1. **Seymour Tower, Grouville**
Seymour Tower was built in 1782, 1¼ miles offshore in the south-east corner of the Island. Jersey’s huge tidal range means that the tower occupies the far point which dries out at low tide and was therefore a possible landing place for invading troops. The tower is defended by musket loopholes in the walls and a gun battery at its base. It could also provide early warning of any impending attack to sentries posted along the shore.

2. **Faldouet Dolmen, St Martin**
This megalithic monument is also known as La Pouquelaye de Faldouët - pouquelaye meaning ‘fairy stones’ in Jersey. It is a passage grave built in the middle Neolithic period, around 4000 BC, the main stones transported here from a variety of places up to three miles away. Human remains were found here along with finds such as pottery vessels and polished stone axes.

3. **Cold War Bunker, St Helier**
A German World War II bunker adapted for use during the Cold War as Jersey’s Civil Emergency Centre and Nuclear Monitoring Station. The building includes a large operations room and BBC studio.

4. **Statue of King George V in Howard Davis Park**
Bronze statue of King George V wearing the robes of the Sovereign of the Garter.

5. **Watchtower, La Coupe Point, St Martin**
On the highest point of the headland is a small watchtower built in the early 19th century and used by the Royal Navy as a lookout post during the Napoleonic wars. It is sturdily constructed of mixed stone rubble with a circular plan and domed top in brick. There is a doorway facing out to sea and three tiny windows - all dressed in brick. The internal space only allows for a single standing person.

6. **L’Etacquerel Fort, Trinity**
L’Etacquerel Fort was built in 1836 on a headland on the east side of Bouley Bay - the site fortified since the 18th century. The seaward facing gun platforms were designed to project fire across the bay in partnership with Fort Leicester to the west. The granite walls facing inland have musket loopholes and a deep ditch to defend the fort from land attack.

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Sion Methodist Church, St John
A Methodist church built in 1880 in the style of a Classical Ionic temple, with a tetrastyle portico to the east front and arched windows separated by giant Ionic pilasters.

St Catherine's Breakwater, St Martin
Constructed between 1847 and 1855 as the northern arm of an unfinished Admiralty harbour. It was the last major initiative in Jersey defence works during the 19th century, intended to counter the expanded French naval bases at Cherbourg and St Malo. The harbour project was soon abandoned as it wasn’t deep enough to take the new design of steamship, and relations with France improved.

The Barge Aground, St Ouen
The Barge Aground (also known as ‘Seagull’) was built in 1935 and is the single surviving example of the beach chalets that once lined St Ouen’s Bay - illustrative of the inter-war fashion for building places of fun and relaxation. The boat-shaped building is complete with portholes and Art Deco paintwork.

Hamptonne (Langlois House), St Lawrence
The Langlois house is part of Hamptonne Country Life Museum. This style of architecture was common in medieval Brittany; the animals and stores were kept downstairs and people lived in the rooms upstairs which were reached by an outside staircase. The round-arched doorway is late 15th / early 16th century and unusually has an eleven-stone arch - the typical style in Jersey having nine.

Fort Leicester, Trinity
Fort built in 1836 on a site fortified since the 16th century. A French Army landing in Bouley Bay was repulsed by the Jersey Militia in 1549 and the site above the present day pier was fortified to prevent further incursions. Fort Leicester guarded Bouley Bay in partnership with L’Etacquerel Fort to the east.

Havre des Pas Bathing Pool, St Helier
Built in 1895, this is an early example of an outdoor seaside swimming pool or lido in the British Isles and the only large surviving seawater pool surviving of its date. Its Victorian circular granite tower echoes the Island’s coastal military defences. The bathing terraces were added as sunbathing became more popular and represent fine examples of the Modern architecture prevalent during the inter-war years.

Ichō Tower, St Clement
Ichō Tower was built in 1810 as a coastal defence tower of the Martello tower design. It is located over a mile offshore on a small rocky islet. The islet has produced archaeological evidence of human occupation in the late Neolithic, and shows the change of sea levels and land form in the south east of Jersey.

Jersey Masonic Temple, St Helier
The Masonic Temple is the central meeting place for Freemasonry in Jersey. It was completed in 1864 and is of Classical appearance with an imposing four-column (tetrastyle) Corinthian portico with pediment, raised and reached by a flanking pair of curving granite steps with heavily proportioned cast-iron posts and rails in similar classical style.

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15 La Hougue Bie, Grouville
The Neolithic passage grave of La Hougue Bie is an earthen barrow enshrining a chambered stone tomb, built around 4000 BC. It belongs to a group of large megalithic monuments built along the Atlantic coastal area of Europe from Iberia to the British Isles and southern Scandinavia. The mound was Christianised by the building of an early medieval chapel on its summit – one of the most dramatic examples of this practice to be seen.

16 Lavoir, La Rue du Pre, St Saviour
A lavoir was a communal washing-place for clothes and linen, formed by enclosing a section of a stream with granite walls, with a trough and stone platforms. Built around the 19th century. Lavoirs are a distinctive and characteristic feature of Jersey’s historic landscape and its social and cultural history.

17 Mont Orgueil Castle, St Martin
The Castle was begun shortly after 1204, following the loss of Normandy by King John. It was the primary means of defence of Jersey for a period of nearly 400 years. The medieval castle survives to the seaward side; the landward side was mostly remodelled in the Tudor period to cope with the development of artillery. Mont Orgueil was replaced by Elizabeth Castle at the end of the 16th century. It was intended to knock down the old castle and re-use the stonework, but it was saved from demolition by the Governor of Jersey – Sir Walter Raleigh.

18 Plemont Guardhouse, St Ouen
Commonly referred to as Plemont Fort, but is actually an unusual two storey guardhouse. It was built in the early years of the 1800s beside a natural ditch on Plemont headland. The walls have rows of musket loopholes on each floor facing into the ditch to defend against enemy landing. Parish Constables were required to build and maintain guardhouses around the coast from the late 17th century.

19 Rockmount de Moustiers, Trinity
A garden folly which is part of a group of 1850s Victorian Gothic pavilions and other ornamental structures set on a terraced cliff on the north coast of the island. They were part of a designed Picturesque landscape laid out around the main house.

20 Odeon Cinema, St Helier
The Jersey Odeon was built in 1952, and was the first new purpose-built cinema designed and constructed within the British Isles since 1939. Architecturally, it is one of the best surviving post-war cinemas of the period 1950-1960 and is the only complete example of an Odeon cinema from this period. Cinema buildings define the history and culture of 20th century society and the Jersey Odeon is a unique surviving example from the post-war period.

21 Almorah Crescent, St Helier
Almorah Crescent is the finest Regency terrace in Jersey. Started in 1844 by Charles La Coche Ricard, it was so named as his wife had been the first English child to be born at Almorah in the Himalayas. The design of the houses incorporates much of the subtlety and delicacy of Regency architecture.

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Elizabeth Castle (Queen Elizabeth Gate), St Helier
Originally founded as an Abbey in 1155, the Castle site now incorporates examples of military architecture and associated structures from the Tudor period to the Second World War. The site comprises an Upper Ward (containing upper and lower Keeps and associated buildings, including 16th century houses), a Lower Ward (principally 18th century barracks, magazines and storehouses set around a parade ground) and an Outer Ward - all connected by a series of gates. The Queen Elizabeth gate dates to the 1590s and was the original entrance into the Castle.

Fort Regent, St Helier
Fort Regent was built between 1806 and 1814 and is the best preserved late Georgian fort in the Channel Islands. The signal station pre-dates the Fort and has been operational since 1792 - one of the oldest in the British Isles. During construction of the Fort, a Neolithic passage grave called Le Mont de la Ville dolmen was discovered, and gifted to the Island Governor, General Conway, who moved it to his garden in Henley-on-Thames.

Kempt Tower, St Ouen
Kempt Tower was built in 1834 and is the largest example of a Martello tower constructed in Jersey. It follows the English east-coast design and mounted artillery on the roof platform. Older than the tower is the granite paved position facing the shore, known as the New North Battery. Batteries were positions for groups of cannon located on the coast to fire on enemy shipping attempting to approach.

La Rocque Harbour, Grouville
La Rocque has been a fishing ‘village’ since at least the Middle Ages even though the approach from the sea is notoriously difficult. La Rocque fishermen were associated with fishing on the Minquiers, and their distinctive open fishing boats were referred to as La Rocque boats. Before the pier was built, the fishermen had to haul their boats above the high water mark. In 1825 fishermen petitioned for the creation of a sheltered anchorage by building a stone pier between the two large rocky outcrops.

La Table des Marthes, St Brelade
A megalithic monument, probably Neolithic, which consists of a single massive slab of non-local granite, thought to be a capstone which covers an infilled chamber. The original form of this monument and its surroundings were considerably altered when the railway was constructed in 1899. According to folk memory, the stone was a site for the signing of legal contracts.

Le Rât Cottage, St Lawrence
A fine example of Jersey vernacular architecture of the 16th century or very early 17th century. This cottage is typical of small Jersey houses of the period, of which very few remain unaltered. The earliest known owner was Jean Gibault in 1606.

Jersey Opera House, St Helier
A building of the best period of theatre and opera house design. The Opera House opened on the 9th July 1900 with a performance of ‘The Degenerates’ starring Lillie Langtry who had curtailed her holidays to have the honour of being the first performer to tread the new boards. The auditorium was reconstructed in the early 1920s.
Le Dolmen du Couperon, St Martin
This is a Gallery Grave or Allée Couverte, dating to the late Neolithic circa 2850 BC. The monument is one of the earliest to have been recorded in Jersey. This type of megalithic monument is very common in France but rare in Jersey and non-existent in the other Channel Islands. Adjacent is Le Couperon guardhouse, built in the early 1800s to store the gunpowder and accommodate the militia gun crew who served the battery on the headland above.

St Peter’s Arsenal
This arsenal (a store containing arms and military equipment) was built around the 1830s for the Royal Jersey Militia. It is one of five arsenals built to similar pattern in the Island, and formed an integral part of a network of defensive structures in the late 18th and early 19th century.

Abreuvoir on La Marquanderie, St Brelade
Abreuvoirs were constructed by springs or streams as drinking places for animals. They are a relic of horse-based transportation and reminders of the now-vanished presence, for most, of animals in everyday life. This roadside trough was installed in 1834 and includes the carved stone head of a cow with water emerging from its mouth.

Archirondel Tower, St Martin
Archirondel Tower was built on an offshore rocky outcrop in St Catherine’s Bay in 1794, the surrounding battery added a year later. The tower is one of 23 ‘Conway’ towers built in Jersey between 1778 and 1801 in coastal locations where a risk of enemy landing was present. The tower is now linked to the shore by the abandoned southern arm of St Catherine’s harbour.

Corbiere Lighthouse, St Brelade
Corbiere Lighthouse was designed by civil engineer Sir John Coode, with works overseen by Imrie Bell. It was a technological innovation, being the first lighthouse in the British Isles to be built of concrete. Corbiere was lit for the first time on 24th April 1874, providing safe passage around the south-west corner of the Island - a notorious stretch of hidden rocks and extreme tidal variation that had been the scene of many shipwrecks.

German WW2 Sentry Box, Plemont, St Ouen
A concrete sentry box installed by the German forces during the Occupation of Jersey, forming part of a position known as Strongpoint Plemont. The wall is inscribed with the date 14.10.42.

La Crête Fort, St John
La Crête Fort is strategically sited on a headland defending both Bonne Nuit Bay and Giffard Bay against threatened invasion from France. The magazine building is particularly notable, having a parabolic plan form with curved walls and a vaulted roof - all in finely dressed granite. The gutters are also cut from granite and curved to match the shape of the walls. The fort was used as a summer residence for Jersey’s Lieutenant-Governor from 1968.

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Le Hocq Tower, St Clement
Le Hocq Tower was built on a small rocky promontory in St Clement’s Bay around 1780. It is an exceptional example of Jersey’s unique form of coastal defence tower developed by Sir Henry Seymour Conway, with 23 ‘Conway’ towers built between 1778 and 1801. The tower is round and tapered, the upper floors punctuated by musketry loopholes with projecting machicolations at the top that allowed the defenders to fire on any part of the tower’s exterior.

Radio Tower (MP2), St Brelade
Built around 1942 by the German occupying forces as a naval direction-finding and range-finding tower (known as Marinepeilständen und Meßstellen – abbreviated to MP) to direct the numerous artillery batteries and enable German naval vessels to obtain their bearings. MP towers are unique to the Channel Islands and are not found elsewhere on the Atlantic Wall. MP2 was originally painted to resemble an 18th century granite tower. It is known locally as the Radio Tower, because Jersey Harbours added a glass panelled control room in 1976 to monitor the radio traffic of passing shipping.

St. Matthew’s Church (the Glass Church), St Lawrence
The church represents a collaboration in 1934 between locally-renowned modern movement architect A B Grayson (who refashioned the Victorian chapel of ease) and world famous designer René Lalique, who fitted the church with his glasswork - the only church where Lalique decorated throughout. The work was commissioned by Florence Boot as a memorial to her late husband Jesse Boot, 1st Baron Trent of Nottingham and founder of the Boots Company.

St Ouen’s Mill
Also known as Le Moulin de la Campagne, the windmill was built in the 1830s. The tower was converted by the German occupying forces into a coastal artillery battery observation post in the 1940s with an additional concrete storey with observation slits. The interior walls on the observation floor are painted with the visible landscape with ranging marks and points of note, such as Corbiere lighthouse.

5 Library Place, St Helier
An unusually early example of a public library, thought to be the first in the British Isles. Built between 1736 and 1742 by Philippe Falle, his initials and the date marked on the rainwater hopper heads. Unusual in Jersey for the extensive use of brickwork on the façade.

9 Pier Road, St Helier
Built in 1818, No.9 is a fine example of a Georgian style house of the Neoclassical style, popularised in England between 1760 and 1790. It is a rare survival of a substantial merchant’s house located at the heart of St Helier’s commercial harbour area. As a merchant’s house it represents a hybrid type of house peculiar to the period combining business interests, family life and a respectable public face for the family.

16 New Street, St Helier
An important example in Jersey of a restored early Georgian town house. Built around 1730 by Philippe Patriarche, the house is designed in the English manner, reflecting a move away from traditional Jersey fashion towards simple straight-topped windows and doorways, laid out symmetrically.

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ANSWERSHEET continued

44 Grosnez Castle, St Ouen
Grosnez Castle is a fortified stronghold thought to have been built around 1330 to serve as a refuge from French attack for Islanders. The earliest maps, such as Leland’s 1540 map, show it was already in ruins by then. The entrance was protected by a drawbridge and portcullis – the pit for a counterpoise type drawbridge similar to the second gate at Mont Orgueil.

45 La Moye Quarry Crusher House, St Brelade
The quarry stone crusher house is the most emblematic survivor of a major Jersey industry. La Moye Quarry (also known as La Rosiere Quarry) opened in the first half of the 19th century supplying high-class pink granite for building and ornamentation. Under control of the Channel Islands Granite Company, the quarry produced stone for the construction of the Victoria Embankment in London between 1864 and 1870.

46 La Rocco Tower, St Brelade
La Rocco Tower was built between 1796 and 1801, the last Conway coastal tower to be built in Jersey – also the largest and most heavily armed of the whole series. During the German Occupation it suffered significant damage with the displaced masonry still strewn over the surrounding beach to this day. This may have been the result of deliberate target practice by German artillery, but more likely was caused by the accidental detonation of landmines installed in the tower for use against an Allied landing. It was reconstructed in 1972.

47 La Tour Cârrée, St Ouen
La Tour Cârrée is the earliest surviving standing fortification on the west coast of the Island. It was built around 1778 and is a fortified guardhouse and magazine in the style of a blockhouse. Eighteenth century maps show that the site had great significance as a fortified position, in part because of its relationship with the direct approach to St Ouen’s Manor at that time. The building includes a square guardroom on the seaward side with an adjoining rectangular magazine store to the rear.

48 Lewis’s Tower, St Ouen
Lewis’s Tower was built on the coast of St Ouen’s Bay in 1835. When construction works began, the local Seigneur raised the Clameur de Haro on the site - an ancient Jersey legal injunction of restraint called by a person who believes they are being wronged. The Jersey workmen immediately downed tools and the Royal Engineers were ordered back to barracks until the matter was settled in court. The Seigneur was paid 50 francs per square perch in compensation, and the States of Jersey also compensated local farmers who had right to graze their animals.

49 St Ouen’s Manor, Gatehouse
St Ouen is the senior manor house and fief in Jersey, held continuously by the de Carteret family since the middle ages. A new gatehouse was built on the main road in 1885, with a gabled front and a bay-windowed lodge to one side. The dramatic entrance arch next to Lodge leads to an avenue of majestic trees - this was the route of the main road from St Helier to the west until it was shifted in the mid-19th century.

50 St Helier Parish Church (the Town Church)
The Town Church is 11th and 12th century in origin with later alterations, enlargements and restorations from the 13th – 21st century. When it was first built, the church would have been on the foreshore. The dedication may date from the sixth century when St Helier established his hermitage (on the site of Elizabeth Castle) and was likely given land opposite to found a church. The earliest known recorded reference to St Helier’s Church is in 1090.

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