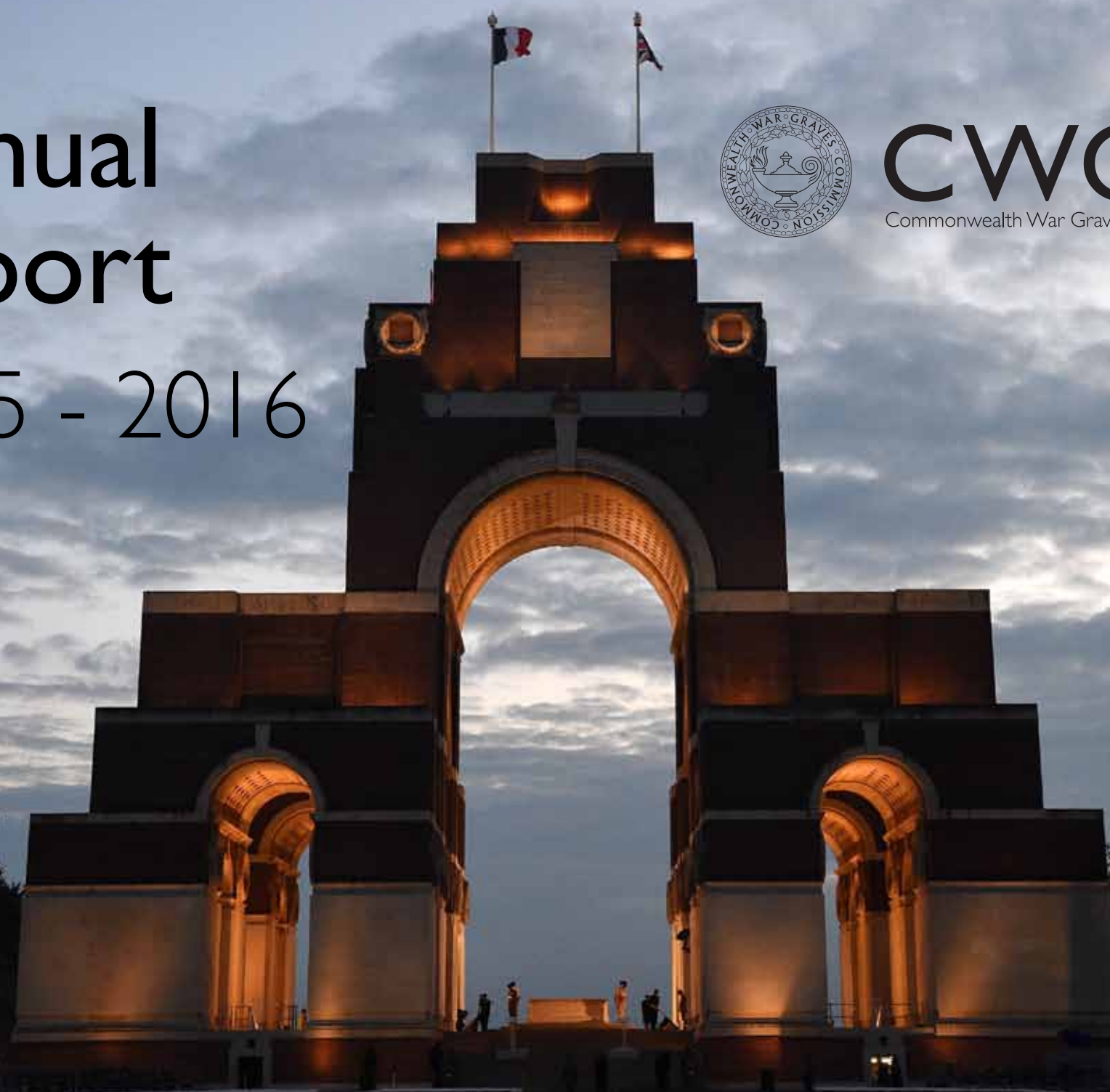


# Annual Report 2015 - 2016



**CWGC**  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission





# The Commonwealth War Graves Commission

## **President**

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT  
KG GCMG GCVO ADC(P)

## **Chairman**

The Secretary of State for Defence in the United Kingdom  
The Rt Hon Sir MICHAEL FALLON MP

## **Vice Chairman**

Vice Admiral Sir TIM LAURENCE KCVO CB ADC(P)

## **Members**

The High Commissioner for New Zealand  
His Excellency The Rt Hon Sir LOCKWOOD SMITH  
KNZM PhD

The High Commissioner for Australia  
His Excellency The Hon ALEXANDER DOWNER AC

The High Commissioner of the Republic of South Africa  
His Excellency Mr OBED MLABA

The High Commissioner for Canada  
His Excellency Mr GORDON CAMPBELL

The High Commissioner for the Republic of India  
His Excellency RANJAN MATHAI

Professor Sir HEW STRACHAN PhD FRSE

The Rt Hon KEITH SIMPSON MP

Mr KEVAN JONES MP

Mr EDWARD CHAPLIN CMG OBE

The Hon Mrs ROS KELLY AO

Mr ROBERT FOX MBE

Lieutenant General  
Sir WILLIAM ROLLO KCB CBE

Air Marshal  
Mr DAVID WALKER CB CBE AFC

Director General and Secretary  
Mrs VICTORIA WALLACE LLB (Hons)

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission is required by its Charter to produce an annual report of its proceedings, with a duly certified statement of the finances of the Commission. The Charter also requires the report to be submitted to Her Majesty The Queen. In addition, copies are sent to the Governments represented by the Commission.



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The Commonwealth War Graves Commission was established by the Royal Charter of 21 May 1917, the provisions of which were amended and extended by a Supplemental Charter of 8 June 1964.

In accordance with its Royal Charter, the task of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is to commemorate the Commonwealth war dead of the two World Wars by:

- making fit provision in perpetuity for their graves and memorials; and
- maintaining records of the dead.

The cost is shared by the member governments – Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom – in proportions based upon the number of their graves.

Most of the war cemeteries and memorials are maintained by the Commission's own staff, although a number of governments carry out care and maintenance on the Commission's behalf. The care of the war graves in civil cemeteries and churchyards is mostly entrusted to local authorities and contractors.

The Commission's work is guided by fundamental principles:

- each of the dead should be commemorated by name on the headstone or by an inscription on a memorial
- the headstones and memorials should be permanent
- the headstones should be uniform
- there should be no distinction made on account of military or civil rank, race or creed.

The headstones are 813mm in height, engraved with the national emblem or the service or regimental badge, followed by the rank, name, unit, date of death, age and, usually, a religious emblem. In many cases, at the foot of the headstone there is an inscription chosen by relatives. In some cemeteries, where there is a risk of earth movement, stone or bronze plaques on low pedestals are used instead.

Climate permitting, the headstones stand in narrow planted borders, in a setting of lawn, trees and shrubs. Two monuments are common to the cemeteries: the Cross of Sacrifice, and, in the larger cemeteries, the Stone of Remembrance – designed

specifically to commemorate those of all faiths and none.

Those who have no known grave, whose graves are inaccessible, or whose remains were cremated, are commemorated on memorials.

The Commission's work is protected by a series of international agreements which recognise it as the authority responsible for the care of graves and memorials. The signatory governments, together with the governments of many other countries, have acquired the land occupied by the cemeteries and have generously granted its perpetual use to the Commission.

In presenting this report, the Commission expresses its gratitude for the practical assistance and support it has received from its member governments and their departments of state, other national and local governments, diplomatic representatives, veterans' organisations, other official and unofficial bodies, and private individuals all over the world. Without this support, the widely acclaimed standards set and maintained throughout the Commission's history would not have been possible.

# The Annual Report



**CWGC**  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

*Serre Road No. 1, France*

# Commonwealth War Graves Commission 2015 - 2016



Our 99th year has been an extraordinarily busy period for the Commission, as we have helped nations and individuals commemorate some of the most significant engagements of the First and Second World Wars and undertaken a number of extraordinary projects across the world.

From the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Crete, to the 100th anniversaries of

the Battles of Jutland and the Somme, our cemeteries around the globe bear witness to human loss and act as focal points for remembrance of both individuals and defining battles.

But the CWGC work is not confined to marking anniversaries. We are also focusing on telling stories of these places of memory, encouraging new generations to come and remember.

Among the items covered in our report this year are: the anniversaries of Crete, the Somme and Jutland; the launch of community engagement projects in the UK and India; and the restoration of memorials and cemeteries in France, Belgium, Greece, Nigeria and Tanzania.

T H E I R   N A M E   L I V E T H   F O R   E V E R M O R E



# Coming in from the cold



In recent years there has been an increase in the number of cases presented to the Commission and its member governments for individuals whose names do not appear in our records but may be eligible for commemoration. These missing names predominately relate to soldiers and officers who died of their injuries away from the battlefield. Many of these casualties died whilst still in service, but casualties who were discharged as unfit because of their injuries and subsequently died may also be eligible.

The “In From the Cold” Project was established by a number of volunteers and plays a vital role in coordinating and presenting these cases to the Commission – although cases are also presented by individuals and families. Each case is evaluated and forwarded to the relevant government for a final decision.

Once accepted, a decision must be made on how to commemorate the individual. Where a grave can be found and it is

appropriate to erect a headstone, the Commission will look to do so, but, for some cases, this is not possible. As a result, the Commission began the construction of the new Brookwood 1914-1918 Memorial at Brookwood Military Cemetery in Surrey.

The new memorial, designed by the Commission’s own architect, is formed of a number of stellae on which the names are engraved. The memorial commemorates more than 300 individuals but has been built in such a way that new names can be added as additional cases come to light and are accepted.







*The memorial was formally dedicated on 4 November 2015 in the presence of our President, His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent.*





# Jutland 100

The Battle of Jutland was one of the defining events of the First World War. Fought by vast British and German fleets off the coast of Denmark between 31 May and 1 June 1916, it was the greatest naval battle of the conflict.

More than 100,000 men – serving aboard 250 ships – fought at Jutland. Over a few brutal hours, some

8,500 would lose their lives. The battle did not result in a decisive victory for either side, but had far-reaching implications which helped to decide the outcome of the war.

The Commission commemorates more than 6,000 sailors of the Royal Navy who lost their lives in the battle. Their graves and memorials are scattered across a huge geographical area – from the great naval memorials at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, to

graves in Norway, Denmark and Sweden, to a military cemetery in Orkney.

To mark the 100th anniversary of the battle – perhaps the most appropriate point during the First World War commemorations to mark the service and the sacrifice of those at sea – the Commission coordinated events at nine locations – the UK national event taking place at the CWGC's Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery on Hoy after a service at Kirkwall.



Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery was begun in 1915 when Scapa Flow was the base of the Grand Fleet, and contains more than 600 graves of both world wars – including graves of men who died of wounds received at Jutland. The cemetery's remote

location, combined with unpredictable weather, makes it a challenging location to maintain.

For one member of that team, the work had an added poignancy. George Hobbs, our Senior Head Gardener in Scotland, is the grandson of a man who served at the battle as a 16 year old boy sailor. Edward George Hobbs joined the navy straight out of school and saw service at Jutland on board the battleship King George V. A century later, his grandson is proud of the work he does to remember his grandfather's shipmates.



## Unknown no more

The availability of records online – including the Commission's own archive – has also seen an increase in the number of war graves bearing the inscription "Unknown" becoming identified.

On the centenary of his death and the centenary of the Battle of Jutland (31 May 2016) the grave of an Unknown Sailor of the Great War in Esbjerg New Cemetery, Denmark, was marked with a new CWGC headstone bearing his name – Able Seaman Harry Gasson.

Thirty-two year-old Able Seaman Harry Gasson was killed serving aboard cruiser HMS Castor. He was from Ore, near Hastings – one of ten men from the cruiser killed at Jutland.

Harry's body was recovered from the North Sea nearly four months later and he was interred in a public cemetery at Esbjerg on the west coast of Jutland on September 30 1916 as an unknown casualty.

Research by the CWGC's Honorary Supervisor in Denmark, Bob Cobley, unearthed previously unknown cemetery records which gave a clue as to the occupant of the grave's identity. The case was examined by the United Kingdom's Ministry of Defence and approved – solving a century old mystery for one family who were able to attend the newly identified grave's dedication.



## Thiepval's crowning glory

After a major conservation survey in July 2015, work began on one of the most ambitious and important projects we have ever undertaken – the restoration of the Thiepval Memorial in France. The work was funded by a grant from the UK Government's LIBOR fund.

Thiepval is the largest Commonwealth war memorial in the world and commemorates more than 72,000 soldiers who died during the Battle of Somme and who have no known grave.

Phase one of the project tackled the memorial's roofs and pointing to keep the structure watertight, and



was completed ahead of the Battle of the Somme centenary commemorations on 1 July. Phase two began after the commemorations and involves a complete overhaul of the memorial's internal rainwater drainage system.

As phase one of the restoration neared completion, the memorial's flagpoles – each weighing 480 kilos and measuring 12 metres in height – were restored to the memorial's highest point by one of the largest cranes in Europe. The flagpoles are topped with British and French crowns – symbolic of the memorial's dual function as a memorial to the missing and a memorial





to the joint nature of the Allied effort on the Somme. The original French crown was destroyed during a lightning strike in the 1960s and the British crown moved into storage for safe keeping – so both were made anew by master craftsmen in Belgium.

The final touch to the memorial's restoration was the installation of a lighting system which illuminated the memorial for the first time on the eve of the Somme commemorations, 30 June. The Somme Vigil at Thiepval was held in

the presence of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Henry of Wales. As the sun set, and the lighting took hold, the newly restored memorial looked stunning and the stage was set for the following day's tribute to those who died during the Somme Offensive of 1916.

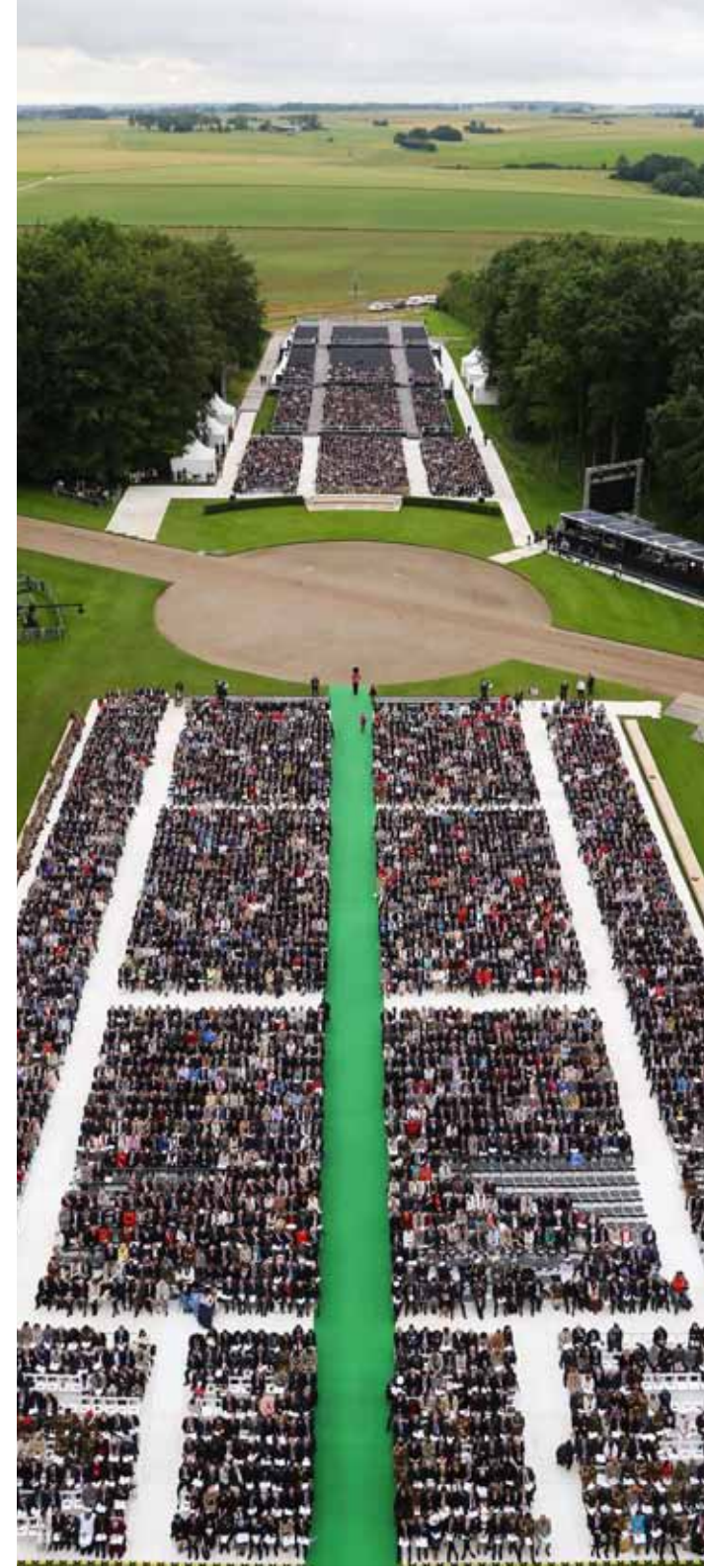


# 1 July commemorations

Almost two years in the planning, the event to mark the Centenary of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July 2016, at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Thiepval Memorial, was attended by some 10,000 people – millions more watching at home.



Led by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, on behalf of the UK Government, and the French Mission du Centenaire de la Première Guerre Mondiale, on behalf of the French Government, the event used readings, poetry and music to tell the human story of the Somme from the perspective of those who took part – no matter their nationality.



# 141 days of remembrance



*Celebrity Living Memory Ambassador Hugh Dennis*

The Battle of the Somme was a series of engagements over 141 days.

One of our aims for this period was to ensure the whole battle was marked. Each day represented an opportunity to explore the Somme battlefields, and to discover the hundreds of CWGC cemeteries and memorials scattered across this evocative landscape. To encourage as wide and inclusive a participation as possible, the CWGC proactively supported associations and individuals looking to mark a particular day or event. Supported with dedicated web content – including an “on this day” facility which highlighted pertinent locations and even the weather from a century ago – more than 40 associations and groups held events at our sites across the summer.

Throughout this period, the Commission partnered the Royal British Legion to deliver a daily commemorative event at the Thiepval Memorial, along similar lines to that which

takes place nightly at the Menin Gate in Belgium. Groups as varied as the English Folk Dance Society through to Help for Heroes visited the memorial during the period and paid their respects to those who died.





Although our cemeteries on the Somme are well known, there is a lack of awareness of our work in the UK where we care for the graves and memorials to more than 300,000 Commonwealth servicemen and women, at a staggering 13,000 locations. Determined to raise awareness of this “Forgotten Front” the Commission launched Living Memory – a UK wide initiative, in partnership with Big Ideas Company, to encourage the public to re-connect with the war dead buried in cemeteries and churchyards in their own communities.

Supported with funding from the Commission and the UK government, Living Memory encouraged the public to visit their local war graves, take a personal interest in those buried there and perhaps reveal a casualty with a connection to the Battle of the Somme.

It then encouraged groups to organise a commemoration of their own and ultimately, champion the sites in the future. The aim was to have 141 groups, hold a 141 events across the UK between July and November, to mark the 141 days of the Somme.

Funding and creative resources were made available to groups to help them identify war graves near where they live, conduct research on those buried locally and to stage a commemorative event. More than 600 groups – from members of the Women’s Institute to football supporters – requested information about the project and 250 events took place.

*Championed by Living Memory Ambassadors Kirsty Walk, Hugh Dennis and Simon Weston*



# Commonwealth Somme events

By the end of the Somme Offensive, Allied units from virtually every part of the Commonwealth had seen service on the Somme. For each of these nations – Australia, Canada, South Africa, India and New Zealand – there are dates and locations that mark their sacrifice.

On 12 July, South Africa's President, Jacob Zuma, inaugurated a new memorial at Delville Wood honouring South Africans of all races who fought in the First and Second World Wars.

The South African commemorations began on Friday 8 July at the CWGC Arques-la-Bataille British Cemetery, near Dieppe, where the South African Native Labour Corps is remembered.

On 19 July Australians remembered the Battle of Fromelles at the Commission's newest war cemetery – Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery – near Lille in France.

The CWGC's cemetery at Fromelles – the first to be built since the 1960s – contains

the graves of 250 Australian and British soldiers whose bodies were discovered in a series of mass graves in 2008.

New identifications continue to be made, and at this year's commemorations a further six newly named headstones were unveiled.

Ahead of a commemorative service at the 1st Australian Division Memorial, three unknown Australian soldiers were reburied with full honours at the CWGC Pozières British Cemetery alongside more than 700 of their comrades.







# India Remembers

On 14 July 1916 a British-Indian cavalry force spurred their horses to the gallop across the Somme battlefield at High Wood and charged the German trenches. On the 100th anniversary of one of the last cavalry charges of the Great War, the CWGC supported the launch of a new initiative in Delhi – designed to raise awareness of the contribution and sacrifices made by India’s servicemen and women since 1914.

India Remembers is led by the United Service Institution of India – which has asked the Commission to partner on those elements related to the commemoration of India’s

war dead from the two world wars. India Remembers encourages diverse groups across India to discover, explore and remember the stories of India’s war dead – more than 160,000 of whom are commemorated by the Commission around the world.

India Remembers plans to hold an annual day of remembrance each 7th December, to coincide with the Armed Forces Flag Day and as a result of India Remembers, the marigold will be adopted as India’s new symbol of remembrance. It is hoped it will become as recognisable within India as the red poppy is in the United Kingdom.





*In April Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge laid a marigold wreath at the India Gate in Delhi to remember the sacrifice of India's war dead.*

# Preserving our heritage – a conser



“The biggest single bit of work since any of the Pharaohs and they only worked in their own country” is how Rudyard Kipling described the Commission’s building programme after the First World War.

A century on, caring for this unique commemorative, cultural and horticultural heritage remains a huge challenge. We need to ensure our sites continue to fulfil their original commemorative function, while understanding that many now have wider significance as works of art. Our cemeteries and memorials are increasingly being granted listed status, with some under consideration as World Heritage Sites. Such recognition brings new responsibility, and so the Commission has created a new heritage strategy to guide our work into a second century of care.

Our mission is to commemorate “in perpetuity” but few buildings survive without intervention. Our new strategy ensures that restoration needs are identified well in advance, and carried out sympathetically with awareness of the site’s cultural and historical value.

Rather than continually replacing finite resources such as headstones, for example, we seek to preserve our structures while remaining true to our principles of commemoration. To do this we must understand the significance and condition of our sites in order to protect them in future. We are carrying out condition surveys of all our structures to identify future challenges, creating conservation management plans to address priorities. Many projects over the past year – including the restoration of Thiepval – have benefited from this approach.

We take the same approach to the one million plus headstones in our cemeteries around the world. The legibility of headstones is vital to our commemoration of the war dead and the Commission devotes considerable resources on inspecting, re-engraving and replacing headstones. However, our new strategy ensures we only replace headstones when absolutely necessary – re-engraving in situ thousands of stones, prolonging their life for decades and ensuring we use our stone supplies efficiently.



# vation approach to commemoration

The same is true of our gardening landscape, as neither planting nor architecture can be seen in isolation. They were always designed to be integral to the overall effect on visitors and our strategy ensures that the original planting schemes are carefully considered during restoration.



## **A walk on the wild side – developments in CWGC horticulture**

Wherever space and structures allow, and it is fitting to do so, the Commission is managing some of its large areas of grassland to encourage local flora - the new wildflower meadow at the Thiepval Memorial in France being a fine example. These wildflower areas not only provide a stunning backdrop to the Commission's admired architecture but can also act as a beautiful transition from formal horticulture to the surrounding rural landscapes. Where the terrain permits, paths are mown through the flowers to allow visitors a more immersive and contemplative experience.

These new approaches to planting offer wider environmental benefits, attracting pollinators such as the striking hummingbird hawk-moth, seen here at the CWGC cemetery at Orvieto in Italy.

The Commission is committed to developing sustainable and environment-enhancing horticultural practice, tapping into and applying the best of academic research from bodies such as Kew Gardens and the University of Sheffield.



# Essex Farm and Colne Valley Cemeteries

Essex Farm Cemetery, just outside of Ieper in Belgium, is one of the most visited CWGC locations anywhere in the world. In recent years, the huge numbers of visitors have necessitated a different approach to cemetery care.

The cemetery was created due to its proximity to an Advanced Dressing Station – housed in bunkers still visible nearby – from April 1915 to August 1917. While stationed here in 1915, Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae of the Canadian Army Medical Corps penned one of the most famous poems of the war – In Flanders Fields. In the cemetery is the grave of one of the youngest casualties of the war – Rifleman Valentine Joe Strudwick, who was just 15 years-old when he was killed. The cemetery now contains the burials of almost 1,200 servicemen of the First World War.

Our challenge at Essex Farm was how to facilitate access for the thousands visiting this special

place, and yet at the same time continue to maintain the site to our standards, while also remaining true to the original cemetery design concept. The solution was a multi-phase restoration project.

Phase one addressed visitor access and routes through the cemetery – using a service gate as an additional public entrance and creating a new gravel path to promote a better throughput of footfall through the site. The use of artificial turf had already been trialed in some areas of the cemetery and this was extended – with stepping stones placed between certain borders to minimise visitor impact on the cemetery's horticultural features.

Phase two focussed on work to the cemetery's many lime trees – pollarding (pruning) them to ensure they remain at a suitable size and height. And finally, we went back to the original cemetery plans and reinstated a taxus hedge, as set out in the original drawings.





We faced a very different challenge at Colne Valley Cemetery in Belgium, where the development of an industrial area just a mile away ensured the cemetery sat significantly below the surrounding ground level. As a result, the cemetery has been subject to severe flooding over the past 20 years. This not only resulted in damage to the structures and planting, but also meant that the cemetery was temporarily inaccessible to visitors.

To solve the problem, the Commission raised the ground level of the cemetery by almost 1.2 metres. Without disturbing the burials all of the headstones and structural features were dismantled to their foundations and then reconstructed at the new level, ensuring as many original elements as possible were re-used.

The restoration presented an opportunity to revisit the original cemetery plans and



reinstate features, like the original tool shed, that was removed when it was damaged by one particularly bad bout of flooding. The cemetery's horticulture was also reintroduced on the basis of historical plans.

As part of the restoration, the city of leper supplied a pumping station, while the Commission partnered with the province of West-Flanders – who contributed €150 000 to the project – to produce an education resource aimed at encouraging local families with young children to visit the CWGC's cemeteries in the region.

The work has already stood up to one of the wettest seasons on record, with the cemetery remaining flood free and open to visitors.



# New memorial in Africa

## The Abuja Memorial

Sadly, few people are aware of the importance of the First and Second World War campaigns in Africa, nor of the huge contribution and sacrifices made by Africans in both conflicts. The Commission's commitment across Africa bears witness to the ferocity of fighting that took place here. In Nigeria alone, we commemorate almost 4,800 Commonwealth servicemen of the two World Wars at 40 cemeteries, memorials and individual graves. This year, we completed a project to restore a memorial in Nigeria to more than 2,000 African servicemen who died in both world wars.

Originally erected in Lagos by the IWGC in 1932, the memorial was built to honour almost 1,000 Africans who died in the First World War. It bore no names but was topped by two magnificent bronze statues

– sculpted by James Alexander Stevenson under the pseudonym 'Myrander'. Cast in 1931 by the London foundry Morris-Singer, they represent a Hausa soldier of the Nigeria Regiment and an Igbo carrier of the Nigeria Carrier Corps.

In 1962 a Second World War memorial, formed of 10 bronze name panels, was built alongside the existing structure. It was inscribed with the names of 1,158 servicemen of the Second World War who enlisted in Nigeria and died in West Africa, and whose graves were unknown or could not be maintained. The combined memorials formed a part of a 'Square of Remembrance' in the centre of Lagos – the centrepiece of which was the tomb of the 'unknown soldier'.



Following a decision by the Nigerian Government to build a national memorial in the new state capital of Abuja, it was decided to move the memorial, as it was thought the original bronze panels and statues may have been lost. However, they were found through the repeated efforts of the British High Commission, CWGC staff and the Nigerian authorities. This enabled the Commission's architect to design a new memorial that would, for the first time, incorporate the names of casualties of both world wars.

In October 2015 the foundations for the memorial were installed. This was swiftly

followed by the remaining materials for the memorial's main structure – 60 tonnes of granite and 10 tonnes of other materials and equipment, shipped into Lagos and transported to the new site. At the same time, eight new bronze name panels were under manufacture in Australia – to commemorate those previously unnamed casualties – while the original WW2 bronze panels and statues were refurbished. The re-bronzing restored the statues to their former glory before they were lifted back into place atop the new memorial – a fitting tribute to more than 2000 men named upon the memorial's walls.



# The Commission's Finances

## Financial results for the year ended 31 March 2016

The financial accounts are prepared, in as far as is practicably possible, in line with best practice in the UK Charities sector. This framework changed during the year as a result of the development of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102). The introduction of FRS102 has resulted in a cumulative reduction in reserves amounting to £2.5m which substantially arises from the requirement to accrue the value of employee benefits and untaken holiday.

The Commission's funding comes primarily from the six Member Governments in proportions based upon the number of their casualties. The Member Governments' contribution was £60.9m; this funding is for the care and upkeep of cemeteries and memorials commemorating the 1.7m war dead. The Commission also receives agency funding from these governments for the care of military graves from other periods and for war memorials. Increased levels of grant income were also received, mostly arising in relation to the renovation of the Thiepval monument, and account for more than half of the increase

in income in the year, which has risen from £67.5m to £70.1m.

In November the UK Chancellor announced a special one-off award of £2m to the Commission to renovate and tend approximately 6,000 non-world war graves, predominately in the UK. It is a condition of this award that these monies are treated as a restricted fund for accounting purposes and £95k has been recognised as restricted income in the year reflecting the initial scoping work undertaken.

Expenditure in the year of £68.2m has marginally increased with higher expenditure on the Thiepval project mitigated by reduced headstone costs.

The accounts report a surplus, before pension scheme actuarial gains, of £1.9m which comprises: an underlying operational surplus of £1.15m and an FRS102 pension accounting adjustment of £0.72m.

The Commission's operational surplus was ahead of target due principally to a reduction in the budgeted headstone production level, which fell from 22,000 to 12,000.

The Commission's working capital at £0.8m demonstrates a significant improvement on the previous year and results from the above-target surplus and the deferred receipt of property sales proceeds.

The Commission's overall balance sheet position indicates a net deficit of -£3.1m, due to a pension deficit of £14.3m. The balance sheet position excluding the pension deficit indicates net assets of £11.2m.

The statutory accounts are available on the Commission's website.

**Judith O'Connell**  
Director of Finance

# War Graves and Memorials in the Commission's care



**CWGC**  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission



Cemetery Or Territory	Commonwealth		Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated On Memorials	Total Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated By Name (Columns 2 & 4)	Other Nationalities	Non War Graves	Burial Grounds
	Identified	Unidentified					
Albania	47	0	0	47	0	0	2
Algeria	2,041	122	0	2,041	34	71	13
Antigua	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Argentina	15	0	0	15	0	3	2
Australia	11,854	16	1,059	12,913	857	8	902
Austria	583	16	0	583	2	58	2
Azerbaijan	0	0	47	47	0	0	0
Azores	51	1	0	51	1	1	3
Bahamas	51	0	9	60	0	3	2
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	105	2
Bangladesh	1,415	27	0	1,415	46	5	3
Barbados	23	0	0	23	2	0	9
Belgium	102,601	48,623	102,471	205,072	3,942	69	617
Belize	10	0	41	51	0	11	1
Bermuda	140	0	0	140	0	2	12
Botswana	0	0	162	162	0	0	0
Brazil	25	0	0	25	0	1	5
British Indian Ocean Territory	9	0	0	9	0	0	1
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bulgaria	240	3	0	240	1	12	2
Cameroon	47	1	0	47	0	4	4
Canada	14,357	11	4,103	18,460	301	3	2,841
Cape Verde	9	0	0	9	0	0	1
Chad	4	0	0	4	0	0	1
Chile	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
China, (including Hong Kong)	1,830	622	4,577	6,407	81	1,945	22
Congo	29	0	0	29	0	0	1
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	22	0	8	30	0	0	6
Costa Rica	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cote d' Ivoire	0	6	0	0	0	0	1
Croatia	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Cuba	3	0	0	3	0	0	1





Cemetery Or Territory	Commonwealth		Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated On Memorials	Total Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated By Name (Columns 2 & 4)	Other Nationalities	Non War Graves	Burial Grounds
	Identified	Unidentified					
Cyprus	321	3	58	379	6	606	9
Czech Republic	223	34	0	223	8	0	2
Denmark	1,000	116	0	1,000	29	0	130
Djibouti	13	0	0	13	0	0	1
Dominica	3	0	0	3	0	0	2
Egypt	24,653	1,333	27,751	52,404	1,612	4,638	24
Equatorial Guinea	10	0	0	10	0	0	1
Eritrea	953	49	0	953	6	25	5
Estonia	15	0	0	15	0	1	2
Ethiopia	409	12	0	409	5	60	4
Falkland Islands	33	0	0	33	0	38	4
Faroe Islands	56	3	0	56	0	2	4
Fiji	75	0	34	109	0	12	2
France	357,164	116,739	217,858	575,022	15,238	494	2,920
Gambia	199	4	69	268	3	10	1
Georgia	68	0	0	68	0	0	1
Germany	31,762	1,367	32	31,794	245	6,621	49
Ghana	612	3	1,219	1,831	8	58	8
Gibraltar	653	2	100	753	34	1	2
Greece	12,406	2,370	5,677	18,083	503	1,110	31
Grenada	4	1	0	4	0	1	3
Guatemala	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Guinea	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Guyana	6	0	18	24	0	7	1
Honduras	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hungary	173	3	0	173	38	0	3
Iceland	232	2	0	232	9	8	6
India	13,216	521	48,863	62,079	66	251	110
Indonesia	2,607	656	442	3,049	189	10	6
Iran	552	13	3,580	4,132	26	13	2
Iraq	13,040	8,930	41,060	54,100	745	1,467	15
Ireland,	3,075	54	42	3,117	3	15	682
Republic of Israel and Palestine (including Gaza)	11,723	2,857	3,410	15,133	1,617	759	31

Cemetery Or Territory	Commonwealth		Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated On Memorials	Total Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated By Name (Columns 2 & 4)	Other Nationalities	Non War Graves	Burial Grounds
	Identified	Unidentified					
Italy	44,793	1,909	4,468	49,261	70	158	123
Jamaica	153	0	82	235	32	2	8
Japan	1,718	55	20	1,738	80	173	4
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	32	1
Kenya	4,183	77	4,019	8,202	32	316	31
Latvia	32	4	0	32	0	0	1
Lebanese Republic	1,705	12	0	1,705	74	10	7
Lesotho	0	0	996	996	0	0	0
Liberia	12	0	0	12	0	0	2
Libya	7,056	1,471	0	7,056	264	546	6
Lithuania	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Luxembourg	26	0	0	26	3	0	8
Macedonia, Republic of	118	6	0	118	0	0	1
Madagascar	311	3	0	311	1	0	1
Madeira	6	0	0	6	0	1	1
Malawi	209	3	125	334	10	12	6
Malaysia	2,328	2,670	2,294	4,622	1	2,173	35
Maldives	0	0	70	70	0	0	0
Mali	3	0	0	3	0	0	2
Malta	3,378	9	2,347	5,725	242	3,697	13
Martinique	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mauritania	5	0	0	5	0	0	1
Mauritius	37	0	57	94	0	74	4
Monaco	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Morocco	61	2	0	61	2	7	5
Mozambique	185	6	93	278	1	1	6
Myanmar (Burma)	10,963	1,104	26,897	37,860	622	12	6
Namibia	427	0	0	427	217	0	40
Nepal	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Netherlands	18,288	1,261	1,025	19,313	281	12	475
Netherlands Antilles	11	0	0	11	0	0	3
New Caledonia	242	4	449	691	0	0	1







Cemetery Or Territory	Commonwealth		Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated On Memorials	Total Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated By Name (Columns 2 & 4)	Other Nationalities	Non War Graves	Burial Grounds
	Identified	Unidentified					
New Zealand	2,916	2	573	3,489	2	0	435
Nigeria	983	29	3,667	4,650	38	77	32
Norfolk Island	5	0	0	5	0	0	1
Norway	955	193	0	955	1	7	74
Oman	2	0	0	2	0	48	4
Pakistan	999	0	575	1,574	0	0	2
Panama	15	0	0	15	0	1	1
Papua New Guinea	6,155	1,646	2,287	8,442	2	4	7
Peru	6	0	0	6	0	0	1
Philippines	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Poland	1,172	54	5	1,177	38	25	5
Portugal	51	0	0	51	0	8	5
Puerto Rico	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Romania	170	7	0	170	1	1	3
Russian Federation	365	13	243	608	36	3	5
Samoa	12	0	0	12	0	0	1
San Marino	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Senegal	23	0	0	23	0	0	2
Serbia	493	16	0	493	18	11	3
Seychelles	76	0	289	365	0	0	1
Sierra Leone	444	9	1,394	1,838	22	135	4
Singapore	4,467	860	24,666	29,133	25	1,436	4
Society Islands	4	0	0	4	0	19	1
Solomon Islands	5	0	0	5	0	0	1
Somalia (including Somaliland)	280	22	317	597	4	0	2
South Africa	8,328	20	495	8,823	136	22,947	1,119
Spain	109	6	0	109	2	9	20
Sri Lanka	1,653	11	344	1,997	61	273	10
St. Christopher and Nevis	2	0	0	2	0	1	1

Cemetery Or Territory	Commonwealth		Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated On Memorials	Total Commonwealth War Dead Commemorated By Name (Columns 2 & 4)	Other Nationalities	Non War Graves	Burial Grounds
	Identified	Unidentified					
St. Helena and Ascension Island	21	2	0	21	0	0	2
St. Lucia	44	0	0	44	0	4	1
St. Vincent	18	0	0	18	0	3	6
Sudan	395	0	1,346	1,741	20	427	1
Swaziland	0	0	77	77	0	5	1
Sweden	149	47	0	149	0	0	11
Switzerland	136	0	0	136	0	0	1
Syria	1,274	114	10	1,284	20	0	2
Tanzania	3,271	86	51,638	54,909	167	11	12
Thailand	6,323	188	11	6,334	2,209	1	2
Togo	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tonga	3	0	0	3	0	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	105	0	40	145	1	3	1
Tunisia	7,750	809	1,954	9,704	5	12	11
Turkey (including Gallipoli)	9,501	13,586	27,135	36,636	10	148	38
Uganda	373	2	127	500	2	6	9
Ukraine	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	12	1
United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man	172,108	1,391	134,138	306,246	10,765	3,612	12,401
United States of America	1,036	4	0	1,036	22	8	504
Uruguay	8	1	0	8	0	0	1
Vanuatu	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
Venezuela	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Yemen	298	2	76	374	11	513	2
Zambia	70	0	661	731	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	543	8	132	675	14	54	21
<b>Totals</b>	<b>940,061</b>	<b>212,244</b>	<b>757,832</b>	<b>1,697,893</b>	<b>41,222</b>	<b>55,559</b>	<b>24,111</b>



# Breakdown of numbers of war dead by forces

Nationality	1914-1918 War		1939-1945 War		Both Wars		Overall Casualty Count
	Identified Burials	Memorials	Identified Burials	Memorials	Identified Burials	Memorials	
Australian	38,914	23,245	28,588	12,096	67,502	35,341	102,843
Canadian	45,552	19,442	37,309	8,060	82,861	27,502	110,363
Indian	8,260	65,649	18,223	68,806	26,483	134,455	160,938
New Zealand	11,770	6,293	9,044	2,887	20,814	9,180	29,994
South African	6,706	3,197	10,020	1,888	16,726	5,085	21,811
United Kingdom	480,769	407,370	244,906	138,899	725,675	546,269	1,271,944
<b>Total</b>	<b>591,971</b>	<b>525,196</b>	<b>348,090</b>	<b>232,636</b>	<b>940,061</b>	<b>757,832</b>	<b>1,697,893</b>

There are 212,244 unidentified Commonwealth war burials, (187,821 from the First World War and 24,423 from the Second World War). This brings the total Commonwealth war burials to 1,152,305.

The names of 67,730 civilians of the Commonwealth, whose deaths were due to enemy action in the Second World War, are commemorated in the Civilian War Dead Roll of Honour located near St. George's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, London.

India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have identical Memorials to the Missing in the Bombay and Chittagong 1939-1945 Memorials, each commemorating the same 6,467 casualties, and the Delhi and Karachi 1939-1945 Memorials, each commemorating the same 25,866 casualties. The statistics are quoted only within the commemoration figures for India.

Tanzania and Kenya have identical Memorials to the Missing in the Dar es Salaam, the Mombasa and the Nairobi African Memorials, each commemorating the same 49,572 casualties. The statistics are quoted only within the commemoration figures for Tanzania.

The Commission maintains, on an Agency basis, the graves of 40,690 Foreign Nationals within our cemeteries or elsewhere. This includes:

German	19,910
French	7,359
Polish	4,439
Dutch	3,863
Turkish	1,266

Of the 55,559 Non War Graves, 50,783 are maintained on behalf of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence.

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*Front cover: Thiepval Memorial, France*



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