, WHITEHALL	Admiralty	TQ300802	5300	1802	The wireless station was probabaly located at the Admiralty's Room 40.	Room 40 survives but has continued in use, fixtures and fittings relating to its use are unlikely therefore to survive.	ADM137/4680 + ADM186/737 (Admiralty book C.B.1284 and C.B.1284 A and S5.61)			

41	LOWESTOFT (SUFFOLK)	Admiralty	*TM 52429 93773	652429	293773	No evidence visible.	The grid reference is located in a wooded area between modern housing, it is therefore unlikely that evidence survives.	ADM137/4680 (Lieut. Round Station' and D/F Station, book U.K. S.441)+ Bod MS 337 + Bod MS 336		A 'Captain Round' station	Location identified through grid reference found in archive data. It seems more probable that the station was located near the lighthouse or cable office, but nothing could be identified on historic maps or 'Britain from Above' website.
42	LYDD, DUNGENESS (KENT)	Admiralty	TR085173	6085	1173	The Coastguard Station survives and appears to remain in use possibly as a bird observatory. There are probable concrete platforms surviving, but these are hard to distinguish amongst the sand.	The coastguard station survives, which may been used as/ or as part of the wireless station. The remote location increases the possibility of surviving evidence such as concrete footprints or structures.	ADM137/4680 (D/F Station, book U.K. S.441) + Bod MS 337	Site identified on historic OS mapping as 'Dungeness Coastguard Station (Lloyd's Signal Station)'. There are no masts or buildings specifically identified. The Coastguard Station consists of a row of cottages, it therefore seems likely that these buildings or some of these buildings were used for the wireless station. This is a remote coastal location.		
43	MAIDSTONE (KENT)		Not identified. (Barracks - TQ757564)	5757	1564			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
44	MALVERN (WORCESTERSHIRE)	Admiralty	SO 8093 4503	38093	24503	A brick-built standing wireless station survives, visible on Google Earth. There is also a small structure directly to the north visible (possibly without a roof), in addition to a minor structure/ footprint to the south.	Structure(s) relating to the wireless station survive, the site therefore has archaeological potential both above and below-ground.	ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)		Identified as a First World War Telegraphy Station on PastScape, it also states that this was later a listening station and part of the Telecommunications Research Establishment.	PastScape no - 1414854/ More information is available in the Defence of Britain Project (Dobinson).
45	MERSEY DOCK AND HARBOUR BOARD VESSELS X 5	Admiralty	Not identified. (Seaford Battery, now Gladstone Dock - SJ321960)	3321	3960			A1/305/15/226/164 (Revised list of War Dept. and R.F.C W/T Stations 8/3/18)			
46	NARBOROUGH (LEICESTERSHIRE)		Not identified. (Narborough centred on - SP 53505 97393)	453505	297393			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
47	NESTON (CHESTER WEST AND CHESTER)		SJ 2948 7529	32948	37529	There is possibly some concrete platforms or a minor building visible at the edge of the field, located off Denhall Lane leading up to the farm.	There is some evidence of standing structures visible, however it is possible that this relates to the Second World War use of the site. There is potential for below-ground archaeology.		Coastal location on the edge of a field next to the River Dee, located to the north-west of Cheshire. The site is not identified on historic OS mapping.		PastScape no - 1414626 / Pastscapes info details - 4 photographs, sketch plan and 2 location plans. Contact HER.
48	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (TYNE AND WEAR)		Not identified. (NZ 24773 64715)	424773	564715			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
49	NEWHAVEN, BOLT HEAD (EAST SUSSEX)	Railway Company	TQ 444000	5444	1000	Possible small rectangular structure surviving. There are 3 probable gun emplacements directly to the north-east, the evidence may therefore relate to this later phase of activity.	This is a remote coastal location, increasingly the likelihood of below-ground archaeology.	ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561) + ADM186.653	Site identified as 'Coastguard Signal Station' on 1910 OS mapping, but is no longer extant on the 1920s edition. A small building is shown and a probable mast (although not specifically identified). It is a remote coastal location.	The Newhaven Marconi Radio Station was established in 1904, and started running in 1905. The station achieved ship to shore radio communications around 1912	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marconi_Station
50	NITON (ISLE OF WIGHT)	Marconi/Lloyds site	SZ 498753	4498	0753	In the 1920s, a farmer chopped up the now redundant mast to make ladders, but its concrete base remains in the field to the south of the farmhouse	Concrete base only thought to survive, but there is potential for below-ground archaeology	ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)	Probable wireless building and mast identified on 'Britain From Above'. A small rectangular building to the front of the lighthouse is visible, to the west of which is a mast.	In 1897 Marconi established a station at Niton. Marconi moved his station here from Alum Bay. There is a stone at Knowles Farm into which is cut the inscription, "This is to commemorate that Marconi set up a wireless experimental station here in A.D. 1900".	http://2mtwrittle.com/isleofwight/....http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/st-catherines-down-and-knowles-farm/visitor-information/article-1356393411511/

51	NODES POINT (ISLE OF WIGHT)	Garrison/ Army	Not identified (SZ 637899)	4637	0899			A1/305/15/226/164 (Revised list of War Dept. and R.F.C W/T Stations 8/3/18			Nodes Point is located at NGR - SZ 637899, however no evidence of a wireless station was identified.
52	NORTH FORELAND (KENT)		*TR 39916 69658	639916	169658	The lighthouse is extant. Minor structures are visible in the gardens along North Foreland Road, although these are unlikely to relate to the wireless station.	Post-war houses are visible along North Foreland Road, it is therefore unlikely that evidence relating to the wireless station remains. There is a low possibility that elements have been retained with gardens. There is some potential for survival of below-ground archaeology.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	Masts identified on 'Britain From Above' in 1920 next to the front of the lighthouse. There is a small building adjacent to a mast which may have been a wireless station.	North Foreland station was built by Lloyds on land near the lighthouse in 1901. In 1909 it was taken over the post office. By the mid 1920s it was decided that the site was no longer big enough and it was moved to Broadstairs.	http://home.btconnect.com/margatmuseum/Factsheet%20%2310%20Lighthouse%20and%20Radio.pdf
53	NORTON (WORCESTERSHIRE)		Not identified (Worcester Barracks - SO867519)	3867	2519			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
54	NORWICH (NORFOLK)		Not identified (TG 22992 09266)	622992	309266			ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)			
55	PARKESTONE QUAY (ESSEX)	Railway Company	TM236326	6236	2326	No evidence visible.	This is a working international port, there is unlikely to be an evidence relating to the wireless station.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)		Britain From Above' states in relation to Parkeston Quay - '1913 Signal School developed with equal emphasis on wireless telegraphy and visual signalling'.	
56	PERCH ROCK BATTERY (MERSEYSIDE)	Garrison/ Army	SJ 30960 94492	330960	394492	The battery survives, but there is no immediate evidence of the wireless station.	The battery is now a tourist attraction, it is possible that evidence remains although the battery continued in use post-World War I which may have compromised surviving evidence.	A1/305/15/226/164 and ADM 137/4680 (Revised list of War Dept. and R.F.C W/T Stations 8/3/18 Military W/T station, book S.561)	Coastal site in the Wirral, along the River Mersey. Battery had a wireless station.	Perch Rock Battery dates from 1829, and is a Listed building. It was built to protect the Port of Liverpool and as a fortified lighthouse to replace the old Perch Rock light.	http://www.fortperchrock.org/Fort_Perch_Rock/Home.html
57	PETERBOROUGH (PETERBOROUGH)		TL 19 98	519	298			ADM 1/8512/28/B			
58	PEVENSEY, POLGATE (EAST SUSSEX)	Admiralty	TQ651061	5651	1061	No evidence visible.	This is an open undeveloped landscape, there is potential for below-ground archaeology and minor above-ground evidence.	ADM137/4680 (D/F Station, book U.K. S.441) + and Bod MS 335		RAF Polegate was an airship base from 1915-1919. Archive reference states the site is - '1/2 mile along Pevensey/Wartling Road on right side'.	
59	POLDHU (CORNWALL)	Marconi/Lloyds site	SW662196	1662	0196	Concrete platforms survive from the masts and earthworks are evident. The masts themselves were destroyed in storms. The Poldu Hotel survives.	There is potential for further investigation of above and below-ground archaeology.	Bod MS 335	A 1900s map of Poldhu shows the wireless station to the south of the Poldhu Hotel. Five interconnecting buildings are visible with rectangular footprints, with a further rectangular building to the rear connected by paths. There are eight posts and two masts depicted on the map.	Marconi station that was intercepting for the Admiralty Intelligence Division. Poldu was constructed by Marconi in 1900, the station was dismantled in 1933. It was a large site compared to its predecessors, and was responsible for the first transatlantic message.	http://www.hamradio.piatt.com/poldhu.htm ..www.marconi calling.co.uk
60	POOLE (DORSET)	Marconi/Lloyds site	SZ 03827 87043	403827	087043	The wireless station was at the Haven Hotel which is extant. A plaque points to a small room where the 'wireless age' was born.	The hotel continues in use and therefore is unlikely to be any fixtures and fittings surviving relating to its former function as a wireless station.	ADM137/4680 + ADM186/737 (Admiralty book C.B.1284 A + Bod MS 339 (Photos))	The hotel is marked on historic mapping, but the wireless station is not. This is a fairly developed coastal location.	Marconi established a wireless transmitter at The Haven Hotel in 1899, and carried out some of his first wireless telegraphy experiments from the hotel. The Haven Hotel housed Belgian refugees during the First World War.	
61	PORTLAND BILL (DORSET)	Admiralty	SY 67777 69094	367777	069094	Lloyd's Cottage' appears to survive, or a structure in the footprint of the cottage (possibly an extended cottage). The structure shown as the telegraph station is not readily visible. Earthwork are visible relating to the wireless station.	The cottage probably survives but appears to continue in use. The remote coastal location means that some evidence may survive from the former wireless station. It will be necessary to distinguish between First World War and Second World War remains.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	Lloyd's Cottage & 'Wireless Tel Sta' are both marked on historic OS mapping. They are situated to the south of the 'Old Lighthouse' and the north of the coastguard station.	The site carried on in use during the Second World War. A 1946 image on 'Britain From Above' shows aerial masts in the location of the house.	http://www.australiansatwar.gov.au/stories/stories_war=WW2_id=62.html (WWII image of Lloyd's cottage and wireless van)

62	PORTSMOUTH SIGNAL SCHOOL (HAMPSHIRE)		Not identified. ('Navigation School' - SU631004)	4631	1004			ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	This is part of the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth, and a densely developed coastal location.	A signalling school has been established at HM Barracks, Portsmouth in 1904 and was transferred to Petersfield during the Second World War	
63	PRAWLE POINT (DEVON)	Admiralty	SX 77333 35067	277333	035067	The 19th century station survives. It is difficult to distinguish possible surviving platforms surrounding the station from the rocky coastline. Further investigation is required.	A remote coastal location with archaeological potential for the survival of below and above-ground archaeological evidence.	ADM137/4680 + ADM1.8512.28B (D/F Station, book U.K. S.441)	Lloyd's Signal Station' is identified on historic OS mapping. A small hut and mast are identifiable. This is a remote coastal location.	The station is thought to have been erected in the 1860s as a coastguard lookout by the Admiralty. It became a Lloyd's Signal Station in 1882. Between 1903 and 1951 it served as a Royal Navy Signal Station with both Lloyd and Admiralty signalling undertaken by Navy personnel who carried it out while undertaking lifeguarding duties. Lloyd's signalling continued until 1856.	http://www.nci-prawlepoint.org.uk/hist.htm
64	PUCKPOOL (ISLE OF WIGHT)	Garrison/ Army	SZ 61446 92210	461446	092210	The battery where the wireless station was situated survives, but there is no evidence of the wireless station. Remains relating to the wireless station are difficult to distinguish from other defensive archaeology on aerial photography.	The Scheduled Monument description does not mention the wireless station. There is a wireless museum on site although this does not appear to relate to the former wireless station.	A1/305/15/226/164 (Revised list of War Dept. and R.F.C W/T Stations 8/3/18)	This is a developed coastal location, the wireless station was within a former fort although it is not specifically identified on historic mapping.	Puckpool mortar battery is a SAM (1012721), the fabric of it is largely complete and public access is possible.	http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1012721
65	RAME HEAD (CORNWALL)	Admiralty	SX 42064 48714	242064	048714	No evidence visible.	The earlier station used in the First World War is thought to have been replaced in 1935. The station and mast are likely to have been built on the existing foundations. This is an undeveloped landscape and there is potential for the survival of below-ground archaeology.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)		A wireless station was located at the Coastguard Station in 1902. Rame Head was originally a Lloyd's ship-to-shore station, it became a wireless station in c. 1905, and passed to the Coastguard in 1905. In 1935 a large signal station was built and a larger D/F beacon installed.	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/ih-coastguard-stations/coastguard-ih-a.pdf http://www.g3upa.com/httpdocs/Rame-Head-Page.htm
66	RAVELIN, Sheerness, Kent	Garrison/ Army	TQ 918 752	5918	1752	Ravelin demolished		ADM137/4680 (Sheerness Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561)			Kenney, J 1993 <i>The Ravelin Battery, Sheerness, Kent</i> RCHME
67	SANDWICH (KENT)	Admiralty	*TR 35106 58699	635106	158699	No evidence visible.	The site is located in a golf-course, the undeveloped landscape means there is potential for survival of platforms. It is however unlikely that these would have been retained within the golf course.	ADM137/4680 (D/F Station, book U.K. S.441) + Bod MS 337		Records in the Marconi archives at the Bodleian includes plans and elevations of the Sandwich wireless station, the site plan shows that there was a Engine House, Operators Hut and a new hut is proposed which is a crew quarters hut.	
68	SCARBOROUGH (NORTH YORKSHIRE)	Admiralty	*TA029873 (approx. location on Spring Hill)	5029	4873	No evidence visible	The exact location is not known, therefore it is not possible to make an accurate assessment, but there is no immediate evidence in the area.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)		The location given is taken from an oral history account (states it is on a hill next to Red House, Springhill Lane, Scarborough). Archive research states it is a mile west of Scarborough, which corresponds with oral history location.	://www.scarborough-heritage.org/resources/Commarch/ANECDOTES%20Richard%20Percy.pdf
69	SEAFORTH (LIVERPOOL)	GPO	SJ328972	3328	3972	Modern housing has replaced the old barracks.	None.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	Small building identified as 'Wireless Station (G.P.O)' within Seaford Barracks, with an adjacent mast.		
70	SEAHAM (COUNTY DURHAM)		NZ 42996 49806	442996	549806	A building survives in the same location on the plot of land identified on historic OS mapping, however it is not possible to date this structure and it is possible that it is a later structure built on an earlier footprint.	There is archaeological potential for the survival of the wireless building, but further investigation is required.		A 'Signal Station' is identified on an OS map of 1919 as a small building, there is a Flagstaff to the rear (F.S). There is a 'Rocket Apparatus Station' next to the station.		

71	SEDGEFORD (NORFOLK)		*TF737365	5737	3365	No evidence visible.	This is a rural, undeveloped site therefore there is potential for below-ground archaeology.	ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)	Site is inland from the coast, to the south-east of Hunstanton.		
72	SHEERNESS (KENT)	Admiralty	TQ908755	5908	1755	The Garrison Point Fort survives, some of which remains in use by the Port Authority, but the majority is unused. It is not know where the building was situated within the fort, or whether it was housed in a separate building.	The fort survives in a good level of preservation.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	The station was located at the Garrison Fort which dates from the 1860s, where a coastguard station, Admiralty House and old barracks were also situated.		p://www.subterraneanhistory.co.uk/2008/10/garrison-point-fort-sheerness.html
73	Ship		Not identified					ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
74	SLOUGH FORT, ISLE OF GRAIN (KENT)	Garrison/ Army	TQ840783	5840	1783	No evidence visible.	None. Modern housing is now built over the site of the former station.	ADM137/4680 and ADM 137/4699 (Sheerness Garrison, Military W/T station, book S.561)	The station is identified as 'Slough War Signal Station' on historic mapping. A small rectangular building and a probable mast lie within a rectangular enclosure. The station is located at the East Battery (see also S.561).		
75	SOUTH CARLTON (LINCOLN)		Not identified (South Carlton centred on - SK 95158 76479)	495158	376479			ADM137/4680 (Military W/T station, book S.561)			
76	SOUTHSEA CASTLE (PORTSMOUTH)	Garrison/ Army	SZ646980	4646	0980	The Castle survives as does the associated batteries, however the area in which the stations where located appear to have been located has been developed.	None.	A1/305/15/226/164 and ADM 137/4680.	Historic mapping shows that on the East Battery are 'Position Finding Cells Nos 1 & 2, No 6 Battery'. Masts are not specifically identified.		
77	SPURN HEAD (EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE)	Garrison/ Army	Not identified (Spurn Head centered on - TA401110)	5401	4110			ADM137/4680	Considerable military and coastal remains survives particularly relating to the batteries. It is not possible to distinguish these from possible evidence relating to a wireless station. PastScape states that a Port War Signal Station with its own wireless station was in operation during World War II, but it does not mention World War I.		
78	STOCKTON-ON-TEES (COUNTY DURHAM)	Admiralty	*NZ 42088 19891	442088	519891	Two brick buildings, and the anchor points for what are thought to have been five radio masts survive. The two brick buildings are interpreted as the operations room and the battery store and generator house, and have been converted to residential accommodation. An old garage is thought to have been reconstructed from an L-shaped timber building that may have been a policing and transport unit. Analysis of Google Earth suggest that these buildings remain extant.	The sites has high archaeological potential, as a rare example of a site with two (possibly three) surviving above-ground structures. The site is of considerable historical significance as a 'Y' station in the First World War.	ADM137/4680 (Admiralty book C.B.1284)	The station is identified as 'Wireless Station' on historic OS mapping, and includes four possible small buildings and four 'posts' in a roughly rectangular enclosure.	Admiralty Radio Telegraph Station thought to have been built in 1915 or 1916. It was a 'Y' station, built to intercept radio transmissions from German 'U' boats and Zeppelins operating in the North Sea	PastScape no - 611216/ Sockett, E W (1991) 'Stockton-on-Tees 'Y' Station' Fortress: The Castles and Fortifications Quarterly Issue No. 8
79	TREVOSE, PADSTOW (CORNWALL)		Not identified (SW 85088 76548)	185088	076548			A1.305.15.226.164			http://ww2talk.com/forums/topic/36879-was-this-a-wireless-station-crugmeer-cornwall/
80	TYNEMOUTH CASTLE (NORTH SHIELDS)	Garrison/ Army	NZ373693	4373	5693	No evidence identified.. The castle ruins survive but there is no evidence of a wireless station.	There is no potential for below-ground archaeology. The site is managed by English Heritage as a tourist attraction.	ADM137/4680			

81	WARDEN POINT BATTERY (ISLE OF WIGHT)	Garrison/ Army	SZ324875	4324	0875	The Victorian battery survives in reasonable condition. The location of the station within the battery is not known.	No evidence relating to the wireless station was identified.	A1/305/15/226/164 and ADM 137/4680 (Revised list of War Dept. and R.F.C W/T Stations 8/3/18 book S.563)			http://fortwardenheights.com/page3.htm
82	Whitby, North Yorkshire		NZ 90442 11393	490442	511393		Within scheduled area	Signal Station OS 1928			OS 1928 1.2500
83	WITHENSEA, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE		Not identified (TA 34170 27995)	534170	427995			ADM186.653			
84	Woolwich Common, Greater London		TQ 42803 77741 (centre of Ha-ha Road)	542803	177741	No evidence identified.	EH research does not identify surviving First World War evidence. There is potential for below-ground archaeology.	ADM137/4680(Military W/T station, book S.561)		The 'Signals Experimental Establishment' was located at the northern end of Woolwich Common, adjacent to Ha-Ha Road. In 1914 the Army set up 'an experimental Wireless Telegraphy Section of the Royal Engineers' (English Heritage 2009, Research Report Series 098-2009)	
85	WORCESTER, WORCESTERSHIRE		Not identified (SO 84944 54737)	384944	254737			ADM137/4680 (Army Training Station - Bletchley? /Military W/T station, book S.563)			
86	WORTHY DOWN, HAMPSHIRE	Garrison/ Army	SU467352	4467	1352	No above-ground evidence identified. There are probable cropmarks visible in the field.	There is archaeological potential for below-ground evidence.	A1/305/15/226/164 (Revised list of War Dept. and R.F.C W/T Stations 8/3/18)		A camp was located at a former racecourse, which became the location of Wireless and Observers School in 1917.	http://www.airshowsresent.com/worthy-down-airfield.html
87	YORK (YORKSHIRE)	Admiralty	*SE 60282 60282	460282	460282	No evidence identified.	There is potential for below-ground archaeology, and the survival of minor above-ground evidence such as concrete platforms.	Bod MS 335		A 'Captain Round' station	

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