A CONSERVATION PLAN for ELIZABETHCASTLE, JERSEY

Prepared for the JERSEY HERITAGE TRUST

MAY 2006
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CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .................... ....... 1
INTRODUCTION .............................

PART ONE : SIGNIFICANCE ..................

1.0 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE
1.0.1 Historical Development
Period 1 : 1594-1603
Period 2 : Seventeenth century
Period 3 : Eighteenth century
Period 4 : Nineteenth century
Period 5 : Twentieth century
1.0.2 Description
Upper Ward
Lower Ward
Charles Fort
Outer Ward
Hermitage Rock

1.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW
1.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
1.2.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
1.2.2 ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS

PART TWO : CONSERVATION POLICY

2.1 INTRODUCTION
2.2 VULNERABILITY
2.3 ISSUES
2.4 CONSERVATION PLAN POLICIES
2.5 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References and bibliography
Appendix 1 : Archival sources in the Jersey Archives
Appendix 2 : Archival sources in the library of the Société Jersiaise
Appendix 3 : Archival sources in The National Archives
Appendix 4 : Archival sources in The British Library
Figures 1-19

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PART ONE: SIGNIFICANCE

1.0 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

In order to obtain a clear understanding of the heritage significance of Elizabeth Castle, Hermitage Rock, and the breakwater linking the two it is proposed to first review their historical development (Section 1.0.1) and then provide a description of the surviving structures in some detail (Section 1.0.2).\(^1\)

Whilst the primary purpose of the Conservation Plan is to inform and advise discussions and decisions concerning the preservation and use of the standing structures, it is recognised that some buildings have been demolished but their remains, or parts of them, may well survive under the surface. For this reason, in addition to the description of the standing buildings and walls, the Plan includes reference to some demolished structures.

Before considering the historical development of the site, however, it is proposed to consider two elements which will have controlled and influenced the form and fabric of the castle and the buildings associated with it – the geology and the topography.

### GEOLOGY AND BUILDING MATERIALS

In geological terms, the island of Jersey is a northward extension of Brittany and is described as a ‘dissected plateau’ composed of four types of rock, which in order of deposition are – the Jersey shale formation, volcanic rock, gabbro/granite, and conglomerates.

[Map showing the divisions between the four principal rock types of Jersey.]

\(^1\) This part of the Conservation Plan has been prepared by Fred Aldsworth BA FSA MIFA IHBC and is partly based on his brief report prepared in 1996 in support of a condition audit for the States of Jersey Public Services Department by The Conservation Practice.
The *shales*, which lie across the centre and western parts of the island, are sedimentary deposits of mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone which have been folded four times, but dip generally about 30 degrees to the south-east and have been eroded by the sea in St Ouen’s Bay, to the west, and St Aubin’s Bay, on the south coast.

The *volcanic rocks*, which run in a band diagonally north-west to south-east from the north coast to the east coast, include the tufts, ignimbrite, but mostly rhyolite.

The *granite* intrusions, which occur in the north-west, south-west and south-east, and include the outcrops on which Elizabeth Castle has been built, contain a high proportion of pink felspars, making them a valuable source of building stone both on the island and elsewhere, such as the London Embankment. There are also small outcrops of *gabbro*, which occur as *diorite*, on the north and south-east coasts.

Finally, the north-east corner of the island is covered by an area of *conglomerates*.

In view of the extensive outcrops of *granite*, it is not surprising to find this as the predominant building stone used at Elizabeth Castle. It is used in a variety of forms, including random rubble stonework, regular coursing, for forming openings, and as large quoins, and also in a variety of colours, from near white through a range of greys to near black, and from pink to purple.

The detailed geology of the island or islands on which Hermitage Chapel and Elizabeth Castle are built has been described by Rybot (1948: 136-138). He has identified the rocks as mostly being ‘Plutonic’ (i.e. granite), comprising diorite and gabbro invaded by a bright red, fine-grained granite or *granophyre*, dissected by a series of natural *dykes* or bands of stone of differing formation.

Not all of Elizabeth Castle is built immediately on solid rock. When a well was sunk in Lower Ward the following strata were recorded as having been encountered (Rybot 1948: 7 and 138, referring to Stead 1809):

- Fine yellow clay – 18ft 6ins
- Angular debris – 6feet
- Small pebbles mixed with earth and sand – 4feet
- Blue clay – 4 feet
- Solid rock – 29 feet

The sequence of raised beach; head; and yellow brickearth or *loess* is very common in Jersey, especially in coastal cliff sections.

There are several places in Elizabeth Castle where *limestone* is employed as a building stone, for example the door opening in Sir John Lanier’s Magazine (see Section 1.0.2: 204) and in forming the tops of openings in a section of the curtain wall nearby (see Section 1.0.2: 201j-k).
It is understood that this is not a local stone and the probability of importation from mainland France or even England seems likely. Given that part of the medieval priory survived as a chapel in 1680, according to Thomas’ Phillips plan, and that the magazine was built in 1682, the possibility occurs that the stone employed in the door and in the curtain wall may have derived from the chapel and, indeed, that the full door opening may have been re-used in its entirety.

The occurrence of limekilns within the lines of the defence of Elizabeth Castle at least in the eighteenth century, presumably for the manufacture of lime for the building works (see Section 1.0.2 : 424 and 425), would also imply a supply of limestone in some abundance, and Rybot (1948 : 136) described some of the gabbro deposits on Jersey as consisting mostly of augite and plagioclase felspar rich in lime. Sea shells are also known to have been used in making mortar in the thirteenth century, both in parish churches on Jersey and at Mont Orgueil, and are likely to have been used at least in the Priory Church at Elizabeth Castle.

TOPOGRAPHY

Elizabeth Castle is located on a series of rocky outcrops, sometimes referred to as a small island or islet, in St.Aubin’s Bay, off St.Helier on the south coast of Jersey.

In its form immediately prior to the construction of the Priory in the twelfth century the island2 was about 400 metres in length and about 80 metres across at its widest point and, as when the castle was originally built, it is only accessible on foot at low tide across a causeway which is about 1000 metres long. At the south end, where the Upper Ward was constructed, there was a taller projection of rock, about 50 metres across.

2 Some sources, including Rybot (1948 : 7), refer to Elizabeth Castle as being built on two islands which were not joined until the 1660s. This implies that the Upper and Lower Wards were built on the more southerly of the two islands and that the two, previously separated at high tide, were connected together when the Outer Ward was created in 1668. Before this they were linked by a wooden bridge which appears in a drawing produced in 1650 (Rybot 1948 : Figure 20).
Further south was a smaller and separate rocky outcrop where a hermitage is said to have been established in the sixth century AD and this is now known as Hermitage Rock. This is now connected to the castle by a breakwater forming part of the harbour of St. Helier on which work was commenced in 1872 (Rybot 1948 : 125).

*Elizabeth Castle, from the mainland to the north at low tide looking along the causeway, with Hermitage Rock to the left.*

*Elizabeth Castle, from Hermitage Rock (above) and Hermitage Rock from the Castle, looking across the harbour (below).*
Simplified plan, showing the principal elements of Elizabeth Castle, the harbour, and Hermitage Rock.
1.0.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

It is not the intention of the Conservation Plan to reconsider the full history of the castle and the site on which it stands, as this has already been very ably dealt with by Major N.V.L.Rybot (1948) and other writers.

However, it is proposed to concentrate on and review the structural history and development of the castle, mostly in the light of previous publications and various archival documents relating to the site. This will be in order to establish the date and original form of each principal element and how and when they have each been altered and. In some places the Plan suggests where further research or site investigations are desirable.

In the light of more recent discoveries and observations made during the preparation of the Conservation Plan, some comments are included on previous interpretations.

The Plan includes a fairly extensive list of published references to fortifications in the Channel Islands in the references and bibliography as well as lists of relevant material held in the Jersey Archives, the library of Société Jersiaise, The Public Record Office, and The British Library (Appendices 1 - 4), some of which have been consulted during the preparation of this report.

Archival Research

It has become evident during the limited amount of research undertaken in connection with the preparation of this document that some more detailed archival research is desirable, particularly using John Bastide’s very detailed plan and sections of the site produced in 1737. This has already helped clarify the original forms of some of the existing structures, such as the Master Gunner’s Lodgings which are now a ruin (see below Section 1.0.2 : 205) and the forms of structures which have been demolished, such as the ‘Old Barracks’ and the two limekilns formerly in Outer Ward (see below Section 1.0.2 : 423-425).

Comparative studies are also desirable between the various archival sources, particularly the plans of varying dates by Paul Ivy circa 1594; Thomas Phillips 1680; John Bastide 1737; John Manson 1755; a plan of 1757 in The National Archives, Kew, which was copied by Francis Gould in 1764 (see Appendix 3); and the Ordnance Survey plan of 1880, as well as between these and drawings and photographs.

3 The plans used in this part of the document are based on recent plans provided in 1996 by the Public Services Department. Generally, complete plans of the castle, or elements of it, are shown in outline (red or grey) with key features highlighted. They are reproduced to approximate scales at the rear of the document:

Figures 1-4 show the development of the defences of the castle
Figures 5-8 show the dates of the surviving structures in the castle.
Figures 9-13 show the sequence of the surviving structures in the Upper Ward.
Figures 14-19 show the sequence of development of the surviving structures in the whole of the castle.
In order to achieve this it would be preferable to assemble a set of copies of all illustrations in one place so that they can be studied together. At present the clearest copy of Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680 is held at the library of the Société Jersiaise in St Helier; there are good copies of John Bastide’s survey of 1737 held at the Jersey Archives; a good copy of John Manson’s plan of 1755 is held at the library of the Société Jersiaise; whilst Francis Gould’s drawings of 1764 are held at The National Archives at Kew.

This Conservation Plan includes copies of the plans by Paul Ivy in circa 1594 (see below Period 1a); by Thomas Phillips in 1680 (see below Period 2); and John Manson in 1755 (see below Period 3b). It also includes extracts from the drawings by John Bastide in 1737 and the large scale plan by the Ordnance Survey in 1880, both in relevant parts of this section (see below Periods 3a and 4) and in the description (see below Section 1.0.2).

Building Studies

It has also become evident during preliminary observations of the structures on the site that more detailed studies are desirable as these could clarify the original forms of some elements of the castle.

The approach, now often referred to as fabric analysis or standing buildings archaeology, should employ the techniques of recording and analysis advocated by statutory bodies, for example by English Heritage in their Conservation-based Recording and Analysis (CoBRA), and involve the very close, stone-by-stone, study of structures which exhibit evidence for having a sequence of construction, alteration, and extension.

A typical example where a better understanding of a building would benefit from this approach would be the Master Gunner’s Lodgings, where several phases of alteration are evident (see below Section 1.0.2: 205). In this particular case this work could go hand-in-hand with a study of the cartographic evidence referred to above.

Similarly, but perhaps more difficult to achieve, would be a closer study of the numerous fabric changes visible at all levels in the curtain walls. Some of these are clearly the result of recent interventions, for example during the Second World War, but others, such as the vertical straight joints visible in the North Curtain Wall of Lower Ward, close to its southern end (see below Section 1.2: 201k-l) and in the East Curtain Wall close to Upper Meadow Bastion (see below Section 1.0.2: 410c-d), may be older.

It is also evident that different sources of granite, which can initially be distinguished by colour, and different methods of construction were used at different times. The latter range from the employment of large and carefully-tooled blocks during the refurbishment of part of the curtain wall of Lower Ward, works which can now be attributed on cartographic grounds to having been undertaken by John Bastide in the period 1731-1734 (see below Section 1.0.2: 201a-d’), through to the employment of random rubble finish elsewhere.
The isolation of the different types of stone, mortar, and methods of construction may throw further light on the evolution of the castle.

One possibility here might be to set up an illustrated database of fabrics, mortars, and methods used on different structures, perhaps employing photographs and descriptions of sample areas, highlighting those for which reliable dates are known but which have not been subject to major alteration or reconstruction. Examples might include Lanier’s Magazine, dated 1682, and the building now used as a Militia Museum, dated 1726.

**St.Helier the Hermit : AD555**

The main town of Jersey is named after a Belgian monk – Helibert – who is said to have been cured of paralysis of the legs by a Christian missionary named Cunibert, who then gave him the new name – Heller. He eventually set up home in a cave on the high rock which was later incorporated into the chapel, built in the twelfth century, which now bear the names Hermitage Rock and Hermitage Chapel (for a description see below Section 1.0.2 : 501).

Helier was killed by marauding pirates from Normandy in AD555 but later made a saint.

![Hermitage Rock in 1690](above) and today (right).
The earliest known structure to be built on the two rocky outcrops on which the castle was subsequently to be built was the Priory of St. Helier, thought to have been founded as a monastery and oratory in 1155 but amalgamated with the Abbey of Cherbourg and downgraded to a Priory in 1179.

The claustral buildings, including the priory church, continued in use after the Dissolution in 1536, and were recorded in a painting of St Aubin's Bay produced in 1545.

The remaining buildings of the Priory were enclosed by the defences of the Lower Ward of Elizabeth Castle, constructed between 1626 and 1636. The church tower is said to have been demolished in 1639 and the nave was in use as a chapel in 1646.

The buildings appear in several drawings prepared in 1650 and 1651, and what remained of them, were included on Thomas Phillips' plan of the castle prepared in 1680, by which time they were used as a chapel, stables and a cistern.

Drawing of Elizabeth Castle in 1650 from the south, after Rybot (1948 Figs 20), showing the Priory church (arrowed). The original drawing by Hollar is in The British Library (see Appendix 4).
Drawing of Elizabeth Castle in 1651 from the north, after Rybot (1948 Figs 21), showing the Priory church (arrowed). The original drawing by Hollar is in The British Library (see Appendix 4).

It is not known precisely when the last traces of the walls of the Priory were finally demolished but this must have occurred before the Officers’ Quarters were built partially on the site of the Priory Church in 1735.

Accepting that the seventeenth century drawings and plan show the former nave in use in 1680 as a chapel, aligned east-west and flanked by side aisles, in use as military buildings, and that the Priory was of conventual Augustinian plan, it is possible to predict with some degree of accuracy the former position and layout of the claustral buildings (see also Section 1.0.2: 226). The nave of the church was located on the south side of what later became the parade ground of Lower Ward. It appears to have had a tower over a crossing, with a chancel to the east.

Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, showing the former location of the Priory church (red) and a hypothetical conventual layout for the claustral buildings. Not to scale but see Figure 1.
However, if it had a cloister and domestic accommodation to the south, in the conventual position, these buildings would have been very close to the sea and so an unconventual arrangement, with the cloister to the north of the church, is a possibility.

There will almost certainly have also been ancillary buildings associated with the Priory but detached from the more formal buildings.

**Gun Battery : 1550-51**

The first attempts to construct defences on the island or islands later occupied by Elizabeth Castle were in 1550 and 1551, when orders were issued for building a *gun battery* to be garrisoned by six gunners. It is not clear, however, whether these works were ever undertaken or completed.

**Water Supply**

There would always have been a need for a freshwater supply from the earliest occupation of the site by the Priory and this would have continued during the occupation of the castle. This appears to have been served until 1874 by a well or wells in area occupied by the Priory which later became Lower Ward and by below ground cisterns and above ground water tanks.

Thomas Phillips records two wells and ‘5 - The Cisterne Yard' in this area on his plan produced in 1680. Some of these are recorded on later plans and the well towards the south end of Lower Ward still exists today.

In 1809 the well in Lower Ward is said to have contained ‘about thirty feet of water and sixty tuns daily used by the garrison' (*Stead 1809*). Large iron water storage tanks were introduced into the Lower Ward in the nineteenth century and these bear the arms and initials of the Board of Ordnance and several are date ‘1832' (*Rybot 1948 : 13*).

The water supply question was finally resolved in 1874 when the Jersey Waterworks Company laid a pipe-line to the castle.

In his reconstructed plan of Lower Ward in 1934, Rybot) includes both the well at the south end and ‘Cisterns' to the west of the Officers’ Quarters.
The cistern was investigated and recorded by the Archaeological Section of the Société Jersiaise in 1985 and a copy of their report, which includes a sketch plan, is held in their Library at St Helier and is dated 27th November 1985.

**ELIZABETH CASTLE :**

**1594**

By the sixteenth century, cannon and gunpowder had become the dominant weapon of war. By the end of the century the principal castle on Jersey, Mont Orgueil, was out of date and vulnerable to bombardment from Mont St Nicholas. A new site was chosen on the small island or islands in St. Aubin’s Bay and a new castle was built. Sir Walter Ralegh, who was Governor of Jersey between 1600 and 1603 chose the name Elizabeth Castle, after Queen Elizabeth I, and the name has been retained ever since.

Elizabeth Castle remained in use up to and including the Second World War, when it was occupied by the Nazis. It has been extended and altered on numerous occasions and now preserves a microcosm of defensive elements dating from 1594-1601 through to 1940-1945.

The sequence of construction of the principal lines of defences of the present structure are well documented and there is little reason to dispute what previous writers, particularly Rybot (1948), have said. Similarly, we also know the dates of most of the buildings contained within the defences, so there seems little need to reconsider these in detail. For the purposes of the Conservation Plan we have, therefore, divided the structural sequence into a series of construction periods which relate initially to the dates of the lines of defences, and then to centuries or parts of centuries during which surviving buildings were constructed within them. These are as follows:

**PERIOD 1 1594-1603**
- Period 1a 1594-1601 The first castle by Paul Ivy – *Upper Ward* including *Queen Elizabeth Gate.*
- Period 1b 1600-1603 The first extension to the defences, now known as *Ralegh’s Yard.*

**PERIOD 2 SEVENTEENTH CENTURY**
- Period 2a 1626-1636 The second extension to the defences – *Lower Ward.*
- Period 2b 1646-1647 The third extension to the defences – *Charles Fort.*
- Period 2c 1668 The fourth extension to the defences – *Outer Ward* (partly reconstructed by John Bastide in 1730-34 – Period 3a).

**PERIOD 3 EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**
- Period 3a 1700-1750
- Period 3b 1751-1800

**PERIOD 4 NINETEENTH CENTURY**

**PERIOD 5 TWENTIETH CENTURY**
- Period 5a *circa* 1900 Second World War German defences
At the end of each of the first two sections (ie Periods 1 and 2) there is a summary, which includes a plan showing what survives from that period.

**PERIOD 1 : 1594-1603 – UPPER WARD**

The earliest surviving defences are those of the first fortification built on the highest outcrop of rock between 1594 and 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy. Originally called *Fort Isabella Bellissima*, it features in a well-known drawing which can without difficulty be reconciled with the surviving remains of Upper Ward.

*Paul Ivy’s circa 1594 plan of Fort Isabella Bellisima (after Rybot 1948 Figure 13) – the original is held in The British Library (see Appendix 4).*

A raised circular area – *The Mount* – with four guns, has since been remodelled several times (now *Upper Keep*) but the lower area (now *Lower Keep*), which contained a further ten guns firing over low walls, retains its original outline.

*The Upper Ward, from the Outer Ward.*
The surviving Period 1 structures of Upper Ward. The surviving structures from Period 1a (1594-1601) are shown black, whilst those from Period 1b (1600-1603) are outlined black and coloured red. Not to scale but see Figure 9.

There were a series of triangular bastions and steps leading down to Queen Elizabeth Gate. Within the enclosed area were the Captain's House, of which only about half remains, and an adjoining magazine.

The date of these works is well attested by the date of 1594 on the chimney of the Captain's House; the arms of Sir Anthony Paulet, Governor from 1590-1600, on Queen Elizabeth Gate; and a rock-cut Merchant's Mark giving the date 1601 on The Mount.

The fact that the fort was enclosed by the rising tide for about fourteen hours each day was seen as a defensive advantage, but it was found that soldiers garrisoned there were unable to defend the town of St.Helier against attack at high tide because the causeway was not accessible at these times.
Sir Walter Ralegh became Governor of Jersey in 1600 and it was at this time that the governor’s residence was transferred from Mont Orgueil Castle, at Gorey on the east coast of Jersey, to the new castle in St Aubin’s Bay on the south coast.

Although he recommended that Mont Orgueil continued to be used for defensive purposes, he set about extending the defences of what was known for a time as New Castle, at St Helier, but re-named Elizabeth Castle by him.

The first extension comprised the addition of a gun platform, known as Ralegh’s Yard, outside Queen Elizabeth Gate and entered by the new Iron Gate.

The two-storeyed Governor’s House, also built at this time, carries the arms of William Fortescue and John Wadham on the arched doorway.
PERIOD 1 : SUMMARY

During the period 1594-1603 a modest fortification, in the form of what if built in medieval times would have been referred to as a motte-and-bailey, was constructed on the tallest outcrop of rock at the south end of the island or islands. It comprised an Upper Keep (The Mount or motte) and a Lower Keep (bailey) entered by Queen Elizabeth Gate, and containing a Captain’s House and a magazine (Period 1a). To these were added an additional gun platform, entered by Iron gate (Period 1b), and at this time a new Governor’s House was constructed in the Lower Keep. All these structures survive in a modified form within the Period 1 defences, now known as Upper Ward (see below Section 1.0.2 : 101-125 for descriptions).

Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, identifying the surviving features from Period 1a (shown black and grey) and Period 1b (shown red). Not to scale but see also Figures 9 and 14.

The Islet with Elizabeth Castle and the Priory church in Period 1 (after Rybot 1948 Figure 18).
## Period 2a - Lower Ward: 1626-36

This phase of works, usually referred to as the Second Extension, comprised the remodelling of The Mount (now Upper Keep) to include a lookout tower and the enclosing of land on which the monastic buildings stood, as Lower Ward.

Orders for the extension of the fortifications were issued in 1626, though the original scheme by Borr was superseded by a more ambitious one by Rudd which was not considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Philip de Carteret, until 1630.

In 1635, when the new defences were nearing completion, they were inspected by Captain John Paperill who recommended the construction of barracks for the soldiers and a new lodging for the Governor. He noted that the remains of the Priory Church could be used for stores and perhaps converted as an additional fortification.

![Copy of Thomas Phillips' drawing of the castle, from the north-east in 1680, which records the remodelled Upper Keep with its projecting lookout tower (after Rybot 1948 Figure 34). The original is The British Library (see Appendix 4).](image)

On the completion of Lower Ward the defences of the castle were extensive and included the recently-introduced defensive structures – arrowhead bastions, which permitted defenders to fire along the outer faces of the walls.

They were entered by the surviving gatehouse known as Main Guard and now often referred to as Third Gate, which is thought to date from 1636.
The Lower Ward contained quarters of the officers and barracks for the men, as well as a canteen, cook-houses, shot-yards, store-rooms, a magazine, and the main water supply (Rybot 1948 : 12). None of the original buildings survive today, though they are shown on illustrations of the castle in 1650 and 1651 around the side of the former priory buildings, which were evidently still in use until 1680 as a chapel and stables (see below Section 1.0.2 : 226). Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680 also records the former ‘Soldier’s Lodgings of four Storeys’.

At least part of the defences of Lower Ward were subsequently remodelled by John Bastide between 1730 and 1734 (see below Section 1.0.2 : 201a-d ).
During the English Civil War, the majority of residents on Jersey were sympathetic to the Parliamentarian cause, however the Seigneurs were mostly loyal to the English Crown that had granted them many privileges down the centuries.

In 1643 a Parliamentary force of English and Jerseyman Roundheads besieged Elizabeth Castle held by George Carteret, the Royalist Bailiff and Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey. The siege was repelled and in 1646 a young Charles II, then Prince of Wales, visited the island and stayed for two months as guest of the loyal seigneurs.

This next phase of works at Elizabeth Castle, usually referred to as the Third Extension, comprised the construction of Charles Fort and was intended to provide protection from the north and particularly to prevent an enemy gaining access to the previously unprotected area to the north of the castle, then known as The Green.

Works were commenced before June 1646 and completed on the 24th May 1647. Charles Fort itself was a self-contained outpost armed with five or six guns, one of which was mounted on a raised area. A palisade guarded the drawbridge and was backed by a loop-holed wall. Works also comprised levelling off several raised areas in the area between Elizabeth Castle and Charles Fort, known as The Green.

**Period 2b - Charles Fort: 1646-47**

Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, identifying the Period 2b addition to the defences. Not to scale but see Figure 3.
Charles Fort became an integral part of the Outer Ward when The Green was enclosed by a curtain wall in 1668 (Period 2c), but it still retained its ditch and drawbridge, separating it from the remainder of the castle, until about 1750.

It was at Elizabeth Castle in 1649, that King Charles II repaid this loyalty by granting Carteret an island off the coast of Virginia, which he named New Jersey.

However, in 1651 an eighty-strong fleet of ships led by the Roundhead, Admiral Blake sailed close to the west coast of Jersey for two days before making a night time landing at St.Ouen. After a fierce battle, Carteret and his men retreated to Elizabeth Castle where after 50 days under siege, he negotiated a surrender to the Roundheads who placed Jersey under military rule in 1660.

A windmill tower, which could be used in time of attack, was built on The Green in 1651 just before the Parliamentarian siege and at the same time some old earthworks were re-armed (see below Section 1.0.2 : 422).
One of three drawings of Elizabeth Castle produced in 1650 and 1651 (after Rybot 1948 Figure 20) – the original by Hollar is in The British Library (see Appendix 4). This view is from the west and shows the Upper and Lower Wards as well as a bridge across to The Green. The other two drawings are reproduced above to illustrate the Priory.

This next phase of works, usually referred to as the Fourth Extension, comprised the construction of defences around The Green and was undertaken in 1668.

The Green, which may have originally been a separate island, cut off from the Upper and Lower Wards at high tide, had already been the subject of earlier attempts to fortify it in 1626, when some earthworks were constructed, and the windmill tower had been added in 1651.

The defences now forming Outer Ward were first constructed using loam instead of mortar, and are said to have been rebuilt by John Bastide in the period 1730-1734 who added the massive aprons of masonry walls or batters at the bases of the curtain walls and finely dressed granite blocks for the more important features. Judging by Thomas Phillips’ plan of the castle in 1680, Bastide did not alter the plan of the defences, which were entered at Landward Gate, now often referred to as First Gate.

Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, identifying the Period 2c addition to the defences. Not to scale but see Figure 4.
To the right of the gate was the old Port Guard-house, re-fronted in 1755 and recently converted to a ticket office.

The area enclosed within the defences of the Outer Ward was divided into two parts of unequal size by the Traverse Wall, which may not have been an original feature but, as it was shown on Thomas Phillips’ plan, must have been constructed before 1680.

The principal passage through this, rather weak, line of defence was at the west end through King William’s or Second Gate. The gate carries three coats of arms dating to 1697 and it must have been modified or even rebuilt at this time and then named after William III (1689-1702). There was also a secondary gate at the east end.

None of the buildings constructed within the Outer Ward at this time survive. The remains of the windmill tower may have survived into the nineteenth century.

The Grand or Long Barracks were erected in the Outer Ward in the late seventeenth century but after 1680, as they were not shown on Thomas Phillips’ drawing. They were included, however, on John Bastide’s drawing of circa 1731 (see below); on his plan and sections of 1737; and on d’Auvergne’s drawing of circa 1740 (see below). They were demolished in 1785 (see below Section 1.0.2 : 423).

Apart from the defensive walls, the gatehouses and the buildings in the Upper Ward, the only other structure to survive from before 1700 is the magazine built in 1682 in the Lower Ward for the Governor, Sir John Lanier (see below Section 1.0.2 : 204).
PERIOD 2: SUMMARY

The works undertaken during the seventeenth century can be divided into two distinct stages – the early and mid seventeenth century (Periods 2a and 2b) and the later seventeenth century (Period 2c).

During the first half of the century the Lower Ward was created around the remains of the Priory Church (Period 2a). This included arrowhead bastions in its defences and was entered by a gate, originally known as Main Guard. The Upper Keep was remodelled at this time and now included a projecting lookout tower. The remodelled Upper Keep, without the lookout tower, the defences of the Lower Ward and the gatehouse survive but the remainder of the buildings within the enclosed area of the Lower Ward have all been demolished and replaced (see Section 1.0.2 for descriptions).

An anonymous and undated drawing held in the library of the Société Jersiaise (see Appendix 1) records the castle in the second half of the seventeenth century. It may well have been produced by Thomas Phillips in 1680 and is the drawing on which Rybot based his drawing (see above and Rybot 1948 Figure 34).

The anonymous and undated drawing, showing the castle from the north-east.
Charles Fort had subsequently been added as a self-contained outlier of the main defences at the north end of the island (Period 2b), and survives in a modified form.

During the second half of the seventeenth century the relatively unprotected area between the Lower Ward and Charles Fort, previously known as The Green, had been enclosed by defences for the first time as Outer Ward. This was entered near Charles Fort by Landward Gate, which had a guard house, now known as Old Portguard, on its north side. By the end of the seventeenth century the enclosed space had been subdivided by a traverse wall and a magazine had been added in
Lower Ward. The enclosing defences, the traverse wall, the guardhouse and the magazine in the Lower Ward all survive in a modified form (see Section 1.0.2 for descriptions).

Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, identifying the surviving features from Periods 2a and 2b (shown black and grey) and Period 2c (shown red). Not to scale but see also Figures 10 and 16.
As a separate feature of the castle defences added in the second half of the seventeenth century, a gun battery was built on the top of Hermitage Rock next to the Hermitage Chapel in 1678 by Sir Thomas Morgan, who was Governor from 1665-1679 (Rybot 1935 Figure 53).
This is a relatively small scale plan of the castle at a scale of 20 yards to one inch (1:720) but, nevertheless, it includes quite a lot of detail and is accompanied by a key to the lettering and numbering used on the body of the drawing. An interpretation of the plan was published by Rybot (1948 Figure 33).

The original is held in The British Library (see Appendix 4) but there is a good copy in the library of the Société Jersiaise (Reference A 8503—see Appendix 2). For the purposes of this document the copy has been photographed with a digital camera and is reproduced here in its entirety and as two extracts accompanied by a transcription of the key.

Thomas Phillips’ plan of Elizabeth Castle, with north to the right.

Extract from Phillips’ plan, showing Upper and Lower Wards.
Extract from Phillips' plan, showing Outer Ward.

The key appears to read as follows:

A Charles Fort
B The Mountin in Charles Fort
C Lodgings in the Fort 2 Stories
D The Guard house in the Fort
E The first Gate all the front cover'd Port holes
F The passage to the 2nd Gate between two walls
G The 2nd Gate
H The Gate leading to Charles Fort
I The passage to Charles Fort twixt 2 walls
K The Drawbridge to Charles Fort
L The Greene formerly Soldiers Gardens
M The Gate in the Greene
N A Travers wall
O The Windmill Tower
P The Bowling Greene
Q A Mount 3 yds 1/3 high with a Parapet 1 yd 9 inches
R A Low place called the Cockpit. 4 Cannon
S The Gate on lying to ye Castle Drawbridge
T The Drawbridge
V The Sally Port-yard
W The Sally Ports
X The Lower Ward
Y The Mayne Guard 2 Stories
Z Soldiers Lodgings 2 Stories

2 Soldiers Lodgings 3 Stories
3 The Armory 3 Stories
4 The Ruin de Chappell
5 The Cesterne Yard
6 Stables
7 The Storehouse
8 The Rampier with Parapetts 5 foot
9 The Wells
10 Staires leading to ye upper part of ye Castle
11 A Workhouse 2 Stories
12 Gardens
13 Iron Gate
14 Officers Lodgings
15 Upper Ward higher than ye lower by
12 yd 2 feet Parapet 5 foot
16 Upper Guard house
17 An Open Cole yarde
18 Powder Roome
19 The Paved Platforme
20 The Governors Lodgings
21 The Mount on ye Upper Ward
22 A Tower on ye Mount 8yds high

A reconstruction of Phillips' plan of the castle in 1680 (after Rybot 1948 Figure 33).
PERIOD 3 : EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

With the completion of the lines of the defences around the whole island, by the enclosing of The Green as Outer Ward in 1668, the main works after this date related to the refurbishment and replacement of gun positions and emplacements, to reflect the continuing improvement of artillery power right through to the Second World War, and the replacement of accommodation for the garrison and its officers.

It is not proposed in the Conservation Plan to reconsider the changing trends in fire power or to discuss in this part of the Plan the various positions and emplacements, as these are discussed by Rybot (1948) and those that survive are described below (Section 1.0.2).

Period 3a : 1700-1750

Several of the defensive walls and five surviving buildings were erected during a prolific period of building in the period 1726-1749 and all of the buildings were located in Lower Ward.

The earliest of these buildings is that now used as a Militia Museum, which is dated 1726.

Drawing of Elizabeth Castle from the west, after John Bastide circa 1731 (after Rybot 1934 Figure 27). The original drawing by Bastide and Lamprière, engraved by Toms is in The British Library (see Appendix 4)

In the period 1730-1734 John Bastide rebuilt sections of the defences and he also remodelled the feature known as The Ditch, in front of the Main Guard or Third Gate, and its sallyport passages, including the Great Sally Port under Royal Bastion.

Some of these changes are recorded on contemporary paintings and on the surveys by John Bastide (1737).

A view of Elizabeth Castle and Hermitage Rock, from the west in about 1720-1740 by Peter Monamy (1681-1749).
A west prospect of Elizabeth Castle by W.H. Toms, published in 1731

The last vestiges of the Priory church were removed in 1735 and the Officers’ Quarters together with the canteen and adjoining prison cells were built on their site.

Drawing of Elizabeth Castle from the north-east, after J. d’Auvergne, in circa 1740 (after Rybot 1934 Figure 28) – the original engraving by Boydell is in The British Library (see Appendix 4).

Elizabeth Castle, from the east in about 1740 by Charles Brooking (1723-1759). The original drawing, engraved by Le Comte, is in The British Library (see Appendix 4).
In 1746 the *Ordnance Store* was built alongside Sir John Lanier’s Magazine and in 1749 the huge *Barracks* block was added on the north side of Lower Ward to completely enclose the *Parade Ground* with buildings on all side.

*Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, identifying the surviving features from Periods 1 and 2 (shown black and grey) and Periods 3a and 3b (shown red and yellow respectively). Not to scale but see also Figure 17.*

*Museum model of the Upper and Lower Wards in Period 3a.*
John Bastide is attributed with having undertaken works to the castle in the period 1730 to 1734 and there is an engraving of the castle from the west, produced in about 1731, which is attributed to him (Rybot 1948 Figure 27 and reproduced above in Section 1.0.1).

John Henry Bastide (c1700-c1770) was a military engineer. He was commissioned as an ensign in 1711, became a lieutenant in 1718, and continued in that rank for twenty years. He worked for a while on designs for military roads and bases in Scotland shortly after 1718, sometimes with John Dumaresq. He went to America in 1740 as chief engineer at Annapolis Royal and eventually returned to England in October 1762. In 1770 he was promoted to lieutenant-general and is believed to have died shortly after this date.

There are said to be originals of his surveys in The National Archive, Kew (see Appendix 2), and these are drawn at the, comparatively large scale of ten feet to one inch [1:120] in coloured ink. There are black and white photographic copies of them held in the Jersey Archives (Ref CD14/A1/1-4) and it is these that have been consulted during the preparation of the Conservation Plan. They appear to comprise two documents – one is a plan and the other a series of sections/elevations. The original drawings must measure about ten or twelve feet long each as the copies held in the Jersey Archives seem to be full size and each drawing is copied in two halves, the plan as CD14/A1/1 and 2 and the elevations as CD14/A1/3 and 4, and these are each about five to six feet in length.

The drawings are dated 1737, which post dates the works to Elizabeth Castle attributed to John Bastide in the period 1730-1734, and they could, perhaps, be seen as ‘as built’ drawings. However, they also include numerous useful annotations including some giving the dates of works undertaken after 1737, for example in 1738, 1739 and 1743, and are perhaps best seen as progress and working drawings. This is to some extent supported by, what appear to be, revisions made to the plans, for example in the area of the old limekiln (see Section 1.0.2: 331) and what might have been a proposal to build an extension on the Governor’s House (see Section 1.0.2: 110), and it is possible that some of these may be shown in different ways on the originals.

In addition to the plan, which includes the internal arrangement of the buildings and many annotations, there are four principal sections, lettered AB, CD, EF and GH and identified on the plan, which also include projected elevations of some elements of the castle.

It has not been possible to reproduce the John Bastide surveys in the entirety in the Conservation Plan but extracts have been photographed with a digital camera and are included to illustrate elements of the castle and its defences.
Apart from the upgrading of the defences, the alterations and additions were relatively modest during this period.

*Grand Battery*, on the west side of Outer Ward, was refurbished in 1770 and when mounted with fifteen 24-pounders it was the strongest battery in Elizabeth Castle.

To serve the increasing number and power of the guns, a series of new magazines were built into the walls of the ditch in front of the Third Gate in 1781.

Apart from these and relatively minor modifications to gun positions, the only other surviving building attributable to this period is the structure behind Third Gate which has been used as a cook house, wash house and laundry (see Section 1.0.2 for descriptions of the surviving structures).

During the Napoleonic Wars, which lasted from about 1769 until 1820, the French capitalised on the fact that soldiers garrisoned at Elizabeth Castle could not defend St.Helier when the causeway was covered by the tide. In 1781 they landed with a force of 600 men at La Rocque with almost no resistance. After defeating the French forces at The battle of Jersey it was decided that an additional fortification would be built above St.Helier on Mont de la Ville. A survey of the proposed site was undertaken in 1787 and *Fort Regent* was built between 1806 and 1820.

**John Manson’s plan : 1755**

This was produced by Sub Engineer John Manson at the relatively small scale of 50 feet to an inch (1:600) but, nevertheless, it includes a great deal of detail and is accompanied by a key to the lettering and numbering used on the plan and this includes several dates of construction.

The original is held in The British Library (see Appendix 4) but there is a good copy in the library of the Société Jersiaise (*Reference 92/787 – see Appendix 2*). This copy has been photographed with a digital camera and is reproduced here in sections, with smaller extracts included elsewhere in the document.
John Manson’s plan of Upper and Lower Wards in 1755 (above) and of Outer Ward (below) (for key see next page).
The key to John Manson’s plan of 1755 appears to read as follows:

A  First Gate  P  ? Canteen
B  Second Gate  R  Barracks finished in 1755
C  Charles Fort built in Civil War  Q  Prison vaults
D  Porte Guard  S  Powder magazine
E  Lyme Kiln  T  Storehouse for dry provisions
F  Governor’s stable  U  Master Gunners House
G  Rock on which windmill stood  V  Ordnance storehouse
H  Old barracks greatly decayed  W  Shott Yard
I  East sallyport  X  Barracks built 1735
K  West sallyport  Y  Iron Gate
L  Gate entering Lower Ward  1  Apartments for the officers belonging to the
N  Outer Ward was built after the Officers of Ordnance
    Restoration when Sir Thos
    Morgan was Governor, the
    walls of which being built with
    loam instead of mortar are very
    much decayed.
NN  Line built by Mr Bastide  222  Small powder magazine
O  Sallyport  3  Small magazine for the service of the saluting

platform
PERIOD 4 : NINETEENTH CENTURY

The decision to construct a new fort on the hill above St. Helier, on mainland Jersey – Fort Regent commenced 1806 (Rybot 1948 : 133), will have had some effect on the strategic importance attached to Elizabeth Castle, but it continued to be re-fortified and occupied throughout the nineteenth century.

Until well into the nineteenth century the defences of Elizabeth Castle were armed with guns classed according to the weight of the round shot they discharged. They were all smooth-bore muzzle-loaders mounted for the most part on massive wooden carriages with small wheels.

With the introduction of steam-powered ironclad ships, exploding shells, rifled barrels, and breech-loading there was an increasing need to convert bastions into solid barbette emplacements for single-traversing guns of large calibre.

In or about 1835 a series of strong forts was constructed to command the bays around the coast of Jersey and Royal Bastion and Green Bastion, at Elizabeth Castle, were remodelled to take traversing guns and several other emplacements were modified at about the same time (Rybot 1948 : 134).

The armaments of the Upper Ward and Upper Keep have varied in number and type throughout the history of the castle and several inventories were published by Rybot (1948 : 121). The 1880 plan of the castle shows two emplacements for traversing guns on the Upper Keep, one on the Upper Keep Redoubt just below it, and three further emplacements set in the south side of Lower Keep. One of the two emplacements on the Upper Keep is still visible, but the other one is buried under the Second World War emplacement, and this, together with that on the Upper Keep Redoubt are of similar design to that on Green Bastion, which is dated ‘1835’.

Elizabeth Castle, from the west, by George Wolf (1834-1890) in 1870.
There are several references to only two nineteenth century emplacements in the Lower Keep of Upper Ward and there is mention of these carrying two 7-inch muzzle loaders. Only two emplacements are included in the model, which forms part of the museum displays in the castle, but there can be no doubt but that the 1880 plan shows three emplacements and, though they are now partially covered over, their outlines can still be discerned on the ground. Judging by their form on the plan, they can probably be attributed to the mid nineteenth century at which time rapid improvements were being made to armaments. Not only had rifled barrels and exploding shells been introduced at this time but experiments were being made with breech-loading. Other features shown on the 1880 plan, such as stairs and yards, may imply that there were underground magazines associated with these three emplacements which have subsequently been buried.

To the south of the remaining part of the original Captain’s House is a pair of underground magazines entered by covered steps on the north-east side. It is difficult to date these structures, as they have evidently been refurbished on several occasions. The southernmost wall of the pair is clearly a recent insertion, perhaps in the Second World War, and there is another wall beyond it which contains a door and this may well link through to the remains of the other magazines under the three emplacements on the south side of Lower Keep.

There are a number of other emplacements for traversing guns elsewhere in the castle as well as some refurbishment of the North Curtain wall of Lower Ward, and these all appear to date to the nineteenth century, and probably to between 1835 and 1850.
Other structures added during the nineteenth century, which survive, are the Ablution Block in Lower Ward, and the Guard House, Hospital, Engineers Store and associated structures in Outer Ward (for descriptions of all the surviving features of this period see Section 1.0.2).

Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, identifying the surviving features from Periods 1-3 (shown black and grey) and Period 4 (shown red). Not to scale but see also Figure 17.

This plan was produced at the large scale of sixty inches to one mile (1:1056) in line with that adopted for major towns in the UK.

No complete copy of the plan was accessible during the preparation of this document, but it is reproduced in the displays in the site museum and extracts of it have been photographed with a digital camera and are reproduced below and within some of the descriptions (see Section 1.0.2).

It is clearly a very important source of information as it shows the detailed layout of the castle towards the end of the nineteenth century.
Extracts from the Ordnance Survey plan of 1880 showing Upper Ward (above) and Lower Ward (below)
Extract from the Ordnance Survey plan of 1880, showing part of Outer Ward.

Museum model of the castle at the end of the nineteenth century.
PERIOD FIVE : TWENTIETH CENTURY

Period 5a : circa 1900

The principal additions to Elizabeth Castle during the first part of the twentieth century were the concrete emplacements for two 4.7-inch breech-loading barbette guns on the south side of the Lower Keep, and the refurbishment of the old magazine to the immediate north-west. Both the emplacements retain their massive iron pivots, on which the guns were capable of rotating through 360 degrees, and alongside are the accompanying shell recesses or expense magazines, which are lacking their iron doors. The shells would have been raised from the underground magazines by the iron hoist and lift shaft added at this time.

In 1923 Elizabeth Castle was transferred from the Crown to the States of Jersey and there is a copy of the papers relating to the transfer in the library of the Société Jersiaise in St Helier.

Simplified plan of the Upper Ward, identifying the surviving Period 5a structures. Not to scale but see also Figures 12 and 19.

Outer Ward in 1934 (after Rybot 1948 Figure 31)
During the Second World War, the Channel Islands were the only part of British soil to be occupied by the Germans. The occupation by the German forces commenced on the 1st July 1940 and eventually ended on the 9th May 1945 – Liberation Day. However, Elizabeth Castle was not handed back to the Island by the military until the 19th May 1946. During this period the island was heavily fortified using Organisation Todt construction workers from various parts of Europe, including Russia and Spain.

A concrete fire-control tower was built in the Upper Keep, with an anti-aircraft position on the roof, whilst two anti-aircraft guns were mounted on the existing emplacements in the Lower Keep and a searchlight platform was built in Ralegh’s Yard.
A series of huge concrete bomb shelters and gun emplacements were added to the castle. These are all described in the 1986 edition of Rybot’s guide book and many of them survive to the present day (for descriptions of surviving structures see Section 1.0.2).


Simplified plan of Elizabeth Castle, identifying the surviving features from Periods 1-4 (shown black and grey), the additions made in Period 5a (shown yellow), and in Period 5b (shown red). Not to scale but see also Figures 12, 13 and 19.
1.0.2 DESCRIPTION

In this section of the Plan a description of each of the elements of Elizabeth Castle and on Hermitage Rock is provided.

The chronological development of the castle has already been discussed (Section 1.0.1) so here the elements are grouped and numbered within the principal areas of the castle, essentially the Wards and Hermitage Rock, as follows:

1. Upper Ward
2. Lower Ward
3. Charles Fort
4. Outer Ward
5. Hermitage Rock

Individual elements are then numbered within these areas, generally in chronological order of construction. Several structures which have been demolished but of which remains may survive below ground level are also included.

Where appropriate references to the Condition Audit undertaken by The Conservation Practice in 1996 are included.

It is usual in a Conservation Plan to include not only an Assessment of Significance for the whole property, as included here (Section 1.2), but also an assessment of individual elements. In order to avoid duplication and reduce volume this section of the report includes such a summary assessment under the headings:

- the history of the element;
- an assessment of fabric;
- its significance;
- its status;
- management issues deriving from uses and condition

(for a discussion of these see Section 1.2.2).

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1 Elements of Upper Ward are individually numbered, hence the Upper Keep is 101, the Upper Keep Redoubt is 102, the Lower Keep is 103, Queen Elizabeth Gate is 104, Raleigh’s Yard is 108, and Iron Gate is 109. Charles Fort is treated in a similar fashion. Elements of the defences of the Lower and Outer Wards (201 and 401) are lettered to identify them and sections of curtain wall between them, hence 201a-m and 401a-j.

2 Four volumes were prepared in all – Volume 1 being an introduction and overview, with comments on the history and archaeology; Volume 2 deals with the Outer Ward and Charles Fort; Volume 3 deals with Lower Ward; and Volume 4 deals with Upper Ward and Hermitage Rock. In the text specific structures are referred to by volume number and component part – hence reference to the Governor’s House in Upper Ward is in Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 7 and the Main Guard in Lower Ward is in Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 4.

3 The castle has been identified by the States of Jersey as a Site of Special Interest (SSI) but this designation has not been formally adopted.
1. UPPER WARD

This is the oldest part of Elizabeth Castle and comprises the original works by Paul Ivy in 1594-1601 and the additions for Sir Walter Ralegh (1600-1603).

It has always been the most heavily defended part of the castle and was continuously repaired and refortified through to the occupation by the German army during the Second World War (1940-1945).

In view of this, it now contains a number of elements of differing dates and these are summarised on the following plan and in the list and descriptions below.

![Simplified plan of Upper Ward, showing the dates of construction and numbering used in the text. Not to scale but see also Figure 5.](image-url)
According to Rybot (1948: 115) the armaments of Upper Ward were as follows:

1600  Fifteen cannon shown by Ivy on his plan.

1617  One demi-cannon
       Two culverins
       Five demi-culverins
       Two sakers
       One minion
       Four falcons
       Three falconettes
       Two perriers
       Two port-pieces

1680  Four culverins
       Four demi-culverins
       One saker
       One cut saker
       Two murderers
       One minion

1783  Seven cannon in Bastion next to Captain’s House
       Fifteen cannon on the Mount, then referred to as ‘The Saluting Platform’.

Upper Keep and Upper Ward, from the north.
101 UPPER KEEP

This was the roughly circular masonry structure, or keep, built on the highest point of the natural outcrop of rock, originally known as The Mount. It was the most defendable element of the defences of the original Fort Isabella Bellissima, built in the period 1594 to 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy and featuring in his drawing, at which time it contained four guns.

Paul Ivy’s plan of about 1594.

It has since been remodelled on several occasions the most recent being during the Second World War (see 111, 113 and 122). The random granite rubble from which the walls are built indicate several periods of construction (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 1).

Without detailed fabric analysis it will be difficult to determine how much of the original structure survives.
Upper Keep, from the north-west (above) and from the east (right).

101 Assessment of Significance:
- built in 1594-1601
- much altered and replaced
- historically a significant element of the original castle, but now difficult to distinguish original from later fabric
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for further study
102 UPPER KEEP REDOUBT

This was a platform for mounting guns at a level between the Upper Keep and the Lower Keep. It was an element of the original Fort Isabella Bellissima, built in the period 1594 to 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy and featuring in his drawing, at which time it contained one gun (see 101).

It was remodelled in the late nineteenth century, at which time a gun emplacement was inserted at its east end and a magazine was inserted at the west end in the side of the Upper Keep (see 115 and Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 1).

Without detailed fabric analysis it will be difficult to determine how much of the original structure survives.

Upper Keep Redoubt, from the north-west (arrowed).

102 Assessment of Significance:

- built in 1594-1601
- some later alterations
- historically a significant element of the original castle, but now difficult to distinguish original from later fabric
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for further study and research
This was the enclosed and strongly defended space, or bailey, beneath the Upper Keep which contained gun batteries and buildings. As the castle was extended it became known as the Lower Keep and forms the major part of Upper Ward.

It was an element of the original Fort Isabella Bellissima, built in the period 1594 to 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy and featuring in his drawing, at which time it contained ten guns (see 101).

In plan the enclosed space was protected by three pointed projections or demi-bastions linked by curtain walls which include stepped sections or redans. The walls are mostly of random pink granite rubble construction with some larger boulders. They have been refurbished and repaired on numerous occasions, notably for three traversing guns in the nineteenth century (see 117) and several phases of work can be seen in the fabric (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 1). Without detailed fabric analysis it will be difficult to determine the dates of these various works, but it seems likely that much of the original fabric survives.

Lower Keep defences, from the east.

103 Assessment of Significance:
- built in 1594-1601
- much of the original form and fabric survives although repaired on numerous occasions
- historically a significant element of the original castle which can still be distinguished from later additions and alterations
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for further study and research
This is the original entrance into the castle and bailey or Lower Keep from the lower level on which Ralegh's Yard was subsequently built.

It was an element of the original Fort Isabella Bellissima, built in the period 1594 to 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy and featuring in his drawing (see 101).

It provides access through the curtain wall and up a long flight of steps, partially covered in a tunnel (105), into the enclosed space of Lower Keep (see 103). It is believed to be in its original form, save for the portcullis, and it is closely dated by associated carvings, which include a large Tudor rose; the arms of Queen Elizabeth I; the Royal Arms (France and England quartered) encircled by the Garter, supported by the lion of England and the Wyvern of Wales; and the arms of Sir Anthony Paulet, Governor of Jersey from 1590 to 1600 (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 2).

104 Assessment of Significance:
- built in 1594-1601
- in its original form with accompanying armorials which precisely date this part of the castle
- historically and architecturally a very significant element of the original castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no management issues identified
105 STONE STEPS AND MAGAZINE

This is the wide flight of stone steps leading up from Queen Elizabeth Gate, via a tunnel, into the Lower Keep.

It was an element of the original Fort Isabella Bellissima, built in the period 1594 to 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy and featuring in his drawing (see 101).

Part way up the flight there is a door on the south side giving access into a magazine, which is presumably a later insertion (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 2).

105 Assessment of Significance:

- built in 1594-1601
- in original form
- historically and architecturally a significant element of the original castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
This is the remains of a longer building built up against the curtain wall of the Lower Keep.

It was an element of the original Fort Isabella Bellissima built in the period 1594 to 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy and featuring in his drawing (see 101). It was built to accommodate the Captain of the castle, otherwise known as the Lieutenant-Governor or the commander of the garrison.

It is shown to its full, original length and as ‘Officers’ Lodgings’ on Thomas Phillips plan of 1680, but to its reduced length on John Bastide’s plan and elevation of 1737.

The surviving part of the Captain’s House is 9.4 metres long and 7.2 metres wide and originally extended to the south. The outer wall of the southern part has been cut down to form a low parapet, and its site is occupied by nineteenth century casemates (see 118), but the arches of the blocked-up windows can still be seen. The surviving building is of two storeys with what remains of a kitchen in the lower room, containing a large fireplace and chimney stack. It is of granite rubble between granite ashlar quoins and has preserved door and splayed window openings at both levels (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 5).
Simplified plans of the remains of the Captain’s House

**106 Assessment of Significance:**
- built in 1594-1601 but part demolished in circa 1700
- the surviving part is near complete and roofed
- historically and architecturally a very significant element of the original castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified

*The front elevation of the remains of the Captain’s House.*
The magazine is entered from a narrow yard off the first landing of the steps to the Upper Keep, and is largely constructed on top of the triangular bastion to the east of the Captain’s House, to which it is attached.

It is believed to be an element of the original *Fort Isabella Bellissima*, built in the period 1594 to 1601 under the direction of Paul Ivy but it does not feature in his drawing and might have been added on top of one of the original bastions a little later (see 101).

It is shown on the plans by Thomas Phillips (1680); John Bastide (1737); and John Manson (1755) as a ‘small powder magazine’. The garderobes appear to have been added before 1880.

The magazine is built of granite and comprises an entrance passage and single casemated chamber, measuring about 7.5 metres by 5.4 metres overall. It has a substantial external wall to the west, but the north wall is only about half as thick.

Adjacent to the magazine entrance there is a narrow passage leading to a group of garderobes. They have clearly been much altered over the years and were in use as late as the Second World War (see *Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 6*).

**First Floor of Captain’s House (106)**

*Old Magazine and Garderobes*

**Simplified plan of the Old Magazine (above) and the entrance to the magazine and garderobes (right).**

### 107 Assessment of Significance:

- built in 1594-1601, or possibly a little later
- complete and roofed
- historically and architecturally a very significant element of the original castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- further investigation may assist dating
108 RALEGH’S YARD

This was built as a gun platform and additional defence immediately outside Queen Elizabeth Gate.

It did not form an element of the original Fort Isabella Bellissima, built in the period 1594 to 1601, under the direction of Paul Ivy and does not feature in his drawing (see 101). It is believed to have been added in the period 1600-1603, during which time Sir Walter Ralegh was Governor of Jersey.

In plan it is in the form of a narrow gun platform or terreplein with a projecting triangular bastion or demi-bastion at the south end, all enclosed by a curtain wall and entered by Iron Gate at its north-west end (see 109).

Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680 may show buildings on the east side of the yard. Buildings are certainly shown here on John Bastide’s plan and elevation of 1737 and these are referred to as ‘Storekeeper’s House where Mr Bastide lodges’.

Excerpts from John Bastide’s plan and section, showing the buildings in Raleigh’s Yard in 1737.

There are also buildings shown here on John Manson’s plan of 1755.
On the 1880 plan there are buildings shown within Ralegh’s Yard which are described as ‘Staff Sergeant’s Quarters’ and these are recorded on photographs taken in 1872.

Extract from the 1880 plan, showing the buildings in Ralegh’s Yard (below) and photograph of the buildings in 1872 (right).

The buildings were evidently removed during the German occupation but there are scars left on the high wall to the rear of Ralegh’s Yard indicating their former positions.

The wall to the rear of Ralegh’s Yard, with the scars left by the removal of the former Staff Sergeant’s Quarters indicated.
The parapet walls have been altered on several occasions in the past and during the Second World War a concrete base for a searchlight was built within the triangular bastion (see 125). In 1946, however, a group of skilled German prisoners of war rebuilt the parapet wall and demolished the upper parts of the base for the searchlight (Rybot 1948: 116 - see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 2)

Ralegh’s Yard, from the east

108 Assessment of Significance:
- built in 1600-1603 as an early addition to the original castle
- altered on several occasions but essentially restored to its original shape
- historically and architecturally a significant element of the original castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for further research and recording
This was, and still is, the primary and only access into Ralegh's Yard, and from hence Queen Elizabeth Gate and then the Lower and Upper Keeps, from outside the castle. It would have been the first line of defence encountered by attackers on foot until the Lower Ward was added in 1626-1636 (see 201). It is believed to have been added with Ralegh’s Yard in the period 1600-1603, during which time Sir Walter Ralegh was Governor of Jersey.

Outside the gate was a small but ‘stout’ enclosure or yard, with another gate at right angles to Iron Gate (Rybot 1848: 116), now removed, but shown by Phillips (1680); Bastide (1737); and Manson (1755).

Iron Gate is often referred to as the Fourth Gate of the present castle. It gives access, via a covered passage and steps alongside which is a small guard room, to Ralegh’s Yard. It is built of granite and said to be typical of late sixteenth and early seventeenth century Jersey architecture (Rybot 1948: 116). The gatehouse over the archway has, however, been altered on several occasions and notably in the nineteenth century. In 1946, however, a team of skilled German prisoners of war were employed on repairing the façade (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 2).

It may be possible to distinguish different phases of construction by fabric analysis.

**109 IRON GATE**

- built in 1600-1603 as an early addition to the original castle
- the gateway survives in very much its original form but the gatehouse has been altered and repaired
- historically and architecturally a significant element of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for further study

**109 Assessment of Significance:**
This substantial two-storeyed building is located at the north end of Lower Keep. It was built as a governor's residence, which was transferred from Mont Orgueil Castle, at Gorey, in the period 1600-1603 during which time Sir Walter Ralegh was Governor of Jersey, and is said to differ little from an average Jersey country house of the period (Rybot 1948: 117).

The arched doorway is decorated with the shields of arms of William Fortescue and John Wadham, presumed to have been involved with works on the castle at this time.

The roof was raised in 1737 and the old fireplaces have been replaced in brick. John Bastide's plan of 1737 shows what may have been a sketch design for an extension on the north-east side of the building, but this does not appear to have been built, and it is certainly not recorded on John Manson's plan of 1755, where it is described as a ruin. It may well be that in the late 1730s the building was heightened instead of being extended.

In or about 1835 a heavy coat of plaster was applied to the outside and the shield of arms of the Board of Ordnance, who were responsible for the works, was placed near the centre of the façade. The third storey created in 1737 was used as a garrison chapel from 1842 (Rybot 1948:117). It appears in its heightened form in photographs taken in the 1870s and in 1923.

The building was restored to its original form in the 1930s at which time the third storey was removed; the chimneys and gable ends were rebuilt; the windows which had previously been lengthened were restored to their original proportions; the external plaster was removed; and the whole of the interior woodwork was renewed.

It was used as barracks by the Germans in the Second World War but the internal partitions and furnishings were all removed in 1946 (Rybot 1948 : 119).

The library of the Société Jersiaise holds a coloured drawing of the Governors House prepared in 1948, which includes plans and elevations.
It is approximately 23.8 metres long and 7.7 metres wide overall and has two rooms on each of the main floors, an attic, and a single room and an open cistern in the basement. The rear of the building is cut into the rock, with the hewn face visible in the basement and parts of the ground floor.

The walls are of granite rubble with a timber pitched roof, and there were massive stone fireplaces at either end of the building at both main levels (see also *Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 7*).
An archaeological appraisal was carried out in the interior of the building in 1999, under the supervision of Dr Warwick Rodwell, and this determined the probable layout of the interior when first built.

The first floor of the Governor’s House is currently used as an exhibition space, whilst the ground floor space is used for wedding ceremonies and other gatherings.

110 Assessment of Significance:

- built in 1600-1603 for Sir Walter Ralegh as a new Governor's House and an early addition to the original castle
- it has been altered on a number of occasions but is now restored back to its original form
- historically and architecturally a significant element of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
111 UPPER KEEP REFURBISHMENT

These works, undertaken as part of a refurbishment and extension of the castle in the period 1626-1636, involved the remodelling of The Mount, now Upper Keep, which included the addition of a tall lookout tower.

On completion the Upper Keep is said to have taken on a ‘picturesque appearance’, with a crenellated parapet and lofty-watchtower (Rybot 1948: 119).

It appears in its refurbished form in a number of contemporary drawings, including one probably produced in 1680 by Thomas Phillips.

The drawing attributed to Thomas Phillips in 1680, which shows the refurbished Upper Keep and lookout tower

It is also shown on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680; John Bastide’s plan and section of 1737; and John Manson’s plan of 1755. Bastide’s plan is the most detailed of these, but they all show an enclosed space, perhaps best described as a shell keep, roughly oval in plan but pointed to the south-west, containing about sixteen loop-holes for cannon around its perimeter. The Upper Keep was accessed by two sets of steps and had the tall lookout tower on the north side. The enclosed space was described in 1680 as The Mount; in 1737 as Upper Saluting Platform; and in 1755 as Saluting Platform.

Extract from John Bastide’s plan, showing the Upper Keep.
John Bastide’s *Section AB* records a modest crenellated tower (see 108), certainly not as high as suggested in some drawings, but his other cross section (*CD*) also records a small turret with domed roof, which may have been located at the western extremity of the enclosed space. It could be that the taller tower had been reduced in height by this time.

The lookout tower was demolished and the walls of the Upper Keep were reduced in height in the eighteenth century, but some of the earlier masonry at its base is said to survive (*Rybot 1948*: 119). The Upper Keep was remodelled again both during the nineteenth century (113 and 114) and the Second World War (122), but the lower course of the walls built in the 1620s and 1630s survives.

It may be possible to distinguish this phase of alteration by fabric analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>111 Assessment of Significance</th>
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<tr>
<td>- remodelling of the Upper Keep in 1626-36, which included a lookout tower subsequently demolished</td>
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<tr>
<td>- the lower courses of the alterations made at this time survive</td>
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<tr>
<td>- historically and architecturally a significant element of the castle</td>
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<tr>
<td>- part of the Site of Special Interest</td>
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<td>- potential for further study</td>
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</table>
These are the steps rising up past the upper level at the north end of the Governor’s House to a small room and then again to the Upper Keep Redoubt.

These features do not appear to have been added during the 1626-1636 refurbishment of the Upper Keep, and are not shown on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680.

They are included on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 and must have been added as part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the first part of the eighteenth century. The small, square room appears to have been added as a guard house giving views to the north and east.

The guard house and steps, from the south and east.

**112 Assessment of Significance:**

- part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the first part of the eighteenth century
- surviving complete
- a significant addition to the castle
- part of Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
113 GUN EMPLACEMENT

This formed part of the further refurbishment works undertaken on the Upper Keep during the mid nineteenth century, possibly in about 1835-50.

The plan produced in 1880 shows two circular emplacements for traversing guns on the Upper Keep, of which only the one on the north side survives complete (114). In both cases the gun traverse would have pivoted about the breach of the gun.

This one is mostly buried under the Second World War control tower (122) and without detailed study it will be difficult to know how much survives of this structure.

Extract from the 1880 plan, showing the two gun emplacements on the east side of Upper Keep.

Masonry at the base of the Upper Keep, which may be part of the nineteenth century refurbishment.

113 Assessment of Significance:

- part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the mid nineteenth century
- mostly destroyed under later addition
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle, but now mostly destroyed
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
This formed part of the further refurbishment works undertaken on the Upper Keep during the mid nineteenth century, possibly in about 1835-50.

A plan produced in 1880 shows two circular emplacements for traversing guns on the Upper Keep (see 113), of which only this one survives complete. In both cases the gun traverse would have pivoted about the breach of the gun. The other one is partially buried under the Second World War control tower (122).

Along with the roughly contemporary emplacement in the Upper Keep Redoubt (115) and that on Green Bastion, which is dated ‘1835’ (213), this represents an important phase in the development of cannon, and hence the refortification of Elizabeth Castle, as it was during this period that the mounting of gun carriages on traversing mounts, the rifling of guns barrels, and breech loading were all developed, thus greatly increasing the manoeuvrability, power, and firing speed of large guns.

The two sets of running rails for the carriage are preserved, behind a low wall over which the gun was fired, along with a shell recess to one side.

The gun emplacement, looking north.

### 114 Assessment of Significance:

- part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the mid nineteenth century
- intact and restored to its original form
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
115 GUN
EMPLACEMENT
AND MAGAZINE

This is the emplacement for a traversing gun added at the east end of the Upper Keep Redoubt in the nineteenth century, possibly in the period 1835-1850.

It is shown on the 1880 plan (see 113), but was not circular (like 113 and 114) and the gun traverse would have pivoted about the muzzle.

The two sets of running rails for the carriage are preserved, behind a pair of low, splayed walls over which the gun was fired. There is also a magazine at the other end of the redoubt, built into the side of the Upper Keep.

115 Assessment of Significance:

- part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the mid nineteenth century
- intact and restored to its original form
- historically and architecturally a significant element of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified

The gun emplacement, looking south-east (right) and the entrance to the magazine (above).
The east wall of the Lower Keep was refurbished, where it faces the front of the Governor’s House, in the nineteenth century.

There were buildings shown on the lower (east) side of the wall on plans produced in 1680, 1737, and 1880 (see 108) and the repairs were presumably undertaken when some of these were removed.

The wall is now comparatively low and includes several splayed openings for guns.

*The refurbished wall, from the south.*

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**116 Assessment of Significance:**

- part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the mid nineteenth century
- intact and restored to its refurbished form
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
These are the three emplacements for traversing guns which were added at the south end of the Lower Keep as part of the refurbishment of the castle in the nineteenth century, and probably in the period 1835-1850.

There are several references to only two nineteenth century emplacements here and there is mention of these carrying two 7-inch muzzle loaders.

Only two emplacements are included in the model which forms part of the museum displays in the castle, but there can be no doubt but that the 1880 plan shows three emplacements and their outlines can still be discerned on the ground.

All three were abandoned and replaced in about 1900 by the concrete emplacements for two 4.7-inch breech-loading guns and the shelter between them (see 119-121).

Although they are no longer clearly visible, they may well be preserved beneath the later infill between them and the later gun emplacements. On analogy with other similar sites, the fill might possibly be beach sand introduced to eliminate the damaging effects of the firing of the new guns on the walls of the Lower Keep.
The two later gun emplacements on the south side of the Lower Keep (119 and 120), with the outlines the three nineteenth century emplacements beyond them (arrowed).

117 Assessment of Significance:

- part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the mid nineteenth century
- possibly intact but mostly obscured by later gun emplacements
- Significant elements of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly some potential for interpretation and display
Underground magazines added on the west side of the Lower Keep as part of the refurbishment of the castle in the nineteenth century, and probably in the period 1835-1850.

These were evidently refurbished during the Second World War and the wall at the south end is probably an insertion of that date. However, the magazines appear to have extended beyond this wall and may still exist under the later gun emplacement built in about 1900 (119) (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 3).

Access is via steps contained in a cover building of brick and stone.

118 Assessment of Significance:
- part of the refurbishment of the Upper Keep in the mid nineteenth century
- mostly intact but partially inaccessible to visitors
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for further investigation and opening up
A pair of concrete emplacements for two 4.7-inch breech-loading barbette guns, built at the east and west ends of the south side of the Lower Keep in about 1900.

In order to accommodate these two emplacements the three nineteenth century recesses accommodating the traversing guns (117) were filled, probably with sand, and the new emplacements were built in front of them.

The new emplacements include shell recesses or expense magazines.

The older magazine to the west (118) appears to have been refurbished at the same time and between the two emplacements is a contemporary personnel shelter (121).

The pedestals on these two emplacements were adapted during the Second World War to take anti-aircraft guns (123 and 124) (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 3).

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**119 and 120 Assessment of Significance:**

- A pair of concrete emplacements added in about 1900
- Complete with their iron bases and shell recesses
- Significant elements of the later refurbishment of the castle
- Part of the Site of Special Interest
- Some potential for interpretation

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*The two emplacements on the east (above) and west (left) sides of the Lower Keep.*
121 PERSONNEL SHELTER

A relatively lightweight concrete personnel shelter erected in about 1900 to serve the accompanying gun emplacements (119 and 120) (see Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 3).

The personnel shelter, looking south-east.

121 Assessment of Significance:

- a concrete personnel shelter built in about 1900
- complete and intact
- a significant element of the later refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
122 FIRE CONTROL TOWER

This was constructed on the site of one of the two nineteenth century gun emplacements (113) by the Germans during the Second World War. It is of massive reinforced concrete construction and comprises two elements – the huge circular control tower itself and a square personnel shelter adjoining it.

It was evidently fitted with the most up-to-date appliances and apparatus, but this has all been removed.

Simplified plan of the control tower and shelter (right), with a view of the top of the tower (below) and a side view (below right).

121 Assessment of Significance:

- a concrete control tower and shelter built in 1940-1945
- complete and intact
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for interpretation
Pedestal adaptations made during the Second World War to accommodate a pair of anti-aircraft guns on earlier emplacements (119 and 120)

Gun emplacements adapted during the Second World War (123 – above and 124 – below)

123 and 124 Assessment of Significance:
- gun mounts modified during the Second World War to take anti-aircraft guns
- complete and intact
- significant elements of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for interpretation
125 SEARCHLIGHT BASE

The concrete base for a searchlight, built into the bastion at the south end of Ralegh’s Yard during the Second World War.

In 1946 a group of skilled German prisoners of war rebuilt the parapet wall and demolished the upper parts of the base for the searchlight (Rybot 1948: 118; see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 2).

The remains of the base for a searchlight.

125 Assessment of Significance:

- the concrete base for a searchlight inserted during the Second World War
- partially demolished and the parapet wall restored in 1946
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for interpretation
2. LOWER WARD

This was the addition made in the period 1626-1636 to enclose the piece of land on which the monastic buildings stood and to provide an addition to the area where military buildings could be built and protected within defences.

It was occupied throughout the life of the castle and was refurbished and altered on numerous occasions right down to the Second World War. In a similar fashion to Upper Ward, it contains not only a range of structures of differing dates of construction but also the site of the Priory of St Helier.

*Simplified plan of Lower Ward, showing the dates of construction and numbering used in the text. Not to scale but see Figure 6.*
These are the defences built to enclose the space known as Lower Ward in the period 1626-1632 (Period 2a).

Their purpose was to protect not only the remains of the Priory church but also to create an enclosed space to contain an every increasing number of military buildings, including barracks.

Of the original buildings contained here, only the Main Guard survives (202).

For the purposes of the Conservation Plan the elements of the defences around the curtain walls are lettered in alphabetical order commencing at the Main Guard and proceeding in a clockwise direction.

The enclosed area was entered via by a drawbridge over a moat and a gate (210a and 206) protected by a building known as Main Guard (202). The defences included arrow-shaped bastions and a redan, linked by curtain walls. Proceeding clockwise from the gate these included Mount Bastion (201b and 203); Redan (201c); Royal Bastion (201d); and Green Bastion (201e).

The defences are said to have been mostly rebuilt in the period 1730 to 1734 by John Bastide, but it now seems more likely that he was responsible for rebuilding only the north side of the curtain wall (see below 201a-201d). They were refurbished again in the nineteenth century (213-217) and during the Second World War (218-225)(see also Condition Audit 1996 Volume 3 Parts 1-3)

Lower Ward, looking down and to the north from Upper Ward.
In 1680 all the guns of Lower Ward were concentrated on the curtain wall and bastions along the east side. They comprised three culverins, five demi-culverins, five sakers, three cut-culverins and four murderers (Rybot 1948: 115).

In 1755 there were, according to Rybot (1948: 115), emplacements for thirty-five guns in Lower Ward as follows:

- four on Green Bastion (201e)
- two on the East Curtain (210b-d)
- eight on Royal Bastion (201d)
- four on Great Sally Port Curtain (201c-d)
- four on North Bastion (probably the Redan – 201c)
- five on the curtain between North Bastion and The Ditch (201b-c)
- six on West Curtain with two flankers near the magazine (201e-g)
In 1783 the guns were placed as follows:

- three on Green Bastion (201e)
- eight on Royal Bastion (201d)
- four on the Great Sallyport Curtain (201c-d)
- four on North Bastion (201c)
- four on the West Curtain and two flankers near the magazine (201e-g)

In 1935 there were four guns in Lower Ward, three of them lay derelict in the south end of the ‘Square’ (parade ground). The fourth, an Armstrong rifled muzzle-loader of ‘1871’ lay in Royal Bastion. Of the derelict guns, two were 4.7inch breech-loaders (Armstrong 1886) and the third was a 24-pounder of 1812. They were all removed by the Germans (Rybot 1948 : 115).

That part of the curtain wall of Lower Ward which extends from the east side of the gate at Main Guard (210a) as far as, and probably originally including the whole of, Royal Bastion (201d) is distinguished from the remainder of the circuit around Lower Ward by the quality of its construction. It is well-built of stone blocks, and includes an offset plinth course, raised quoins, a half-round moulding below the parapets which at Mount Bastion continues around the pepperpot bastion (201b and 203), and substantial parapets which include large splayed openings for cannon.

These works can almost certainly be identified as those undertaken by John Bastide between 1730 and 1734 and are all included on his plan of 1737. Significantly, John Manson’s plan of 1755 seems to refer to this section of wall as ‘NN – Line built by Mr Bastide’.

The curtain wall at Mount Bastion (left) and an extract from John Manson’s plan, identifying the two key letters ‘N’ and the section of wall which appears to have been rebuilt by John Bastide.
It is not clear why only this section of curtain wall would have been selected for refurbishment at this time but it is the section which would have been first seen by attackers from the north.

Beyond this stretch of wall the defences are less well-built and exhibit a great deal of evidence for alteration, which includes straight joints, and repair. Without extensive fabric analysis it will not be possible to determine precisely which elements belong to which phase of construction or alteration.

201 Assessment of Significance:

- originally created and enclosed in 1626-36, defences refurbished 1730-34, in nineteenth century, and again in 1940-1945
- intact and exhibiting many phases of alteration and repair
- historically and architecturally a significant element of the original castle and the refurbishment of it
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for further research and interpretation
This was built as the gate into Lower Ward in 1626-1632 and the opening through the curtain wall was replaced in the early eighteenth century, at which time a new drawbridge was built to replace an earlier wooden bridge which features in several early drawings (Rybot 1948 : 110 see below 206). The area outside the gate was refurbished again in 1781 (see 403). 

The gate was protected by Main Guard, which was built in 1636 and enlarged in 1749 (see 202).

John Bastide’s plan of 1737 records the layout of the area in some detail, but he does not appear to have rebuilt the gate at the same time as he rebuilt the adjoining wall, in the period 1730-1734.

Extract from John Bastide’s plan of 1737, showing the arrangement at that time.

The existing structure preserves several phases of construction and these can only now be distinguished by detained fabric analysis.

The gate, from the north side
Immediately to the left (east) of the gate (201a) and extending as far as, and beyond, Mount Bastion (201b) is a section of the wall of massive construction, which can almost certainly be attributed to the reconstruction works by John Bastide between 1730 and 1734 described above. It is shown both on his plan (201a) and on his section.

It includes two splayed openings for carriage-mounted cannon, which are shown on Bastide’s plan.

The curtain wall east of the gate.

It is not clear whether the reconstruction works by Bastide (201a-d) were a complete rebuild from the ground up or whether parts of the earlier wall remain encased in the existing structure.

It may be significant that the half-round moulding below the parapet does not turn the corner at the right (west) end of this section and the impression is that works here were not completed as planned. It may have been the intention to continue the work to include a new gate and to rebuild the curtain wall beyond it.

A projecting sentry-box or *pepperpot bastion*, added to the defences when they were refurbished, almost certainly by John Bastide between 1730 and 1734 (see also 203).
Another section of curtain wall of massive construction which can almost certainly be attributed to John Bastide’s refurbishment in the period 1730-1734 and included on his plan of 1737.

It includes two splayed openings for carriage-mounted cannon close to Mount Bastion, but beyond these, and closer to the Redan, part of the parapet wall has been lowered at a later date.

The East Curtain Wall, from the east beach (left) and looking west along the ramparts (right).

A three-sided projection on the East Curtain wall, which formed an element of the original defences but almost certainly rebuilt by John Bastide between 1730 and 1734. It is shown on Bastide’s plan of 1737 with a pair of splayed opening for carriage-mounted cannon in each of the two shorter sides (see 201c-d).

It was later modified to accommodate a traversing gun in the nineteenth century which survives (215) and, again, by the Germans during the Second World War for a gun position but this has mostly been removed (222). Part of the parapet wall at the east end has been lowered and the two splayed openings removed.
Another section of curtain wall of massive construction, almost certainly rebuilt by John Bastide between 1730 and 1734. John Bastide’s plan of 1737 shows four large splayed openings for carriage-mounted cannon on this section of wall, but these have all been removed and the parapet has been lowered.

A ‘Great Sally Port’ and steps leading down to it from the north-east corner of the Lower Ward, close to Royal Bastion, had been created in 1731 (Rybot 1948: 112) and these are also shown on Bastide’s plan. The sallyport is now buried under the German casemate built in 1942 (219) but the opening in the curtain wall is visible from the beach.

A large arrowhead-shaped bastion which formed part of the original defence of Lower Ward, but almost certainly rebuilt by John Bastide in the period 1730 to 1734, incorporating massive construction. It is shown on his plan of 1737 with eight platforms for carriage-mounted cannon, with large splayed openings through the wall, and a projecting sentry box or pepperpot bastion at the point (see 201c-d).

It is shown in a similar form on John Manson’s plan of 1755.
An emplacement for a traversing gun was inserted into the bastion in the nineteenth century (214), at which time the pepperpot bastion must have been removed. The emplacement is shown on the 1880 plan.

This was in turn demolished when the top of the bastion was removed for the construction of the massive German concrete casemate in 1942 (219). At this time the parapets were demolished, apart from at the north-west corner of the bastion, down to a level below that of the half-round moulding. It is said that at this time the original fine masonry, presumably from Bastide’s refurbishment, was ‘cast onto the rocks below’ (Rybot 1949: 114-115).

This was first erected in the period 1626 to 1636 when the Lower Ward was created. It does not seem to have been rebuilt in the massive style of the section of curtain wall attributed to John Bastide in the period 1730 to 1734 (see 201a-d) and may be in its original form in parts. On his plan of 1737, John Bastide records only two splayed openings for cannon on this stretch of wall (see 201e).

However, at least the top of the wall appears to have been reconstructed and stonework has been added at the foot of the wall to protect it against wave damage.
201e Green Bastion

An arrowhead-shaped bastion which formed part of the original enclosure of Lower Ward in the period 1626 to 1636. It does not appear to have been part of the refurbishment works by John Bastide in the period 1730 to 1734. It shows signs of having been repaired and stonework has been added at the base on the south to reduced the damaging effects of wave action.

It is shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 with positions and splayed openings for four carriage-mounted cannon. The embrasure on the south side has been broken through to provide an access for the external steps, but the cannon platform is still intact. The other three embrasures are lost under the later structures.

It was re-modelled to take a traversing gun in the nineteenth century (213) and there is a date of ‘1835’ carved into the stonework which may indicate when these works were undertaken (Rybot 1948 : 112).

It was re-modelled again in 1943 (220) when it was fitted with a machine-gun post and a searchlight, at which time the north end of the parapet was also cut down (Rybot 1948 : 114).
Another section of curtain wall, built to enclose Lower Ward in the period 1626 to 1636, but apparently not part of the refurbishment works by John Bastide in the period 1730 to 1734.

The Germans broke through this section of wall to provide for a vehicular ramp and tramway.

It has been repaired several times and is in a different style to adjoining sections of curtain wall, using predominantly red or pink stone (201e and 201f-g). At the north end of this section of curtain wall is an access down to the beach and breakwater level via a gate and wooden steps.

There is a distinct difference in fabric in the curtain walls on either side of this feature, which is also marked by a step in the alignment of the line of the wall (see 201e-f and 201f-g).

The step in alignment is not shown of Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680; John Bastide’s plan of 1737; or on John Manson’s plan of 1755. However, John Bastide records a small square sentry-box or turret at this point and this feature is also recorded by Manson.

The step in alignment is recorded on the 1880 plan which also includes the turret, then referred to as a ‘Store’.

The step in alignment and its appearance or non-appearance on plans is most likely to derive from the levels of the sloping walls portrayed, rather than a rebuilding.
The upper levels of the turret have been removed and its place has been taken by a concrete machine-gun position erected in 1942 (219).

However, the remains of the turret can still be seen on the external face of the wall from below. It was evidently well constructed with large quoins and is perhaps best seen as an addition made by John Bastide during his refurbishment works between 1730 and 1734.

*The turret from below*

**201f-g Curtain wall**

Another section of curtain wall, built to enclose Lower Ward in the period 1626 to 1636, but apparently not part of the refurbishment works by John Bastide in the period 1730 to 1734.

An access to a tank turret is believed to have been created along this section of wall by the Germans.

It has been repaired several times and appears have been built in a different style to the adjoining section of curtain wall (201e-f).

*Curtain wall, from below.*
This is the section of curtain wall at the south-west extremity of Lower Ward which links the defences built in 1626 to 1636 onto the stone outcrop on which Upper Ward had previously been built. It is shown on the plans by Thomas Phillips in 1680 and John Bastide in 1737.

It is in the form of a series of terraces, forming gun positions down the slope of the rock, linked by stone steps.

The stonework is said to include re-used mouldings from the Priory Church (Rybot 1948: 114).

John Bastide records the surviving small sentry box within the thickness of the wall at this point (see 201h-j).

A machine-gun position was built into the angle of the wall by the Germans in the Second World War but this has since been removed (Rybot 1948: 115).
**201j-k Curtain wall**
A short section of curtain wall shown by Bastide as containing two gun positions and corresponding splayed openings in the wall for carriage-mounted cannon.

The splayed openings survive and include limestone blocks, perhaps salvaged from the Priory chapel when it was demolished (see 201j).

**201k Privvies**
John Bastide recorded a line of privvies, two for officers and six for other ranks, attached to the outer face of the wall on his plan of 1737.

*Extract from Bastide’s plan, showing the privies.*

They are not recorded on John Manson’s plan of 1755 but seem to have been rebuilt on the inside face of the wall at about the same point and are shown on the 1880 plan.

There are brick repairs to the inside face of the wall at this point which were presumably undertaken when the later privies were removed.

**201k-l Curtain wall**
Another section of the curtain wall first erected to enclose Lower Ward in 1626-36, but apparently not refurbished by John Bastide in the period 1730 to 1734.

On the external face of the wall there is a very clear horizontal change of fabric about two metres above the beach level, extending from the corner (201k) beyond the change of alignment (210l) as far as the corner (201m). Rising vertically from this, at a point about 8 to 10 metres from the corner (201k), is another very clear change of fabric rising to the top of the wall. These represent building changes for which there is, as yet, no clear explanation. The horizontal joint presumably indicates a stage in construction, whilst the vertical one might indicate a repair or rebuild.

*The curtain wall 201k-l, indicating the horizontal joint (arrowed).*
Both John Bastide (1737) and John Manson (1755) recorded positions and splayed openings for two carriage-mounted cannon close to the change of alignment in the curtain wall (210l).

This is the final section of the curtain wall, built to enclose Lower Ward in 1626 to 1636 but evidently not refurbished as part of the works by John Bastide in 1730 to 1734.

John Bastide (1737) and John Manson (1755) both show a pair of positions and splayed openings for carriage-mounted cannon towards the east end of this section of wall.

However, the two existing emplacements for traversing guns and corresponding splayed openings were inserted further to the west in the nineteenth century (216).
Also now often referred to as Third Gate, this was built in 1636 and much of it, including the heavy chimney survives from this date. It was designed to guard the gate into the newly-created addition to the castle (Lower Ward) and housed the mechanism for John Bastide’s drawbridge of 1730-1734 (see 403). The building is shown on Bastide’s plan of 1737 (see 201a).

It was enlarged in 1749 and there were also Victorian alterations. All the interior woodwork was removed and the building was reduced to a shell during the Second World War (Rybot 1948 : 110). However, it was restored in 1985 and is now used as a store over a ground floor shop.

It is of two storeys, with the upper storey spanning over the entrance tunnel, and is of granite random rubble walls under a slate roof.

Simplified floor plans (above) and the guard house from the south-east (above right) and from the north (right).

202 Assessment of Significance:
- original guard house to gate of Lower Ward, built in 1636, enlarged in 1749, and restored in 1985
- complete and intact as restored
- a significant element of the early castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
203 MOUNT BASTION

A projecting sentry box or pepperpot bastion, not shown on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680 but almost certainly added to the existing defences of 1626-36, during John Bastide’s refurbishments of 1730-34, at which time the adjoining curtain walls were also rebuilt (see 201a-b and 201b-c).

It is shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 (see 201a).

![The bastion from outside and inside the curtain wall.]

203 Assessment of Significance:

- Added to the existing defences as part of the refurbishment of 1730-1734
- Intact
- A significant element of the early refurbishment of the castle
- Part of the Site of Special Interest
- No specific management issues identified
Built for the Governor, Sir John Lanier, in 1682. This is the only structure within Lower Ward, apart from the original part of Main Guard (202), which survives from before 1700.

On the north face are the arms of Sir John Lanier and the date ‘1682’. It evidently proved to be too damp but shuttered loop holes were introduced and this seems to have solved the problem (Rybot 1948: 114).

It is depicted on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 with an entrance lobby containing what may have been a lamp window to light the interior.

It is a single-storey casemated structure, measuring about 11 metres by 7 metres overall. The walls are of rubble faced with coursed granite ashlar work. It has a double-pitch roof of slates with blue-glazed ridge tiles (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 8).

Extract from John Bastide’s plan.

Simplified plan (right) and the magazine from the north-west (below).
Sir John Lanier’s Magazine, from the west (above left) and his arms and the date ‘1682’ on the north wall.

The stone door is of limestone and it is just possible that it may have been re-used from the Priory. Some modifications have been made to the entrance lobby and inside the magazine the beam slots are preserved which accommodated a wooden floor.

The building is accessible to the public but is not used for any purpose.

Internal view, looking east.

204 Assessment of Significance:

- built in ‘1682’
- intact though a little modified internally
- a significant element early addition to the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for interpretation, perhaps by insertion of replacement wooden floor. Cleaning, repairs and conservation of the arms and date stone have been suggested.
There are now essentially three elements to this structure, which include two floor levels.

At the north end (A) is a restored building dated ‘1726’; next to this is a building which has been recently restored externally and is now referred to as the coach house (B); and at the south end are the ruins of an L-shaped building (C) over a store.

The two complete buildings (A and B) are evidently structures gutted by the Germans during the Second World War, but have since been restored and house, in part, a Militia Museum (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 10).

Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680 records three structures here, which he describes as ‘7-The Storehouse’ at the north end (A); ‘10-Staires leading to ye upper part of ye Castle’ (B); and ‘11-A Workhouse 2 Stories’ at the south end (C).

John Bastide’s plan of 1737 also records three elements – ‘a Store House’ at the north end (A); then a flight of steps and a ‘Master Gunners Garden’ (B); and an L-shaped property identified as the ‘Master Gunner’s Lodging’ at the south end (C), presumably built in the period 1680 to 1737 to replace the earlier workhouse.
John Manson’s plan of 1755 records these as ‘Ordnance Store’ (A); ‘the steps and garden’ (B); and the ‘Master Gunner’s House’ (C).

The 1880 plan has a ‘Soldier’s Room-o’ (A), two rooms identified as a ‘Library-p’ and a ‘Library Quarters-q’ (B); and the ‘Master Gunner’s Quarters-r’ (C). Hence by this time the Ordnance Store had been converted to or replaced as a ‘soldier’s room’ and the library had been built on the site of the steps and garden.

Extract from the 1880 plan.

The buildings are recorded on several photographs taken in the 1870s and in 1932.

The three elements, from the north-east in 1932 (above left) and the same view today (above right)
The buildings are said to have included a structure known as the old gymnasium (Rybot 1948: 115).

The two larger structures (A and B) have been restored externally but the former house (C) is now a ruin. The small lean-to structures which existed at the north end of the group in 1880 and 1923 have been removed.

The Militia Museum is accommodated in the building which carries the date 1726 (A) and that part of the adjoining building which in 1880 was used as ‘Library Quarters’, that had evidently later been adapted as part of the coach house by the insertion of a large opening in the north elevation where in 1880 there was a window.

Simplified plan at the upper level, showing the latest uses (above) and the buildings from the south-east (below).

The former Ordnance Store (A) has been fully restored and adapted for its new use. Despite carrying the date of ‘1726’ on the keystone above one of the windows in its west elevation, it is difficult to believe that in its present form it was built as a store and must have been substantially altered at a later date – perhaps when it was adapted as a ‘Soldiers Room’, at which time the keystone may have been re-set. No evidence has been found to support the suggestion that it has been used as a gymnasium.
That part of the former library not forming part of the Militia Museum (B) has been restored externally, but not internally. It now includes two large openings in the north side facing the parade ground and has evidently been used as a coach house, whereas there was a pair of windows here in 1880.

Internally, there is now a dividing wall between this space and the adjoining museum, whereas in 1880 there was a partition with a door. The upper floor is missing, but the main beam and joist pockets survive to indicate its form. It is now used as a store.

*Interior of the coach house.*
The remains of the Master Gunner’s House (C), which now only exists at the upper level, is a roofless ruin. It is mostly of random stone, with some stone quoins and several blocked openings. Traces of the openings and the angled fireplace shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 are discernable internally. Beneath it is a store now only accessible from the parade ground.

A mixture of archaeological recording and a study of the cartographical and photographic evidence could probably provide a better understanding of the building. The remains could, perhaps, be repaired, possibly restored to a house, and interpreted.

205 Assessment of Significance:

- Three elements built in circa 1700, 1726 and 1755-1880
- Two elements restored but other now a ruin
- Historically and architecturally significant elements of the castle
- Part of Site of Special Interest
- Some potential for research, restoration and interpretation
The original opening into Lower Ward (201a) was replaced in the early eighteenth century at which time a new drawbridge was added by John Bastide, presumably in the period 1730-1734 (Rybot 1948 : 110).

Since he also rebuilt the section of curtain wall to the east of the gate in a very distinctive style (201a-d), it is surprising that John Bastide did not rebuild the gate in a similar style.

The rebuilt opening and the structures associated with it are recorded on John Bastide’s plan of 1737. The mechanism for the drawbridge was dismantled in 1924.

Although several different building styles are evident in the structure, it is not possible to determine without detailed study how much survives of the original opening and what changes were made in the early eighteenth century.

206 GATE AND BRIDGE

206 Assessment of Significance:

- alterations to the original opening, made in the early eighteenth century.
- survives intact but difficult to distinguish alterations from original fabric
- historically and architecturally a significant alteration to the early castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for further research
207 ORDNANCE STORE

Dated ‘GIIR 1746’ and once the principal magazine of the castle.

John Bastide’s plan of 1737 shows a dotted outline for what appears to have been a proposal for a large ordnance store between Lanier’s Magazine (204) and the Master Gunner’s Lodging (205C) and this building appears to be the result of that proposal, although it is much smaller in extent.

Extract from John Bastide’s plan, showing the proposed magazine.

On John Manson’s plan of 1755 it is shown as ‘T-Storehouse for dry provisions’.

It was used as the garrison kitchen by the Germans during the Second World War (Rybot 1948: 115).

It measures about 16.5 metres in length and 7.5 metres wide. It is of five bays and of two storeys with an attic, and the north end is fitted as a forge.

It is rubble faced with coursed granite ashlar to the main elevation (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 9).

Floor plans of the Ordnance Store.

ATTIC

FIRST FLOOR

GROUND FLOOR

Lanier’s Magazine (204)

Ablution shed (217)
The Ordnance Store, from the east.

It has been fully restored and is now used ....

207 Assessment of Significance :

- dated 1746
- survives intact and restored
- historically and architecturally a significant addition to the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
Built in 1735 following the demolition of the last vestiges of the Priory church (Rybot 1948: 112) and shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737.

It is referred to on John Manson’s plan of 1755 as ‘Y-Barracks built 1735’.

Immediately south, between this building and the Ordnance Storehouse (205) was ‘X-Shott Yard’.

Two storeys with a double-pitched roof. Walls of granite and windows of ashlar granite with keystone and swept heads.

The building was refurbished in about 1990 and now provides exhibition space on part of the ground floor as well as offices, stores and school rooms (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 11).

208 OFFICERS’ QUARTERS

First Floor

Ground Floor

Simplified plan of the Officers’ Quarters (above right); front elevation (above); and rear elevation (right).

208 Assessment of Significance:

- built in 1735
- intact and restored
- historically and architecturally a significant addition to the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
209 BARRACKS

Said to have been built in 1749 (Rybot 1948: 114 Figure 44), but on John Manson’s plan of 1755 it is shown as ‘R-Barracks finished in 1755’.

It is of two storeys and a partial attic, under a double-pitched roof.

It is approximately 48.5 metres long and 11.6 metres wide and comprises three double-depth bays. Original layouts of staircases served four rooms on each level ‘back to back’ in each bay.

Each bay has a central door flanked by two vertical sash windows. Original attic dormers were removed during re-roofing in about 1949 (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 6).

It is now used as an exhibition space, cafeteria, accommodation and rest rooms for staff and storage.

Simplified floor plans of the barracks (right) and front and rear views (below).

209 Assessment of Significance:

- built in 1749-1755
- intact and restored
- historically and architecturally a significant addition to the castle
- part of Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified


210 CANTEEN

Rybot (1948:112) gives the date of construction as the same as the Barracks (208) ie 1735. About one third of the original building is said to have been demolished when the adjoining cells were converted as a personnel shelter during the Second World War (223) (Rybot 1948:110).

It is shown in its original form on John Bastide’s plan of 1737, with the entrance to the sallyport to the east (201c-d) and cells to the west (223).

Although it has been altered internally, comparison of Bastide’s plan with the existing structure suggests that it may not have been reduced in length as suggested by Rybot.

What remains is a two storey, rectangular building with walls of random granite with ashlar at the corners and around the openings. It has a pitched roof of artificial slates and is now used as a workshop (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 12).

210 Assessment of Significance:

- built in 1735
- possibly partially demolished but otherwise restored.
- a significant addition to the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issue identified
211 BAKEHOUSE

Built in the late eighteenth century to accommodate a laundry, washrooms, and, in a small structure at the end, a bakery.

A single-storey structure of granite random rubble under a pitched roof of artificial slates.

Inside the main part of the buildings there are three rooms, now used as a museum workshop and store, and at the east end there is the bakery (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 5).

Simplified plan of the bakehouse (above) and the building from the north (below).

211 Assessment of Significance:

- built in the late eighteenth century
- intact and restored
- of some significance relating to the later uses of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
212 FIVES COURT

This was added at the end of the Officers’ Quarters (208) in the late eighteenth century.

The fives court, from the north
An emplacement for a traversing gun added in Green Bastion (201e) in the nineteenth century which is thought to be dated ‘1835’ by a carved inscription in the stonework (Rybot 1948:112).

The bastion was altered again during the Second World War for a light automatic gun emplacement and a searchlight position (220)(see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 1D).

However, the nineteenth century emplacement is partially to the side of the later insertion in the form of the stone setting for the running rail.

The remains of the nineteenth century gun emplacement.

213 Assessment of Significance

- built into the existing arrowhead bastion in 1835
- survives only in part
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle, particularly if the inscription provides a precise date for its construction
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
An emplacement for a traversing gun added in Royal Bastion (201d) in the nineteenth century (Rybot 1948: 112) and possibly in the period 1835-1850.

It is shown on the 1880 plan but was totally removed to accommodate the massive concrete casemate during the Second World War (218) (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 2).

**214 Assessment of Significance**

- built into the existing arrowhead bastion in the nineteenth century and probably in the period 1835-1850
- totally destroyed
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle, but no longer exists
An emplacement for a traversing gun added in the Redan (201c) in the nineteenth century, probably in the period 1835-1850 and shown on the 1880 plan.

It was altered to accommodate a concrete gun emplacement during the Second World War, but most of this has since been removed (222) (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 2).

The iron pivot post, the running rails, and the low parapet all survive.

The nineteenth century gun emplacement, from the south.

215 Assessment of Significance

- built into the existing arrowhead bastion in the nineteenth century and probably in the period 1835-1850
- relatively intact and in good repair
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
Two emplacements for traversing guns on a terre-plein and corresponding embrasures in the north curtain wall (2011-m), all added in the nineteenth century and probably in the period 1835-1850.

They are now contained in vegetable gardens and include the iron pivots and the running rails (see also *Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 3*).

There are also two shell recesses set into the retaining wall of the terreplein.

*One of the two nineteenth century emplacements (above left) and one of the shell recesses (right).*

### 216 Assessment of Significance

- added to the existing defences in the nineteenth century and probably in the period 1835-1850
- relatively intact though the gun emplacements are partially buried
- significant elements of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- a part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for improved display and interpretation
217 ABLUTION SHED

Built in the nineteenth century as a single ablution block and shown on the 1880 plan.

Possibly built to replace privies previously located on the north curtain (201k-l).

It is about 9.5 metres long and 6 metres wide.

Later divided into two parts and still in use as male and female toilets (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 7).

Simplified plan of the ablution block and adjoining buildings (above) and the building from the east (below).

217 Assessment of Significance

- built in the nineteenth century
- intact and still used as toilets
- of some significance to the later uses of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no specific management issues identified
Two emplacements for traversing guns on the south curtain wall added in the nineteenth century, probably in the period 1835 to 1850.

Two splayed openings for carriage-mounted cannon are shown here on John Bastide’s plan of 1737.

The emplacement to the south was modified to accommodate a machine-gun position in 1942 (221).

The iron rails and granite blocks of both emplacements survive (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Parts 1F and G).

218 Assessment of Significance

- added to the defences in the nineteenth century
- relatively intact though one partially obscured by later emplacement for machine gun
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
219 GUN CASEMATE

Massive concrete casemate for one 10.5 centimetre gun, built in 1942 by the German occupying army to defend St Helier Harbour (Rybot 1948: 114-115).

This was partially built into Royal Bastion (201d) and partially over the sallyport passage (201c-d). In order to accommodate the structure the curtain walls of Royal Bastion were reduced in height and the nineteenth century gun emplacement (214) was removed.

Original design drawings indicate that the casemate was essentially built as proposed.

It is of typical ‘heavy’ mass reinforced concrete construction, partially buried in earthworks, and is virtually complete. Considered to be an excellent preserved example of Jersey Second World War defences (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 13).

Royal Bastion and the casemate, from the east beach.
The casemate is complete, with the original gun, and is accessible to visitors. There is an explanatory plan in the entrance.

*The entrance to the casemate (above) and the 10.5 centimetre gun (right).*

**219 Assessment of Significance**
- built in 1942
- intact, with gun
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
220 GUN EMPLACEMENT

A machine-gun emplacement, personnel shelter and searchlight position, all built over the nineteenth century gun emplacement (213) and into Green Bastion (201e) in 1942 and at the same time part of the parapet was reduced in height (Rybot 1948: 114).

It includes two machine gun posts and a flat roof shelter for about six people (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Parts 1D and E).

220 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- intact
- significant elements of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for interpretation
A concrete machine-gun post which was built in 1942 over a nineteenth century emplacement for a traversing gun (218).

It is in the form of steps and two small side walls.

The machine-gun post, from the south.

221 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- intact
- of some significance as an element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
**222 GUN EMPLACEMENT**

A concrete gun emplacement built in 1942 over a nineteenth century emplacement for a traversing gun (215) within the Redan of the original curtain wall (see also *Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 2*).

Only a fragment of the concrete emplacement survives, on the south side of the nineteenth century emplacement.

The nineteenth century emplacement, showing the remains of the later concrete structure on the right.

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**222 Assessment of Significance**

- built in 1942
- very little survives
- of some historical significance as an element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
223 PERSONNEL SHELTER (OVER CELLS)

Cells shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 (see 210).

These are referred on John Manson’s plan of 1755 as ‘Q-Prison Vaults’.

A large concrete personnel shelter built in 1942 by enlarging the existing cells and the partial demolition of the canteen (210) (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 2).

223 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942, incorporating earlier prison cells
- intact
- of some significance as elements of the castle at different stages in its life
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- perhaps some potential for interpretation
224 PERSONNEL SHELTERS

Two concrete personnel shelters built to the rear of the Officers’ Quarters (208) in 1942 (see plan on 220).

A – a mass concrete flat roof construction sunken into the ground to half its height. Two flights of steps down.

B - open-fronted reinforced concrete flat roof structure sunken into the ground to half its height.

(see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Parts 1A and 1B).

The two personnel shelters.

224 Assessment of Significance

• built in 1942
• intact
• of some significance as representing the latest refurbishment of the castle
• part of the Site of Special Interest
• no particular management issues identified
225 MACHINE-GUN POST

A machine-gun post erected on the existing curtain wall in 1942 on the site or remains of a small square sentry box or turret (201f).

It is a raised position of mass concrete, with a quadrant blast wall and a gunman’s personnel shelter under the gun platform (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 3 Part 1C).

The machine-gun post, from the north.

225 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- intact
- of some significance as representing the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
Elizabeth Castle Conservation Plan JERSEY HERITAGE TRUST

The Priory of St. Helier is thought to have been founded as an Abbey in 1155 but downgraded to a Priory in 1179 (see above Section 1.0.1).

The church tower is said to have been demolished in 1639 and the nave was used as a chapel in 1646. Surviving buildings were depicted on several drawings prepared in 1650 and 1651 (see above). The priory chapel, which had been used as a magazine (‘4’ on Phillips’ plan below), was destroyed by bombardment from South Hill and explosion in 1651 (Journal de Jean Chevalier Société Jersiaise 1914 : 958).

What remained of these buildings were included on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680, at which time they were used as a chapel, soldiers’ lodgings, and armory, and gardens.

Extract from Thomas Phillips’ plan, showing the remains of the Priory church in 1680.

In 1685 Dumaresq suggested that ‘if the ruins of the chapel (Priory Church) were cleared, it would not only afford most of the stone materials necessary for a good row of buildings, but leave the parade greater and better than it is now’ (Ryot 1948 : 112). One implication to be drawn from this comment is that some of the stone from the Priory could be re-used.

The last traces of the Priory must have been demolished before the Officers’ Quarters were built in 1735 (208).

There are said to be re-used mouldings from the Priory built into the ascending breastwork of the curtain wall (Rybot 1948 : 114 and see 201h-j); there is possibly a re-used stone door opening or at least limestone blocks from the Priory built into Lanier’s Magazine (204); and there are possibly some other re-used limestone blocks in the curtain wall nearby (201j-k). It is also believed that some Priory limestone can be found at Gorey Castle where Henry Cornish was permitted to remove in 1547.¹

¹ We are grateful to the Archaeology Section of Société Jersiaise for this information.
The chapel recorded by Thomas Phillips appears to have been the remains of the nave of the Priory church and the site of this and the adjoining structures can be ascertained with some degree of accuracy from the 1680 plan.

The structures shown on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680 superimposed on the existing plan of Lower Ward. Not to scale but see Figure 1.

The key to Thomas Phillips’ plan appears to read as follows:
- Z Soldiers’ Lodgings
- 2 Soldiers’ Lodgings; 4 Stories
- 3 The Armory 3 Stories
- 4 The Ruin de Chappell
- 12 Gardens

The site of the Prior Church has until recently been marked by a cross in the middle of the parade ground of Lower Ward (see above 201), but in 1999 it was moved further to the west.

The cross recording the former existence of the Priory.

### 226 Assessment of Significance
- built in 1155 but last traces demolished circa 1735
- no trace of buildings above ground but possibly some re-used stonework
- of some historical significance
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for archaeological investigation and research
3. CHARLES FORT

This was built in 1646-47 as a self-contained fortification closer to the town of St Helier, in order to prevent an enemy gaining access to the castle from the north. In 1647 it had ‘five or six guns’.

Charles Fort later became an integral part of the castle when the Outer Ward was created in 1668, but it still retained a separating ditch and drawbridge until about 1750.

In 1680 it was armed with two 3-pounders on its south-west face and one demi-culverin and two minions facing northwards. In the ‘tower’ (see 302) was one saker (Rybot 1948: 110).

*Simplified plan of Charles Fort, showing the dates of construction and numbering used in the text. Not to scale but see Figure 8.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Curtain walls</td>
<td>Period 2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Raised gun position</td>
<td>Period 2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Gun emplacement</td>
<td>Period 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Gun emplacement</td>
<td>Period 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
301 CURTAIN WALLS

These are the enclosing walls of Charles Fort, built in 1646-47 on a projecting pinnacle of rock (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 1).

The walls are shown in some detail on John Bastide’s plan, section and elevation drawing produced in 1737.

John Bastide’s plan (left) and his two sections, one through Charles Fort (top) and the other recording the side elevation (above).

The curtain walls were built to take best advantage of the natural defences provided by the rock outcrop.

The curtain walls of Charles Fort, from the west (above), south (above right), and east (right).
The curtain walls include a small number of positions for carriage-mounted cannon and enclose a smaller raised motte or tower for mounting another cannon (302).

Cannon positions on the north side of the enclosed area.

301 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1646-47
- intact with some later alterations and additions
- historically and architecturally a significant element of the early castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- perhaps some potential for interpretation
A smaller enclosed and raised area, towards the south end of Charles Fort and sometimes referred to as a motte or tower, which was originally designed to be mounted by one gun (see also *Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 1*).

302RAISED GUN POSITION

The raised gun position in Charles Fort, from the south.

302 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1646-47
- intact with some later alterations and repairs
- a significant element of the early castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- perhaps some potential for interpretation
A concrete gun position added on the south-west curtain wall of Charles Fort in 1942 (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 1).

The gun position, from the north.

303 Assessment of Significance
- built in 1942
- intact
- of some significance as part of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
304 GUN EMLACEMENT

A concrete emplacement for a gun added within the enclosed raised area of Charles Fort in 1942 (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 1).

Only the kite-shaped base of this structure survives.

The remains of the gun emplacement.

304 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- only the base survives
- of some significance as an element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified – possibly scope for interpretation.
4. OUTER WARD

This was the latest line of defences of Elizabeth Castle and was built in 1668 to enclose an open area of rocky outcrop, formerly known The Green, and to link the self-contained Charles Fort to the main body of the fortifications.

This was described by Thomas Phillips in 1680 as ‘Outer Ward was built after the Restoration when Sir Thomas Morgan was Governor, the walls of which being built with loam instead of mortar are very much decayed’. They were reported by John Manson in 1755 as being very much decayed and subsequently repaired.

The employment of projecting sentry boxes or pepperpot bastions suggest that some refurbishment may have already been undertaken by John Bastide before 1737.

Lower Ward, looking north (above) and looking south from Charles Fort (below)
The Ward is subdivided into two parts by a traverse wall (404) which was evidently constructed before 1680.

The Lower Ward contains features dating from the original defences of 1668 through to the Second World War.

Simplified plan of Outer Ward, showing the dates of construction and numbering used in the text. Not to scale but see Figures 7 and 8.
These are the defences of the Outer Ward, erected in 1668 using loam to hold the stonework, and said to have been rebuilt using mortar by John Bastide in the period 1730-34.

They were entered at the north end via Landward Gate, sometimes known as First Gate or Belfry Gate, and included a series of bastions and gun batteries linked by curtain walls.

The walls are pierced by gun embrasures with associated areas paved for guns and some gun platforms (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Parts 1 and 2). Several Second World War gun emplacements were removed shortly afterwards.

Proceeding clockwise from the gate (401a) there were Lower Meadow Bastion, which included a pepperpot bastion (401b); Upper Meadow Bastion (401c); Two Gun Battery (401d); Grand Battery (401e); a pepperpot bastion (401f); Old Latrine (401g); West Bastion (401h); and returning to Charles Fort (401j).

The walls have been refurbished and repaired on a number of occasions.

**401 Assessment of Significance**

- built in 1668, and probably refurbished in 1730-1734
- survive intact but with alterations and repairs
- of historical and architectural significance as an early element of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified – possibly scope for interpretation.
The three recesses over the gate were intended for the Royal Arms, with those of the Governor and his Lieutenant on either side, but they were never inserted (Rybot 1948 : 99). The gate was protected by the Old Portguard (402).

Above the gate is a belfry which contains a bell re-cast in 1931. Documents identified in 1996, at the then Public Record Office at Kew (see Appendix 4), comprise surveys undertaken in 1830-1840 which included an elevation drawing of the entrance to the castle with what was then referred to as a ‘proposed Belfrey’. It was presumably added to the gate shortly after this as produced.

The section of curtain wall between the gate and Lower Meadow Bastion includes a battery of gun platforms and embrasures for four cannon, the fire from which was intended to sweep the approach to the gate. In 1680 it had two demi-culverins and two sakers. These were eventually replaced by four 24-pounders (Rybot 1948 :99 and 115). One gun embrasure was adapted in 1944 as a concrete casemate (421).
North East or Lower Meadow Bastion has a projecting sentry box or *pepperpot bastion* which may have been added by John Bastide in 1730-1734. It is on his drawings of 1737, where the bastion is referred to as ‘New Bastion’.

*John Bastide’s section GH, showing the bastion to the right.*

Originally said to have had four cannon but in 1783 there were only two (*Rybot 1948* : 115).

Part of the parapet was cut down during the Second World War to accommodate the searchlight position (420).

*Lower Meadow Bastion, from the north.*
401b-c Curtain wall

A long length of curtain wall, between Lower Meadow and Upper Meadow Bastions, with a step in its alignment containing a single splayed opening for a cannon.

Some evidence for refurbishment and repair, with some strengthening at the base to protect the wall against wave action.

Curtain wall (401b-c).

401c East or Upper Meadow Bastion

Designed for six cannon and shown with positions and splayed openings for this number of carriage-mounted cannon on John Bastide’s plan of 1737.

Extract from John Bastide’s plan, showing Upper Meadow Bastion (above), and views from the east beach (above right) and from within the defences (right).
401c-d Curtain wall

Immediately to the south of East or Upper Meadow Bastion there is a near vertical joint in the external face of the curtain wall, showing a clear change of fabric. The joint is angled to the north from the bottom to the top, suggesting perhaps that the section to the right (north), which presumably includes the bastion, was built before that to the left (south).

At the top the joint coincides with the point where the traverse wall (404) was punctuated by the Gate on the Green.

It is difficult to interpret the incidence of a straight joint here. It is unlikely to represent a phase of construction in 1668 and is more likely the result of the refurbishment works, perhaps those undertaken by John Bastide in the period 1730-1734.

About fifty yards south of East Meadow Bastion, and set in a small angle of the wall, was the position and splayed opening for a single carriage-mounted cannon (Rybot 1948: 110). This was partially removed by the Germans when the personnel shelter was built in 1942 (218).

Closer to its junction with Lower Ward there are positions and splayed openings for two carriage-mounted cannon, which are shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737, and these are known as Two-Gun Battery. However, Rybot (1948) says that these were not inserted until after 1783.
This is the point where the west curtain wall of the Outer Ward joins the defences of Lower Ward. John Bastide’s plan of 1737 includes a small circular sentry box built into the thickness of the curtain wall at this point. This seems to have been removed when the area in front of the gate to Lower Ward was refurbished in 1781.

Extract from John Bastide’s plan, showing the sentry box (arrowed).

This section of curtain wall comprises two main alignments on the top of which is Grand Battery.

This was the strongest battery of guns in the castle and was at its greatest strength in the late eighteenth century when it had fifteen 24-pounder cannon firing through splayed openings. The ten cannon which were there until removed by the Germans in 1943 were all ‘museum pieces’ mounted on ship’s carriages. Four of them were dated ‘1809’ and four ‘1812’.

The northern part of Grand Battery was altered to accommodate a limekiln in the eighteenth century (424) and again during the Second World War to accommodate a casemate (416). Part of the parapet wall at the south end has also been reduced in height. The battery now supports a series of replica cannon on wooden carriages.

The southern part of Grand Battery, looking south to Upper Ward.
401f Pepperpot bastion

A projecting sentry-box or *pepperpoint bastion*, shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 and probably added by Bastide during his refurbishment of the defences in the period 1730-1734.
201f-g Curtain wall

A section of curtain wall, showing some signs of refurbishment and repair.

*Curtain wall on the west side of Outer Ward, from the west beach.*

401g Latrines

Former latrine shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737, two for officers and five for other ranks, and also on John Manson’s plan of 1755.

The building has been repaired and is now used as an electricity sub station.

*Latrine building, looking south-west.*

401g-h West Line curtain wall

Another section of the curtain wall, showing some signs of refurbishment and repair (see photograph above).

The position for a light automatic gun was erected on the wall, about 25 yards south of West Bastion, during the Second World War but this was demolished in 1946 (*Rybot 1948*: 110).
This arrowhead-shaped bastion formed part of the defences of Lower Ward erected in 1668. In 1680 it contained one minion and five sakers (Rybot 1948 : 110).

John Bastide’s plan of 1737 showed the circular sentry box built into the thickness of the wall and the positions and splayed openings for six carriage-mounted cannon.

A concrete position for a German light automatic gun was built into the bastion during the Second World War, but this was demolished in 1946 (Rybot 1948 : 110).
401h-j Curtain wall

The long stretch of the west wall of Outer Ward, between West Bastion and Charles Fort, built in 1668.

It shows signs of refurbishment and repair, and has been strengthened along much of its length at the base to protect it against wave action.

At one point on its external face there is a feature in the form of a relieving arch, the purpose of which is unclear, and further to the north is a substantial cement repair.
The original guard house, now Old Portguard, was constructed to defend Landward Gate (401a).

John Bastide’s section drawing of 1737 includes the Port Guard accompanied by the annotation ‘Built in 1738’.

John Bastide’s drawing, showing the Port Guard to the left.

The guard house was re-fronted in 1755 (Rybot 1948 : 99) and is of random granite with dressed granite to the openings. It became obsolete when the new guard house (410) was built in the nineteenth century (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 4). It is now used as the ticket office.

The Old Portguard.

402 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1668, re-built 1738 and re-fronted 1755
- intact and restored
- a significant element of the early castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
This was a dry ditch created in 1668 in front of the gate into Lower Ward as an additional line of defence.

The original arrangement is portrayed of Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680, who refer to it as ‘Sally-port Yard’, with ‘The Drawbridge’ over it and the sallyports on either side (406 and 407).

It was reconstructed by John Bastide in the period 1730-1734 at which time a withdrawable drawbridge was added, and is shown in some detail on his plan of 1737.

It was refurbished and altered again in 1781 when covered steps and concealed magazines were created (408 and 409). The mechanism for Bastide’s drawbridge was dismantled in 1924.

403 Assessment of Significance

- created in 1668, rebuilt in 1730-1734 and again in 1781
- intact as rebuilt in 1781
- a significant element of the eighteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly some potential for interpretation
404 TRAVERSE WALL  This was built before 1680, across the width of Outer Ward to serve as a supporting line of defence to the First Gate. Rybot (1948: 104) comments that it must have been modified or even rebuilt in 1697, otherwise there would have been no reason for the insertion of the three coats of arms in King William’s Gate (405) which forms part of the same structure.

Although it is shown on all the plans of the castle, from that by Thomas Phillips in 1680 onwards, it is never shown as a single line of defence and was probably used in association with a pair of parallel walls running down from either side of King William’s Gate to Charles Fort and another extending down to Landward Gate.

Extract from Phillips’ plan, showing the traverse wall and the walls running down to Landward Gate and Charles Fort. North is to the right of the plan.

John Bastide’s plan of 1737 includes the wall extending from King William’s Gate, but by this time a large limekiln had been built against its north side (424) and to the east of this were stables.

Extract from John Bastide’s plan.

The plan includes several splayed openings for canon with a second access at the west end which had been referred to by Phillips in 1680 as ‘The Gate in the Green’.

The limekiln and stables were demolished and replaced in the nineteenth century by the hospital and associated buildings (411-415), at which time part of the traverse wall appears to have been demolished.
404 Assessment of Significance

- probably built in 1668 and certainly before 1680, but may have been altered in 1697
- partially demolished
- a significant element of the early defences of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
405 KING WILLIAM’S GATE

First built as part of the Traverse Wall (404), in or shortly after 1668 but before 1680, as the entrance from one part of the Outer Ward to the other, and sometimes known as Second Gate.

It was altered or rebuilt in 1697 when three coats of arms were added (Rybot 1948: 104-105).

King William’s Gate, showing the internal (south) face (above left) and the external (north) face (above right).

The three coats of arms on King William’s Gate (after Rybot 1948), shown in the same arrangement as on the gate and reading left to right – Thomas, Lord Jermyn, Governor of Jersey 1684-1704; King William III and date ‘1697’; and Lieutenant Colonel Collier, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey 1695-1715.
The arch was replaced by a narrower one of brick in the nineteenth century and the parapet appears to have been lowered. The jambs were subsequently cut back during the Second World War and the centre of the opening is no longer centrally placed between the sides.

405 Assessment of Significance

- probably built in 1668 and certainly before 1680. Altered in 1697, in nineteenth century and again in 1940-45
- relatively intact but some later alterations
- a significant element of the early defences of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
Created in 1668 to provide the defenders of the castle with the means to gain access to the outside of the walls, without having to go out of the main gate.

Refurbished with defences and The Ditch by John Bastide in the period 1730-1734 and the keystone over the external door bears the initial GIIR and the date ‘1734’.

Shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 (see 403).

Refurbished again in 1781 when the concealed magazines were added to The Ditch (403 and 409) (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 3).

The entrance to the west sallyport in The Ditch (above left) and opening onto the west beach (above right).

**406 Assessment of Significance**

- created in 1668, but refurbished in 1734 and 1781
- intact, mostly as refurbished in 1734
- a significant and interesting element of the defences of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
Created in 1668 to provide the defenders of the castle with the means to gain access to the outside of the walls, without having to go out of the main gate.

Shown on John Bastide's plan of 1737 (see 403).

Refurbished again in 1781 when the concealed magazines were added to The Ditch (408 and 409) (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 3).

407 EAST SALLYPORT

The entrance to the west sallyport in The Ditch.

407 Assessment of Significance

- created in 1668, but refurbished in 1730-1734 and 1781
- intact mostly as refurbished in 1730-1734
- a significant and interesting element of the defences of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
408 COVERED STEPS  
A brick and stone building, erected in 1781 providing the covered access to the steps down into The Ditch (403) and the concealed magazines (409).

407 EAST  
408 COVERED STEPS  
The cover building, looking south.

408 Assessment of Significance

• built in and dated ‘1781’
• intact
• a significant and interesting late eighteenth century addition to the castle
• part of the Site of Special Interest
• no particular management issues identified
Three magazines (A, B and C) and their access passages, built into the sides of The Ditch (403) when this was refurbished in 1781, with access down from the Outer Ward via a small cover building and steps (408).

The magazines have been repaired and are accessible by visitors.

**409 Assessment of Significance**
- built in 1781
- intact
- significant and interesting late eighteenth century additions to the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly scope for interpretation
**410 GUARD HOUSE**

Built in the early nineteenth century to replace the Old Portguard (402).

It was last occupied by British troops between January and June 1946, when German prisoners of war were working in the castle (Rybot 1948: 99).

It has been restored and now contain an introductory exhibition to the castle. Single storey, of granite random masonry with dressed granite quoins, with a pitched roof (see also *Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 5*).

*The guard house, from the south-west.*

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**410 Assessment of Significance**

- built in early nineteenth century
- intact
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
411 HOSPITAL

Built as a barracks hospital in the early nineteenth century, with the later addition of stables and ancillary buildings (412-415) (Rybot 1948 : 106).

The main building is two storeys, with a single storey later addition on the north side to provide an Orderlies’ Room. Random granite with pitched roof of artificial tiles. New doors and windows fitted in 1995 (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 6).

**Simplified floor plans of the hospital, showing the adjoining buildings.**

**First Floor**
- Infectious Ward (414)
- Ward

**Ground Floor**
- Dead House (415)
- Kitchen
- Married Quarters

*The hospital, from the north-west.*

**411 Assessment of Significance**
- built in early nineteenth century
- complete but disused
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- need to identify appropriate and beneficial use to warrant repair
412 ENGINEERS' STORE AND STABLES

Part of a small group of outbuildings to the hospital (411), built in the early nineteenth century (Rybot 1948: 106).

Two abutting buildings, both of random granite with dressed granite quoins and some brickwork.

New doors and windows fitted in 1995 (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vo. 2 Part 7).

The engineers' store and stables, from the south-west.

412 Assessment of Significance

- built in early nineteenth century
- intact
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
Part of a small group of outbuildings to the hospital (411), built in the early nineteenth century (Rybot 1948: 106).

It is of rubble stone and dressed granite quoins. It is has been provided with a temporary roof and is currently used for storage.

The coal store, from the south-west.

413 COAL YARD

413 Assessment of Significance

- built in early nineteenth century
- intact, but with temporary roof
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
414 INFECTIOUS WARD

Part of a small group of buildings associated with the hospital (411), built in the early nineteenth century (Rybot 1948: 106).

Built of random granite with granite ashlar quoins, under a pitched roof of artificial tiles. New doors and windows fitted in 1995 (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 6).

The infectious ward, from the south-east.

414 Assessment of Significance

- built in early nineteenth century
- complete but disused
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
415 DEAD HOUSE

Built as a mortuary to the hospital (411), built in the early nineteenth century (Rybot 1948 : 106).

Built of roughly course granite with granite ashlar quoins under a pitched roof of artificial tiles. New doors and windows fitted in 1995 (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 6).

The Dead House, from the south-east.

415 Assessment of Significance

- built in early nineteenth century
- complete but disused
- a significant element of the nineteenth century refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
Concrete bomb-proof casemate for one 10.5 cm gun built in 1942 (Rybot 1948: 108 and Figure 32G).

Built of massive mass reinforced concrete and partially buried into the ground. The original gun survives. (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 2 Part 9).

A powerful reminder of Jersey’s twentieth century history.

**Simplified plan of the casemate.**

The casemate, from the east (above left) and the gun that it contains (above right).

**416 Assessment of Significance**

- built in 1942
- complete and intact
- of historical and architectural significance as an element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly some potential for interpretation
Concrete base for a searchlight, built close to the casemate (416) in 1942 (Rybot 1948: 108 and Figure 32H and K).

Most of this structure has been removed, but there is a large break in parapet wall at this point and remains of concrete steps both here and further south.

Remains of the searchlight position, looking south.

417 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- mostly now removed
- historically a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no management issues identified
418 PERSONNEL SHELTER

Bomb-proof shelter, built in 1942, of massive mass reinforced concrete and partially buried into the ground (Rybot 1948: 108 and Figure 32E).

The original drawings indicate that the structure was built close to the design.

No access is currently available to visitors.

Original design sketch and plan of the shelter (above) and a simplified plan of the existing structure (right).

The entrance to the shelter, from the north (below).

418 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- complete and intact
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly potential for access and interpretation
Bomb-proof shelter for searchlight mounted on rails, built in 1942 (Rybot 1948: Figure 32C) (see also 420).

Of massive mass reinforced concrete and partially buried into the ground.

419 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- complete and intact
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly potential for conservation of the rails and some interpretation
Concrete base for searchlight, built in Lower Meadow Bastion in 1942.

The searchlight could be moved on rails to this position from its concrete bomb-proof shelter further south (419).

420 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- complete and intact
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly potential for interpretation

The searchlight position, from the south.
Remains of a mass concrete casemate for a gun, built in 1944 on an earlier gun position, to provide a firing position protecting the main access to the castle from the north (Rybot 1948: 99).

This has been partially demolished and all that remains are the rails and the modified opening through the wall.

The remains of the casemate, from the south-west.

### 421 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1942
- mostly demolished but some remains
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly some scope for interpretation
Windmill tower built just before the siege of 1651, partly for defensive purposes, before Outer Ward was enclosed by a curtain wall. Its lower storey was loop-holed but it never appears to have been completed as a windmill (Rybot 1948 : 106).

It is shown on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680 as ‘O-The Windmill Tower’. Its site is indicated on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 (see 425) and on John Manson’s plan of 1755 its site is described as ‘G-Rock on which windmill stood’.

The site of the windmill is now partially occupied by the engineers’ store (412) and the coal yard (413), which were both built in the early nineteenth century.

422 Assessment of Significance

- built in *circa* 1651, but demolished by 1737.
- no remains above ground level, site partially occupied by later buildings
- historically a significant element in the early defences of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly some scope for interpretation
423 Site of Grand Barracks

Erected at the end of the seventeenth century for four companies, this was also sometimes known as ‘The Long Barracks’.

The building is not shown on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680.

It is depicted on John Bastide’s sketch of circa 1731 (see Section 1.0.1) and is also included in some detail on his plan and section of 1737, where it is described as ‘Old pile of Barracks Built for Four Companies but the south wing for the officers of One Company fell down about 40 years ago.’

Interpretation of John Bastide’s plan of the Grand Barracks (above) and his drawing of the east elevation (below).

North is to the right in both cases.

It is shown as ‘Old barracks – greatly decayed’ on John Manson’s plan of 1755. It still existed in 1783 but disappeared not long after (Rybot 1948: 108).

There are no standing remains of this building. The site of the north end is now occupied by the Second World War bomb-proof shelter (418), but the remainder has not been built over.

423 Assessment of Significance

- built in circa 1700, but demolished by 1783.
- no remains above ground level, site partially occupied by concrete bomb-proof shelter
- historically a significant element of the early castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly some scope for research and investigation, possibly for display of footings.
No structures shown in this area on Thomas Phillips’ plan of 1680, but the area was identified by him as ‘R-A Low Place called the Cockpit. 4 cannon.’

Various structures are shown here on John Bastide’s map of 1737 and these include structures described as ‘limekilns and houses demolished 1739’ and a wall at the rear of Grand Battery which is referred to as having been ‘Built in year 1743.’ The plan includes what appear to have been a circular structure, presumably a flare kiln or a bottle kiln, with splayed walls at the base. It may have been built by John Bastide to produce building lime for the works he undertook in the period 1730-1734.

The limekiln is not shown on John Manson’s plan of 1755 and must have been demolished by that time. The ‘New limekiln’ on the north side of the traverse wall (425) is said to have been built in 1739 and must have been built to replace this one.

The site of the old limekiln is now occupied by the bomb-proof casemate (416).

424 Assessment of Significance

- built in circa 1700, but demolished in 1739.
- no remains above ground level and site occupied by concrete bomb-proof casemate
- a significant element of the development of the castle indicating the production of lime for building, perhaps by John Bastide
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- no particular management issues identified
425 Site of New Limekiln and stable

Shown on John Bastide’s plan of 1737 as ‘New Lime Kiln 1739’ and presumably built to replace the old limekiln demolished at that time (424).

The kiln is depicted by Bastide as a circular feature set within the middle of three rooms of a building, immediately adjoining the north side of the traverse wall. It was presumably either a flare kiln or a bottle kiln.

It is shown on John Manson’s plan of 1755 as ‘Lyme Kiln’ and immediately to the east on both Bastide’s and Manson’s plans is a structure referred to as the ‘Governor’s Stable’.

There are no remains of these two buildings above ground level. The site of the limekiln is not occupied by later buildings but the site of the stables is occupied by the hospital (411).

425 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1739
- no remains above ground level
- a significant element of the development of the castle indicating the production of lime for building, perhaps by John Bastide
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possible potential for investigation
5. HERMITAGE ROCK

This is located about 200 metres to the south-west of Upper Ward and formed a separate rocky outcrop, rising up to about 90 feet above high water, until the breakwater was built to link the two in the 1870s as part of the harbour works.

The rock is believed to have been occupied in the sixth century AD by the hermit – Helibert, who later became Saint Helier and gave his name to the main town of Jersey.

Various gun batteries have been built on Hermitage Rock and there are said to be fragmentary remains of several masonry structures visible at low tide.

The principal structures which survive are, in chronological order, the Tri-Absidal Chapel (501); Hermitage Chapel (502); the gun battery of 1678 (503); the so-called breakwater building (504); a magazine (505); the breakwater and harbour (506); and a Second World War blockhouse (507).
These are the, recently identified, remains of a tri-absidal chapel adhering to the south-west face of Hermitage Rock at breakwater level, which are believed to date to the ninth or tenth centuries AD.

These remains constitute some of the earliest standing ecclesiastical remains in the Channel Islands and almost certainly the oldest in Jersey (Rodwell W 1995 The Archaeology of the early Church in the Channel islands, in Painter K (ed) Churches built in Ancient Times).

There are two tri-absidal chapels of comparative date standing in Normandy, at Querqueville, near Cherbourg, and at St Wandrille, near Rouen.

501 Assessment of Significance

- built in the ninth and tenth centuries AD
- remains comprising …
- a very important structure, probably the earliest ecclesiastical remains in Jersey and the Channel Islands
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for research and conservation

Photograph(s) needed
The Oratory or Chapel of St Helier covers an artificial ledge on the south-west side of the top of the rock and enshrines a natural cave which is called ‘Saint Helier’s bed’. The chapel dates to the twelfth century (Rybot 1948: 122).

The chapel is a rectangular building, approximately 6.0 metres by 4.6 metres. The walls are of granite random rubble and the roof is of flat stones embedded in mortar (see also Condition Audit 1966 Vol 4 Part 12). It is accessed from the breakwater via a steep flight of stone steps.

The interior elevations are said to have been plastered and when repaired in 1930 as much as possible of the original plaster was preserved. This included a small area at the south-east end which had traces of a fresco.

The library of the Société Jersiaise holds a copy of a report prepared in August 1999 on archaeological investigations undertaken at that time. It includes a description of the excavations in the floor in 1930, and an account of restoration undertaken at that time and in 1952.

502 HERMITAGE CHAPEL

The chapel from the west (above left) and an internal view, looking south-east (above right).

502 Assessment of Significance

- built in the twelfth century and repaired on several occasions
- intact
- a very significant element in the history of Jersey and St Helier
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- some potential for interpretation
503 GUN BATTERY  Under the direction of the Governor, Sir Thomas Morgan (1665-1679), a gun battery or breastwork was built on the rock in 1678 and the chapel was used as a guard-house. In 1680 there were two 3-pounders on the summit and a falconet in the chapel (Rybot 1948: 122).

It is said to be shown on a painting of Hermitage Rock, which was produced in 1690 and was in the British Museum. A drawing of the painting was produced by Rybot (1948 Figure 53) and was referred to as Sir Thomas Morgan's Battery.

The gun battery was abandoned in the eighteenth century but it is said that traces of its survive on the top of the rock (Rybot 1948: 122).

503 Assessment of Significance
- built in 1678 and abandoned in eighteenth century
- said to be some remains
- a significant element in early defences of the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- access needed to assess management issues
A single storey ruined structure, approximately 15 metres by 7 metres, presumably designed originally to serve a function in connection with boats used to bring goods and people between St Helier and Hermitage Rock.

Referred to by Rybot (1948: 122) as ‘an ancient building of which nothing is known’ and evidently referred to locally as the ‘Blacksmith’s Workshop’.

The layout is of two rooms with no interconnection. The roof, which appears to have been hipped at either end, has gone but the walls, which are roughly course granite blocks, survive to their full height. The heads of the door and windows openings and the fireplace on the dividing wall are of brick, possibly of the eighteenth century (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 13).

The breakwater building, from the west (above left) and the internal division and fireplace (above right)

504 Breakwater Building

504 Assessment of Significance

- perhaps built in the eighteenth century
- complete but roofless
- significance not established
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- potential for research, repair, and interpretation
Close to the south-east corner of the so-called breakwater building (503) and built into the base of Hermitage Rock is a small structure which may have been used as a magazine for the gun battery (502).

It is mostly of stone and appears to include some cement elements. If this is the case that it must have been used after the gun battery had gone out of use and may, perhaps, have been used in association with the breakwater building (503).

*The magazine, from the west.*

### 505 Assessment of Significance

- date of construction and precise function not ascertained
- evidently complete
- significance not established
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly scope for repair and interpretation
The first foundation stone for the breakwater and harbour wall was laid on the 13th August 1872 with the intention to enclose a harbour from the existing Hermitage Breakwater around to an arm at La Collette.

Piers were built out simultaneously from La Collette on the one side and Hermitage Rock on the other, but storm damage in 1876 caused both arms to be abandoned. In 1887 the Hermitage arm was extended 500 feet to its present limit, about 150 yards short of Platte Rock which was its intended limit.

There are quite a number of photographs of the breakwater and harbour taken during and after construction.

The breakwater being extended to Hermitage Rock (above left) and one of the cranes used in its construction standing close to the chapel (above right).

The harbour, breakwater and Hermitage Rock, from Elizabeth Castle.

506 Assessment of Significance

- commenced in 1872
- complete and intact
- a significant feature associated with the castle
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly scope for research and interpretation
507 BLOCKHOUSE

A blockhouse built during the Second World War. It is of mass reinforced concrete and measures about 6 metres by 6 metres in plan (see also Condition Audit 1996 Vol 4 Part 11). It has a single access hatch on the north-west side and a single observation embrasure in the east corner to view the harbour minefield, which could be electrically detonated from this building.

Members of the German forces on the breakwater at the foot of Hermitage Rock, close to the blockhouse (above) and the blockhouse, from the south-east (right).

507 Assessment of Significance

- built in 1940-45
- intact
- a significant element of the latest refurbishment of the defences of the castle and harbour
- part of the Site of Special Interest
- possibly potential for interpretation
1.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Until the advent of steam, as opposed to wind, as the method of propulsion for ships in the first part of the nineteenth century, most maritime travellers and invaders stayed close to the coast whenever possible. This made offshore islands, such as the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, of strategic importance as bridging points, in this case for ships travelling from mainland Europe to visit or attack the coast of southern Britain, particularly the Royal dockyards, such as that created at Portsmouth by Henry VII, Henry VIII and Charles II, commencing in 1495.

Defences were needed at an early date in Jersey, not only to protect the island from attack but also to provide a safe haven for the Governor and to accommodate troops and their supplies.

The principal medieval castle of Jersey was Mont Orgueil, on the east coast at Gorey, which had been established by King John in the thirteenth century to protect the island and its inhabitants against a French attack.

The decision to re-locate to a group of rocky islands in St Aubin’s Bay, on the south coast, in order to protect the town of St Helier and provide a more defensible command and control centre for the island, was made at the end of the sixteenth century. In the period 1594-1603 the first fortification had been completed and named Elizabeth Castle.

The form adopted was not, as might have been expected, the typical cloverleaf plan, much favoured during his reign from 1509 to 1547 by Henry VIII on mainland Britain, but a variation on the medieval theme of a motte and bailey, providing a strongly defended mound – known as The Mount, in which to retreat in time of attack, and an enclosed space – known as Upper Ward, containing living quarters, in this case for both the island’s Governor and the Captain or commander of the castle, as well as magazines and storehouses. The walls included pointed bastions and steps in alignment, or redans, which allowed defenders to fire at attackers assaulting the outer faces of the defences.

Elizabeth Castle was subsequently extended and refurbished on numerous occasions to meet the needs of the defence of St Helier and Jersey, and continued in use during the Second World War, when it was occupied by German troops. As a result of this, it exhibits an extremely wide range of defensive elements on a scale seldom to be experienced elsewhere. It includes gun emplacements which reflect the development of cannon from carriage-mounted barrels firing shot to rifled muzzle-loaders mounted on traversing mounts firing exploding shells and quick-firing breach-loaders designed as a defence against attack by iron- and then steel-clad vessels powered by steam and then oil, as well as numerous associated buildings which include barracks, magazines, storehouses and a hospital.

The works undertaken during the Second World War are of particular interest as the Channel Islands were the only place where the German army occupied British soil and this happened within living memory.
The history of Elizabeth Castle is particularly well documented and has, for the most part, already been understood and published by Major N.V.L Rybot (1948). There are very few gaps in knowledge, although there appears to be scope for refinement, as for example with the precise extent and nature of the works undertaken on the defences under the direction of John Bastide between 1730-1734.

There is, therefore, some scope for further research in and between the various archival sources and also some potential for further investigations on site, by means of archaeological excavation or by the detailed recording and study of standing fabric.

Research issues that might be addressed by these means include:

- recovering the plan form of the Priory;
- determining the extent of works to the defences at different times and why, for example, John Bastide appears to have concentrated his major refurbishment to the north curtain wall of Lower Ward whilst, apparently, ignoring the need for a stronger gateway at this point;
- establishing the form of the Master Gunner’s Lodging as a potential building for repair and reconstruction; and
- examining the strategies adopted for the defence of Elizabeth castle and St Helier by studying the positions and capabilities of the cannon and guns employed at different times.
1.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fortifications have played a leading role in history, from Prehistoric times right down to the present day, and surviving examples, whether they are around a settlement or designed to protect specific routes or locations, are often the only visual reminder of military activity in the past.

Since forms of artillery and, hence, methods of attack have changed over a long period of time, the fortifications built to defend against them have also developed in response.

Some fortifications are ‘single-phase’ structures, built at a specific time against a threat and then abandoned and not used again. Others, such the string of massive nineteenth century forts around Portsmouth, known as Palmerston's follies, were built and never used, their primary objective to prevent an attack having apparently succeeded. These now represent ‘time capsules’ which are of intrinsic interest as indicative of a response to a particular activity or event.

Fortifications which have developed over a long period of time and retain evidence for the changes that have been made to them to counter improved techniques of artillery and attack are of special interest because their history can to a greater or lesser extent be read in their surviving fabric.

The fortifications in the Channel Islands are of special interest because of their strategic location on early trade and invasion routes, and because between them they exhibit, in a relatively small area, a very wide range of structures of differing date and form. The natural occurrence in the area of substantial quantities of good building stone in the form of granite, has meant that many of them survive relatively intact.

The two fortifications at Mont Orgueil, on the east coast of Jersey, and Elizabeth Castle, on the south coast, are to some extent complementary in that one superseded the other as the principal fortification on the island, but the earlier one continued in use after the other had been created and there was some overlap in their development. The role of Elizabeth Castle in the protection of the island of Jersey was complemented by Fort Regent, after this was completed in 1820.

The occupation and defences of Elizabeth Castle cover an exceptionally wide date range from the very end of the sixteenth century right through until the Second World War and, as such, it includes examples of fortifications and associated structures developed over a period of 350 years. They commence with a medieval-type motte and bailey structure of the late sixteenth century, reminiscent of those built by the Normans in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with carriage-mounted cannon firing over low curtain walls, and continue during the first half of the seventeenth century with a series of additional spaces protected by curtain walls, which include arrowhead-shaped bastions, and steps in alignment or redans. Carriage-mounted cannon continued to be employed with emplacements being located at strategic points on the curtain walls.
The defences were refurbished in the eighteenth century, particularly in the period 1730-1734 under the direction of John Bastide, and these works include some very fine masonry and projecting sentry boxes which are also known as pepperpot bastions.

Included within the defences are a particularly fine collection of contemporary buildings to accommodate the Governor and soldiers, including barracks, magazines, and storehouses.

Refurbishment of the defences continued in the nineteenth century when many of the emplacements were provided with mounts and rails to accommodate traversing guns, capable of firing a higher velocity of exploding shell, and into the twentieth century when several emplacements for quick-firing guns were built to defend against changes in capabilities, such as range, weight of shot, and target type, as well as ironclad and steel steam-driven vessels.

The final period of refurbishment came during the German occupation of the island in the Second World War when a series of massive concrete casemates and bunkers were built to accommodate guns and searchlights, and to provide shelter for men.

In view of the very wide range of evidence that is still visible or may lie buried on the site, Elizabeth Castle represents an important source of research, preserving in situ evidence that may not have been preserved in the several archive repositories held in Jersey (Appendices 1 and 2) and in London (Appendices 3 and 4). This evidence may throw light on the earlier occupation of the site by the Priory of St Helier or on the evolution and form of the castle at several stages in its history.

The castle and the rocks on which it is built are known to provide habitat for a range of ….. [to be completed]

The castle provides a valuable resource for education for students of all ages, from children visiting with local groups or with their parents during vacation through to older students and adults pursuing specific areas of interest. The subjects covered may include history, military history, local history, archaeology, architecture, and ecology.

Elizabeth Castle provides a major resource for recreation and tourism, helping to attract visitors both to Jersey and to St Helier, and thus contributing to the local economy. There can be little doubt but that part of the attraction is the journey across from St Helier, which can at low tide be on foot via the causeway or by the mechanical transport provided by the DUKW ferry, better known as the ‘Puddleducks’, which can convey passengers at all states of the tide, except at high tide during strong winds. Many visitors will regard the trip across and the walk around Elizabeth castle as an event during their visit to Jersey, and will have only a limited interest in what is displayed on site and what the exhibitions tell them about its history. Others, perhaps a minority, will have a more serious interest in the castle, its defences, and its buildings. The castle also contains some holiday rental accommodation and there may be scope for increasing this provision.
Elizabeth Castle has in the past been the subject of many illustrations, some of which have been reproduced in the Conservation Plan as sources of information. It is in many respects a very picturesque group of structures and will continue to be an inspiration for painting, drawing and photography.

Since the Channel Islands were the only part of Britain occupied by German troops during the Second World War, and the Liberation is still within living memory of local people, Elizabeth Castle is a significant resource for celebration and nostalgia as it preserves a number of significant military structures built at this time.

The relatively remote and romantic situation of Elizabeth Castle serves as a resource both for entertainment, as a venue for concerts, and for ceremony, in that it is registered for the conducting of weddings.
1.2.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Elizabeth Castle is of outstanding significance:

- as a fortification which has played an important role in the changing political and strategic military history of the island over a period of 350 years, and which provides unique visible historical evidence of changing circumstances and conditions of the past as a resource for research;
- as a place designated by the States of Jersey as a Site of Special Interest;
- as a wildlife habitat, particularly for nesting birds;
- as a resource for education on a wide range of subjects, but including history, architecture and ecology;
- as a resource for recreation and tourism;
- as a resource for inspiration, particularly painting, drawing and photography;
- as a resource for celebration and nostalgia; and
- as a resource for entertainment and ceremony.
1.2.2 ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS

The Conservation Plan has already divided Elizabeth Castle and the remains of on Hermitage Rock into a number of constituent elements, mostly surviving above ground level but including some ‘lost’ elements of which some remains may survive below ground level. These have already been described (see above 1.0.2) and the descriptions set out for each one an assessment of its significance under the following headings:

- its history;
- an assessment of its fabric;
- its significance;
- its status in statutory term; and
- management issues deriving from its condition and uses

In view of the very wide nature and date of the remains of Elizabeth Castle and on Hermitage Rock, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prioritise their individual significance. Under certain circumstance one might suggest that original or older elements are more significant than later additions and alterations but this would tend to undervalue the elements which are representative of change through time.

It is proposed, therefore, to include here some general comments relating to the five headings above and employed in the descriptions as an assessment of significance of individual elements.

HISTORY

One of the special attractions of Elizabeth Castle as a heritage asset is that it has been extended and altered over a long period of time in order to adjust to the needs of defence against improved techniques of warfare, particularly gunfire and latterly warship mobility, and to accommodate the changing needs of the island’s Governor and his garrison.

As such, it preserves a great range of defensive elements, particularly gun emplacements, although the overall ground plan of the early castle was not altered after the curtain walls of Upper Ward, Lower Ward, Charles Fort, and Outer ward were first completed in 1668.

There are a few elements of the curtain walls that are particularly significant pieces of architecture – notably those enclosing the Upper Ward, and its distinctive pointed bastions, and the section of the Lower Ward defences rebuilt by John Bastide in the period 1730-1734.

Otherwise it is the great range of gun emplacements at Elizabeth Castle that is especially significant, from simple platforms laid to support carriage-mounted cannon firing through splayed openings in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to pivots and rails which carried traversing platform and rifled-muzzle-loading cannon in the nineteenth century, and concrete bases for quick-firing breech-loaders in the twentieth century.
Contained within the curtain walls are a large number of military buildings, including barracks, magazines and storehouses, as well as early houses for the Governor and the Captain of the castle. Whilst some of these are of intrinsic value for their architecture (see below) they represent a very significant group of military buildings.

**FABRIC**

The intention here is to deal not with condition, as this has already been covered by the condition audit in 1996, but more with completeness and quality.

Many of the structures at Elizabeth Castle have been subject to alteration and extension during their lifetime, particularly for repair. Evidence for this can be seen in a number of the buildings and particularly in the curtain walls. A number of buildings were altered during the latter part of the nineteenth century and by the Germans during the Second World War, but in most cases they have been repaired and restored to their earlier form.

Those responsible for restoration should generally be commended for their work and the only adverse comment would be to the employment of cement repairs and pointing, where in some cases a lime-based mixture would be more appropriate, and the use of artificial roof coverings, presumably as a cost-saving exercise and a short-term method of weather proofing, which in time could be replaced.

The majority of structures and buildings on the site are relatively complete and in use, but there are a small number of exceptions.

The former Master Gunner’s Lodgings in the Lower Ward (205C) is probably the only structure on the site where there is wholesale scope for repair and/or reconstruction. The interior of the adjoining coach-house building (205B) is also in a derelict condition and there is scope for restoration here.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

The comments applied here generally relate to the value of the element in terms of its history and architecture.

Elements which are particularly indicative of the historical development of the castle can, perhaps, be highlighted as being more significant than those that do not. Triangular bastions, as employed in the Upper Ward in 1594-1601 and arrowhead-shaped bastions, as employed in the Lower Ward in 1626-1636 and refurbished in 1730-1734, are particularly indicative of their periods of construction, as also are the variety of gun emplacements. These all help the student and visitor to read the history of the castle in the fabric.

The castle contains a number of elements, both in the defences and the buildings that they contain, which can be considered to be significant pieces of architecture. They include the improvements made by John Bastide to the defences of the Lower Ward in 1730-1734 and the considerable number of buildings which are closely dated because they include date-stones or dateable coats-of-arms, or because they are well documented.
STATUS

The only identified statutory assignment that has been applied to Elizabeth Castle is that it has been identified as a Site of Special Interest by the States of Jersey, but it is understood that this designation has not been formally adopted.

For the purposes of the Conservation Plan, it is assumed that the entire castle together with Hermitage Chapel are included within the Site of Special Interest, and that, since SSI status can also be applied to site of ecological significance, this extends to any wildlife habitats that exist on or within the structures and on the rocky outcrops that support them.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

The individual assessments contained within the descriptions have drawn attention to places where there appears to be scope for further research, investigation, restoration or interpretation.

Work on the Conservation Plan has already highlighted a general desire for further archival research and particularly the need to draw together in one place a set of copies of all illustrations so that they can be studied together (1.0.1). The modest amount of archival research undertaken in the connection with the preparation of the Conservation Plan has already indicated the value of this approach and a number of the individual assessments of significance suggest where this is needed for specific structures.

Work on the Conservation Plan has also already highlighted the potential for further investigation on the ground, perhaps in a few places by archaeological excavation but mostly by building studies, using the technique now often referred to as fabric analysis or standing buildings archaeology (1.0.1). The preliminary studies undertaken in connection with the preparation of the Conservation Plan have indicated a number of places where this is generally desirable, for example with most of the curtain walls of the castle, and the individual assessments include specific cases.

Work on the Conservation Plan has identified very few places in the castle where further restoration is desirable. One exception is the Master Gunner’s Lodgings where a combination of archival research and fabric analysis could probably provide sufficient evidence to warrant a full-scale restoration of this significant building in the complex.

Elsewhere, there are several buildings which are not, as yet, accessible to visitors although this could be achieved with modest amounts of work. One example is Sir John Lanier’s Magazine (204) where a replacement wooden floor could be provided. Another is the so-called coach-house building (205B) where the interior could be refurbished and original openings re-created to give direct access at both ground and first floor levels to the adjoining Militia Museum.
The individual assessments have also indicated areas where there is perhaps scope for additional interpretation.

The museum displays at Elizabeth Castle already include good exhibitions relating to the history of the fortifications, militia, and artillery, and it is difficult to see how these can be improved upon. However, many of the gun emplacements around the defences survive in their original form and there may be scope here for introducing a greater range of cannon than is at present on display, perhaps as part of a ‘themed’ circuit relating to the history of artillery.

This could, perhaps, in part employ photographs or reconstruction drawings of specific carriage types, for example, the traversing carriages employed during the nineteenth century on the several emplacements of this period that survive, where full-size replicas are not achievable.

Rybot’s history of Elizabeth Castle, first produced in 1934 and updated in 1948, still provides the most complete account of the site, though the style of presentation is outdated. There appears to be scope for a completely new edition of the document, or a replacement of it, and a less detailed guide book for the general visitor.
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Although not consulted during the preparation of the Conservation Plan, the following sources have also been recommended by the Société Jersiaise :

G R Balleine A Biographical Dictionary of Jersey

A J Eagleston The Channel Islands under Tudor Government 1485-1642

R Mollet A Chronology of Jersey

J H le Patourel The Medieval administration of the Channel Islands 1199-1399
Site of the Priory church and a conjectural layout of the principal claustral buildings with a conventual arrangement.
Figure 2  The Period 2a defences:
1626-1636

The defences of the Period 1 castle are shown black, whilst the new additions and alterations in this period are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Scale approx 1:1000
The defences of the Periods 1 and 2a castle are shown black, whilst the new additions in this period are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Scale approx 1:1000
The defences of the Periods 1, 2b, and 2a castle are shown black, whilst the new additions in this period are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Scale approx 1:1000
ELIZABETH CASTLE

UPPER WARD

CAPTAIN'S HOUSE

LOWER KEEP

OLD MAGAZINE

UPPER KEEP

RALEIGH'S YARD

QUEEN ELIZABETH GATE

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE (Married Soldiers' Quarters)

Site of Staff Sergeants' Quarters

IRON GATE

Figure 5  The surviving structures of
Upper Ward

Scale approx 1:500

Period 1a : 1594-1601
Period 1b : 1600-1603
Period 2a : 1626-1636
Period 4 : Nineteenth century
Period 5a : circa 1900
Period 5b : Second World War 1940-1945
ELIZABETH CASTLE

Figure 6 The surviving structures of Lower Ward
Scale approx 1:500

Period 2a : 1626-1636
Period 2b : Late seventeenth century (1682)
Period 3a : Early eighteenth century (1726)
Period 3b : Early eighteenth century (1735-1740)
Period 3c : Late eighteenth century
Period 4 : Nineteenth century
Period 5a : Second World War (1940-1945)
Figure 7  The surviving structures of part of Outer Ward

Scale approx 1:500

ELIZABETH CASTLE

OUTER WARD

Traverse wall

Period 5c: 1668
Period 5a: Early eighteenth century (1751-1794)
Period 5b: Late eighteenth century (1781)
Period 4: Nineteenth century
Period 8b: Second World War (1940-1945)
Figure 8  The surviving structures of part of Outer Ward
Scale approx 1:500
The surviving structures from Period 1a (1594-1601) are shown black, whilst those from Period 1b (1600-1603) are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Scale approx 1:500
The surviving structures from Period 2a (1626-1636) are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Scale approx 1:500
The surviving structures from nineteenth century are shown outlined black and coloured red. Scale approx 1:500.
Figure 12 The surviving Period 5a structures of Upper Ward

The surviving structures from circa 1900 are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Lower Keep: Two seven-inch muzzle loaders.

Scale approx 1:500
The surviving structures from the Second World War (1940-1945) are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Upper Keep: German fire control tower with anti-aircraft position on roof.

Lower Keep: Two anti-aircraft guns.

Scale approx 1:500
The surviving structures from Period 1a (1594–1601) are shown black and grey, whilst those from Period 1b (1600–1603) are shown outlined black and coloured red (see also Figure 9). Scale approx 1:1000
Figure 15 Surviving Period 2a and 2b structures: early and mid seventeenth century

The pre-existing structures are shown black and grey, whilst the additions and alterations made in Periods 2a (1626-36) and 2b (1646-47) are shown outlined black and coloured red (see also Figure 10).

Scale approx 1:1000
Figure 16 Surviving Period 2c structures: 1668 and 1682

The pre-existing structures are shown black and grey, whilst the additions made in Periods 2c are shown outlined black and coloured red.

Scale approx 1:1000
Figure 17: Surviving Period 3 structures: Eighteenth century

The pre-existing structures are shown black and grey, whilst the additions made in the first half of the eighteenth century (Period 3a) are shown outlined black and coloured red, whilst those of the second half of the eighteenth century (Period 3b) are shown outlined black and coloured yellow.

Scale approx 1:1000
Figure 18 Surviving Period 4 structures: Nineteenth century

The pre-existing structures are shown black and grey, whilst the additions made in the nineteenth century are shown outline black and coloured yellow.

Scale approx 1:1000
Figure 19 Surviving Period 5 structures: Twentieth century

The pre-existing structures are shown black and grey. The additions made in circa 1900 (Period 5a) are shown outlined black and coloured yellow, whilst those additions made during the Second World War (1940-45) are shown outline black and coloured red.

Scale approx 1:1000
APPENDIX 1
Documents held in the Jersey Archives

Jersey Archive (Jersey Heritage Trust) Clarence Road, St Helier JE2 4NY Tel. 01534 833300 e-mail archives@jerseyheritagetrust.org

The following material relevant to Elizabeth Castle was accessioned by the Jersey Archives Service on the 19th January 1996, having previous been located at Elizabeth Castle, La Hogue Bie and the Francis Cook Library.

The list below has mostly been taken from the Trust’s website and represents only a small part of total collection.

Plans and Drawings

CD14/A1/5 Governor’s House, floor plans and elevations, 1957
CD14/A1/6 Governor’s House, plan showing figures in tableaux, December 1957
CD14/A1/7 Proposed improvements to entrance and display room [1960s]
CD/14/A1/8 Hospital block, proposed tea rooms [1970s]
CD/14/A1/9 Proposed rehabilitation of Main Guard, March 1984
CD/14/A110 Plans for Castle shop at main Guard, 1984
CD/14/A1/11 Elevation of cafeteria and exhibition area [1980s]
C/D/P/A1/1 Copy of an original plan of Elizabeth Castle by John Bastide 1737; showing Fort Charles and the Barracks. Scale 10 feet to 1 inch
C/D/P/A1/2 Copy of an original plan of Elizabeth Castle by John Bastide 1737; showing the Parade Ground and the Keep. Scale 10 feet to 1 inch
C/D/P/A1/3 Copy of an original plan of sections of Elizabeth Castle by John Bastide 1737; showing the Parade Ground and the Keep
C/D/P/A1/4 Copy of an original plan of sections of Elizabeth Castle by John Bastide 1737; showing Fort Charles and the Barracks
C/D/P/A1/5 Plan of the whole of Elizabeth Castle with annotations of repairs needed. Drawn by G C Law, States Engineer. Scale of feet 1/500. Drawing No 376 A 20/12/1957 - 20/12/1957
C/D/P/A1/6 Plan of the Governor’s House at Elizabeth Castle showing the position of figures in tableaux. Drawn by G C Law, States Engineer. Scale 1/4 inch = 1 ft. Drawing No 2216/3 28/12/1957 - 28/12/1957
Plan of the Governor's House at Elizabeth Castle

floor plans and elevations. States of Jersey Public Works Committee - drawn by G C Law, States Engineer, surveyed by MPB, 1948, traced by A Le B, 1957. Scale 4ft = 1 inch. Drawing No 2216/2

Proposed rehabilitation of the Main Guard at Elizabeth Castle. States of Jersey Department of Public Buildings and Works. Scale 1:50 22/03/1984 - 22/03/1984

Annotated maps of Elizabeth Castle showing: Fort Charles, the Bastions, the Grand Battery, soldiers living quarters and the Keeps - not dated

Details and plans for the refurbishment of officers' quarters and improvements to staff accommodation at the castle together with earlier plan of the Governor's House, 1948

Plans of Elizabeth Castle Barrack Block alterations

Plans of proposed landing stage, 1877

Plan of Elizabeth Castle drawn by the States Engineer Drawing Number 376A, scale of 1:500 feet, 1957

Correspondence, photographs etc

Report from the Ministry of Works on Elizabeth Castle and the Islet of St Helier, with recommendations for treatment and preservation. Made after an inspection in June, 1955. Includes the following sections; Condition of and Recommendations for the Outer Ward, Lower Ward, Upper Ward and Mount, The Breakwater and Harbour, The Oratory or Chapel of St Helier, notes on repair and preservation of brickwork and masonry, notes on the treatment of stonework, woodwork, beetle attack, dry rot, and ironwork, programme of work and costs, numerous photographs of the Castle and Islet taken from 7-9 June 1955, and a plan of the Castle. Photographs taken by Le Brocq and Le Clercq of 9, New Street, St Helier. 01/08/1956 - 01/08/1956

Copy of the report from the Ministry of Works on Elizabeth Castle and the Islet of St Helier, with recommendations for treatment and preservation. Made after an inspection in June, 1955. Includes the following sections; Condition of and Recommendations for the Outer Ward, Lower Ward, Upper Ward and Mount, The Breakwater and Harbour, The Oratory or Chapel of St Helier, notes on repair and preservation of brickwork and masonry, notes on the treatment of stonework, woodwork, beetle attack, dry rot, and ironwork, programme of work and costs.
Also includes four photographs of brickwork.
Photographs by Le Brocq and Le Clercq of 9 New Street, St Helier. 01/08/1956 - 01/08/1956

C/B/K/A/5 States of Jersey Public Services Department Safety Report on Mont Orgueil Castle and Elizabeth Castle. Compiled with the assistance of Mr Nick Reading, Head of the Architectural Section of English Heritage. Includes coloured pictures of the safety risks highlighted in the two Castles, and details of the problems and proposed solutions. 01/09/1991 - 01/09/1991

C/B/K/C/1 Set of photographs of Elizabeth Castle. Half the photographs were taken in 1922 by E. Guiton, the other half were taken in 1984 showing exactly the same view of the castle, over 60 years later. 01/01/1922 - 01/01/1984

C/B/K/C/2 Set of Photographs of the return of the cannons from the Grand Battery of Elizabeth Castle, to Jersey. Includes pictures of the cannons on a ship in the Jersey harbour. This set of photographs has been taken by Senett and Spears Ltd., Photographers. Also includes a photograph of Library Place, St Helier and four unidentified photographs of a staircase. Undated.

C/B/K/C/3 Set of Photographs of the maintenance, restoration and repair work of the fabric of the following fortifications in the Channel Islands; Fort Henry, La Crete Fort, Fort Regent, La Cotte, Kempt Tower Battery, Portelet Tower, L'Etacquerel Fort, Elizabeth Castle, St Marys Priory Chapel, and Old Fishermens/Quarrymens Cottages. 05/05/1977 - 19/05/1985.

D/AP/AA/C/1 Correspondence relating to maintenance, 1935-1940

D/AP/V/12 Piers and Harbours department general correspondence includes references to: requirements for the oyster fishermen at Gorey, estimate of costs for the proposed new harbour at Gorey, beacons and buoys, boatmen licences, request to make the passage of artillerymen to and from Elizabeth Castle at low water safer 27/01/1859 - 28/12/1859.

D/AP/V/35 Piers and Harbours department correspondence relating to Elizabeth Castle includes: whereabouts of steam crane, report and costs re. extension of hermitage breakwater, dredging around the breakwater, boatmens fares to and from the castle, telegraph connection between Fort Regent and Elizabeth Castle, request from Captain F C Fowler on behalf of the officers to use a store below the castle wall on the breakwater as a darkroom for photography (1895) 09/04/1885 - 29/12/1897
D/AT/A10/5  Copies of the different Jersey views that appeared on the back of blank personal weight records. Includes two island maps and views of Rozel, Corbière, Gorey, Elizabeth Castle and Portlet, 1950-1970.

D/Y/A/3/111  Orders to Elizabeth Castle and Mont Orgueil stating the numbers of soldiers to defend the main gates and canons, the payments of the soldiers, the reestablishment of the Governors guard which was disbanded by Sir Walter Raughley [Sir Walter Raleigh], and that the main gates and cannon of both castles are manned - not dated [This document was found loose in the volume of testaments]

D/Y/A/8/3  Testament of George Stacy gunner at Elizabeth Castle. Dated 09/03/1746 24/09/2001 - 24/09/2001

D/Y/A/11/125  Testament of Thomas Fenton in Elizabeth Castle, Ensign in the 72nd Regiment of Foot commanded by Major-General Parker. Dated 29/08/1765 10/10/1769 - 10/10/1769.

D/Z/B/1  Report from the Ministry of Works on Elizabeth Castle and the Islet of St Hélier, with recommendations for treatment and preservation. Made after an inspection in June, 1955. Includes the following sections; Condition of and Recommendations for the Outer Ward, Lower Ward, Upper Ward and Mount, The Breakwater and Harbour, The Oratory or Chapel of St Hélier, notes on repair and preservation of brickwork and masonry, notes on the treatment of stonework, woodwork, beetle attack, dry rot, and ironwork, programme of work and costs, several photographs illustrating the report and a plan of the Castle. Also includes a list of repairs required 01/08/1956 - 01/08/1956

D/Z/G/C/4  Copy of the Extente of Rentes and Revenues due to His Majesty made by Sir Robert Gardner, Knight and James Husset Doctor of Civil Law and one of the Masters of the Chancery in 1607. The Extentes constitute a listing of crown property mostly in rentes, the names of those who are due to make payment and the amount they must pay. Volume Includes; Alphabetical list of names of those who are contained in the rental of the Seignurie of St Germyns, St Lawrence, 1607. Copy of the letters patent from Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector to the Inhabitants of Jersey 14/03/1654. Articles of Agreement for the sale of Elizabeth Castle made between James Heane Commander in Chief of the forces in Jersey and George Carteret Governor of Elizabeth Castle 12/12/1651.
D/Z/H2/9  File of the Attorney General - Henry Edward Le Vavasseur dit Durell Esquire's Correspondence. Contains: Communications mainly with Government House concerning comments on draft bills, probate and acts, the Dental surgery of B W Jeffs - 51 Bath Street, Fiefs who owe suit of Court at the Chief Pleas of Heritage, the Royal Visit of George V and Queen Mary, collection of census papers, applications for certificates of naturalisation, correspondence with the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union of Great Britain and Ireland, war graves, petition from the Société Jersiaise relating to the handing over of Elizabeth Castle to the States of Jersey, appointment of John William Huelin as Vice-Consul for Norway, appointment of H Giffard as Vice-Consul for the Netherlands, and repatriation of foreigners. 02/01/1919 - 06/07/1921

L/C/14  Brigadier Snow Papers – recording detailed plans for the liberation of the Channel islands that began as Operation Rankin at the end of 1943 and ended as Operation Nestegg and the military Force 135, the administrative tasks were undertaken by No 20 Civil Affairs Unit.

L/C/29  Harold Le Seelleur Collection of Photographs

L/C/29/M/2/33  Elizabeth Castle from Bellozane Halt 16/04/1931 - 16/04/1931

L/C/29/M/2/34  Elizabeth Castle in foreground, St Aubins in rear. Taken from extreme end of the old breakwater at La Collette 08/04/1931 - 08/04/1931

L/C/29/M/2/35  Light house keeper's house at Elizabeth Castle 06/04/1931 - 06/04/1931

L/C/29/M/2/40  'Hells Gates' and Elizabeth Castle taken from roof top of Hermitage

L/C/29/M/2/41  Hermitage at Elizabeth Castle, taken from high point on opposite rock

L/C/29/M/2/42  Gate leading to Battery and Keep at Elizabeth Castle.

L/C/34  Items relating to the liberation of the Channel islands, aerial photographs, plans, correspondence and reports 1943-1946

L/C/34/C/A/3  Aerial Reconnaissance photograph including St Helier Town, Elizabeth Castle, St Helier Harbour, and Havre des Pas. Number 4058. 03/07/1943 - 03/07/1943

L/C/34/C/A/8  Aerial Reconnaissance photograph including, Elizabeth Castle. Number 3094. 03/07/1943 - 03/07/1943

L/C/34/C/B/10  Aerial Reconnaissance Photograph including Elizabeth Castle. Number 4062 - two copies. 08/08/1944 - 08/08/1944
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<tr>
<td>L/C/34/C/B/11</td>
<td>Aerial Reconnaissance Photograph including Elizabeth Castle, and St Helier Harbour. Number 4064 - two copies. 08/08/1944 - 08/08/1944</td>
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<td>L/C/34/C/D/2</td>
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<td>Aerial Reconnaissance Photograph including Elizabeth Castle, and St Helier Harbour. Number 3106 - one copy. 18/04/1945 - 18/04/1945</td>
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<td>Aerial Reconnaissance Photograph including Elizabeth Castle, and St Helier Harbour. Number 3107 - one copy. 18/04/1945 - 18/04/1945</td>
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<td>Aerial Reconnaissance Photograph including La Collette, part of St Helier Harbour, and Elizabeth Castle. Number 3122 - one copy. 18/04/1945 - 18/04/1945</td>
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<td>L/C/34/C/D/19</td>
<td>Aerial Reconnaissance Photograph including Elizabeth Castle Breakwater. Number 3123 - one copy. 18/04/1945 - 18/04/1945</td>
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<td>L/C/34/C/D/42</td>
<td>Aerial Reconnaissance Photograph including Elizabeth Castle. Number 4127 - one copy. 18/04/1945 - 18/04/1945</td>
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<td>L/C/47/A/198</td>
<td>Paper relating to the rights of Monsieur de Carteret [George Carteret] late Governor of Jersey to the fee or manor [Fief] of Melesches [Meleches]. Relates that by the articles granted on the rendition of Elizabeth Castle M. de Carteret is to enjoy a grant of the Fief de Meleches made to him by the King eighteen years ago [1636] in consideration of his special services to the English nation against the Turcks [Turks]. M de Carteret is to continue to receive the revenue of the Fief. Signed by J A Heane. 17/07/1652 - 17/07/1652</td>
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L/C/48  David Maiondonal Research Collection – a collection of research into German fortifications in the Channel Islands, including photographs and text relating to many of the bunkers and fortifications in Jersey.

L/C/48/A/2  File of research relating to the Observational Posts and Towers in Jersey at Corbiere, Les Landes, Plemont, Sorel Point, Rozel Mill, Nicolle Tower, St Ouen's Mill, Victoria Tower, Mont Orgueil, Grouville Mill, La Collette, La Moye, St Aubins, Elizabeth Castle, La Hougue Bie and Mont Cambrai. Contains: map showing the individual location of the Posts and Towers, specific details on each with additional plans and photographs.

L/C/48/A/3  File of research relating to the Anti-Aircraft Batterys in Jersey at Le Gellettes (St Lawrence), Oaklands Lane (Trinity), Mont Rossignol, L'Avelal, La Chasse de L'Eglise, Les Landes, Elizabeth Castle, La Mare Slip, Martello Tower, Victoria Pier, Albert Pier, Mont a la Brune, Queens Road, Becquet Vincent, Douet de la Rue. Contains: map showing the individual location of the Anti-Aircraft Batterys, specific details on each with additional plans and photographs.

L/C/48/A/7  File of research relating to the Miscellaneous Bunker Constructions and Tunnels in Jersey. Contains: map showing the individual location of the Bunkers and Tunnels, specific details on placement of the Bunkers and Tunnels, with additional plans and photographs. Locations include, La Moye, Railway Walk, Bel Royal, Le Fret, St Catherines, Elizabeth Castle, St Peters Valley, Grands Vaux, La Hougue Bie, Plemont, Devil's Hole, Corbiere, Pomme D'Or Hotel, St Brelade's Bay, St Aubins, Mushroom Tunnel, Beaumont, Valley Des Vaux and the German Underground Hospital

L/C/48/A/10  File of research relating to the German fortifications in Jersey. Contains details about the fortifications, includes plans, photographs, and maps showing the position of the fortifications. Locations include Plemont, Le Braye, High Tower, Kempt Tower and Elizabeth Castle

L/C/63/A/1  Letter Patent of King George III appointing Major General John Pitt Chatham as Governor and Captain of Jersey, Mont Orgueil, and Elizabeth Castle with the wages and land pertaining to the post, including the Manor of Germayne or St Jermayne, land belonging to the late priory of St Illet and St Helier and the advowsons of the churches 19/10/1807 - 19/10/1807

L/C/68/C7/9  Research of Sir John Le Couteur concerning the militia and defence of Jersey, includes references to fortifications at Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil Castle and St Aubin's Fort
Photograph Album Number 5. Includes photographs of post war Jersey, German aircraft at the airport during the filming of 'The Battle of Britain', German tunnels in Jersey, Elizabeth Castle weaponry, bunker at Sudfort, Havre des Pas, the casemate and tower at Corbière, Artillery HQ Bunker at Hinguette, Mont de la Rocque, St Ouen's Bay and Les Landes defences and the German Underground Hospital, 1949-1973

Map of Jersey showing the vingtaines, churches, main roads, bays, reefs, defences. With an inset of a plan of Elizabeth Castle. Engraved by William Faden (1750-1836), in 1781 after the chart by Louis Stanislas de la Rochette (1731-1802), 1781.

Order from Charles II to the Commissioners of the Treasury for payment of sum £350 to Sir Thomas Morgan Governor of Jersey (1665-1679) for repair of Elizabeth Castle, Mont Orgueil and St Aubin's Fort. Signed Charles II at the top, Ashley, Clifford and J Dunscombe at the bottom –

Photograph of document proclaiming Charles II as King read at the Market Cross 17 Feb 1648, at Elizabeth Castle 18 Feb 1648 and Mont Orgueil 19 Feb 1648, after which it was nailed to the door of the Court House (not dated) –

Photocopy of the sketch by W G Walmesley drawn in 1821 of 'Bay of St Aubin with Elizabeth Castle and Hermitage Rock' –

Copy of a letter from Sir Walter Raleigh to Secretary Sir Robert Cecil. The letter relates to the builder of Elizabeth Castle, Paul Ivy. (Copied by R Mollet in 1958) Original with the Cecil Papers in Hatfield 16/10/1600 - 16/10/1600

Account book of the expenses in repairing HM castles of Mont Orgueil and Elizabeth, includes details of payments made for materials used when repairing the castles. Also contains an extent showing HM's revenues in Guernsey and Sark 10/07/1634 - 06/04/1638

Picture of the view of the Hermitage and Elizabeth Castle from Albert Pier. Printed by Rock & Co. 12/09/1865 - 12/09/1865

Extracts from the Royal Court concerning the defence of Jersey, includes; the soldiers and Cavalry Troop quartered in the Island, provisions for the garrison at Elizabeth Castle, parish tax for the preservation of the canons on the coast, and the departure of the soldiers in the Regiment of the Comte de Bath 16/09/1678 - 07/04/1691
L/F/97/M2/9 Letter to My Lord concerning the furnishing of the castles [Elizabeth Castle & Mont Orgueil?] with fires and candles includes a list of items to be brought from England and an account of the Governor 25/03/1690 - 24/02/1696

L/F/97/M5/41 Order from H. Touzel, Inspector of Militia, by order of Sir Colin Halkett, Lieutenant Governor concerning the collection from HM Ordnance Storekeeper of the arms of the corps from Fort Regent and Elizabeth Castle 15/04/1826 - 15/04/1826

L/F/102/A/3 Account of the money disbursed by Elias Pipon, Receiver General of HM revenues in Jersey by order of Sir Bevill Granville, Lieutenant Governor for repairs done at Elizabeth Castle 17/07/1689 - 17/07/1689

L/F/35/B/1/26 Photocopy of the sketch by W G Walmesley drawn in 1821 of ‘Bay of St Aubin with Elizabeth Castle and Hermitage Rock’ –

L/F/59/F/2 Picture of the view of the Hermitage and Elizabeth Castle from Albert Pier. Printed by Rock & Co. 12/09/1865 - 12/09/1865

The following material held in the Jersey Archives has also been recommended by the Société Jersiaise:

- A/C1/2/99 Removal of Hospital from St Peters to Elizabeth Castle
- C/A/. 1-40 Acts of the States 1603-1952
- C/A2/1 Acts of the States INDEX
- C/A3/1 Acts of the States 1524-1700
  - C/A3/1/1 p14,22 Lord Hertford - to establish watch of 4 men at St Aubyn’s Fort 1545
  - p56 The Boulevards of the Islet of St Helier & St Aubin to be repaired 1587
  - p59 Fortification of the Islet 1590
  - p66 Artillery & other Arms 1593
  - p73 Labour for the fortification of the Castle on the Islet 1594
  - p56.70,80 Ilet de St Helier
- C/A3/1/2 p5,61 Elizabeth Castle 1597
- C/A3/1/3 p55 Repairs to Castles
  - p79 Elizabeth Castle
- C/A3/1/4 p28-30 Thomas Morgan
- C/A3/1/6 p33,49 Elizabeth Castle
  - p50 Artillery of the garrison 1693
- C/A3/2 Acts of the States 1701-1779
  - ........../1 p74 ..../Elizabeth Castle
  - p105 Jean Bastide & Board of Ordnance
  - ..../A3/2/2 p6,35 Jean Bastide
  - p84,101 Elizabeth Castle barracks
  - ..../A3/2/3 p29 Chateauneuf
  - p30,43,68 Jean Baptiste
- ../A3/2/4 p3 5.5 7 James Bramham Engineer
  p67 Chateauneuf
  p89 Storekeeper
- ../A3/2/5 p21 Royal Artillery Sgt & 12 men to train militia 1763
  p53 Chateauncuf 1761
  p138 Storekeeper 1770
- A3/2/6 p100 Changes to Artillery Establishment 1778 10/3
  p135 Defence of the Island 1779 815
  ../.3/1 p45 Citadelle 1782 3/8
  p47 Distress caused by small rations of garrison 1782 31/8
- ../A3/3/3 p65 Chateau Elizabeth 1792
  p84 Chateau Elizabeth 1795
- C/A5 States Minutes - Official Correspondence
  ../.20 p45 Repairs of Arms to be UK expense 1872 8/8
  ../.25 p8 Accidents to soldiers returning 3895
  ../.27 p9 Sale of WD properties 1902
  ../.29 p9 Demolition of West Park Picket House 1937
APPENDIX 2
Documents held in the library of the Société Jersiaise

Société Jersiaise 7 Pier Road, St Helier JE2 4XW Tel. 01534 30538
e-mail cifhs@localdial.com

The library holds a collection of drawings relevant to Elizabeth Castle. These include the following items:

- A photographic copy of the plan of Elizabeth Castle by Thomas Phillips in 1680 (Ref A 8503). The original is in The British Library (see Appendix 4).

- An anonymous and undated prospect of Elizabeth Castle from the north-east – both a watercolour copy and a copy in black and white. This appears to be the illustration copied by Rybot (1948 Figure 34) and attributed by him to Thomas Phillips in 1680.

- A photographic copy of the plan of Elizabeth Castle by Sub Engineer John Manson in 1755 (Ref 92/787). The original is in The British Library (see Appendix 4).

The library also hold an ‘ephemora’ box which contains a number of items relating to Elizabeth Castle and these include the following items:

- An extract from F.Grose’s Antiquities of England & Wales (1797 edition) which includes a brief description and a small engraving of Elizabeth Castle.

- A copy of papers relating to the transfer of Elizabeth Castle from the Crown to the States of Jersey on 21st May 1923.

- Notes on the discovery of the main cistern in Lower Ward, Elizabeth Castle, dated 27th November 1985 by the Archaeology Section of the Société Jersiaise. It includes a sketch plan.


- Drawings of the Governor’s House, Elizabeth Castle in 1948.

The following material held in their library has also been recommended by the Société Jersiaise:

- M 20/6 Notes by Col Oldfield RE
- M 20/20 Defence of the CIs 1814-70 PartridgeMS
- M 20/29 Elizabethan Artillery Col Hogg (Journal of Royal Artillery 1933)
- BSJ 16-11 pII Attacks on the Island of Jersey
- BSJ 1984 p503 Memorandum on defence of the CIs 1627
• BSJ 30-72 p 386  Report of the Commissioners in 1617
• BSJ 1935 p424  Elizabeth Castle & Fort St Aubin
• BSJ 1955 p291  Order of Charles II re Elizabeth Castle
• BSJ 1956 p395  Local documents 1382-1432
• BSJ 1967 p238  Col Legge's Account of Jersey 1679
• BSJ 1969 p70  Sir Thomas Morgan 1679
• BSJ 1972 p389  Plans for the Capture of the Cls 1794
• Jersey Newspapers
APPENDIX 3
Documents held at The National Archives, Kew, London.

The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU
Tel. 0208 876 3444. This archive was formerly known as the Public Record Office.

The following material relevant to Elizabeth Castle was identified during a visit to the Public Record Office by The Conservation Practice in February 1996.

1. **JOHN BASTIDE : 1737**

These are hand drawn surveys on a large scale of ten feet to one inch [1:120] in coloured ink.

2. **FRANCIS GOULD : 1757**

These are a series of detailed plans and elevations of the castle and are dated 23rd August 1757. They are hand drawn with pen and ink. The scale is not as great as on the Bastide surveys and include the proposal to build ‘New Cazements’.

3. **1830-40**

A number of surveys were undertaken during this period both at Elizabeth Castle and at Orgueil, and include an elevation drawing of the entrance to Elizabeth Castle with a ‘proposed Belfrey’.

4. **Mid Nineteenth Century**

There are further surveys undertaken at this time which include a set of plans and elevations signed and dated ‘Lt Col F Budgen 30 August 1852. There are also large scale drawings for a ‘Proposed Gun Shed, Schoolroom, and Library’, with accommodation for the schoolmaster and the librarian.

5. **30 Map Album : 1877/1904**

This is a set of large scale maps of Elizabeth Castle and Fort Regent and appears to have been complied as a reference work used at various times between 1877 and 1904, with annotations at various dates.

The National Archives has an on-line search facility and the following material relevant to Elizabeth Castle has been identified. Of the items previously recorded at the Public Record Office by The Conservation Practice in 1999 only the drawings ascribed to Francis Gould have been identified, which means that, since they have not been identified at the British Library (see Appendix 4) the whereabouts of John Bastide’s original drawings have not been ascertained.
Documents relating to transfer of Elizabeth Castle to States of Jersey for preservation as an historical monument 1920-1938.

Five sheets of drawings of Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, being –

‘Plan of Elizabeth Castle in Jersey shewing... the situation of the new Cazemates prepared to be built there 23rd August 1757’. Also shows barracks, storehouse, magazines, platforms. ‘Mr Bramham’ added in pencil after the title. Scale 1inch to 50feet [1:600]. Compass indicator. Size 41.4cms x 81.3cms.

Also three sheets of sections. Scale 1inch to 20feet [1:240]. Size 45.5cms x 33 cms.

Also copy of plan made by Francis Gould, 11th December 1764.

In the lower right corner of each sheet ‘B:11:F.69’.

Plans and sections of Lower Keep Battery, Elizabeth Castle 1905.

Report on the condition of Elizabeth Castle by the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Works 1956. Comprises condition audit with map and photographs.

The following material held in the National Archives has also been recommended by the Société Jersiaise:

- HO 45/392 Home Office papers Island defences 1842-8
- HO 50 CinC’s correspondence
- HO 98
- WO 1
- WO 6 Garrisons & Fortifications in the Cls
- WO 10 Muster Books RA
- WO 28 Records of military 11Qs
- WO 30
- WO 33 Abstracts of the Ordnance Select Ctee & Dir Gen of Ordnance
- WO 43 Secretary at War Correspondence
- WO 44 Letter books
- WO 45
- WO 46
- WO 47/54 Board of Ordnance Records
- WO 47/76 CRE to Inspector Gen of Fortifications Return of Magazines etc Sketched of two Batteries at Elizabeth Castle 1849
- WO 55
- WO 78 Maps & Plans
- WO 192 Fort Record Books

Plan of the Island with fields of fire - Mills 1800
APPENDIX 4
Documents held at The British Library

The British Library has an on-line search facility and the following items relevant to Elizabeth Castle have been identified.

1. A coloured original of Thomas Phillips' plan of 1680, at a scale of 20 yards to an inch [1:720] and measuring 71 x 51 cms. It includes the following comment – 'There accompanies this an “accompy of all the ordnance etc in Elizabeth Castle, in his Majys. Island of Jersey; likewise how and where mounted by Capt. Richard Leake, Master Gunner of England, with his opinion what alteration or addition may be made to the same” 1 June 1680'.

2. A coloured original of Sub Engr John Manson’s plan of 1755, at a scale of 50 feet to an inch [1:600] and measuring 98 x 38 cms.

3. A coloured original of Paul Ivy’s plan of 1594-1595 entitled ‘The rock in the islet fortified’ and measuring 41 x 28 cms.

4. A coloured view of Elizabeth Castle by Thomas Phillips in 1680, measuring 71 x 51 cms. [this was redrawn and reproduced by Rybot 1948 as his Figure 34].

5. A coloured view of the fort of ‘St Hillarie’, drawn about the year 1700, and measuring 28 x 17 cms.

6. East prospect of Elizabeth Castle by J.D’Auvergne, engraved by Boydell [this was redrawn and reproduced by Rybot 1948 as his Figure 28].

7. A map of the island of Jersey by J.Wyld 1836 which includes a plan of Elizabeth Castle.

8. Three views of Elizabeth Castle by W.Hollar in 1650 and 1651 [these were redrawn and reproduced by Rybot 1948 as his Figures 20, 21 and 22].


10. A west prospect of Elizabeth Castle by John Bastide and Lemprière, engraved by Toms [this was redrawn and reproduced by Rybot 1948 as his Figure 27].

The British Library holds a number of plans and documents prepared by John Henry Bastide which seem to relate particularly to his activities in Scotland in the period 1718-1725, and these include roads, military buildings, and several plans of battlefields. His plan and sections of Elizabeth Castle produced in 1737 have not been identified amongst this material.